Shifts in U.S. Merchandise Trade 2005

August 2006
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Investigation No. 332-345
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U.S. Merchandise Trade Performance

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In 2005, U.S. total merchandise trade (exports plus imports) rose $279.0 billion (13 percent) to $2.5 trillion. This increase, by value and percent, is slightly less than the growth in trade registered in 2004. U.S. total merchandise trade in 2005 represented 75 percent of total U.S. combined trade (exports plus imports of merchandise and services),[1] the same percentage as in 2004. It also represented 20 percent of U.S. gross domestic product (GDP), up from 19 percent in 2004. The rate of increase in the U.S. merchandise trade deficit slowed from 22 percent in 2004 to 17 percent in 2005 as the deficit expanded from $733.0 billion in 2004 to $858.4 billion in 2005.[2]

Continued economic growth in the United States and among its trading partners contributed to increased bilateral trade flows in 2005.[3] Strong growth in consumer spending, business fixed investment, and housing investment supported the economic performance of the United States.[4] As in 2004, rising crude petroleum prices, influenced by increasing global demand as well as supply disruptions in foreign countries and along the Gulf Coast, impeded U.S. economic growth during 2005 and favored the growth of import values over export values.[5] The impact of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita is estimated to have reduced U.S. growth by about 0.7 percent in the third quarter and 0.5 percent in the fourth quarter.[6]

The economic growth rate of the United States and most of its major trading partners moderated in 2005.[7] However, since the U.S. economy still outperformed that of most of its major trading partners, the increase in U.S. demand for foreign goods exceeded the rise in foreign demand for U.S. products. The increase in real GDP in the United States was 3.5 percent in 2005,[8] compared to 1.8 percent in the European Union (EU),[9] 2.4 percent in Japan,

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[1] Total U.S. combined trade increased by $348 billion (12 percent) in 2005 to $3.3 trillion, according to statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce).

[2] Commerce, *Economic Indicators*. The causes and implications of trade deficits have been a subject of much debate. Articles that discuss this issue include USITC, *The Impact of Trade Agreements* (Investigation No. TA-2111-1); The Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago-Detroit, "The Upside of Trade Deficits;" U.S. Trade Deficit Review Commission, *The U.S. Trade Deficit: Causes, Consequences, and Recommendations for Action*; Pingfan, "Global Implications of the U.S. Trade Deficit Adjustment;" Griswold, "The U.S. Trade Deficit and Jobs: The Real Story;" Scott, "Fast Track to Lost Jobs: Trade Deficits and Manufacturing Decline are the Legacy of NAFTA and the WTO;" and Griswold, "'Bad News' on the Trade Deficit Often Means Good News on the Economy."

[3] Council of Economic Advisers, *Economic Report of the President,* 34.

[4] Swann, "Survey of Current Business," 1.

[5] Council of Economic Advisers, *Economic Report of the President,* 25.

[6] Ibid, 26.

[7] OECD, *Main Economic Indicators*.

[8] Swann, "Survey of Current Business," 1.

[9] Prior to May 1, 2004, the EU consisted of 15 member countries: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. On that date, the EU admitted for membership 10 additional countries: Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, and Slovenia. Measurements of shifts in trade between the EU and the United States are based on data accounting for the contributions of all 25 current member countries. Any comparisons or measurements limited to only the 15 oldest member countries are specifically identified as EU-15. Tables provide data for both the EU (EU-25) and the EU-15.

3.0 percent in Mexico, and 3.0 percent in Canada.[10] China was a significant outlier; its real GDP increased by 9.4 percent in 2005.[11]

Consumer spending, the linchpin of U.S. economic growth, rose 3.6 percent in 2005,[12] supported by rises in disposable personal income and household wealth. These two indicators rose at annual rates of 1.4 percent and 5.6 percent, respectively.[13] Business fixed investment, made up of spending on equipment, software, and structures, increased 8.5 percent in 2005, a decrease of 1 percentage point from 2004.[14] Growth in this area was concentrated in equipment and software, as the nonresidential construction (office and industrial buildings) category expanded only 1 percent in 2005.[15]

Although the Federal Open Market Committee raised the federal funds rate 2 percentage points in 2005, long-term interest rates remained low and encouraged another robust year in residential and housing investment.[16] This type of investment grew 6 percent, compared to a 12 percent rise in 2004.[17] The increase in government spending in 2005 was more balanced than in 2004 between the Federal level and state and local level and between defense and nondefense spending.[18] Total nominal Federal spending rose 2 percent in 2005, down from 5 percent in 2004.[19]

The average world price of crude petroleum rose $17 (46 percent) in 2005, from $36.65 per barrel in 2004 to $53.66 per barrel in 2005.[20] This increase, influenced by rising global demand and supply disruptions and uncertainties, raised the costs of production for goods that use petroleum or its derivatives as an input and for all goods in which energy is used during production as well as the transportation costs for all goods.

The dollar, likely supported by the string of interest rate hikes, reversed its recent trend and appreciated 7 percent against major currencies in 2005. During the course of the year, the dollar appreciated approximately 15 percent against the euro and the Japanese yen and 10 percent against the British pound but fell 4 percent against the Canadian dollar. The strengthening of the dollar made U.S. exports less price-competitive and hindered further increases in U.S. exports, while fostering increased U.S. imports. The U.S. dollar also declined relative to the currencies of several other important economies: 6 percent versus the Mexican peso, 7 percent against the Korean won, and 17 percent versus the Brazilian real.[21] China revalued the yuan by 2.1 percent versus the dollar on July 21, 2005, and stated that the currency would subsequently be managed against a basket of foreign currencies instead of maintaining the previous fixed rate of roughly 8.28 yuan per dollar.

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[10] OECD, *Main Economic Indicators*.
[11] Chinese National Bureau of Statistics, *GDP Growth 1952-2005*.
[12] Swann, "Survey of Current Business," 10.
[13] Ibid.
[14] Council of Economic Advisers, *Economic Report of the President*, 285.
[15] Ibid, 32.
[16] Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, *Monetary Policy Report*.
[17] Swann, "Survey of Current Business," 1.
[18] Ibid.
[19] Ibid.
[20] U.S. Department of Energy, *Spot prices for West Texas Intermediate crude petroleum*.
[21] Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, "Monetary Policy Report submitted to Congress on February 15, 2006."

U.S. TRADE BY INDUSTRY/COMMODITY GROUPS AND SECTORS[22]

U.S. Trade Balance

During 2001-05, the U.S. merchandise trade deficit expanded every year (table US-1). In 2005, the U.S. merchandise trade deficit grew by $125.4 billion (17 percent) to $858.4 billion, another new record. As in 2004, the value of the U.S. merchandise trade deficit exceeded the value of U.S. merchandise exports, indicating that the United States imported more than twice as much merchandise as it exported.

Although all industry/commodity sectors registered trade deficits in 2005, as they did in 2004, the rate of overall deficit growth slowed in 2005. The rates of deficit growth for several sectors, notably agricultural products,[23] accelerated substantially in 2005; however, the transportation equipment sector reduced its deficit, and the forest products sector's deficit was only marginally greater than in 2004.

U.S. trade in energy-related products – crude petroleum, petroleum products, and natural gas and components – registered both the largest sector trade deficit in 2005, as it has in every year since 2001, and the largest deficit increase, primarily because of higher prices (table US-1). The electronic products sector recorded the second-largest trade deficit in 2005, as well as the second-largest deficit increase, as U.S. companies continued to move production overseas to take advantage of lower production costs and to serve growing Asian markets.

After shifting to a deficit for the first time in 2004, the agricultural products trade balance continued to deteriorate in 2005 as cereals and oilseeds registered export declines. In 2004, the agricultural products deficit was $104 million; in 2005, it expanded to $4.4 billion (table US-1). Exports of cereals and oilseeds declined, and exports of cattle and beef did not rebound from their significant decline in 2004 to the levels seen in 2003 and earlier. The decline in grains and oilseeds exports resulted from intensifying global competition and, in part, the disruption of port operations along the Gulf Coast in the wake of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. Imports of fresh fruits and vegetables and tea and coffee continued their steady growth as prices for some of these commodities increased and as rising personal disposable income enabled consumers to demand more healthful and exotic foods and beverages throughout the year. The United States also resumed its imports of live cattle and beef from Canada once the ban on Canadian cattle and beef – imposed because of concerns about Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) – was lifted in 2005.

U.S. Exports

In 2005, U.S. exports increased in each merchandise sector, and $76.8 billion (11 percent) overall to $804.0 billion, setting a new record (table US-1). Aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment; petroleum products; and motor vehicles were the three industry/commodity

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[22] Each industry is analyzed in a separate chapter elsewhere in this report.

[23] According to U.S. Department of Commerce trade figures. The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)excludes distilled spirits, fish, shellfish, and manufactured tobacco products from its coverage of agricultural products. As a result, USDA reported a $4.7 billion trade surplus in agricultural products for fiscal year 2005, which ended September 30, 2005. USDA, ERS, *Outlook for U.S. Agricultural Trade*.

Table US-1

U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by major industry/commodity sectors, 2001-2005[1]

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Agricultural products	60,109	58,345	64,706	66,908	68,698	1,790	2.7
Forest products	23,743	22,825	23,566	25,637	27,809	2,172	8.5
Chemicals and related products	91,274	91,702	102,330	121,383	132,734	11,350	9.4
Energy-related products	15,073	14,431	16,639	21,783	29,892	8,110	37.2
Textiles and apparel	18,118	17,298	17,033	17,663	17,864	201	1.1
Footwear	638	520	495	450	507	57	12.7
Minerals and metals	43,507	39,924	42,980	50,588	62,911	12,324	24.4
Machinery	69,552	63,262	63,462	76,744	82,087	5,342	7.0
Transportation equipment	144,325	144,655	142,948	155,902	180,517	24,615	15.8
Electronic products	160,610	140,428	140,838	149,450	155,408	5,959	4.0
Miscellaneous manufactures	16,428	15,004	14,859	16,923	19,111	2,188	12.9
Special provisions	22,644	21,205	21,570	23,753	26,454	2,701	11.4
Total	666,021	629,599	651,424	727,183	803,992	76,809	10.6
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Agricultural products	52,599	55,591	60,899	67,012	73,050	6,037	9.0
Forest products	36,678	37,048	38,769	47,591	50,003	2,412	5.1
Chemicals and related products	98,564	106,924	123,922	141,683	163,050	21,368	15.1
Energy-related products	114,226	109,800	147,183	195,553	273,197	77,644	39.7
Textiles and apparel	79,946	81,585	87,241	94,045	100,485	6,440	6.8
Footwear	15,249	15,379	15,560	16,498	17,834	1,336	8.1
Minerals and metals	83,847	85,616	89,204	120,897	137,367	16,471	13.6
Machinery	84,867	85,181	93,138	108,564	123,258	14,693	13.5
Transportation equipment	221,907	227,147	232,212	253,775	271,464	17,689	7.0
Electronic products	229,571	229,245	238,833	280,146	305,268	25,122	9.0
Miscellaneous manufactures	66,575	72,129	74,765	83,226	91,306	8,080	9.7
Special provisions	48,605	49,165	48,372	51,171	56,098	4,927	9.6
Total	1,132,635	1,154,811	1,250,097	1,460,160	1,662,380	202,219	13.8
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Agricultural products	7,511	2,754	3,807	-104	-4,352	-4,248	-4,070.6
Forest products	-12,935	-14,223	-15,204	-21,953	-22,194	-240	-1.1
Chemicals and related products	-7,290	-15,222	-21,592	-20,299	-30,317	-10,017	-49.3
Energy-related products	-99,153	-95,369	-130,544	-173,770	-243,304	-69,534	-40.0
Textiles and apparel	-61,828	-64,288	-70,208	-76,382	-82,621	-6,239	-8.2
Footwear	-14,611	-14,860	-15,065	-16,048	-17,327	-1,279	-8.0
Minerals and metals	-40,341	-45,692	-46,224	-70,309	-74,456	-4,147	-5.9
Machinery	-15,315	-21,919	-29,676	-31,820	-41,171	-9,351	-29.4
Transportation equipment	-77,583	-82,492	-89,264	-97,873	-90,947	6,926	7.1
Electronic products	-68,962	-88,817	-97,994	-130,696	-149,859	-19,163	-14.7
Miscellaneous manufactures	-50,147	-57,124	-59,906	-66,304	-72,195	-5,891	-8.9
Special provisions	-25,961	-27,960	-26,802	-27,418	-29,644	-2,226	-8.1
Total	-466,614	-525,212	-598,673	-732,977	-858,388	-125,411	-17.1

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

groups that recorded the largest increases in 2005, accounting for a combined $18.3 billion (24 percent) of net export growth.

Aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment exports increased by $7.9 billion in 2005 to $48.0 billion (table US-2). Trade in aircraft rose substantially in 2005, principally because of a rise in U.S. and global tourism as post-9/11 concerns about travel receded. Boeing increased its deliveries of airplanes.

U.S. exports of petroleum products jumped 45 percent ($5.7 billion) to reach record levels ($18.3 billion) as prices rose dramatically in 2005 due to increased global demand, reduced unused capacity, and supply disruptions in foreign countries and along the U.S. Gulf Coast.

Motor vehicle exports resumed their upward trend in 2005 after a lackluster performance in 2004. U.S. production operations increased their exports by $4.7 billion (16 percent) in 2005 to $34.7 billion.

The most significant value decrease in U.S. exports was recorded by the semiconductor manufacturing equipment industry, which dropped by $1.8 billion (14 percent) in 2005 (table US-2). In 2004, foreign semiconductor manufacturers invested heavily in fabrication facilities, which resulted in excess chip capacity. As a result, in 2005 manufacturers sold off inventory and delayed further investment in production capacity. Cereal exports also experienced a decline in 2005 ($1.6 billion, 13 percent) after an exceptionally strong performance in 2004.

U.S. Imports

In 2005, U.S. imports for all merchandise sectors increased by $202.2 billion (14 percent) to $1.7 trillion. Numerous industry groups recorded growth in imports of more than $4.0 billion, but the energy sector accounted for $75.1 billion (37 percent) of the net import increase (table US-1).

Higher world prices drove up import values in the energy sector. The value of crude petroleum imports rose $37.0 billion (37 percent) to $137.3 billion; petroleum products imports increased $26.1 billion (51 percent) to $77.7 billion; and natural gas and components imports climbed $12.0 billion (35 percent) to $46.2 billion (table US-2).

The most significant import decreases in 2005 were recorded by semiconductors and integrated circuits and photographic cameras and equipment, down $831 million (3 percent) and $503 million (21 percent), respectively (table US-2). The semiconductor and integrated circuits decline reflected a temporary glut of less-sophisticated chips on the global market. Exports of photographic cameras and equipment fell as consumers have switched from analog (film) cameras to digital cameras.

Table US-2
Leading changes in U.S. exports and imports of all sectors, 2001–2005[1]

Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. EXPORTS:							
Increases:							
Aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment (ET013)	42,535	41,447	37,835	40,076	47,981	7,905	19.7
Petroleum products (CH005)	8,936	8,662	9,783	12,651	18,302	5,651	44.7
Motor vehicles (ET009)	22,651	26,209	29,379	29,979	34,681	4,702	15.7
Construction and mining equipment (ET004)	9,903	9,504	9,461	11,689	15,418	3,729	31.9
Aircraft engines and gas turbines (ET001)	16,524	15,498	14,742	17,706	20,771	3,065	17.3
Medical goods (ET040)	14,987	15,059	16,827	18,433	20,970	2,537	13.8
Steel mill products (MM025)	4,756	4,533	5,525	7,015	9,331	2,316	33.0
Medicinal chemicals (CH025)	18,169	18,742	22,527	27,098	29,296	2,198	8.1
Decreases:							
Semiconductor manufacturing machinery (MM087A)	8,044	6,972	7,242	12,790	10,971	-1,819	-14.2
Cereals (AG030)	9,397	9,929	10,429	12,683	11,096	-1,587	-12.5
Semiconductors and integrated circuits (ET033)	33,455	31,738	35,712	35,130	34,195	-935	-2.7
Cathode-ray tubes (ET031)	2,056	1,762	1,202	998	600	-398	-39.9
Oilseeds (AG032)	5,642	5,790	8,153	6,911	6,527	-384	-5.6
All other	468,968	433,753	442,607	494,023	543,852	49,829	10.1
TOTAL	666,021	629,599	651,424	727,183	803,992	76,809	10.6
U.S. IMPORTS:							
Increases:							
Crude petroleum (CH004)	49,673	54,704	73,527	100,338	137,331	36,993	36.9
Petroleum products (CH005)	34,372	30,594	37,280	51,579	77,684	26,105	50.6
Natural gas and components (CH006)	23,054	18,609	28,885	34,195	46,211	12,016	35.1
Telephone and telegraph apparatus (ET017)	27,174	27,948	30,982	39,341	49,220	9,879	25.1
Television receivers and video monitors (ET022)	8,615	10,586	12,654	17,509	22,712	5,202	29.7
Computers, peripherals, and parts (ET035)	74,547	75,817	76,940	89,264	93,950	4,685	5.2
Apparel (CH049)	63,995	63,927	68,274	72,404	76,503	4,099	5.7
Certain motor-vehicle parts (ET010)	23,977	27,761	30,897	35,045	38,908	3,862	11.0
Medicinal chemicals (CH025)	33,956	40,699	49,284	52,677	56,104	3,427	6.5
Motor vehicles (ET009)	127,257	133,264	134,286	142,750	146,169	3,419	2.4
Decreases:							
Semiconductors and integrated circuits (ET033)	30,016	25,651	24,190	26,256	25,425	-831	-3.2
Photographic cameras and equipment (ET039)	3,560	3,029	2,715	2,382	1,880	-503	-21.1
All other	632,440	642,223	680,184	796,421	890,285	93,864	11.8
TOTAL	1,132,635	1,154,811	1,250,097	1,460,160	1,662,380	202,219	13.8

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

SIGNIFICANT SHIFTS IN U.S. BILATERAL/MULTILATERAL TRADE

The growth of the U.S. merchandise trade deficit in 2005 was an extension of trends established at the start of the decade. Table US-3 shows U.S. bilateral merchandise trade with its 10 largest partners (ranked by total trade) and with selected country groups. The U.S. merchandise trade deficit increased as a whole and grew bilaterally as well with each of the five major U.S. partners: in descending order, the EU, Canada, China, Mexico, and Japan.[24] In 2005, the United States exported more merchandise to and imported more merchandise from each of its top five trading partners than in 2004.

The U.S. merchandise trade deficit with China continued its rapid expansion. In 2005, bilateral trade with China, both exports and imports, grew faster than with any other major trading partner. Although imports from China grew only 4 percent faster than U.S. exports to China, the deficit increased by $40.2 billion (25 percent) to $203.8 billion in 2005. As in the last few years, a contributing factor to the widening merchandise trade deficit with China was increased production by foreign manufacturers in China.

U.S. merchandise trade with beneficiary countries of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA) and countries in the sub-Saharan African region also rose in 2005. Imports from these regions increased at a higher rate than exports to these areas, resulting in a merchandise trade deficit that rose by 26 percent with CBERA beneficiary countries, to $5.7 billion, and by 45 percent with sub-Saharan African countries, to $40.0 billion. CBERA beneficiary countries, as well as sub-Saharan African countries that benefit from the African Growth and Opportunity Act, receive preferential treatment of their exports to the United States. More detailed analysis of these and other trade shifts with the four largest U.S. merchandise trading partners is provided in the following country/region overviews.

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[24] This order has remained unchanged since 2003. For the last five years, these countries have been the top five U.S. partners in terms of total trade, although the United States may not be a top trading partner for these countries. No individual EU country was consistently ranked among the top five overall U.S. trade partners during this time.

Table US-3
All merchandise sectors: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2001–2005[1]

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004	
						Absolute	*Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Canada	144,621	142,543	148,749	163,168	183,235	20,067	12.3
China	17,959	20,553	26,707	32,606	38,857	6,250	19.2
Mexico	90,537	86,076	83,108	93,018	101,667	8,649	9.3
Japan	53,546	48,273	48,862	50,493	51,499	1,006	2.0
Germany	28,068	24,870	26,806	27,223	29,227	2,004	7.4
United Kingdom	37,097	30,243	30,556	31,734	34,065	2,332	7.3
Korea	20,900	21,151	22,525	24,994	26,210	1,216	4.9
Taiwan	16,626	16,786	16,111	20,343	20,527	184	0.9
France	18,626	17,522	15,683	19,626	20,658	1,032	5.3
Malaysia	8,555	9,457	10,124	9,985	9,472	-513	-5.1
All Other	229,487	212,125	222,194	253,994	288,575	34,581	13.6
Total	666,021	629,599	651,424	727,183	803,992	76,809	10.6
EU-15	147,327	132,563	138,138	151,962	163,188	11,226	7.4
EU-25	150,272	135,244	141,483	155,690	167,416	11,726	7.5
OPEC	18,934	17,664	16,308	20,570	29,199	8,629	41.9
Latin America	145,252	134,284	131,236	149,534	167,686	18,152	12.1
CBERA	20,117	20,702	22,184	22,999	26,061	3,062	13.3
Asia	165,879	160,628	172,329	192,485	204,120	11,635	6.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	6,750	5,892	6,665	8,236	9,919	1,683	20.4
Central and Eastern Europe	2,888	2,575	3,190	3,942	4,529	587	14.9
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Canada	216,836	210,518	224,016	255,660	287,534	31,873	12.5
China	102,069	124,796	151,620	196,160	242,638	46,478	23.7
Mexico	130,509	134,121	137,199	154,959	169,216	14,257	9.2
Japan	126,139	121,262	118,485	129,535	137,831	8,297	6.4
Germany	58,939	60,985	66,532	75,622	84,345	8,723	11.5
United Kingdom	41,118	40,429	42,455	45,920	50,758	4,839	10.5
Korea	34,917	35,284	36,930	45,064	43,155	-1,910	-4.2
Taiwan	33,262	32,054	31,490	34,462	34,574	112	0.3
France	30,024	28,232	28,896	31,505	33,499	1,995	6.3
Malaysia	22,228	23,953	25,321	28,070	33,695	5,625	20.0
All Other	336,594	343,176	387,153	463,205	545,135	81,930	17.7
Total	1,132,635	1,154,811	1,250,097	1,460,160	1,662,380	202,219	13.8
EU-15	218,911	223,732	242,210	270,249	297,111	26,862	9.9
EU-25	225,418	230,262	250,424	279,759	307,009	27,250	9.7
OPEC	55,728	50,649	65,300	92,038	122,098	30,060	32.7
Latin America	196,096	202,149	215,298	253,154	290,720	37,566	14.8
CBERA	20,679	21,255	24,500	27,555	31,814	4,259	15.5
Asia	399,750	419,909	449,094	526,404	593,811	67,406	12.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	21,060	18,208	25,470	35,769	49,925	14,155	39.6
Central and Eastern Europe	6,696	6,822	8,344	9,716	10,303	587	6.0

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table US-3—*Continued*
All merchandise sectors: **U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2001–2005**[1]

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Canada	-72,215	-67,975	-75,267	-92,492	-104,299	-11,806	-12.8
China	-84,110	-104,243	-124,913	-163,553	-203,781	-40,228	-24.6
Mexico	-39,971	-48,045	-54,091	-61,941	-67,549	-5,608	-9.1
Japan	-72,593	-72,989	-69,623	-79,042	-86,333	-7,291	-9.2
Germany	-30,871	-36,115	-39,726	-48,399	-55,118	-6,719	-13.9
United Kingdom	-4,021	-10,186	-11,899	-14,186	-16,693	-2,507	-17.7
Korea	-14,018	-14,133	-14,405	-20,070	-16,944	3,126	15.6
Taiwan	-16,636	-15,268	-15,379	-14,119	-14,047	72	0.5
France	-11,398	-10,710	-13,213	-11,879	-12,841	-962	-8.1
Malaysia	-13,673	-14,497	-15,197	-18,085	-24,223	-6,137	-33.9
All Other	-107,107	-131,052	-164,959	-209,211	-256,560	-47,349	-22.6
Total	-466,614	-525,212	-598,673	-732,977	-858,388	-125,411	-17.1
EU-15	-71,584	-91,169	-104,072	-118,287	-133,923	-15,636	-13.2
EU-25	-75,146	-95,018	-108,941	-124,070	-139,593	-15,524	-12.5
OPEC	-36,794	-32,985	-48,992	-71,467	-92,899	-21,432	-30.0
Latin America	-50,844	-67,865	-84,061	-103,620	-123,034	-19,414	-18.7
CBERA	-562	-552	-2,316	-4,557	-5,753	-1,197	-26.3
Asia	-233,871	-259,281	-276,765	-333,920	-389,691	-55,771	-16.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	-14,310	-12,316	-18,806	-27,533	-40,005	-12,472	-45.3
Central and Eastern Europe	-3,808	-4,247	-5,154	-5,774	-5,774	([2])	([3])

[1]Import values are based on customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.
[2]Less than $500,000.
[3]Less than 0.05 percent.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data. The countries shown are those with the largest total U.S. trade (U.S. imports plus exports) in these products in 2005.

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

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Canada

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Change in 2005 from 2004:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $11.8 billion (13 percent) to $104.3 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $20.1 billion (12 percent) to $183.2 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $31.9 billion (12 percent) to $287.5 billion

U.S. merchandise trade with Canada, the largest individual U.S. trading partner, increased $51.9 billion (12 percent) to $470.8 billion in 2005. This increase was second only to total bilateral trade with the EU ($474.4 billion). Canada's natural resource-abundant economy strongly benefitted from rapidly rising world energy prices. The U.S. merchandise trade deficit with Canada in 2005 rose by 13 percent to $104.3 billion.

Although the U.S. dollar depreciated in 2005 relative to the Canadian dollar (by about 5 percent in nominal terms), thereby aiding U.S. exports to Canada,[1] much higher prices of imported petroleum, natural gas, coal, and electricity boosted the value of U.S. imports from Canada. Over half of the bilateral trade in 2005 occurred among three industries: automotive (28 percent), energy (16 percent), and forest products (8 percent).

U.S. exports

U.S. exports to Canada benefitted from Canadian economic growth of 3.0 percent in 2005 (only slightly below the 3.5 percent rate in the United States),[2] as well as the stronger Canadian dollar. U.S. exports to Canada rose $20.1 billion (12 percent) in 2005. Three categories of merchandise – transportation equipment (autos and auto parts), chemicals, and minerals and metal products – together accounted for 58 percent of U.S. exports to Canada in that year (table CANADA-1).

U.S. exports of transportation equipment to Canada rose $6.1 billion (12 percent) to $58.4 billion. U.S. exports reflect higher sales of vehicles in Canada as well as in the United States since Canada imports many U.S. auto parts used to assemble vehicles ultimately sold in the United States.[3] A high proportion of U.S.-Canadian auto industry trade is accounted for by intracompany transfers.[4]

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[1] The U.S. dollar depreciated from CN$1.2248 in January 2005 to CN$1.1615 in December 2005, a nominal decline of 5 percent. U.S. Federal Reserve Bank, *Economic Data FRED.*

[2] Real GDP growth. OECD, *OECD Economic Outlook No. 78 - Statistical Annex Tables,* Annex Table 1.

[3] According to North American automobile industry officials, a single auto part might cross the U.S.-Canadian border seven times before being used in final assembly of a vehicle. U.S. Department of State, U.S. Consulate, Toronto, "Canada's Auto CEOs Discuss Border Infrastructure."

[4] The parts contained in a single automobile might require over 22,000 customs clearances between the United States and Canada over the process of assembly. U.S. Department of State, U.S. Consulate, Toronto, "Canada's Auto CEOs Discuss Border Infrastructure."

Table CANADA-1
Canada: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by major industry/commodity sectors, 2001-2005[1]

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Agricultural products	8,694	9,121	9,805	10,111	11,151	1,041	10.3
Forest products	7,462	7,502	7,960	8,536	9,111	575	6.7
Chemicals and related products	19,692	20,115	21,516	23,495	26,412	2,917	12.4
Energy-related products	3,862	2,889	4,296	5,754	8,487	2,732	47.5
Textiles and apparel	3,344	3,193	3,121	3,275	3,471	197	6.0
Footwear	70	65	57	59	65	6	9.7
Minerals and metals	13,262	13,447	13,820	16,835	19,110	2,275	13.5
Machinery	15,949	15,207	15,310	16,214	18,008	1,794	11.1
Transportation equipment	44,207	46,733	48,568	52,268	58,366	6,098	11.7
Electronic products	20,108	17,025	16,637	17,559	18,894	1,335	7.6
Miscellaneous manufactures	3,759	3,561	3,697	4,257	4,745	488	11.5
Special provisions	4,211	3,686	3,961	4,805	5,414	609	12.7
Total	144,621	142,543	148,749	163,168	183,235	20,067	12.3
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Agricultural products	12,373	12,953	12,975	14,130	14,963	833	5.9
Forest products	23,449	22,311	22,640	27,584	28,224	641	2.3
Chemicals and related products	16,398	16,673	18,440	21,996	25,535	3,538	16.1
Energy-related products	34,598	29,903	41,579	49,278	66,116	16,838	34.2
Textiles and apparel	3,791	3,859	3,788	3,834	3,633	-201	-5.2
Footwear	79	68	64	77	94	17	21.8
Minerals and metals	16,916	17,797	18,003	22,636	25,590	2,954	13.0
Machinery	9,876	9,810	10,071	11,233	12,129	896	8.0
Transportation equipment	64,781	65,462	66,727	73,154	77,209	4,054	5.5
Electronic products	13,868	10,605	9,768	10,960	12,457	1,497	13.7
Miscellaneous manufactures	5,931	5,967	6,137	6,700	6,828	129	1.9
Special provisions	14,778	15,108	13,824	14,079	14,757	678	4.8
Total	216,836	210,518	224,016	255,660	287,534	31,873	12.5
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Agricultural products	-3,679	-3,833	-3,170	-4,019	-3,811	208	5.2
Forest products	-15,987	-14,809	-14,680	-19,047	-19,113	-66	-0.3
Chemicals and related products	3,294	3,442	3,076	1,499	878	-621	-41.4
Energy-related products	-30,736	-27,014	-37,283	-43,524	-57,629	-14,105	-32.4
Textiles and apparel	-446	-666	-666	-559	-162	397	71.1
Footwear	-9	-3	-8	-18	-29	-11	-62.6
Minerals and metals	-3,654	-4,350	-4,183	-5,801	-6,480	-678	-11.7
Machinery	6,073	5,396	5,240	4,981	5,879	898	18.0
Transportation equipment	-20,574	-18,730	-18,159	-20,886	-18,842	2,044	9.8
Electronic products	6,241	6,420	6,869	6,600	6,437	-163	-2.5
Miscellaneous manufactures	-2,172	-2,406	-2,440	-2,443	-2,083	359	14.7
Special provisions	-10,566	-11,423	-9,863	-9,274	-9,343	-69	-0.7
Total	-72,215	-67,975	-75,267	-92,492	-104,299	-11,806	-12.8

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

U.S. chemical products exports rose sharply by $2.9 billion (12 percent) to $26.4 billion. Higher prices of petroleum and natural gas (the feed stocks for many chemicals) and expanding Canadian industrial production led to higher U.S. exports of these intermediate inputs.[5]

Higher petroleum prices contributed as well to the $2.7 billion (48 percent) increase in U.S. exports to Canada of energy-related products, comprised of crude petroleum and refined fuel oil and gasoline. Although the United States is a major importer, it does export petroleum products as well.

U.S. imports

Slightly over half of the $31.9 billion increase in U.S. merchandise imports from Canada occurred owing to higher energy imports (table CANADA-1). U.S. imports of energy products from Canada increased $16.8 billion (34 percent) to $66.1 billion in 2005. Natural gas was the leading energy product imported, followed by crude petroleum, refined petroleum, and electrical energy (table CANADA-2). A 46 percent increase in the average price of Canadian crude petroleum to $54 per barrel in 2005, and a 44 percent increase in the price of natural gas to $7.91 per thousand cubic feet boosted import values.[6] The volume of imports from Canada of petroleum products (natural gas, crude petroleum, and refined petroleum) actually declined or remained unchanged from 2004.[7]

U.S. imports of chemical products from Canada rose by $3.5 billion (16 percent) to $25.5 billion. Higher prices of petroleum and natural gas (feed stocks for many chemicals and fertilizers) substantially increased the unit values of these imports. U.S. imports of fertilizers rose by $718 million (41 percent) (table CANADA-2).

U.S. imports of transportation equipment, the single largest category of U.S. merchandise imports from Canada, increased by $4.1 billion (6 percent) to $77.2 billion. Imports of motor vehicles rose by $1.8 billion (4 percent) to $48.5 billion. Daimler-Chrysler models, GM models and a new Honda pickup truck assembled in Ontario were primarily responsible for the increase.[8] However, bottlenecks in Michigan and Ontario border crossings, owing to heightened U.S. border security, may have impeded further increases in U.S. imports of auto and auto parts, according to the Big Five automobile producers in Canada: GM, Ford, Toyota, Honda, and Daimler-Chrysler.[9]

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[5] The production for all Canadian industries rose by 3.3 percent from January 2005 to January 2006 in seasonally adjusted constant Canadian dollars (1997), according to Statistics Canada.

[6] See the Energy Products section for more details.

[7] According to data of the Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, U.S. imports of crude petroleum averaged 1.6 million barrels per day in 2005, unchanged from 2004. Imports of natural gas fell from 3.6 trillion cubic feet to 3.0 trillion cubic feet; and imports of refined petroleum products (mainly gasoline) fell from 522,000 barrels per day to 521,000 barrels per day in 2005. See the Energy Products section for more details.

[8] See the Transportation Equipment section for more details.

[9] U.S. Department of State, U.S. Consulate, Toronto, “Canada’s Auto CEOs Discuss Border Infrastructure.”

Table CANADA- 2
Leading changes in U.S. exports to and U.S. imports from Canada, 2001-2005

Sector/commodity	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. EXPORTS:							
Increases:							
Transportation equipment:							
Motor vehicles (ET009)	12,846	15,486	17,193	17,918	20,404	2,485	13.9
Construction and mining equipment (ET004)	1,327	1,249	1,524	1,926	2,650	724	37.6
Internal combustion piston engines, other than for aircraft (ET002)	6,719	6,614	6,640	6,899	7,595	695	10.1
Aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment (ET013)	2,262	1,727	1,520	1,762	2,381	619	35.1
Miscellaneous vehicles and transportation-related equipment (ET012)	1,208	1,279	1,498	1,838	2,366	528	28.7
Steel mill products (MM025)	2,277	2,267	2,567	3,887	5,009	1,122	28.9
Energy-related products:							
Natural gas and components (CH006)	338	523	1,285	2,176	3,171	995	45.7
Petroleum products (CH005)	1,358	1,240	1,432	1,725	2,605	880	51.0
Miscellaneous plastic products (CH041)	3,393	3,568	3,766	3,983	4,523	540	13.6
All other	112,894	108,590	111,324	121,053	132,532	11,479	9.5
TOTAL	144,621	142,543	148,749	163,168	183,235	20,067	12.3
U.S. IMPORTS:							
Increases:							
Energy-related products:							
Natural gas and components (CH006)	16,817	12,647	20,043	21,535	29,357	7,822	36.3
Crude petroleum (CH004)	10,121	11,196	14,086	18,888	24,120	5,232	27.7
Petroleum products (CH005)	4,287	4,258	5,479	6,747	8,977	2,230	33.0
Electrical energy (CH001)	2,681	1,160	1,382	1,261	2,479	1,218	96.5
Transportation equipment:							
Motor vehicles (ET009)	41,159	41,589	41,022	46,651	48,458	1,807	3.9
Certain motor-vehicle parts (ET010)	8,592	9,685	10,564	11,142	11,842	699	6.3
Aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment (ET013)	6,094	5,268	6,345	5,347	6,006	658	12.3
Fertilizers (CH016)	1,190	1,264	1,397	1,753	2,470	718	40.9
Minerals and metals:							
Unwrought aluminum (MM037)	2,919	2,658	3,008	3,507	4,197	690	19.7
Steel mill products (MM025)	2,222	2,784	2,693	3,700	4,334	634	17.1
Cattle and beef (AG002)	2,187	2,289	1,271	1,209	1,816	608	50.3
All other	118,567	115,719	116,726	133,920	143,478	9,558	7.1
TOTAL	216,836	210,518	224,016	255,660	287,534	31,873	12.5

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

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China

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Change in 2005 from 2004:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $40.2 billion (25 percent) to $203.8 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $6.3 billion (19 percent) to $38.9 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $46.5 billion (24 percent) to $242.6 billion

The U.S. merchandise trade deficit with China was $203.8 billion in 2005, an increase of $40.2 billion from the 2004 deficit, reflecting the continued U.S. demand for goods produced in China. As in recent years, the United States recorded a larger trade deficit with China than with any other trading partner (table US-3).

In contrast to 2004, when U.S. exports to China increased in absolute terms in all sectors except footwear, exports in 2005 decreased in a few sectors – agricultural products, energy-related products, and machinery. However, increases in U.S. exports of minerals and metals, transportation equipment, and electronic products were greater than the export declines, resulting in an overall $6.3 billion (19 percent) increase in U.S. exports to China (table CHINA-1).

In 2005, U.S. imports increased in all sectors except for energy-related products, which decreased by $40 million (4 percent) to slightly over $1 billion. U.S. imports of agricultural products increased by approximately $440 million, while U.S. imports of all other categories increased by over $1 billion.[1]

Continued economic growth in China was a major factor driving the expansion in trade. Since 1989, China's real GDP has increased by over 300 percent, compared to the United States' increase of over 50 percent during the same period,[2] albeit from a much smaller base. Many manufacturing facilities in China across various industries are owned by foreign companies; Chinese customs data indicate foreign-owned firms account for approximately 60 percent of China's exports.[3]

U.S. exports

U.S. exports to China continued to grow in 2005, increasing by approximately $6.3 billion (19 percent). The largest increase in the value of U.S. exports occurred in the transportation sector, followed by minerals and metals and electronic products (table CHINA-1). Sectors experiencing the largest export increases include aircraft and related equipment, certain base metals and chemical elements, and unwrought aluminum, while sectors experiencing the greatest export declines included semiconductor manufacturing equipment and cereals (table CHINA-2).

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[1] U.S. imports under the special provisions category accounted for an increase of $543 million in 2005.
[2] McMillion, "Economic Growth During Last 15 Years, China's Growth Far Exceeds US Rate."
[3] Barboza, "Some Assembly Needed: China as Asia Factory."

Table CHINA-1
China: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by major industry/commodity sectors, 2001-2005[1]

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	*Percent*
			Million dollars				
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Agricultural products	2,101	2,128	5,129	5,879	5,648	-232	-3.9
Forest products	820	1,058	1,314	1,651	1,995	344	20.9
Chemicals and related products	2,315	3,069	3,816	5,061	5,831	770	15.2
Energy-related products	130	142	180	289	221	-68	-23.5
Textiles and apparel	261	339	405	501	629	129	25.7
Footwear	46	35	36	31	41	10	32.2
Minerals and metals	1,497	1,539	2,636	3,197	5,215	2,018	63.1
Machinery	2,356	2,730	3,091	4,729	4,275	-454	-9.6
Transportation equipment	3,198	4,293	3,757	3,835	6,440	2,606	67.9
Electronic products	4,892	4,855	5,934	6,902	7,951	1,049	15.2
Miscellaneous manufactures	136	137	143	185	222	36	19.7
Special provisions	208	228	266	346	389	42	12.2
Total	17,959	20,553	26,707	32,606	38,857	6,250	19.2
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Agricultural products	1,489	1,896	2,470	2,925	3,365	440	15.0
Forest products	2,168	2,749	3,362	4,398	5,463	1,065	24.2
Chemicals and related products	5,333	6,262	7,438	9,287	12,240	2,953	31.8
Energy-related products	406	457	561	1,063	1,023	-40	-3.8
Textiles and apparel	11,124	12,602	15,426	18,902	26,937	8,035	42.5
Footwear	9,767	10,242	10,546	11,348	12,654	1,306	11.5
Minerals and metals	7,250	8,656	10,054	13,890	17,553	3,664	26.4
Machinery	8,620	10,467	13,922	17,585	21,314	3,728	21.2
Transportation equipment	1,773	2,302	3,072	4,548	6,072	1,524	33.5
Electronic products	27,231	36,270	47,150	69,153	86,716	17,563	25.4
Miscellaneous manufactures	25,690	31,490	35,812	40,712	46,411	5,698	14.0
Special provisions	1,218	1,401	1,808	2,348	2,891	543	23.1
Total	102,069	124,796	151,620	196,160	242,638	46,478	23.7
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Agricultural products	612	232	2,659	2,954	2,283	-671	-22.7
Forest products	-1,348	-1,691	-2,048	-2,747	-3,468	-720	-26.2
Chemicals and related products	-3,017	-3,193	-3,622	-4,225	-6,409	-2,184	-51.7
Energy-related products	-276	-315	-381	-774	-802	-28	-3.6
Textiles and apparel	-10,863	-12,263	-15,021	-18,401	-26,308	-7,906	-43.0
Footwear	-9,721	-10,207	-10,510	-11,317	-12,613	-1,296	-11.5
Minerals and metals	-5,754	-7,117	-7,418	-10,692	-12,339	-1,646	-15.4
Machinery	-6,265	-7,737	-10,831	-12,856	-17,039	-4,182	-32.5
Transportation equipment	1,425	1,990	686	-713	369	1,082	([2])
Electronic products	-22,340	-31,414	-41,216	-62,251	-78,764	-16,513	-26.5
Miscellaneous manufactures	-25,554	-31,353	-35,669	-40,527	-46,189	-5,662	-14.0
Special provisions	-1,010	-1,173	-1,542	-2,002	-2,502	-501	-25.0
Total	-84,110	-104,243	-124,913	-163,553	-203,781	-40,228	-24.6

[1]Import values are based on customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.
[2]Not meaningful for purposes of comparison.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

Table CHINA-2
Leading changes in U.S. exports to and U.S. imports from China, 2001–2005[1]

Sector/commodity	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. EXPORTS:							
Increases:							
Aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment (ET013)	2,429	3,367	2,447	1,948	4,338	2,391	122.8
Minerals and metals:							
Certain base metals and chemical elements (MM041)	29	30	47	106	545	439	414.3
Unwrought aluminum (MM037)	158	170	240	356	730	374	105.3
Iron and steel waste and scrap (MM023)	419	447	682	924	1,258	334	36.1
Semiconductors and integrated circuits (ET033)	946	1,238	2,025	2,303	2,676	373	16.2
Decreases:							
Semiconductor manufacturing machinery (MM087A)	338	551	529	1,261	662	-599	-47.5
Cereals (AG030)	22	29	36	496	80	-417	-84.0
All other	13,617	14,721	20,701	25,213	28,567	3,355	13.3
TOTAL	17,959	20,553	26,707	32,606	38,857	6,250	19.2
U.S. IMPORTS:							
Increases:							
Apparel (CH049)	8,912	9,602	11,408	13,640	19,962	6,322	46.4
Electronic products:							
Computers, peripherals, and parts (ET035)	10,548	14,928	22,141	33,985	40,298	6,313	18.6
Telephone and telegraph apparatus (ET017)	3,222	4,659	5,932	9,556	14,410	4,854	50.8
Consumer electronics (except televisions) (ET018)	6,229	8,168	8,761	11,581	13,634	2,053	17.7
Prerecorded media (ET020)	59	58	85	98	133	35	35.4
Decreases:							
Coal, coke, and related chemical products (CH003)	67	101	108	657	379	-278	-42.3
Motorcycles, mopeds, and parts (ET011)	38	59	263	499	330	-169	-33.8
Photographic cameras and equipment (ET039)	919	766	843	760	622	-138	-18.1
All other	72,076	86,455	102,079	125,382	152,868	27,486	21.9
TOTAL	102,069	124,796	151,620	196,160	242,638	46,478	23.7

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

In 2005, the transportation sector accounted for the largest increase in U.S. exports in absolute terms, primarily the aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment product group. Aircraft and related equipment accounted for the largest increase in U.S. exports, increasing over $2 billion (123 percent). Large civil aircraft accounted for approximately $1.6 billion of the increase, primarily due to Boeing filling twice the number of orders to China as in the previous year (33 aircraft versus 16 in 2004).[4]

U.S. exports of minerals and metals, primarily scrap metals, have steadily increased over the past few years, boosted by factors such as China's expansion of its infrastructure.[5] In 2005, the United States increased its exports to China in this sector by over 63 percent to approximately $5.2 billion. During the same period, U.S. exports of certain base metals and chemical elements increased by $439 million (414 percent) and unwrought aluminum increased by $374 million (105 percent) due primarily to China's demand for certain base metals and chemical elements such as waste and scrap of gallium, hafnium, indium, niobium, or rhenium. The increase in U.S. exports of unwrought aluminum was primarily attributed to the increase in exports of aluminum waste and scrap, which more than doubled in 2005.[6] In 2005, China's steel output increased from 272.5 million metric tons to 349.4 million metric tons, an increase of almost 30 percent from 2004, which likely increased their demand for scrap metals from sources such as the United States.

The United States continued in 2005 to increase exports of electronic products in a variety of sectors such as semiconductors and integrated circuits; computer equipment; optical goods; measuring, testing, and controlling instruments; and medical goods. Meanwhile, several sectors in this category had noticeable decreases in exports. For instance, exports of semiconductor manufacturing equipment declined for the first time in several years. The $599 million decrease was primarily attributable to inventory overhang as Chinese semiconductor firms had over-produced less advanced chips.[7] As a result, many firms lowered production, focused on selling off the accumulated inventory, and purchased less semiconductor manufacturing equipment.[8]

U.S. imports

U.S. imports from China increased by almost $46.5 billion (24 percent) to $242.6 billion in 2005. The three sectors that experienced the largest growth were electronic products, textiles and apparel, and miscellaneous manufactures. The combined growth in these sectors accounted for over 67 percent of the total increase in U.S. imports. Further, every sector except for energy-related products experienced an increase in imports from China (table CHINA-1).

Electronic products continued to lead the growth in U.S. imports, accounting for nearly 38 percent ($17.6 billion) of the total growth. Sectors that experienced the largest increases in U.S. imports were computer equipment, telephone equipment, and televisions and other consumer electronics.

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[4] Boeing, *Orders and Deliveries*.

[5] See the Minerals and Metals section for more details.

[6] Schaffer, "A rude grade of aluminum scrap grabs the global limelight," 6; and Foster, "Beijing rolls out a new set of numbers and ups its recycling goals," 8.

[7] McArdle and Wang, "Semiconductor Equipment," 11.

[8] See the Machinery write-up for more details.

U.S. imports of computer equipment from China, primarily laptop computers, desktop systems, peripherals, and parts, increased in 2005. To some degree these imports represent a shift to China from other countries, with the location and/or investment of foreign firms in China. For example, a major producer of laptop computers, particularly for original equipment manufacturers, began shifting production to China after the Taiwan government relaxed certain restrictions on overseas production in 2001-02. U.S. imports of laptops from China in 2005 were $10.7 billion.

U.S. imports of telecommunications products from China increased by $4.9 billion in 2005. Factors such as converging technologies, industry consolidation, and increased wireless usage have contributed to growth in demand for telecommunications products. According to one industry source, users spent approximately 22.6 percent more on wireless devices such as cellular phones and personal digital assistants in 2005 than in 2004.[9] Further, many European and U.S. cellular phone manufacturers have invested heavily in China.[10]

Imports of television receivers and video monitors increased by $2.7 billion (110 percent) to $5.1 billion in 2005. Like many other industries, both U.S. and other foreign color television producers have shifted their production and assembly to China and other low cost producing countries to take advantage of cheaper labor and parts**.**

The majority of the 43 percent increase in the U.S. trade deficit in textiles and apparel ($7.9 billion) occurred in the apparel sector. U.S. imports of apparel increased by over 46 percent following the elimination of the MFA quotas on textiles and apparel on January 1, 2005, which permitted China to send more apparel products to the United States than in previous years.

China is the dominant supplier of most products in the miscellaneous manufactures sector. The majority of products covered in the broad industry sector are produced in China under license from U.S. companies. U.S. import categories in this sector with the largest trade shifts in 2005 were furniture, video games, toys, lamps and lighting fixtures, luggage and handbags, seat covers, and sporting goods such as baseballs and tennis rackets.[11] Factors such as a strong U.S. economy, high levels of consumer confidence, low mortgage interest rates, and increased air travel contributed to increased demand and consumption of products in these sectors.[12]

During 2005, imports of coal, coke, and related chemical products from China decreased by $278 million (42 percent) after several years of increases, particularly in 2004. This decrease was due in part to new coke capacity opening domestically, thus alleviating the need for imports.

Imports of motorcycles, mopeds, and parts from China declined by $169 million (34 percent) in 2005. The decline is likely due to Chinese Government efforts to consolidate hundreds of companies into a smaller number of stronger companies and to improve the quality of products exported.

China surpassed Japan to become the largest source of U.S. imports of photographic cameras and equipment in 2005. Imports from China in this category declined 18 percent ($138

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[9] Pappalardo, “Study: Telecom is over the hump.”

[10] Technofusion, “China tech exports overtake US: Report.”

[11] Carroll, “First Half Imports up 11 Percent; China’s Growth Slows.”

[12] Meyer, “Distribution Channels Shift As Lamp Market Size Increases;” Ellis, “U.S. Imports of Apparel and Textiles Hit Their Highest First-Quarter Level Ever;” and Trottman, “Bad Weather, Tough Choices.”

million) in 2005, compared to a 30 percent decline in imports from Japan and a 36 percent decline in imports from Mexico. The decline in imports in this category was led by the 31 percent reduction in imports of 35mm analog cameras as consumer demand shifted from analog to digital. In 2000, 81 percent of U.S. camera sales were analog and 19 percent were digital, but these percentages had reversed by 2005, when 18 percent of camera sales were analog and 82 percent were digital.[13]

[13] Photo Marketing Association International, "Photo Industry 2005."

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Change in 2005 from 2004:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $15.5 billion (13 percent) to $139.6 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $11.7 billion (8 percent) to $167.4 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $27.3 billion (10 percent) to $307.0 billion

In 2005, both total trade between the United States and the European Union[1] (EU) and the U.S. trade deficit with the EU reached 5-year highs (table EU-1), increasing by 9 percent and 13 percent, respectively. Higher economic growth[2] in the United States appears to be a significant factor in the growth of the U.S. trade deficit with the EU.[3] The economies of the United States and the EU are highly interdependent with almost a quarter of all EU-U.S. trade consisting of intrafirm transfers.[4]

The EU was the largest U.S. trading partner in terms of total trade and U.S. imports (table US-3) and was second to Canada as a destination for U.S. exports.[5] Germany, the United Kingdom, and France accounted for 50 percent of U.S. exports to the EU and 55 percent of U.S. imports from the EU. These countries accounted for 52 percent of U.S. exports to the EU and 57 percent of U.S. imports from the EU in 2004, when the EU consisted of only 15 countries.

U.S. exports

The largest absolute increases in U.S. exports to the EU during 2005 were in the minerals and metals, chemicals and related products, and transportation equipment sectors (table EU-1).

U.S. exports of aircraft engines and gas turbines increased significantly (25 percent) in 2005 (table EU-2), as EU large civil aircraft (LCA) producer Airbus increased its total aircraft deliveries to 378.[6] During the same period, however, U.S. exports of aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment to the EU fell 10 percent as a result of both a decline in the number of LCA going to the EU and a change in the product mix. Boeing delivered 40 LCA to Europe

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[1] On May 1, 2004, the European Union (EU) admitted 10 additional countries, bringing the total membership of the European Union to 25. This year, 2005, is the first in which the USITC has focused this section on the EU-25, as opposed to the EU-15. The new EU member countries include Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, and Slovenia. These countries joined Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom to form the EU-25.

[2] U.S. economic growth in 2005 was 3.5 percent. Bureau of Economic Analysis, "GDP Grew 1.6 Percent in Fourth Quarter."

[3] Cooper, "EU-U.S. Economic Ties: Framework, Scope, and Magnitude," CRS-4.

[4] Europa, "Bilateral Trade Issues." For more information about U.S.-European investment, please see USITC, *Trends in U.S. Inbound and Outbound Direct Investment.*

[5] Canada, however, is the United States' largest single-market trading partner.

[6] Airbus, *Airbus for Analysts*.

Table EU-1
EU25: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by major industry/commodity sectors, 2001-2005[1]

						Change, 2005 from 2004	
Item	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**Absolute**	***Percent***
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Agricultural products	7,644	7,194	7,520	7,816	7,948	131	1.7
Forest products	4,327	3,938	4,016	4,382	4,742	360	8.2
Chemicals and related products	25,024	25,349	29,633	35,368	37,517	2,149	6.1
Energy-related products	2,152	1,738	1,723	3,073	3,957	883	28.7
Textiles and apparel	1,741	1,558	1,516	1,579	1,746	167	10.6
Footwear	70	58	61	65	65	-1	-1.1
Minerals and metals	8,327	7,061	7,733	8,053	10,998	2,945	36.6
Machinery	14,400	12,025	12,091	13,403	14,789	1,387	10.3
Transportation equipment	34,331	32,269	33,155	35,475	36,916	1,441	4.1
Electronic products	42,710	35,672	35,604	37,600	38,807	1,207	3.2
Miscellaneous manufactures	4,168	3,494	3,409	3,920	4,489	569	14.5
Special provisions	5,378	4,889	5,021	4,956	5,443	488	9.8
Total	150,272	135,244	141,483	155,690	167,416	11,726	7.5
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Agricultural products	10,637	11,569	12,912	13,841	14,791	950	6.9
Forest products	4,487	4,905	5,231	6,270	6,654	384	6.1
Chemicals and related products	43,906	49,828	57,696	63,049	67,858	4,809	7.6
Energy-related products	7,884	9,143	12,029	15,972	22,503	6,531	40.9
Textiles and apparel	5,444	5,422	5,674	6,007	5,873	-133	-2.2
Footwear	2,038	1,892	1,851	1,815	1,650	-165	-9.1
Minerals and metals	17,660	16,225	16,802	21,688	24,181	2,493	11.5
Machinery	25,373	23,839	25,921	29,755	33,892	4,138	13.9
Transportation equipment	55,174	54,381	57,837	61,629	66,049	4,420	7.2
Electronic products	28,128	28,655	30,656	34,063	36,087	2,024	5.9
Miscellaneous manufactures	11,956	11,741	11,249	12,402	12,605	203	1.6
Special provisions	12,729	12,662	12,566	13,268	14,865	1,597	12.0
Total	225,418	230,262	250,424	279,759	307,009	27,250	9.7
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Agricultural products	-2,994	-4,375	-5,392	-6,025	-6,844	-819	-13.6
Forest products	-160	-967	-1,215	-1,889	-1,912	-23	-1.2
Chemicals and related products	-18,882	-24,479	-28,063	-27,680	-30,341	-2,660	-9.6
Energy-related products	-5,732	-7,405	-10,307	-12,899	-18,547	-5,648	-43.8
Textiles and apparel	-3,703	-3,864	-4,159	-4,428	-4,128	300	6.8
Footwear	-1,969	-1,835	-1,790	-1,750	-1,585	165	9.4
Minerals and metals	-9,333	-9,164	-9,068	-13,635	-13,183	452	3.3
Machinery	-10,974	-11,814	-13,830	-16,352	-19,103	-2,751	-16.8
Transportation equipment	-20,843	-22,112	-24,682	-26,155	-29,133	-2,979	-11.4
Electronic products	14,582	7,016	4,948	3,538	2,720	-817	-23.1
Miscellaneous manufactures	-7,789	-8,248	-7,840	-8,482	-8,116	366	4.3
Special provisions	-7,351	-7,773	-7,545	-8,313	-9,422	-1,109	-13.3
Total	-75,146	-95,018	-108,941	-124,070	-139,593	-15,524	-12.5

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

Table EU-2
Leading changes in U.S. exports to and U.S. imports from EU25, 2001–2005[1]

Sector/commodity	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. EXPORTS:							
Increases:							
Aircraft engines and gas turbines (ET001)	8,025	7,501	7,152	8,153	10,175	2,022	24.8
Medical goods (ET040)	7,003	7,160	8,164	8,972	9,989	1,018	11.3
Molybdenum ores and concentrates (MM007A)	88	92	141	264	1,083	819	310.2
Decreases:							
Aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment (ET013)	14,224	12,604	12,495	15,019	13,552	-1,468	-9.8
All other	120,931	107,887	113,530	123,282	132,617	9,335	7.6
TOTAL	150,272	135,244	141,483	155,690	167,416	11,726	7.5
U.S. IMPORTS:							
Increases:							
Energy-related products:							
Petroleum products (CH005)	5,784	5,818	7,629	11,702	17,037	5,335	45.6
Crude petroleum (CH004)	842	1,867	2,023	1,669	2,718	1,050	62.9
Medicinal chemicals (CH025)	26,420	32,287	38,058	40,893	42,900	2,007	4.9
Transportation equipment: \							
Aircraft engines and gas turbines (ET001)	9,051	7,138	5,659	6,098	7,274	1,176	19.3
Construction and mining equipment (ET004)	2,623	2,441	2,680	3,708	4,866	1,158	31.2
All other	180,698	180,712	194,374	215,689	232,214	16,524	7.7
TOTAL	225,418	230,262	250,424	279,759	307,009	27,250	9.7

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

in 2005, down from 47 in 2004. Of Boeing's 2005 deliveries, only three were higher-priced wide-bodied planes.[7]

U.S. exports of medical goods to the EU increased by $1.0 billion (11 percent) in 2005. Despite efforts by European governments to contain healthcare costs, healthcare expenditures increased again in 2005 as governments faced increased demand from their rapidly aging populations for advanced medical technology such as cardiac rhythm management equipment (implantable pacemakers and defibrillators), drug eluting stents, and orthopedic implants. U.S. manufacturers specialize in this type of advanced equipment.

U.S. exports of molybdenum ores and concentrates to the EU increased 310 percent, to $1.1 billion, in 2005. Much of this increase resulted from the 143 percent increase in the price of molybdenum, to $72.07 per kilogram. The quantity of U.S. exports increased 33 percent, reflecting the return to full production levels of most molybdenum byproduct producers and increased production by primary producers.[8]

U.S. imports

The largest absolute increases in U.S. imports from the EU in 2005 were in the energy-related products, chemicals and related products, transportation equipment, and machinery sectors (table EU-1).

U.S. imports of refined petroleum products from the EU increased 45 percent by value, from $11.7 billion in 2004 to $17.0 billion in 2005 (table EU-2), but by only 7.6 percent in quantity terms, from 277,824 barrels per day (b/d) to 298,939 b/d. Most of the increase consisted of distillate and residual fuel oils from the Netherlands port of Rotterdam, a primary global exchange center for petroleum. The value of U.S. imports of crude petroleum from the EU rose by more than 62 percent in 2005, though the quantity of imports increased by only 13 percent from 120,986 b/d to 137,189 b/d, reflecting higher world crude petroleum prices in 2005. The world price for crude petroleum rose from an average of $36.65 per barrel in 2004 to $53.66 per barrel in 2005, inflating the value of petroleum imports from the EU. U.S. imports of crude petroleum from the United Kingdom (North Sea production) accounted for 98-99 percent of the total U.S. imports from the EU in both 2004 and 2005.

U.S. imports of medicinal chemicals from the EU, primarily from Ireland, increased $2.0 billion in 2005 because of greater demand for active pharmaceutical ingredients used to make consumer products for domestic sale and for export. Many of these imports are intracompany transfers to U.S. multinational pharmaceutical companies with manufacturing facilities in the EU.

U.S. imports of aircraft engines and gas turbines increased 19 percent in 2005, and were used by Boeing in the production of its aircraft. Boeing delivered 5 more aircraft globally in 2005 than in 2004.[9]

U.S. imports of construction and mining equipment from the EU increased 31 percent during 2005 due to increased residential and nonresidential construction in the United States; rising prices for construction and mining equipment during 2005; and high global prices for fuels

[7] Boeing, *Boeing Orders and Deliveries*.
[8] U.S. Geological Survey, "Mineral Commodity Summaries: Molybdenum."
[9] Boeing, *Boeing Orders and Deliveries*.

and commodity minerals and metals, which stimulated increased mining projects.[10] Construction and mining equipment is a highly globalized industry consisting mostly of large multinational companies.

[10] "Heard in the Dirt," 26-27.

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Change in 2005 from 2004:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $5.6 billion (9 percent) to $67.5 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $8.6 billion (9 percent) to $101.7 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $14.3 billion (9 percent) to $169.2 billion

U.S. bilateral trade with Mexico increased $22.9 billion (9 percent) to $270.9 billion in 2005. Sustained record-high energy prices and a healthy rate of economic growth (3.5 percent annual rate for 2005)[1] in the United States resulted in a further expansion of the trade deficit with Mexico in 2005.[2] The rise in U.S. demand for petroleum and related distillate fuel (includes diesel and heating oil) imports from Mexico was attributable to factors including temporary disruptions and uncertainties in other principal supplier nations and in U.S. production along the Gulf Coast following Hurricanes Katrina and Rita.

U.S. exports

Mexico's economy grew by 3 percent in 2005.[3] This economic expansion and the resurgence of the Maquiladora Program, or export-for-assembly industry, resulted in U.S. exports to Mexico increasing 9 percent ($8.6 billion) to approximately $102 billion in 2005 (table MEXICO-1).[4] Leading U.S. industry export sectors to Mexico during 2005 were chemicals and related products, transportation equipment, and electronic products. Mexico was the third-largest destination for U.S. exports in 2005, exceeded only by the EU and Canada (table US-3).

U.S. exports of petroleum products to Mexico increased 71 percent ($2.0 billion) to $4.8 billion in 2005, spurred by a temporary shortage of Mexican oil refinery capacity for unleaded gasoline and related distillate fuels (light motor fuel oils) (table MEXICO-2). The Government of Mexico is in the final stages of a $3.9 billion, long-term investment upgrade of all six of its domestic petroleum refineries.[5]

In 2005, the U.S. chemicals and related products sector continued to run a trade deficit with nearly every country of the world but Mexico. U.S. exports of chemicals and related products to Mexico increased by 15 percent ($2.3 billion) to $18.1 billion for a trade surplus of $12.7 billion. Organic commodity chemicals and plastics in primary forms were the

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[1] U.S. Department of Commerce, "GDP Grew 1.6 Percent in Fourth Quarter."
[2] Mexico's economic performance is strongly linked to U.S. demand, which accounts for almost a quarter of Mexican Gross Domestic Product. Mexico exports approximately 80 percent of its total exports to the United States.
[3] U.S. Department of State, U.S. Embassy, Mexico City, "The Mexican Economy in 2005."
[4] Mexico's economy is heavily reliant on its manufacturing export sector, which, in turn, is largely dependent on U.S. economic activity to provide external demand for much of its merchandise exports. Approximately 80 percent of Mexico's trade with the United States is intra-industry trade primarily attributable to the Maquiladora Program.
[5] Mexico Business Forecast Report, "Key Economic Sectors: 1st Quarter 2005."

Table MEXICO-1
Mexico: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by major industry/commodity sectors, 2001-2005[1]

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004	
						Absolute	*Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Agricultural products	7,645	7,534	8,176	8,994	9,678	684	7.6
Forest products	3,282	3,056	3,217	3,451	3,860	409	11.8
Chemicals and related products	12,266	12,444	13,300	15,797	18,122	2,325	14.7
Energy-related products	3,296	3,274	2,897	3,379	5,508	2,129	63.0
Textiles and apparel	5,232	4,939	4,696	4,730	4,705	-25	-0.5
Footwear	123	95	90	60	46	-14	-23.0
Minerals and metals	6,956	6,671	6,454	7,958	9,258	1,301	16.3
Machinery	10,263	9,183	9,086	10,078	11,418	1,339	13.3
Transportation equipment	14,953	14,524	13,725	15,882	16,871	989	6.2
Electronic products	20,798	18,965	16,414	17,383	16,609	-774	-4.5
Miscellaneous manufactures	1,729	1,687	1,511	1,525	1,611	85	5.6
Special provisions	3,994	3,705	3,541	3,781	3,981	201	5.3
Total	90,537	86,076	83,108	93,018	101,667	8,649	9.3
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Agricultural products	6,157	6,378	7,220	8,189	9,323	1,134	13.8
Forest products	999	1,038	1,075	1,274	1,420	146	11.5
Chemicals and related products	3,388	3,637	3,779	4,790	5,429	639	13.3
Energy-related products	9,103	11,567	14,792	18,966	25,029	6,063	32.0
Textiles and apparel	9,941	9,649	9,015	8,826	8,305	-521	-5.9
Footwear	312	279	275	242	247	5	2.1
Minerals and metals	6,528	7,013	7,116	9,623	11,366	1,744	18.1
Machinery	14,821	16,321	16,596	18,029	20,173	2,144	11.9
Transportation equipment	31,046	31,117	30,664	33,025	34,451	1,425	4.3
Electronic products	37,221	35,029	34,560	38,945	40,160	1,215	3.1
Miscellaneous manufactures	5,295	6,356	6,252	6,555	6,814	259	3.9
Special provisions	5,697	5,738	5,855	6,493	6,499	6	0.1
Total	130,509	134,121	137,199	154,959	169,216	14,257	9.2
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Agricultural products	1,488	1,155	956	805	355	-450	-55.9
Forest products	2,283	2,018	2,142	2,177	2,440	263	12.1
Chemicals and related products	8,878	8,807	9,521	11,007	12,694	1,687	15.3
Energy-related products	-5,807	-8,294	-11,894	-15,587	-19,522	-3,935	-25.2
Textiles and apparel	-4,709	-4,710	-4,319	-4,097	-3,600	496	12.1
Footwear	-189	-183	-185	-183	-201	-19	-10.3
Minerals and metals	428	-342	-661	-1,665	-2,108	-443	-26.6
Machinery	-4,558	-7,138	-7,510	-7,951	-8,755	-805	-10.1
Transportation equipment	-16,093	-16,593	-16,939	-17,143	-17,579	-436	-2.5
Electronic products	-16,423	-16,064	-18,146	-21,562	-23,550	-1,988	-9.2
Miscellaneous manufactures	-3,566	-4,668	-4,741	-5,030	-5,204	-173	-3.4
Special provisions	-1,703	-2,033	-2,314	-2,713	-2,518	195	7.2
Total	-39,971	-48,045	-54,091	-61,941	-67,549	-5,608	-9.1

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

Table MEXICO-2
Leading changes in U.S. exports to and U.S. imports from Mexico, 2001–2005[1]

Sector/commodity	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. EXPORTS:							
Increases:							
Petroleum products (CH005)	2,677	2,346	2,318	2,799	4,781	1,982	70.8
Chemicals and related products:							
Miscellaneous plastic products (CH041)	3,801	3,752	3,773	4,105	4,544	439	10.7
Certain organic chemicals (CH012)	948	996	1,262	1,848	2,160	312	16.9
Polypropylene resins in primary forms (CH032)	311	357	400	514	774	260	50.6
Air-conditioning equipment and parts (MM071)	1,032	1,032	1,059	1,031	1,274	244	23.6
All other	81,768	77,593	74,297	82,721	88,133	5,412	6.5
TOTAL	90,537	86,076	83,108	93,018	101,667	8,649	9.3
U.S. IMPORTS:							
Increases:							
Energy-related products:							
Crude petroleum (CH004)	7,957	10,490	13,630	17,186	22,364	5,178	30.1
Petroleum products (CH005)	885	806	1,086	1,698	2,500	802	47.2
Television receivers and video monitors (ET022)	5,071	5,165	5,532	7,743	10,029	2,286	29.5
Household appliances, including commercial applications (MM073)	1,839	1,993	2,092	2,322	2,739	417	18.0
All other	114,756	115,667	114,860	126,010	131,584	5,574	4.4
TOTAL	130,509	134,121	137,199	154,959	169,216	14,257	9.2

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

leading products exported during the period. Many of the organic commodity chemicals exported to Mexico in 2005 were fertilizers used in the agricultural sector. U.S. exports of plastics (polymers and resins) to Mexico typically increase with rising production of injection molded plastic parts used in the manufacturing of automobiles and auto parts.[6]

Exports of machinery and parts to Mexico, the second-largest market for such U.S. exports, increased 13 percent ($1.3 billion) to $11.4 billion in 2005. Mexico's recovering maquiladora industry in 2005 continued to rely heavily on imports of U.S. machinery and parts to sustain its transformation to higher-value manufacturing.[7]

A shift from the United States to Mexico of final assembly operations of power tools and parts by major producers Black and Decker and Milwaukee Tool Co. resulted in almost a doubling of U.S. exports of these products. U.S. exports of power tools (pneumatic and hydraulic) and parts to Mexico rose by approximately 94 percent ($243 million) to $503 million in 2005.[8]

U.S. air-conditioning equipment and parts exported to Mexico rose by 24 percent ($244 million) to $1.3 billion in 2005. Commercial air-conditioning equipment (unitary), automotive air-conditioners, and parts accounted for approximately 80 percent of total sector exports to Mexico. A sizeable portion of U.S. trade with Mexico for these products continued to reflect cross-border integration of manufacturing and U.S.-based manufacturers' foreign direct investment through subsidiaries and joint-ventures.[9]

U.S. imports

The increased value of U.S. imports from Mexico in 2005 primarily reflected record-high energy prices. The value of U.S. imports of crude petroleum from Mexico rose by more than 30 percent ($5.2 billion) to $22.4 billion in 2005. However, the actual quantity of imports decreased by 4 percent from 1.598 million barrels per day (b/d) to 1.536 million b/d. The world average price for crude petroleum rose from $36.65 per barrel in 2004 to $53.66 per barrel in 2005. During 2005, Mexico was the leading crude oil supplier and the second-largest source of U.S. oil imports.[10]

Because of this increase in crude petroleum prices, the value of imports of refined petroleum products from Mexico also showed a large increase (47 percent), but the quantity of imports rose by a much smaller 5 percent. Most of the refined petroleum products imported from Mexico are sub-par motor fuels and some distillate and residual fuel oils.

Moderate levels of economic growth in the United States, relatively low interest rates, and rising levels of consumer confidence resulted in increased demand for machinery items such as television receivers and household and commercial appliances from Mexico. U.S. imports of machinery and parts from Mexico increased by $2.1 billion (12 percent) to $20.2 billion in 2005.

Escalating U.S. demand for thin, flat-screen, high-definition televisions was largely responsible for the approximately 30 percent ($2.3 billion) growth to $10 billion in U.S. imports of televisions and video monitors from Mexico in 2005. Major Asian and European

[6] Injection molding is the principal method of forming thermoplastic materials.
[7] Mongelluzzo, "Maquiladoras Rebound,"
[8] Foundry Management & Technology, "Foundry News Briefs."
[9] Turpin, "Manufacturers Come Off Record Year."
[10] U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, "Mexico: Country Analysis Briefs."

multinational television and video monitor producers have, in recent years, expanded production capacity in Mexico of large digital television sets to meet changing U.S. consumer demand away from analog television sets.[11]

U.S. imports of household and commercial type appliances from Mexico increased 18 percent ($417 million) to $2.7 billion in 2005. A healthy U.S. economy, moderately low interest rates, and robust replacement demand were the primary drivers for imports of major household and commercial appliances such as refrigerators, laundry equipment, dishwashers, and microwave ovens.[12] In addition, major household appliance firms such as Electrolux, Whirlpool Corp., and GE shifted a significant proportion of their refrigerator production from the United States to Mexico in 2004-05.

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[11] Consumer Electronics Association, "U.S. Consumer Electronics Sales & Forecasts."
[12] Wolf, "Whirlpool Posts Record Results."

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Agriculture

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Change in 2005 from 2004:

U.S. trade deficit : Increased by $4.2 billion (4,071 percent) to $ 4.4 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $1.8 billion (3 percent) to $68.7 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $6.0 billion (9 percent) to $73.1 billion

U.S. trade in agricultural products shifted from a near zero deficit in 2004 to a record $4.4 billion deficit in 2005, a sharp reversal of the average annual $5 billion trade surplus that the United States had from the late 1990s through 2003.[1] U.S. exports rose by 3 percent in 2005, but the 9 percent rise in U.S. imports exceeded the export gains. U.S. imports of coffee and tea, beef, fish, distilled spirits and beer, and fresh fruits and vegetables increased. U.S. exports of certain high-value foods (almonds, poultry, beef, and pork) rose, but the $1.6 billion drop in U.S. grain exports resulted in an overall decline in exports. The reduction in U.S. grain exports resulted from lower U.S. corn and wheat prices and lower export volume.

The rise in U.S. imports of agricultural goods reflected the strengthening U.S. demand for fresh fruits and vegetables, processed foods, and beverages produced abroad as well as rising prices in 2005 for certain tropical products, mainly coffee and sugar. Another one-time, contributing factor to higher agricultural imports in 2005 was the resumption of U.S. imports of live cattle and beef from Canada which had been banned in 2004 because of concerns over the cattle disease Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE). The leading supplier of agricultural products to the United States was Canada, accounting for $15 billion of mostly high-value consumer food products, a rise of 6 percent ($1 billion) over 2004. U.S. imports from Latin America rose 14 percent ($3 billion), owing to higher shipments of horticultural products, coffee, and sugar from Mexico, Central America, Brazil, Colombia, and Chile.

U.S. exports

U.S. exports of agricultural products rose by $1.8 billion (3 percent) to $68.7 billion in 2005. The three leading markets for U.S. agricultural exports in 2005 were Canada, Japan, and Mexico, that together accounted for 45 percent of the total (table AG-1). Exports to Canada and Mexico increased $1.0 billion (10 percent) and $684 million (8 percent), respectively. However, U.S. exports to Japan fell $246 million (2 percent).

The largest absolute trade shift among agricultural products in 2005 was the $1.6 billion (13 percent) decline in U.S. exports of grain (cereals) (table AG-2). Grain exports were the single-largest category of U.S. agricultural exports at $11.1 billion in 2005; about 83 percent of these exports consisted of corn and wheat. The volume of U.S. corn exports fell by 5

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[1] The Commission includes distilled spirits, fish, shellfish, and manufactured tobacco products among these agricultural products. The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) excludes these products from its coverage of agricultural products and therefore reported a fiscal year 2005 trade surplus of $4.7 billion, down sharply from the $9.7 billion surplus USDA reported for fiscal year 2004. The fiscal year ends September 30. See USDA, ERS, *Outlook for U.S. Agricultural Trade*.

Table AG-1
Agricultural products: **U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2001–2005**[1]

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Canada	8,694	9,121	9,805	10,111	11,151	1,041	10.3
Mexico	7,645	7,534	8,176	8,994	9,678	684	7.6
Japan	11,342	10,416	10,845	10,087	9,840	-246	-2.4
China	2,101	2,128	5,129	5,879	5,648	-232	-3.9
Italy	719	666	673	697	777	80	11.4
France	450	477	505	520	573	53	10.2
Netherlands	1,420	1,262	1,215	1,220	1,260	40	3.2
Australia	378	407	670	480	559	79	16.5
Thailand	606	634	700	719	687	-32	-4.4
Korea	3,085	3,085	3,307	2,863	2,646	-216	-7.6
All other	23,670	22,615	23,681	25,339	25,878	539	2.1
Total	60,109	58,345	64,706	66,908	68,698	1,790	2.7
EU-15	7,290	6,963	7,280	7,519	7,615	97	1.3
EU-25	7,644	7,194	7,520	7,816	7,948	131	1.7
OPEC	2,880	2,658	2,933	3,116	3,335	220	7.0
Latin America	12,119	12,133	13,052	14,249	15,157	908	6.4
CBERA	2,687	2,630	2,688	2,904	3,158	253	8.7
Asia	23,912	22,636	26,484	26,035	25,594	-440	-1.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	657	933	1,100	1,408	1,508	100	7.1
Central and Eastern Europe	263	227	231	362	402	40	11.0
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Canada	12,373	12,953	12,975	14,130	14,963	833	5.9
Mexico	6,157	6,378	7,220	8,189	9,323	1,134	13.8
Japan	441	461	482	503	540	36	7.2
China	1,489	1,896	2,470	2,925	3,365	440	15.0
Italy	1,933	2,150	2,401	2,640	2,927	287	10.9
France	2,014	2,260	2,614	2,723	2,935	212	7.8
Netherlands	1,714	1,876	2,023	2,079	2,044	-34	-1.7
Australia	1,847	1,980	2,212	2,575	2,523	-52	-2.0
Thailand	2,155	1,914	2,121	2,116	2,291	176	8.3
Korea	230	254	266	296	330	34	11.5
All other	22,245	23,468	26,114	28,837	31,809	2,972	10.3
Total	52,599	55,591	60,899	67,012	73,050	6,037	9.0
EU-15	10,316	11,187	12,506	13,428	14,402	974	7.3
EU-25	10,637	11,569	12,912	13,841	14,791	950	6.9
OPEC	1,147	1,187	1,345	1,532	1,759	227	14.8
Latin America	15,441	16,101	18,041	20,092	22,876	2,784	13.9
CBERA	3,218	3,294	3,531	3,669	4,106	437	11.9
Asia	8,303	8,818	10,164	11,369	12,421	1,052	9.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	836	912	1,138	1,149	1,334	185	16.1
Central and Eastern Europe	329	391	428	494	479	-15	-3.1

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table AG-1 –Continued

Agricultural products: **U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2001–2005**[1]

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Canada	-3,679	-3,833	-3,170	-4,019	-3,811	208	5.2
Mexico	1,488	1,155	956	805	355	-450	-55.9
Japan	10,901	9,955	10,362	9,583	9,301	-283	-3.0
China	612	232	2,659	2,954	2,283	-671	-22.7
Italy	-1,214	-1,484	-1,728	-1,942	-2,150	-207	-10.7
France	-1,565	-1,782	-2,109	-2,203	-2,361	-159	-7.2
Netherlands	-294	-614	-808	-859	-785	74	8.6
Australia	-1,468	-1,573	-1,543	-2,095	-1,964	131	6.3
Thailand	-1,549	-1,280	-1,420	-1,397	-1,604	-207	-14.8
Korea	2,855	2,831	3,041	2,567	2,316	-251	-9.8
All other	1,425	-853	-2,433	-3,498	-5,931	-2,433	-69.5
Total	7,511	2,754	3,807	-104	-4,352	-4,248	-4,070.6
EU-15	-3,027	-4,224	-5,225	-5,909	-6,787	-878	-14.9
EU-25	-2,994	-4,375	-5,392	-6,025	-6,844	-819	-13.6
OPEC	1,732	1,471	1,588	1,583	1,576	-7	-0.5
Latin America	-3,322	-3,968	-4,989	-5,843	-7,718	-1,876	-32.1
CBERA	-530	-664	-843	-765	-948	-184	-24.0
Asia	15,610	13,818	16,320	14,666	13,173	-1,493	-10.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	-179	21	-38	259	175	-84	-32.5
Central and Eastern Europe	-65	-164	-197	-132	-77	55	41.9

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data. The countries shown are those with the largest total U.S. trade (U.S. imports plus exports) in these products in 2005.

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

Table AG-2
Leading changes in U.S. exports and imports of agricultural products, 2001-2005

USITC code and industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	*Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. EXPORTS:							
Increases:							
Edible nuts (AG020)	1,309	1,542	1,785	2,242	2,925	682	30.4
Poultry (AG005)	2,376	1,817	2,022	2,280	2,795	514	22.6
Cattle and beef (AG002)	3,335	2,952	3,501	605	1,041	435	71.9
Swine and pork (AG003)	1,364	1,286	1,330	1,866	2,246	380	20.4
Decreases:							
Cereals (AG030)	9,397	9,929	10,429	12,683	11,096	-1,587	-12.5
Oilseeds (AG032)	5,642	5,790	8,153	6,911	6,527	-384	-5.6
Cotton, not carded or combed (AG049)	2,164	2,015	3,203	4,222	3,920	-302	-7.2
All other	34,522	33,014	34,283	36,098	38,148	2,051	5.7
TOTAL	60,109	58,345	64,706	66,908	68,698	1,790	2.7
U.S. IMPORTS:							
Increases:							
Coffee and tea (AG028)	1,915	1,942	2,228	2,560	3,309	750	29.3
Cattle and beef (AG002)	4,062	4,038	3,302	3,909	4,410	501	12.8
Fresh or frozen fish (AG006)	2,958	3,158	3,354	3,520	3,963	443	12.6
Distilled spirits (AG042)	2,848	3,111	3,453	3,734	4,106	372	10.0
Wine and certain other fermented beverages (AG041)	2,316	2,740	3,307	3,445	3,797	351	10.2
Sugar and other sweeteners (AG012)	843	961	1,035	979	1,323	345	35.2
Malt beverages (AG040)	2,333	2,566	2,664	2,752	3,081	329	11.9
All other	35,325	37,075	41,556	46,114	49,061	2,947	6.4
TOTAL	52,599	55,591	60,899	67,012	73,050	6,037	9.0

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

percent to 45 million metric tons (MMT), and corn prices (unit value) declined by 13 percent to $105 per metric ton. Similarly, the volume of U.S. wheat exports fell by 14 percent to 27 MMT, and wheat prices declined by 2 percent to $181 per metric ton. Higher foreign production and exports of corn, other feed grains, and wheat pressured U.S. exports. Moreover, shipping delays through U.S. Gulf ports because of the hurricane damage may have hindered the movement of some U.S. grain exports in the fourth quarter.

The second-largest shift in U.S. exports in 2005 occurred for edible nuts. These exports increased by $682 million (30 percent) over 2004. About two-thirds of the $2.9 billion in U.S. edible nut exports in 2005 consisted of almonds. The volume of shelled almonds (the principal almond product traded) dropped slightly by 6 percent, but a 44 percent rise in its export unit value to $6.21 per kilogram resulted in a $470 million increase in U.S. almond exports. Strong foreign and domestic demand (owing to the attractiveness of almonds as a health food), coupled with slightly lower domestic production in crop year 2004/05, lifted almond prices.[2]

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of agricultural products rose by $6.0 billion (9 percent) to $73.1 billion in 2005. Canada and the EU were the two leading U.S. suppliers of agricultural products, with U.S. imports from the two countries rising, respectively, by $0.8 billion (6 percent) to $15.0 billion and $1.0 billion (7 percent) to $14.8 billion. Mexico was the third-leading U.S. supplier, and its shipments of these products to the United States increased $1.1 billion (14 percent) to $9.3 billion in 2005. Over the past 5 years, exports from China, the fourth-leading U.S. supplier, rose by 126 percent ($1.9 billion).

The largest shift in U.S. imports of agricultural products in 2005 occurred for coffee and tea which rose by $750 million (30 percent), generally reflecting a 49 percent increase in the world price of coffee from $0.68 to $1.01 per pound in 2005.[3] World coffee prices spiked in marketing year 2005/06 as production, ending stocks, and exports from major coffee suppliers (mainly Brazil and Vietnam) were the lowest in 4 years, according to USDA.[4]

The second-largest shift in 2005 was in cattle and beef imports, which rose by $501 million (13 percent) to $4.4 billion; U.S. imports of live cattle from Canada rose by $524 million in 2005. The U.S. Ninth District Court of Appeals on July 14, 2005 lifted the preliminary injunction that had blocked U.S. imports of Canadian cattle since 2004 because of the threat of the BSE cattle disease.[5]

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[2] USDA, ERS, *Fruit and Tree Nuts Situation and Outlook*, 3.

[3] Spot price at New York of Brazilian Arabica coffee. USDA, FAS, *Tropical Products: World Markets and Trade*.

[4] USDA, FAS, "World Coffee Production and Trade," *Tropical Products: World Markets and Trade*.

[5] USDA, ERS, *Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry Outlook*, 3. The BSE disease was discovered among several Canadian cattle in 2004, initiating a temporary ban on U.S. imports of live cattle. USDA later deemed that Canadian cattle were safe to be imported, but imports were blocked by a temporary restraining court order obtained by a U.S. cattle ranchers group.

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Table AG-3
Agricultural products : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001-2005[w]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	*Percent*
		Million dollars						
AG001	Certain miscellaneous animals and meats:							
	Exports	1,631	1,460	1,778	1,460	1,821	361	24.7
	Imports	1,509	1,510	1,683	1,972	2,128	156	7.9
	Trade balance	122	-50	96	-512	-307	205	40.0
AG002	Cattle and beef:							
	Exports	3,335	2,952	3,501	605	1,041	435	71.9
	Imports	4,062	4,038	3,302	3,909	4,410	501	12.8
	Trade balance	-727	-1,086	200	-3,304	-3,369	-66	-2.0
AG003	Swine and pork:							
	Exports	1,364	1,286	1,330	1,866	2,246	380	20.4
	Imports	1,129	1,026	1,143	1,335	1,314	-21	-1.6
	Trade balance	235	260	187	531	931	401	75.5
AG004	Sheep and meat of sheep:							
	Exports	25	26	17	14	17	3	21.1
	Imports	238	275	339	400	462	63	15.7
	Trade balance	-213	-249	-321	-386	-446	-60	-15.5
AG005	Poultry:							
	Exports	2,376	1,817	2,022	2,280	2,795	514	22.6
	Imports	97	111	126	169	169	1	0.4
	Trade balance	2,279	1,705	1,896	2,112	2,625	514	24.3
AG006	Fresh or frozen fish:							
	Exports	2,016	1,947	2,008	2,357	2,602	244	10.4
	Imports	2,958	3,158	3,354	3,520	3,963	443	12.6
	Trade balance	-943	-1,211	-1,346	-1,162	-1,361	-199	-17.1
AG007	Canned fish:							
	Exports	202	181	185	214	223	9	4.3
	Imports	568	664	777	843	889	46	5.4
	Trade balance	-367	-482	-592	-629	-666	-36	-5.8
AG008	Cured and other fish:							
	Exports	193	159	161	164	170	6	3.8
	Imports	298	300	307	333	371	39	11.7
	Trade balance	-104	-141	-146	-168	-201	-33	-19.3
AG009	Shellfish:							
	Exports	708	737	761	798	883	85	10.7
	Imports	5,908	5,910	6,492	6,472	6,696	224	3.5
	Trade balance	-5,200	-5,172	-5,731	-5,674	-5,813	-139	-2.5

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table AG-3--*Continued*
Agricultural products : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001-2005[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	*Percent*
		Million dollars						
AG010	Dairy produce:							
	Exports	723	618	679	1,066	1,195	129	12.1
	Imports	1,574	1,488	1,654	1,911	2,102	191	10.0
	Trade balance	-851	-870	-976	-845	-907	-62	-7.3
AG011	Eggs:							
	Exports	162	155	164	196	227	31	16.0
	Imports	20	28	22	33	21	-11	-33.9
	Trade balance	142	127	142	163	205	42	25.9
AG012	Sugar and other sweeteners:							
	Exports	391	365	391	435	538	103	23.6
	Imports	843	961	1,035	979	1,323	345	35.2
	Trade balance	-451	-596	-645	-543	-785	-242	-44.5
AG012A	Sugar:							
	Exports	90	74	61	86	122	35	40.7
	Imports	547	569	592	585	908	323	55.1
	Trade balance	-457	-495	-531	-499	-786	-287	-57.6
AG012B	High fructose corn sweetener:							
	Exports	83	63	76	69	78	10	14.2
	Imports	39	34	42	43	41	-2	-4.7
	Trade balance	44	29	34	25	37	12	46.5
AG013	Animal feeds:							
	Exports	4,508	4,189	4,207	4,160	4,535	375	9.0
	Imports	626	670	705	873	789	-83	-9.5
	Trade balance	3,881	3,518	3,502	3,288	3,746	458	13.9
AG014	Live plants:							
	Exports	116	113	128	148	170	22	15.0
	Imports	495	503	539	569	558	-11	-1.9
	Trade balance	-379	-389	-411	-421	-388	33	7.8
AG015	Seeds:							
	Exports	768	892	859	1,066	940	-126	-11.9
	Imports	436	431	452	460	525	65	14.2
	Trade balance	332	461	407	606	415	-192	-31.6
AG016	Cut flowers:							
	Exports	39	36	33	27	25	-2	-6.7
	Imports	565	541	611	706	709	4	0.5
	Trade balance	-526	-505	-578	-679	-684	-5	-0.8

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table AG-3--*Continued*
Agricultural products : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001-2005[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
		Million dollars						
AG017	Miscellaneous vegetable substances:							
	Exports	505	476	510	558	554	-4	-0.7
	Imports	794	760	880	921	1,038	117	12.7
	Trade balance	-288	-284	-369	-363	-484	-121	-33.4
AG018	Fresh, chilled, or frozen vegetables:							
	Exports	1,304	1,353	1,408	1,449	1,621	172	11.9
	Imports	2,628	2,758	3,250	3,650	3,871	221	6.1
	Trade balance	-1,324	-1,405	-1,842	-2,201	-2,250	-49	-2.2
AG019	Prepared or preserved vegetables, mushrooms, and olives:							
	Exports	1,387	1,365	1,326	1,417	1,548	131	9.2
	Imports	1,493	1,574	1,779	2,044	2,147	103	5.1
	Trade balance	-106	-209	-453	-626	-599	27	4.4
AG020	Edible nuts:							
	Exports	1,309	1,542	1,785	2,242	2,925	682	30.4
	Imports	670	701	775	1,079	1,121	42	3.9
	Trade balance	639	841	1,010	1,163	1,804	641	55.1
AG021	Tropical fruit:							
	Exports	49	46	54	63	71	9	13.9
	Imports	1,616	1,705	1,754	1,772	2,035	263	14.9
	Trade balance	-1,567	-1,659	-1,700	-1,709	-1,964	-255	-14.9
AG022	Citrus fruit:							
	Exports	613	636	679	691	664	-27	-3.9
	Imports	308	325	437	444	519	75	17.0
	Trade balance	305	311	242	248	145	-103	-41.4
AG023	Deciduous fruit:							
	Exports	832	788	810	813	995	182	22.4
	Imports	270	294	306	358	324	-34	-9.4
	Trade balance	562	494	504	455	670	216	47.5
AG024	Other fresh fruit:							
	Exports	674	708	775	854	1,021	167	19.6
	Imports	1,065	1,183	1,200	1,396	1,684	289	20.7
	Trade balance	-392	-476	-425	-542	-663	-121	-22.4

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table AG-3--*Continued*
Agricultural products : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001-2005[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
		Million dollars						
AG025	Dried fruit other than tropical:							
	Exports	349	338	366	394	382	-12	-3.0
	Imports	63	90	133	142	150	7	5.2
	Trade balance	285	248	234	251	232	-19	-7.7
AG026	Frozen fruit:							
	Exports	80	80	81	84	90	6	7.1
	Imports	117	152	202	225	286	61	27.1
	Trade balance	-37	-72	-122	-141	-196	-55	-39.0
AG027	Prepared or preserved fruit:							
	Exports	195	184	203	237	235	-2	-0.7
	Imports	559	622	688	768	858	90	11.7
	Trade balance	-364	-437	-485	-531	-623	-92	-17.3
AG028	Coffee and tea:							
	Exports	314	297	348	349	450	102	29.2
	Imports	1,915	1,942	2,228	2,560	3,309	750	29.3
	Trade balance	-1,601	-1,645	-1,880	-2,211	-2,859	-648	-29.3
AG029	Spices:							
	Exports	76	70	76	82	80	-3	-3.4
	Imports	517	549	682	625	503	-122	-19.5
	Trade balance	-441	-480	-606	-543	-423	119	22.0
AG030	Cereals:							
	Exports	9,397	9,929	10,429	12,683	11,096	-1,587	-12.5
	Imports	761	735	646	699	657	-42	-6.0
	Trade balance	8,636	9,194	9,784	11,984	10,439	-1,545	-12.9
AG031	Milled grains, malts, and starches:							
	Exports	446	594	599	610	668	58	9.4
	Imports	305	379	441	518	490	-28	-5.3
	Trade balance	142	215	159	92	177	85	92.8
AG032	Oilseeds:							
	Exports	5,642	5,790	8,153	6,911	6,527	-384	-5.6
	Imports	203	191	208	335	335	1	0.2
	Trade balance	5,439	5,599	7,945	6,576	6,192	-384	-5.8
AG033	Animal or vegetable fats and oils:							
	Exports	1,405	1,917	1,986	1,965	1,808	-157	-8.0
	Imports	1,128	1,285	1,491	2,193	2,294	101	4.6
	Trade balance	277	632	495	-228	-486	-258	-113.3

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table AG-3--*Continued*
Agricultural products : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001-2005[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	*Percent*
		Million dollars						
AG034	Pasta, cereals, and other bakery goods:							
	Exports	1,153	1,184	1,287	1,381	1,575	194	14.0
	Imports	1,902	2,191	2,501	2,719	3,016	297	10.9
	Trade balance	-748	-1,008	-1,214	-1,338	-1,442	-103	-7.7
AG035	Sauces, condiments, and soups:							
	Exports	737	761	813	842	869	28	3.3
	Imports	576	670	663	743	790	47	6.3
	Trade balance	161	91	150	99	80	-19	-19.5
AG036	Infant formulas, malt extracts, and other edible preparations:							
	Exports	2,729	2,582	2,546	2,868	3,149	281	9.8
	Imports	659	795	920	1,211	1,345	134	11.1
	Trade balance	2,070	1,787	1,626	1,657	1,804	147	8.9
AG037	Cocoa, chocolate, and confectionery:							
	Exports	997	817	914	946	991	45	4.8
	Imports	2,301	2,662	3,535	3,627	3,927	300	8.3
	Trade balance	-1,304	-1,846	-2,621	-2,681	-2,936	-255	-9.5
AG038	Fruit and vegetable juices:							
	Exports	665	682	674	660	731	71	10.8
	Imports	661	675	793	835	1,029	193	23.1
	Trade balance	5	7	-119	-176	-298	-122	-69.5
AG039	Nonalcoholic beverages, excluding fruit and vegetable juices:							
	Exports	312	334	397	407	478	72	17.7
	Imports	745	823	966	1,158	1,329	171	14.7
	Trade balance	-434	-489	-569	-752	-851	-99	-13.2
AG040	Malt beverages:							
	Exports	191	171	172	164	201	37	22.4
	Imports	2,333	2,566	2,664	2,752	3,081	329	11.9
	Trade balance	-2,142	-2,395	-2,492	-2,588	-2,879	-292	-11.3
AG041	Wine and certain other fermented beverages:							
	Exports	531	541	634	793	658	-135	-17.0
	Imports	2,316	2,740	3,307	3,445	3,797	351	10.2
	Trade balance	-1,785	-2,199	-2,673	-2,652	-3,139	-487	-18.3

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table AG-3--*Continued*
Agricultural products : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001-2005[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	*Percent*
		Million dollars						
AG042	Distilled spirits:							
	Exports	534	555	592	727	763	36	4.9
	Imports	2,848	3,111	3,453	3,734	4,106	372	10.0
	Trade balance	-2,313	-2,556	-2,861	-3,007	-3,343	-337	-11.2
AG043	Unmanufactured tobacco:							
	Exports	1,268	1,050	1,035	1,044	983	-61	-5.9
	Imports	680	716	757	702	652	-51	-7.2
	Trade balance	588	334	278	342	332	-10	-3.0
AG044	Cigars and certain other manufactured tobacco:							
	Exports	616	485	442	272	98	-173	-63.7
	Imports	285	299	307	333	346	13	4.0
	Trade balance	331	185	135	-62	-248	-186	-302.9
AG045	Cigarettes:							
	Exports	2,118	1,463	1,403	1,294	1,200	-94	-7.3
	Imports	189	230	234	231	194	-37	-16.0
	Trade balance	1,930	1,234	1,169	1,063	1,006	-57	-5.4
AG046	Hides, skins, and leather:							
	Exports	2,650	2,390	2,492	2,730	2,580	-149	-5.5
	Imports	1,032	935	817	886	896	11	1.2
	Trade balance	1,617	1,456	1,675	1,844	1,684	-160	-8.7
AG047	Furskins:							
	Exports	173	173	158	191	195	4	2.1
	Imports	96	87	87	106	97	-9	-8.8
	Trade balance	77	85	70	85	98	13	15.5
AG048	Wool and other animal hair:							
	Exports	11	26	29	27	34	7	27.9
	Imports	57	42	38	45	41	-4	-9.5
	Trade balance	-46	-16	-10	-18	-7	12	63.7
AG049	Cotton, not carded or combed:							
	Exports	2,164	2,015	3,203	4,222	3,920	-302	-7.2
	Imports	4	20	26	16	14	-2	-11.1
	Trade balance	2,160	1,995	3,177	4,206	3,906	-300	-7.1

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table AG-3--*Continued*
Agricultural products : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001-2005[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
		Million dollars						
AG050	Ethyl alcohol for nonbeverage purposes:							
	Exports	125	71	103	81	109	28	34.5
	Imports	178	170	191	259	337	77	29.9
	Trade balance	-53	-99	-88	-179	-228	-50	-27.8

[1]Import values are based on customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.
[2]This coding system is used by the U.S. International Trade Commission to identify major groupings and subgroupings of HTS import and export items for trade monitoring purposes

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

Table AG-4
Agricultural products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
AG002	Cattle and beef:						
	Number of establishments	1,053,284	1,037,570	1,014,549	990,373	985,633	-0.5
	Employees (thousands)	1,127.0	1,109.0	1,092.0	1,070.0	1,052.0	-1.7
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	U.S. production (million dollars)	50,152	48,762	58,485	53,727	56,161	4.5
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	3,335	2,952	3,501	605	1,041	71.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	4,062	4,038	3,302	3,909	4,410	12.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	50,879	49,848	58,285	57,031	59,530	4.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-727	-1,086	200	-3,304	-3,369	-2.0
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	8.0	8.1	5.7	6.9	7.4	7.2
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	6.6	6.1	6.0	1.1	1.9	72.7
AG003	Swine and pork:						
	Number of establishments	83,920	76,933	74,382	72,403	70,199	-3.0
	Employees (thousands)	199.0	202.0	207.0	205.0	200.0	-2.4
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	U.S. production (million dollars)	22,545	19,802	21,422	26,128	25,836	-1.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,364	1,286	1,330	1,866	2,246	20.4
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,129	1,026	1,143	1,335	1,314	([2])
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	22,310	19,542	21,235	25,597	24,905	-2.7
	Trade balance (million dollars)	235	260	187	531	931	75.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.3	1.9
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	6.1	6.5	6.2	7.1	8.7	22.5
AG004	Sheep and meat of sheep:						
	Number of establishments	68,600	68,150	67,720	67,660	68,776	1.6
	Employees (thousands)	66.0	65.0	64.0	68.0	69.0	1.5
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	341	337	377	374	402	7.5
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	25	26	17	14	17	21.1
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	238	275	339	400	462	15.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	554	586	698	760	848	11.6
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-213	-249	-321	-386	-446	-15.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	42.9	47.0	48.5	52.6	54.6	3.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	7.2	7.8	4.6	3.7	4.2	13.5

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table AG-4—*Continued*
Agricultural products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
AG005	Poultry:						
	Number of establishments	417	415	410	408	407	-0.2
	Employees (thousands)	170.0	170.0	168.0	167.0	166.0	-0.6
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])
	U.S. production (million dollars)	17,600	17,700	17,900	1,800	18,100	905.6
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,376	1,817	2,022	2,280	2,795	22.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	97	111	126	169	169	([2])
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	15,321	15,995	16,004	-312	15,475	-5,067.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	2,279	1,705	1,896	2,112	2,625	24.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	0.6	0.7	0.8	-54.2	1.1	1,000.0
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	13.5	10.3	11.3	[4]126.7	15.4	-87.8
AG006	Fresh or frozen fish:						
	Number of establishments	1,380	1,400	1,400	1,420	1,350	-4.9
	Employees (thousands)	39.0	40.0	40.0	41.0	37.0	-9.8
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	6,257	5,560	5,600	5,650	5,100	-9.7
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,016	1,947	2,008	2,357	2,602	10.4
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,958	3,158	3,354	3,520	3,963	12.6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	7,200	6,771	6,946	6,812	6,461	-5.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-943	-1,211	-1,346	-1,162	-1,361	-17.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	41.1	46.6	48.3	51.7	61.3	18.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	32.2	35.0	35.9	41.7	51.0	22.3
AG007	Canned fish:						
	Number of establishments	30	30	30	29	26	-10.3
	Employees (thousands)	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	-20.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	75	75	80	80	80	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	969	1,016	1,200	1,150	1,100	-4.3
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	202	181	185	214	223	4.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	568	664	777	843	889	5.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,336	1,498	1,792	1,779	1,766	-0.8
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-367	-482	-592	-629	-666	-5.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	42.5	44.3	43.3	47.4	50.3	6.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	20.8	17.8	15.4	18.6	20.3	9.1

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table AG-4—*Continued*
Agricultural products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
AG008	Cured and other fish:						
	Number of establishments	120	120	120	120	120	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	184	143	150	150	150	0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	193	159	161	164	170	3.8
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	298	300	307	333	371	11.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	288	284	296	318	351	10.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-104	-141	-146	-168	-201	-19.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	[4]103.2	[4]105.7	[4]103.6	[4]104.5	[4]105.8	1.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	[4]105.1	[4]111.3	[4]107.1	[4]109.5	[4]113.6	3.7
AG009	Shellfish:						
	Number of establishments	715	690	690	670	650	-3.0
	Employees (thousands)	60.0	56.0	56.0	54.0	50.0	-7.4
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	U.S. production (million dollars)	1,853	1,839	1,750	1,700	1,600	-5.9
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	708	737	761	798	883	10.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	5,908	5,910	6,492	6,472	6,696	3.5
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	7,053	7,011	7,481	7,374	7,413	0.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-5,200	-5,172	-5,731	-5,674	-5,813	-2.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	83.8	84.3	86.8	87.8	90.3	2.8
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	38.2	40.1	43.5	46.9	55.2	17.7
AG010	Dairy produce:						
	Number of establishments	124,000	122,000	121,000	120,000	190,000	58.3
	Employees (thousands)	600.0	590.0	580.0	575.0	570.0	-0.9
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	66,000	67,000	69,000	69,500	7,000	-89.9
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	723	618	679	1,066	1,195	12.1
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,574	1,488	1,654	1,911	2,102	10.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	66,851	67,870	69,976	70,345	7,907	-88.8
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-851	-870	-976	-845	-907	-7.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.7	26.6	885.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.5	17.1	1,040.0

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table AG-4—*Continued*
Agricultural products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
AG011	Eggs:						
	Number of establishments	64	64	62	60	60	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	8.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])
	U.S. production (million dollars)	6,850	6,900	6,950	7,000	7,000	0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	162	155	164	196	227	16.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	20	28	22	33	21	([2])
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	6,708	6,773	6,808	6,837	6,795	-0.6
	Trade balance (million dollars)	142	127	142	163	205	25.9
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	-40.0
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.8	3.2	14.3
AG012A	Sugar:						
	Number of establishments	70	70	70	87	87	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	17.0	17.0	15.0	15.0	14.0	-6.7
	Capacity utilization (percent)	92	92	92	93	93	0.0
	U.S. production (million dollars)	3,583	3,600	3,498	3,421	3,182	-7.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	90	74	61	86	122	40.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	547	569	592	585	908	55.1
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	4,040	4,095	4,029	3,920	3,968	1.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-457	-495	-531	-499	-786	-57.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	13.6	13.9	14.7	14.9	22.9	53.7
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	2.5	2.1	1.7	2.5	3.8	52.0
AG012B	High fructose corn sweetener:						
	Number of establishments	22	22	30	22	22	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	11.0	11.0	9.0	4.0	4.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	80	80	80	95	95	0.0
	U.S. production (million dollars)	3,055	3,200	3,000	3,394	3,559	4.9
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	83	63	76	69	78	14.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	39	34	42	43	41	([2])
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,011	3,171	2,966	3,369	3,522	4.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	44	29	34	25	37	46.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.2	-7.7
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	2.7	2.0	2.5	2.0	2.2	10.0

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table AG-4—*Continued*
Agricultural products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
AG013	Animal feeds:						
	Number of establishments	1,700	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	46.0	46.0	46.0	46.0	46.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	69	73	71	71	75	5.6
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	28,000	28,000	29,000	30,000	30,000	0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	4,508	4,189	4,207	4,160	4,535	9.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	626	670	705	873	789	(2)
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	24,119	24,482	25,498	26,712	26,254	-1.7
	Trade balance (million dollars)	3,881	3,518	3,502	3,288	3,746	13.9
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.3	3.0	-9.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	16.1	15.0	14.5	13.9	15.1	8.6
AG014	Live plants:						
	Number of establishments	30,000	30,000	29,500	29,500	29,500	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	140.0	140.0	145.0	145.0	146.0	0.7
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	13,440	13,571	13,840	13,950	14,215	1.9
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	116	113	128	148	170	15.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	495	503	539	569	558	(2)
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	13,819	13,960	14,251	14,371	14,603	1.6
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-379	-389	-411	-421	-388	7.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	3.6	3.6	3.8	4.0	3.8	-5.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.2	9.1
AG015	Seeds:						
	Number of establishments	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	U.S. production (million dollars)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	768	892	859	1,066	940	-11.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	436	431	452	460	525	14.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
	Trade balance (million dollars)	332	461	407	606	415	-31.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table AG-4—*Continued*
Agricultural products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
AG016	Cut flowers:						
	Number of establishments	1,800	1,800	1,600	1,400	1,400	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	26.0	26.0	25.0	24.0	24.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	455	460	446	440	439	-0.2
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	39	36	33	27	25	-6.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	565	541	611	706	709	0.5
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	981	965	1,024	1,119	1,123	([2])
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-526	-505	-578	-679	-684	-0.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	57.6	56.1	59.7	63.1	63.1	0.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	8.7	7.9	7.5	6.1	5.7	-6.6
AG017	Miscellaneous vegetable substances:						
	Number of establishments	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	U.S. production (million dollars)	900	900	900	900	900	0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	505	476	510	558	554	-0.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	794	760	880	921	1,038	12.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,188	1,184	1,269	1,263	1,384	9.6
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-288	-284	-369	-363	-484	-33.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	66.8	64.2	69.3	72.9	75.0	2.9
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	56.1	52.9	56.7	62.0	61.6	-0.6
AG018	Fresh, chilled, or frozen vegetables:						
	Number of establishments	30,100	29,500	29,450	29,000	29,200	0.7
	Employees (thousands)	40.0	39.0	39.0	38.0	38.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	U.S. production (million dollars)	4,500	4,600	4,550	4,500	4,450	-1.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,304	1,353	1,408	1,449	1,621	11.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,628	2,758	3,250	3,650	3,871	6.1
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	5,824	6,005	6,392	6,701	6,700	0.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,324	-1,405	-1,842	-2,201	-2,250	-2.2
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	45.1	45.9	50.8	54.5	57.8	6.1
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	29.0	29.4	30.9	32.2	36.4	13.0

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table AG-4—*Continued*
Agricultural products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
AG019	Prepared or preserved vegetables, mushrooms, and olives:						
	Number of establishments	1,500	1,600	1,550	1,575	1,570	-0.3
	Employees (thousands)	4.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	87	85	86	87	87	0.0
	U.S. production (million dollars)	8,200	8,300	8,350	8,400	8,550	1.8
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,387	1,365	1,326	1,417	1,548	9.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,493	1,574	1,779	2,044	2,147	5.1
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	8,306	8,509	8,803	9,026	9,149	1.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-106	-209	-453	-626	-599	4.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	18.0	18.5	20.2	22.6	23.5	4.0
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	16.9	16.4	15.9	16.9	18.1	7.1
AG020	Edible nuts:						
	Number of establishments	37,000	37,000	37,000	37,500	37,550	([2])
	Employees (thousands)	380.0	380.0	380.0	382.0	383.0	([2])
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	U.S. production (million dollars)	2,606	2,513	2,989	4,281	4,594	7.3
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,309	1,542	1,785	2,242	2,925	30.4
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	670	701	775	1,079	1,121	3.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,967	1,672	1,979	3,118	2,790	-10.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	639	841	1,010	1,163	1,804	55.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	34.1	41.9	39.2	34.6	40.2	16.2
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	50.2	61.3	59.7	52.4	63.7	21.6
AG021	Tropical fruit:						
	Number of establishments	8,000	7,400	7,400	7,400	7,400	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	500	560	560	544	420	-22.8
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	49	46	54	63	71	13.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,616	1,705	1,754	1,772	2,035	14.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,067	2,219	2,260	2,253	2,384	5.8
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,567	-1,659	-1,700	-1,709	-1,964	-14.9
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	78.2	76.8	77.6	78.6	85.4	8.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	9.8	8.2	9.7	11.5	17.0	47.8

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table AG-4—*Continued*
Agricultural products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
AG022	Citrus fruit:						
	Number of establishments	18,212	17,727	17,727	17,727	17,000	-4.1
	Employees (thousands)	90.0	90.0	89.0	89.0	87.0	-2.2
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	U.S. production (million dollars)	2,262	2,605	2,297	2,352	2,389	1.6
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	613	636	679	691	664	-3.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	308	325	437	444	519	17.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,957	2,294	2,055	2,104	2,244	6.6
	Trade balance (million dollars)	305	311	242	248	145	-41.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	15.8	14.2	21.3	21.1	23.1	9.5
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	27.1	24.4	29.6	29.4	27.8	-5.4
AG023	Deciduous fruit:						
	Number of establishments	74,000	67,000	67,000	67,000	67,000	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	150.0	135.0	135.0	135.0	135.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,130	2,720	2,340	2,560	2,680	4.7
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	832	788	810	813	995	22.4
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	270	294	306	358	324	([2])
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,568	2,226	1,836	2,105	2,010	-4.6
	Trade balance (million dollars)	562	494	504	455	670	47.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	17.2	13.2	16.7	17.0	16.1	-5.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	39.1	29.0	34.6	31.7	37.1	17.0
AG024	Other fresh fruit:						
	Number of establishments	51,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	110.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,520	2,900	3,110	3,220	3,030	-5.9
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	674	708	775	854	1,021	19.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,065	1,183	1,200	1,396	1,684	20.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,912	3,376	3,535	3,762	3,693	-1.8
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-392	-476	-425	-542	-663	-22.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	36.6	35.1	34.0	37.1	45.6	22.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	26.7	24.4	24.9	26.5	33.7	27.2

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table AG-4—*Continued*
Agricultural products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
AG025	Dried fruit other than tropical:						
	Number of establishments	40	40	40	40	40	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	800	960	870	950	1,030	8.4
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	349	338	366	394	382	-3.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	63	90	133	142	150	5.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	515	712	636	699	798	14.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	285	248	234	251	232	-7.7
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	12.3	12.6	20.8	20.4	18.8	-7.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	43.6	35.2	42.1	41.5	37.1	-10.6
AG026	Frozen fruit:						
	Number of establishments	40	36	36	36	36	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	6.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	690	780	630	720	700	-2.8
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	80	80	81	84	90	7.1
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	117	152	202	225	286	27.1
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	727	852	752	861	896	4.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-37	-72	-122	-141	-196	-39.0
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	16.1	17.8	26.9	26.1	31.9	22.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	11.6	10.3	12.8	11.7	12.8	9.4
AG027	Prepared or preserved fruit:						
	Number of establishments	200	190	190	190	190	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	20.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	4,960	5,210	4,390	4,680	4,500	-3.8
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	195	184	203	237	235	-0.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	559	622	688	768	858	11.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	5,324	5,647	4,875	5,211	5,123	-1.7
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-364	-437	-485	-531	-623	-17.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	10.5	11.0	14.1	14.7	16.8	14.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	3.9	3.5	4.6	5.1	5.2	2.0

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table AG-4—*Continued*
Agricultural products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
AG028	Coffee and tea:						
	Number of establishments	247	247	247	281	281	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	12.0	12.0	12.0	13.0	13.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	4,855	4,855	4,862	5,268	5,414	2.8
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	314	297	348	349	450	29.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,915	1,942	2,228	2,560	3,309	29.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	6,456	6,500	6,742	7,479	8,273	10.6
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,601	-1,645	-1,880	-2,211	-2,859	-29.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	29.7	29.9	33.0	34.2	40.0	17.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	6.5	6.1	7.1	6.6	8.3	25.8
AG029	Spices:						
	Number of establishments	274	274	274	308	308	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	13.0	13.0	13.0	16.0	16.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,836	1,731	1,731	2,051	2,229	8.7
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	76	70	76	82	80	-3.4
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	517	549	682	625	503	([2])
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,277	2,211	2,337	2,594	2,652	2.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-441	-480	-606	-543	-423	22.0
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	22.7	24.8	29.2	24.1	19.0	-21.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	4.1	4.0	4.4	4.0	3.6	-10.0
AG030	Cereals:						
	Number of establishments	324,000	324,000	324,000	324,000	324,000	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	U.S. production (million dollars)	26,900	26,800	29,250	35,600	35,010	-1.7
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	9,397	9,929	10,429	12,683	11,096	-12.5
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	761	735	646	699	657	([2])
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	18,264	17,606	19,466	23,616	24,571	4.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	8,636	9,194	9,784	11,984	10,439	-12.9
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	4.2	4.2	3.3	3.0	2.7	-10.0
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	34.9	37.1	35.7	35.6	31.7	-11.0

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table AG-4—*Continued*
Agricultural products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
AG031	Milled grains, malts, and starches:						
	Number of establishments	440	440	430	420	410	-2.4
	Employees (thousands)	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	16.0	-5.9
	Capacity utilization (percent)	77	79	79	79	79	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	9,300	9,100	9,000	8,800	9,000	2.3
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	446	594	599	610	668	9.4
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	305	379	441	518	490	([2])
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	9,158	8,885	8,841	8,708	8,823	1.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	142	215	159	92	177	92.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	3.3	4.3	5.0	6.0	5.6	-6.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	4.8	6.5	6.7	6.9	7.4	7.2
AG032	Oilseeds:						
	Number of establishments	324,000	324,000	324,000	324,000	324,000	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	U.S. production (million dollars)	13,600	13,800	16,400	19,200	19,300	0.5
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	5,642	5,790	8,153	6,911	6,527	-5.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	203	191	208	335	335	([2])
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	8,161	8,201	8,455	12,624	13,108	3.8
	Trade balance (million dollars)	5,439	5,599	7,945	6,576	6,192	-5.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.6	-3.7
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	41.5	42.0	49.7	36.0	33.8	-6.1
AG033	Animal or vegetable fats and oils:						
	Number of establishments	570	570	570	570	570	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	34.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	89	91	90	85	87	2.4
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	8,500	9,300	10,700	12,800	11,600	-9.4
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,405	1,917	1,986	1,965	1,808	-8.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,128	1,285	1,491	2,193	2,294	4.6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	8,223	8,668	10,205	13,028	12,086	-7.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	277	632	495	-228	-486	-113.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	13.7	14.8	14.6	16.8	19.0	13.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	16.5	20.6	18.6	15.4	15.6	1.3

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table AG-4—*Continued*
Agricultural products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
AG034	Pasta, cereals, and other bakery goods:						
	Number of establishments	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	248.0	247.0	247.0	247.0	246.0	-0.4
	Capacity utilization (percent)	69	73	72	72	71	-1.4
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	49,500	50,300	51,000	52,000	53,000	1.9
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,153	1,184	1,287	1,381	1,575	14.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,902	2,191	2,501	2,719	3,016	10.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	50,248	51,308	52,214	53,338	54,442	2.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-748	-1,008	-1,214	-1,338	-1,442	-7.7
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	3.8	4.3	4.8	5.1	5.5	7.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.7	3.0	11.1
AG035	Sauces, condiments, and soups:						
	Number of establishments	255	530	520	510	510	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	33.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	31.0	-3.1
	Capacity utilization (percent)	64	67	67	67	70	4.5
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	13,100	13,200	13,300	13,400	13,500	0.7
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	737	761	813	842	869	3.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	576	670	663	743	790	6.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	12,939	13,109	13,150	13,301	13,420	0.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	161	91	150	99	80	-19.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	4.5	5.1	5.0	5.6	5.9	5.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	5.6	5.8	6.1	6.3	6.4	1.6
AG036	Infant formulas, malt extracts, and other edible preparations:						
	Number of establishments	1,750	1,920	2,000	2,000	2,000	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	90.0	91.0	92.0	92.0	92.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	71	73	74	74	76	2.7
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	22,000	23,000	24,000	24,000	24,400	1.7
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,729	2,582	2,546	2,868	3,149	9.8
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	659	795	920	1,211	1,345	11.1
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	19,930	21,213	22,374	22,343	22,596	1.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	2,070	1,787	1,626	1,657	1,804	8.9
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	3.3	3.7	4.1	5.4	6.0	11.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	12.4	11.2	10.6	12.0	12.9	7.5

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table AG-4—*Continued*
Agricultural products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
AG037	Cocoa, chocolate, and confectionery:						
	Number of establishments	1,300	1,350	1,300	1,752	1,752	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	90.0	90.0	68.0	65.0	56.0	-13.8
	Capacity utilization (percent)	87	87	87	69	67	-2.9
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	16,000	16,500	17,200	18,950	19,611	3.5
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	997	817	914	946	991	4.8
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,301	2,662	3,535	3,627	3,927	8.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	17,304	18,346	19,821	21,631	22,547	4.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,304	-1,846	-2,621	-2,681	-2,936	-9.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	13.3	14.5	17.8	16.8	17.4	3.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	6.2	4.9	5.3	5.0	5.1	2.0
AG038	Fruit and vegetable juices:						
	Number of establishments	92	90	89	86	84	-2.3
	Employees (thousands)	140.0	140.0	138.0	135.0	130.0	-3.7
	Capacity utilization (percent)	83	83	83	83	83	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,000	3,000	2,900	3,050	2,800	-8.2
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	665	682	674	660	731	10.8
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	661	675	793	835	1,029	23.1
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,995	2,993	3,019	3,226	3,098	-4.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	5	7	-119	-176	-298	-69.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	22.1	22.5	26.3	25.9	33.2	28.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	22.2	22.7	23.2	21.6	26.1	20.8
AG039	Nonalcoholic beverages, excluding fruit and vegetable juices:						
	Number of establishments	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,100	-3.1
	Employees (thousands)	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	105.0	-4.5
	Capacity utilization (percent)	67	67	67	67	68	1.5
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	65,000	70,370	73,000	76,000	78,000	2.6
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	312	334	397	407	478	17.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	745	823	966	1,158	1,329	14.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	65,434	70,859	73,569	76,752	78,851	2.7
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-434	-489	-569	-752	-851	-13.2
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.7	13.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	20.0

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table AG-4—*Continued*
Agricultural products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
AG040	Malt beverages:						
	Number of establishments	529	529	529	376	376	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	33.0	33.0	31.0	28.0	28.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	80	80	80	78	78	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	16,925	16,925	16,925	17,601	20,236	15.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	191	171	172	164	201	22.4
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,333	2,566	2,664	2,752	3,081	11.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	19,067	19,320	19,417	20,189	23,115	14.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-2,142	-2,395	-2,492	-2,588	-2,879	-11.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	12.2	13.3	13.7	13.6	13.3	-2.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	11.1
AG041	Wine and certain other fermented beverages:						
	Number of establishments	2,646	2,646	2,646	1,189	1,184	-0.4
	Employees (thousands)	23.0	24.0	24.0	27.0	27.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	82	82	82	63	70	11.1
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	7,854	7,854	8,100	9,399	9,498	1.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	531	541	634	793	658	-17.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,316	2,740	3,307	3,445	3,797	10.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	9,639	10,053	10,773	12,051	12,637	4.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,785	-2,199	-2,673	-2,652	-3,139	-18.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	24.0	27.3	30.7	28.6	30.0	4.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	6.8	6.9	7.8	8.4	6.9	-17.9
AG042	Distilled spirits:						
	Number of establishments	57	57	57	82	82	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	8.0	8.0	8.0	6.0	6.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	68	68	75	69	75	8.7
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,929	3,929	4,050	4,057	4,893	20.6
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	534	555	592	727	763	4.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,848	3,111	3,453	3,734	4,106	10.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	6,242	6,485	6,911	7,064	8,236	16.6
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-2,313	-2,556	-2,861	-3,007	-3,343	-11.2
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	45.6	48.0	50.0	52.9	49.9	-5.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	13.6	14.1	14.6	17.9	15.6	-12.8

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table AG-4—*Continued*
Agricultural products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
AG043	Unmanufactured tobacco:						
	Number of establishments	20	20	20	16	16	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	U.S. production (million dollars)	2,187	2,300	2,186	1,077	778	-27.8
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,268	1,050	1,035	1,044	983	-5.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	680	716	757	702	652	([2])
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,599	1,966	1,908	735	446	-39.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	588	334	278	342	332	-3.0
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	42.5	36.4	39.7	95.6	[4]146.0	52.7
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	58.0	45.6	47.4	97.0	[4]126.4	30.3
AG044	Cigars and certain other manufactured tobacco:						
	Number of establishments	57	57	57	57	57	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	73	72	72	61	61	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,100	1,010	1,010	1,000	1,000	0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	616	485	442	272	98	-63.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	285	299	307	333	346	4.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	769	825	875	1,062	1,248	17.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	331	185	135	-62	-248	-302.9
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	37.1	36.3	35.1	31.4	27.8	-11.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	56.0	48.0	43.8	27.2	9.8	-64.0
AG045	Cigarettes:						
	Number of establishments	10	10	10	15	15	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	18.0	18.0	18.0	15.0	15.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	71	70	70	61	70	14.8
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	42,787	45,696	46,000	34,582	33,252	-3.8
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,118	1,463	1,403	1,294	1,200	-7.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	189	230	234	231	194	([2])
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	40,857	44,462	44,831	33,519	32,246	-3.8
	Trade balance (million dollars)	1,930	1,234	1,169	1,063	1,006	-5.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	-14.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	5.0	3.2	3.0	3.7	3.6	-2.7

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table AG-4—*Continued*
Agricultural products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
AG046	Hides, skins, and leather:						
	Number of establishments	1,220	1,220	1,220	1,220	1,146	-6.1
	Employees (thousands)	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	11.0	-31.3
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	5,255	5,085	4,886	4,602	3,899	-15.3
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,650	2,390	2,492	2,730	2,580	-5.5
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,032	935	817	886	896	1.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,638	3,629	3,211	2,758	2,215	-19.7
	Trade balance (million dollars)	1,617	1,456	1,675	1,844	1,684	-8.7
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	28.4	25.8	25.4	32.1	40.5	26.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	50.4	47.0	51.0	59.3	66.2	11.6
AG047	Furskins:						
	Number of establishments	325	318	307	296	296	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	166	128	178	212	227	7.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	173	173	158	191	195	2.1
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	96	87	87	106	97	([2])
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	89	43	108	127	129	1.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	77	85	70	85	98	15.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	[4]107.7	[4]204.6	81.1	83.3	75.0	-10.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	[4]104.1	[4]134.8	88.5	90.0	85.8	-4.7
AG048	Wool and other animal hair:						
	Number of establishments	65,658	64,695	67,720	67,160	68,280	1.7
	Employees (thousands)	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	U.S. production (million dollars)	20	25	31	34	31	-8.8
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	11	26	29	27	34	27.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	57	42	38	45	41	([2])
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	66	41	41	52	38	-28.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-46	-16	-10	-18	-7	63.7
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	86.3	[4]101.4	93.9	86.3	[4]108.6	25.8
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	54.7	[4]102.3	92.1	78.8	[4]110.5	40.2

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table AG-4—*Continued*
Agricultural products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
AG049	Cotton, not carded or combed:						
	Number of establishments	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	160.0	160.0	160.0	160.0	160.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	U.S. production (million dollars)	3,384	4,678	4,110	5,985	6,717	12.2
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,164	2,015	3,203	4,222	3,920	-7.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	4	20	26	16	14	([2])
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,224	2,683	933	1,779	2,811	58.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	2,160	1,995	3,177	4,206	3,906	-7.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	0.3	0.7	2.8	0.9	0.5	-44.4
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	64.0	43.1	77.9	70.5	58.4	-17.2
AG050	Ethyl alcohol for nonbeverage purposes:						
	Number of establishments	61	60	76	81	95	17.3
	Employees (thousands)	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	75	79	79	94	95	1.1
	U.S. production (million dollars)	1,742	2,000	2,824	5,808	7,570	30.3
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	125	71	103	81	109	34.5
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	178	170	191	259	337	29.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,795	2,099	2,912	5,987	7,798	30.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-53	-99	-88	-179	-228	-27.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	9.9	8.1	6.6	4.3	4.3	0.0
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	7.2	3.6	3.7	1.4	1.4	0.0

[1] Capacity utilization could not be meaningfully calculated for this industry.
[2] Less than 0.05 percent.
[3] Not available.
[4] Inventory changes, for which data are not available, likely account for ratios that exceed 100 percent.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

Source: These data have been estimated by the Commission's international trade analysts on the basis of primary and secondary data sources including discussions with various Government and industry contacts. These estimated data are subject to change either from secondary sources or from detailed surveys the Commission often conducts in the course of statutory investigations or other work. Further, these data may undergo adjustments based on revisions in tariff nomenclature, classification practices, or redefinitions of industry classes.

Forest Products

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Change in 2005 from 2004:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $240 million (1 percent) to $22.2 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $2.2 billion (9 percent) to $27.8 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $2.4 billion (5 percent) to $50.0 billion

In contrast to last year, there were no large trade shifts in any forest products commodity group in 2005. Total trade in forest products increased as both exports and imports posted small or moderate gains in most commodity groups.[1] The trade deficit in forest products increased for the sixth consecutive year (table FP-1). However, because the large price increases during 2004 were not repeated in 2005, the overall shift in 2005 was very small, amounting to less than 1 percent of total sector trade. By comparison, in 2004 the growth in the trade deficit was more than 9 percent of total sector trade.

The rapid expansion of China's printing and publishing industry is reflected in the growth of U.S. imports of printed matter (e.g., books, magazines) from China, which expanded at an average annual rate of 28 percent between 2001 and 2005. In 2005, the value of imports from China, the second-largest supplier, increased over 26 percent, and China is poised to become the top supplier to the U.S. market in 2006. In contrast, the value of imports from Canada, traditionally the largest supplier to the United States, increased by only 1 percent in 2005.

The value of U.S. imports of printing and writing papers increased in 2005 due to somewhat higher prices. However, the quantity of U.S. imports actually declined by 2 percent because of a decline in shipments from Finland, the second-largest supplier to the U.S. market behind Canada. Finnish mills were idled for a month and a half during 2005 due to a work stoppage.[2] U.S. demand for printing and writing papers has been weak in recent years due primarily to intense competition from electronic communications.[3] A leading end use for uncoated freesheet paper is cut size copier/printer paper, which is particularly susceptible to competition from electronic technology. U.S. production of uncoated freesheet paper declined by approximately 3 percent in 2005.[4] In general, a favorable exchange rate relative to the Euro gave North American producers a cost advantage in the U.S. market, but European mills continue to sell in the United States due to excess capacity in Europe, capacity closures in North America, and newer, larger European paper machines.[5]

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[1] In 2005, 14 of 16 commodity groups posted increases in exports, and all 16 posted increases in imports.
[2] "Follow-through from Finnish Lockout."
[3] "Uncoated Free-sheet Recovering from Last Year's Deep Downturn," 7.
[4] Mies, "Cutting into the Mix in 2006," and "U.S. Uncoated Free-sheet Shipments."
[5] "U.S. Coated Paper Imports."

Table FP-1
Forest products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2001–2005[1]

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004	
						Absolute	*Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Canada	7,462	7,502	7,960	8,536	9,111	575	6.7
China	820	1,058	1,314	1,651	1,995	344	20.9
Mexico	3,282	3,056	3,217	3,451	3,860	409	11.8
Japan	2,497	2,017	1,887	1,963	1,907	-56	-2.9
Brazil	223	204	190	212	241	29	13.6
Germany	671	558	565	608	685	78	12.8
United Kingdom	1,143	1,047	1,014	1,118	1,191	72	6.5
Korea	561	659	699	696	688	-8	-1.1
Italy	636	627	674	718	788	70	9.7
Finland	18	21	22	22	23	([2])	1.5
All other	6,430	6,075	6,025	6,663	7,322	659	9.9
Total	23,743	22,825	23,566	25,637	27,809	2,172	8.5
EU-15	4,240	3,852	3,921	4,265	4,593	329	7.7
EU-25	4,327	3,938	4,016	4,382	4,742	360	8.2
OPEC	516	465	418	494	524	31	6.2
Latin America	5,170	4,769	4,844	5,341	6,014	673	12.6
CBERA	985	945	906	999	1,139	140	14.0
Asia	5,570	5,473	5,571	6,052	6,403	350	5.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	148	120	135	140	164	24	16.9
Central and Eastern Europe	79	77	88	108	135	27	25.3
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Canada	23,449	22,311	22,640	27,584	28,224	641	2.3
China	2,168	2,749	3,362	4,398	5,463	1,065	24.2
Mexico	999	1,038	1,075	1,274	1,420	146	11.5
Japan	542	600	610	683	692	10	1.5
Brazil	1,145	1,288	1,569	2,203	2,305	102	4.6
Germany	906	1,031	1,057	1,461	1,664	203	13.9
United Kingdom	805	729	751	784	825	40	5.1
Korea	348	404	467	517	544	27	5.2
Italy	403	392	396	416	424	8	2.0
Finland	718	773	948	1,107	1,024	-83	-7.5
All other	5,195	5,733	5,895	7,164	7,418	254	3.5
Total	36,678	37,048	38,769	47,591	50,003	2,412	5.1
EU-15	4,371	4,778	5,109	6,090	6,394	304	5.0
EU-25	4,487	4,905	5,231	6,270	6,654	384	6.1
OPEC	610	547	537	562	603	41	7.3
Latin America	2,933	3,268	3,680	4,935	5,180	245	5.0
CBERA	113	124	123	124	134	11	8.8
Asia	4,960	5,662	6,317	7,651	8,806	1,155	15.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	119	121	139	178	191	13	7.5
Central and Eastern Europe	57	56	61	98	167	68	69.5

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table FP-1—*Continued*

Forest products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2001–2005[1]

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004: Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004: *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Canada	-15,987	-14,809	-14,680	-19,047	-19,113	-66	-0.3
China	-1,348	-1,691	-2,048	-2,747	-3,468	-720	-26.2
Mexico	2,283	2,018	2,142	2,177	2,440	263	12.1
Japan	1,955	1,417	1,278	1,280	1,214	-66	-5.2
Brazil	-922	-1,083	-1,380	-1,991	-2,064	-73	-3.7
Germany	-235	-473	-493	-853	-978	-125	-14.7
United Kingdom	338	318	263	334	366	32	9.7
Korea	212	255	232	178	143	-35	-19.4
Italy	233	235	278	302	363	62	20.5
Finland	-699	-752	-926	-1,084	-1,001	83	7.7
All other	1,235	342	130	-501	-96	405	80.9
Total	-12,935	-14,223	-15,204	-21,953	-22,194	-240	-1.1
EU-15	-132	-926	-1,188	-1,825	-1,801	25	1.3
EU-25	-160	-967	-1,215	-1,889	-1,912	-23	-1.2
OPEC	-94	-82	-120	-68	-79	-10	-15.3
Latin America	2,236	1,500	1,164	406	833	427	105.2
CBERA	872	821	783	875	1,004	129	14.7
Asia	610	-189	-747	-1,598	-2,404	-805	-50.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	28	-1	-4	-38	-28	10	27.2
Central and Eastern Europe	22	21	27	9	-32	-41	([3])

[1]Import values are based on customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.
[2]Less than $500,000.
[3]Not meaningful for purposes of comparison.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data. The countries shown are those with the largest total U.S. trade (U.S. imports plus exports) in these products in 2005.

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

In 2005, the U.S. housing market (both housing starts and residential repair and remodeling)[6] continued to drive strong demand for wood products and accounted for increased imports of items such as lumber, moldings, millwork, and joinery. However, the large price increases during 2004 were not repeated in 2005. Following a large price increase in 2004, the average U.S. price of framing lumber declined 4 percent[7] as supplies of both imported and domestic lumber increased during 2005,[8] which moderated the increase in the value of wood products imports relative to 2004.

The commodity group showing the largest gain in exports in 2005 was wood pulp and waste paper (table FP-2), both of which are used to manufacture paper. Exports of waste paper, the largest component of the group, have risen steadily in recent years. Increased U.S. recycling efforts have yielded a domestic surplus of waste paper that is exported primarily to China, Canada, and Mexico. Between 2001 and 2005, overall U.S. exports of waste paper (by quantity) increased at a compound annual rate of 11 percent, and shipments to China increased at an average annual rate of 23 percent reflecting China's rapidly expanding paper industry.[9] With its limited domestic supply of wood, China is a natural market for U.S. waste paper, and U.S. exports also benefit from favorable westbound transpacific transportation rates. The increase in U.S. exports of wood pulp, though more moderate than for scrap paper, nevertheless added to the positive trade shift for this commodity group in 2005 as both the quantity and value of wood pulp exports increased in 2005.[10]

U.S. exports of industrial papers and paperboard rose in 2005 primarily due to a continued increase in cross-border trade with Canada and Mexico. Between 2001 and 2005, the quantities of paperboard (which is used primarily to manufacture paper packaging) shipped to Canada and Mexico increased steadily. In general, U.S. manufacturers benefitted from proximity to both markets, favorable exchange rates, and likely the recent reductions in Canadian capacity.[11]

In 2005, the United States had trade surpluses in forest products with half of its top 10 trading partners (Mexico, Japan, the United Kingdom, Korea, and Italy), although all surpluses combined were far smaller than the U.S. deficit with Canada, the largest sector trading partner, which accounted for 48 percent of total U.S. sector trade in 2005 (table FP-1). China retained its position, achieved in 2003, as the second-largest sector trading partner accounting for 10 percent of total U.S. trade in forest products. Mexico and Japan accounted for 7 percent and 3 percent, respectively.

During 2005, total U.S.-Canadian trade in forest products increased to $37.3 billion, or by $1.2 billion, attributable to Canada's significant forest resources, capacity in excess of

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[6] In 2005, housing starts increased by 5.8 percent compared with a compound annual growth rate of 6.6 percent between 2001 and 2005, and seasonally adjusted expenditures for repair and remodeling were 5.7 percent above 2004 through the third quarter of 2005. "New privately owned housing starts," and "Expenditures for residential improvements and repairs."

[7] In 2004, the average U.S. price of framing lumber was 30 percent higher than in 2003 and 33 percent higher than the low in 2002 during the downturn in the U.S. economy. Framing lumber composite price, *2005 Yearbook*, p. 261.

[8] The quantity of U.S. imports of softwood lumber increased by 4.9 percent, and through the 3rd quarter of 2005, U.S. softwood lumber production was 6.3 percent higher than 2004. Framing lumber composite price, *2005 Yearbook*, p. 286.

[9] An industry analyst expects that approximately nine million metric tons of new paper capacity will start up in China during 2006 and 2007. "China's Continued Strong Demand."

[10] The quantity of pulp exports increased by 3.3 percent, and the average unit value increased by 8.3 percent. The average North American price for wood pulp hit a cyclical peak in 2005. Mies, "Cutting into the Mix in 2006."

[11] Ibid.

Table FP-2
Leading changes in U.S. exports and imports of forest products, 2001–2005[1]

Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. EXPORTS:							
Increases:							
Wood pulp and wastepaper (AG059)	3,711	3,853	4,112	4,521	5,081	560	12.4
Industrial papers and paperboards (AG061)	5,403	5,228	5,312	5,733	6,287	555	9.7
Printed matter (AG066)	4,353	4,006	4,160	4,431	4,906	475	10.7
All other	10,276	9,738	9,982	10,954	11,536	582	5.3
TOTAL	23,743	22,825	23,566	25,637	27,809	2,172	8.5
U.S. IMPORTS:							
Increases:							
Printed matter (AG066)	3,536	3,742	3,901	4,230	4,660	430	10.2
Printing and writing papers (AG063)	4,761	4,372	4,549	5,564	5,972	408	7.3
Moldings, millwork, and joinery (AG053)	2,521	2,866	3,057	4,184	4,433	249	6.0
Lumber (AG052)	6,854	6,647	6,007	8,808	9,005	196	2.2
All other	19,006	19,421	21,255	24,804	25,933	1,129	4.6
TOTAL	36,678	37,048	38,769	47,591	50,003	2,412	5.1

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

domestic requirements, and close proximity to U.S. markets. In 2005, Canada accounted for $28.2 billion (56 percent) of U.S. sector imports. Lumber, wood veneer and panels, and printing and writing papers were the top three import commodity groups ranked by value. Imports of Canadian lumber and wood panels continued to benefit from the strong U.S. housing market in 2005. Canada was the largest market for U.S. forest products taking one-third of all U.S. exports in 2005. Printed matter, industrial papers and paperboards, and certain specialty papers were the top three export commodity groups ranked by value.

Dramatic changes in U.S. forest products trade in recent years have resulted from the rapid expansion of China's forest products industry. China, posting the largest gain of any U.S. trading partner in 2005, increased its trade in forest products with the United States by $1.4 billion, or 29 percent of the total increase, in U.S. forest products trade. China has increased this trade with the United States at an average annual rate of 26 percent between 2001 and 2005. Because China is not well-endowed with forest resources, its developing industry is dependent on supplies of raw materials from around the world. The top commodity groups ranked by U.S. exports to China are wood pulp and waste paper, industrial papers and paperboards, lumber, and logs and rough wood products. With its growth as a global manufacturing center, China has expanded its demand for paper packaging, which, in turn, has driven increased U.S. exports of paperboard.[12] However, because of the rapid expansion of China's paper manufacturing capacity, U.S. exports to China of wood pulp and waste paper are growing much more quickly than those of paperboard.

The top commodity groups in terms of U.S. imports from China in 2005 were printed matter, moldings, millwork, and joinery, and miscellaneous paper products. As noted above, increased U.S. imports of printed matter were due to China's expanding printing and publishing industry. Also, Chinese imports of logs and lumber from the United States and other countries have allowed China to expand production of a variety of wood products (e.g., doors, flooring) suitable for export.[13]

In 2005, the U.S. trade surplus in forest products with Latin America increased by $427 million, reversing the downward trend of recent years. The trade deficit with Brazil (third-largest behind Canada and China) continued to grow in 2005 due to continued strong U.S. demand and the expanding forest products industry in Brazil. However, the expanding deficit with Brazil was more than offset by an increased trade surplus with Mexico and other countries such as the Bahamas, Chile, Argentina, the Dominican Republic, and Venezuela.

[12] "China's Packaging Needs Won't Diminish."
[13] "China's Wood Industry," p. 1.

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Table FP-3
Forest products : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001-2005[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
		Million dollars						
AG051	Logs and rough wood products:							
	Exports	1,622	1,490	1,468	1,708	1,741	33	1.9
	Imports	582	582	577	658	782	125	18.9
	Trade balance	1,039	907	891	1,051	959	-92	-8.7
AG052	Lumber:							
	Exports	1,781	1,720	1,725	1,930	2,026	97	5.0
	Imports	6,854	6,647	6,007	8,808	9,005	196	2.2
	Trade balance	-5,073	-4,927	-4,282	-6,879	-6,978	-99	-1.4
AG053	Moldings, millwork, and joinery:							
	Exports	467	443	495	551	585	34	6.2
	Imports	2,521	2,866	3,057	4,184	4,433	249	6.0
	Trade balance	-2,054	-2,423	-2,563	-3,633	-3,848	-215	-5.9
AG054	Wood veneer and wood panels:							
	Exports	889	928	905	1,037	1,028	-9	-0.9
	Imports	3,280	3,730	4,938	7,115	7,218	103	1.4
	Trade balance	-2,391	-2,801	-4,033	-6,078	-6,190	-111	-1.8
AG055	Wooden containers:							
	Exports	150	135	154	145	176	31	21.6
	Imports	555	612	605	635	698	62	9.8
	Trade balance	-405	-477	-451	-490	-522	-31	-6.3
AG056	Tools and tool handles of wood:							
	Exports	37	42	50	51	37	-14	-27.3
	Imports	130	131	139	151	171	20	13.3
	Trade balance	-93	-89	-89	-99	-133	-34	-34.4
AG057	Miscellaneous articles of wood:							
	Exports	175	167	167	188	218	30	16.2
	Imports	1,041	1,152	1,236	1,359	1,465	105	7.8
	Trade balance	-866	-985	-1,069	-1,171	-1,246	-75	-6.4
AG058	Cork and rattan:							
	Exports	53	61	65	57	70	14	24.5
	Imports	522	570	616	643	673	30	4.7
	Trade balance	-469	-509	-551	-586	-602	-16	-2.8
AG059	Wood pulp and wastepaper:							
	Exports	3,711	3,853	4,112	4,521	5,081	560	12.4
	Imports	2,650	2,371	2,603	2,953	3,074	121	4.1
	Trade balance	1,061	1,482	1,509	1,567	2,006	439	28.0

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table FP-3--*Continued*
Forest products : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001-2005[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	*Percent*
		Million dollars						
AG060	Paper boxes and bags:							
	Exports	1,445	1,315	1,348	1,490	1,492	2	0.1
	Imports	1,011	1,121	1,231	1,357	1,492	134	9.9
	Trade balance	435	195	117	133	1	-132	-99.4
AG061	Industrial papers and paperboards:							
	Exports	5,403	5,228	5,312	5,733	6,287	555	9.7
	Imports	3,276	3,464	3,492	4,240	4,388	147	3.5
	Trade balance	2,127	1,764	1,819	1,492	1,900	407	27.3
AG061A	Paperboard:							
	Exports	3,165	3,538	3,723	3,993	4,432	440	11.0
	Imports	1,591	1,829	1,731	2,063	2,021	-42	-2.0
	Trade balance	1,574	1,709	1,992	1,930	2,411	482	25.0
AG061B	Tissue and tissue products:							
	Exports	1,283	1,211	1,094	1,166	1,240	73	6.3
	Imports	1,082	1,237	1,283	1,544	1,695	151	9.8
	Trade balance	201	-26	-188	-377	-455	-78	-20.6
AG061C	Industrial paper:							
	Exports	954	480	494	573	615	42	7.2
	Imports	602	398	479	634	672	38	6.0
	Trade balance	352	81	15	-60	-57	3	5.4
AG062	Newsprint:							
	Exports	409	330	325	322	383	61	18.9
	Imports	3,597	3,039	2,991	2,975	3,074	99	3.3
	Trade balance	-3,188	-2,709	-2,667	-2,653	-2,691	-38	-1.4
AG063	Printing and writing papers:							
	Exports	1,308	620	625	692	811	119	17.1
	Imports	4,761	4,372	4,549	5,564	5,972	408	7.3
	Trade balance	-3,453	-3,752	-3,924	-4,872	-5,162	-289	-5.9
AG064	Certain specialty papers:							
	Exports	618	1,056	1,114	1,232	1,304	72	5.8
	Imports	1,067	909	1,046	817	859	42	5.2
	Trade balance	-449	147	68	415	445	30	7.2
AG065	Miscellaneous paper products:							
	Exports	1,322	1,431	1,541	1,551	1,663	112	7.2
	Imports	1,295	1,740	1,779	1,900	2,041	140	7.4
	Trade balance	26	-309	-238	-350	-378	-28	-8.1

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table FP-3--*Continued*
Forest products : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001-2005[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
		Million dollars						
AG066	Printed matter:							
	Exports	4,353	4,006	4,160	4,431	4,906	475	10.7
	Imports	3,536	3,742	3,901	4,230	4,660	430	10.2
	Trade balance	817	263	259	200	246	46	22.9

[1]Import values are based on customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.
[2]This coding system is used by the U.S. International Trade Commission to identify major groupings and subgroupings of HTS import and export items for trade monitoring purposes

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

Table FP-4
Forest products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
AG051	Logs and rough wood products:						
	Number of establishments	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	84.0	84.0	84.0	84.0	84.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	93	93	93	93	93	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	44,000	44,000	49,000	55,500	60,000	8.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,622	1,490	1,468	1,708	1,741	1.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	582	582	577	658	782	18.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	42,961	43,093	48,109	54,449	59,041	8.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	1,039	907	891	1,051	959	-8.7
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.3	8.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	3.7	3.4	3.0	3.1	2.9	-6.5
AG052	Lumber:						
	Number of establishments	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	114.0	108.0	104.0	106.0	103.0	-2.8
	Capacity utilization (percent)	89	89	89	89	89	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	25,900	25,900	26,800	30,200	27,400	-9.3
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,781	1,720	1,725	1,930	2,026	5.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	6,854	6,647	6,007	8,808	9,005	2.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	30,973	30,827	31,082	37,079	34,378	-7.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-5,073	-4,927	-4,282	-6,879	-6,978	-1.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	22.1	21.6	19.3	23.8	26.2	10.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	6.9	6.6	6.4	6.4	7.4	15.6
AG053	Moldings, millwork, and joinery:						
	Number of establishments	5,200	5,200	5,200	5,200	5,200	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	145.0	151.0	149.0	158.0	156.0	-1.3
	Capacity utilization (percent)	90	90	90	90	90	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	22,100	22,600	24,000	27,200	26,700	-1.8
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	467	443	495	551	585	6.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,521	2,866	3,057	4,184	4,433	6.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	24,154	25,023	26,563	30,833	30,548	-0.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-2,054	-2,423	-2,563	-3,633	-3,848	-5.9
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	10.4	11.5	11.5	13.6	14.5	6.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.2	10.0

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table FP-4—*Continued*
Forest products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
AG054	Wood veneer and wood panels:						
	Number of establishments	780	780	780	780	780	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	70.0	67.0	62.0	59.0	59.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	85	85	85	85	85	0.0
	U.S. production (million dollars)	13,400	13,700	14,600	16,400	15,200	-7.3
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	889	928	905	1,037	1,028	-0.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	3,280	3,730	4,938	7,115	7,218	1.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	15,791	16,501	18,633	22,478	21,390	-4.8
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-2,391	-2,801	-4,033	-6,078	-6,190	-1.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	20.8	22.6	26.5	31.7	33.7	6.3
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	6.6	6.8	6.2	6.3	6.8	7.9
AG055	Wooden containers:						
	Number of establishments	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	49.0	51.0	47.0	50.0	48.0	-4.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	85	85	85	85	85	0.0
	U.S. production (million dollars)	4,700	5,100	5,000	5,300	5,300	0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	150	135	154	145	176	21.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	555	612	605	635	698	9.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	5,105	5,577	5,451	5,790	5,822	0.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-405	-477	-451	-490	-522	-6.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.0	12.0	9.1
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	3.2	2.6	3.1	2.7	3.3	22.2
AG056	Tools and tool handles of wood:						
	Number of establishments	110	110	110	110	110	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	75	75	75	75	75	0.0
	U.S. production (million dollars)	108	100	101	103	106	2.9
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	37	42	50	51	37	-27.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	130	131	139	151	171	13.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	201	189	190	202	239	18.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-93	-89	-89	-99	-133	-34.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	64.6	69.2	73.3	74.5	71.3	-4.3
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	34.1	41.7	49.7	50.0	35.3	-29.4

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table FP-4—*Continued*

Forest products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
AG058	Cork and rattan:						
	Number of establishments	30	30	30	30	30	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	80	80	80	80	80	0.0
	U.S. production (million dollars)	117	126	126	129	133	3.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	53	61	65	57	70	24.5
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	522	570	616	643	673	4.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	586	635	677	715	735	2.8
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-469	-509	-551	-586	-602	-2.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	89.1	89.8	91.0	89.9	91.5	1.8
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	45.5	48.5	51.9	43.8	52.9	20.8
AG059	Wood pulp and wastepaper:						
	Number of establishments	67	66	65	65	63	-3.1
	Employees (thousands)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	Capacity utilization (percent)	78	80	79	85	84	-1.2
	U.S. production (million dollars)	7,100	7,600	7,600	8,300	8,600	3.6
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	3,711	3,853	4,112	4,521	5,081	12.4
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,650	2,371	2,603	2,953	3,074	4.1
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	6,039	6,118	6,091	6,733	6,594	-2.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	1,061	1,482	1,509	1,567	2,006	28.0
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	43.9	38.8	42.7	43.9	46.6	6.2
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	52.3	50.7	54.1	54.5	59.1	8.4
AG060	Paper boxes and bags:						
	Number of establishments	3,036	2,787	2,752	2,719	2,686	-1.2
	Employees (thousands)	220.0	197.0	192.0	187.0	183.0	-2.1
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
	U.S. production (million dollars)	48,500	45,500	51,900	53,400	55,000	3.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,445	1,315	1,348	1,490	1,492	([3])
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,011	1,121	1,231	1,357	1,492	9.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	48,065	45,305	51,783	53,267	54,999	3.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	435	195	117	133	1	-99.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.7	8.0
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.7	-3.6

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table FP-4—*Continued*
Forest products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
AG061A	Paperboard:						
	Number of establishments	206	203	200	199	194	-2.5
	Employees (thousands)	49.0	46.0	45.0	43.0	49.0	14.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	87	90	91	94	91	-3.2
	U.S. production (million dollars)	23,200	24,600	25,500	27,900	27,200	-2.5
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	3,165	3,538	3,723	3,993	4,432	11.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,591	1,829	1,731	2,063	2,021	([3])
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	21,626	22,891	23,508	25,970	24,789	-4.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	1,574	1,709	1,992	1,930	2,411	25.0
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	7.4	8.0	7.4	7.9	8.2	3.8
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	13.6	14.4	14.6	14.3	16.3	14.0
AG061B	Tissue and tissue products:						
	Number of establishments	82	82	84	85	86	1.2
	Employees (thousands)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	Capacity utilization (percent)	90	89	88	87	86	-1.1
	U.S. production (million dollars)	14,900	14,100	12,800	13,300	14,100	6.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,283	1,211	1,094	1,166	1,240	6.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,082	1,237	1,283	1,544	1,695	9.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	14,699	14,126	12,988	13,677	14,555	6.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	201	-26	-188	-377	-455	-20.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	7.4	8.8	9.9	11.3	11.6	2.7
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.8	8.8	0.0
AG061C	Industrial paper:						
	Number of establishments	71	70	69	69	68	-1.4
	Employees (thousands)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	Capacity utilization (percent)	84	86	78	83	80	-3.6
	U.S. production (million dollars)	5,200	5,100	5,000	5,000	4,800	-4.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	954	480	494	573	615	7.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	602	398	479	634	672	6.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	4,848	5,019	4,985	5,060	4,857	-4.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	352	81	15	-60	-57	5.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	12.4	7.9	9.6	12.5	13.8	10.4
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	18.4	9.4	9.9	11.5	12.8	11.3

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table FP-4—*Continued*
Forest products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
AG062	Newsprint:						
	Number of establishments	24	20	19	19	19	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	10.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	91	85	92	96	95	-1.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,209	2,440	2,473	2,697	2,851	5.7
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	409	330	325	322	383	18.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	3,597	3,039	2,991	2,975	3,074	3.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	6,397	5,149	5,140	5,350	5,542	3.6
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-3,188	-2,709	-2,667	-2,653	-2,691	-1.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	56.2	59.0	58.2	55.6	55.5	-0.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	12.7	13.5	13.1	11.9	13.4	12.6
AG063	Printing and writing papers:						
	Number of establishments	115	105	100	100	95	-5.0
	Employees (thousands)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	21,511	21,600	20,900	23,000	22,600	-1.7
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,308	620	625	692	811	17.1
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	4,761	4,372	4,549	5,564	5,972	7.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	24,964	25,352	24,824	27,872	27,762	-0.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-3,453	-3,752	-3,924	-4,872	-5,162	-5.9
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	19.1	17.2	18.3	20.0	21.5	7.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	6.1	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.6	20.0
AG064	Certain specialty papers:						
	Number of establishments	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	Employees (thousands)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	5,600	5,700	5,900	6,200	6,400	3.2
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	618	1,056	1,114	1,232	1,304	5.8
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,067	909	1,046	817	859	5.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	6,049	5,553	5,832	5,785	5,955	2.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-449	147	68	415	445	7.2
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	17.6	16.4	17.9	14.1	14.4	2.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	11.0	18.5	18.9	19.9	20.4	2.5

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table FP-4—*Continued*
Forest products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
AG066	Printed matter:						
	Number of establishments	62,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	1,500.0	1,400.0	1,400.0	1,300.0	1,300.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	71	69	68	75	([1])	([1])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	243,000	246,000	254,000	265,000	274,000	3.4
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	4,353	4,006	4,160	4,431	4,906	10.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	3,536	3,742	3,901	4,230	4,660	10.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	242,183	245,737	253,741	264,800	273,754	3.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	817	263	259	200	246	22.9
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	6.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	5.9

[1] Not available.
[2] Capacity utilization could not be meaningfully calculated for this industry.
[3] Less than 0.05 percent.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

Source: These data have been estimated by the Commission's international trade analysts on the basis of primary and secondary data sources including discussions with various Government and industry contacts. These estimated data are subject to change either from secondary sources or from detailed surveys the Commission often conducts in the course of statutory investigations or other work. Further, these data may undergo adjustments based on revisions in tariff nomenclature, classification practices, or redefinitions of industry classes.

Chemicals and Related Products

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Change in 2005 from 2004:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $10.0 billion (49 percent) to $30.3 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $11.4 billion (9 percent) to $132.7 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $21.4 billion (15 percent) to $163.1 billion

In 2005, the U.S. trade deficit in chemicals and related products resumed its upward climb after a slight decline in 2004 (table CH-1). U.S. imports of these products increased by 15 percent to meet expanding domestic demand, driven primarily by the continuing growth of the U.S. economy and other major global economies, the decline of the U.S. dollar relative to NAFTA partners' currencies, and the impact of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. Medicinal chemicals[1] and certain plastic materials and products accounted for a major portion of the total increase in U.S. imports of chemicals and related products in 2005 (table CH-2). U.S. exports of chemicals and related products rose 9 percent in 2005 after a 19 percent increase in 2004.

In 2005, the U.S. chemical industry continued to grow, albeit not at the pace set in 2004. Although feedstock price increases moderated somewhat in 2005, prices and demand for chemicals continued to increase, especially during the summer months, creating growth spurts in sales and profits during this period. In the last 5 months of 2005, however, the U.S. chemical industry was affected by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. In spite of minimal damage and disruption to the plants in the affected areas, natural gas and petrochemical feedstock prices rose, which limited the ability of the domestic industry to compete in global markets and may present further challenges in the near future. However, the ability of U.S. chemical producers to pass through price increases to offset the rising costs of electricity and natural gas, used as fuel and feedstock, was important to the industry in 2005. The price index of total chemicals rose by 9.5 percent in 2005, compared to an increase of 7.2 percent for all domestically produced commodities. Other economic factors that affected the U.S. chemical industry during 2005 included the depreciation of the U.S. dollar relative to the Canadian and Mexican currencies; a decline in payrolls along with increased worker productivity; outsourcing; and inventory destocking in the first half of the year.[2]

In 2005, the major U.S. trading partners in chemicals and related products remained the same as in 2004. Canada, a NAFTA member with the United States and Mexico, and Ireland were the largest sources of U.S. imports. Canada and Mexico were the two largest markets for U.S. chemical exports in 2005, following the pattern of the past 4 years (table CH-1).

U.S. chemical imports increased 15 percent in 2005, reaching $163 billion, with medicinal chemicals, miscellaneous plastic products, fertilizers, and major primary olefins registering large increases (table CH-2). Medicinal chemicals accounted for 34 percent ($56 billion) of total chemical sector imports in 2005. Ireland continued to be the largest supplier, nearly $17 billion, of medicinal chemicals to the United States because of its favorable tax policy

[1] Medicinal chemicals include pharmaceutical active ingredients and formulated products.
[2] Storck, "World Chemical Outlook," 12-13.

Table CH-1
Chemicals and related products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2001–2005[1]

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Canada	19,692	20,115	21,516	23,495	26,412	2,917	12.4
Mexico	12,266	12,444	13,300	15,797	18,122	2,325	14.7
Ireland	1,120	1,270	1,391	1,591	1,656	65	4.1
Japan	6,105	5,762	6,176	7,153	7,797	644	9.0
China	2,315	3,069	3,816	5,061	5,831	770	15.2
Germany	3,059	2,886	3,769	4,922	5,235	312	6.3
United Kingdom	5,806	5,179	5,089	5,413	6,183	770	14.2
France	3,032	3,185	3,488	4,142	4,311	169	4.1
Belgium	4,547	5,240	6,856	7,295	7,457	162	2.2
Netherlands	3,812	4,127	5,219	7,294	7,659	364	5.0
All other	29,520	28,425	31,710	39,220	42,071	2,851	7.3
Total	91,274	91,702	102,330	121,383	132,734	11,350	9.4
EU-15	24,711	25,058	29,275	34,954	37,047	2,093	6.0
EU-25	25,024	25,349	29,633	35,368	37,517	2,149	6.1
OPEC	2,091	1,761	1,621	2,195	2,664	468	21.3
Latin America	21,664	20,713	21,913	26,557	29,910	3,353	12.6
CBERA	2,176	2,188	2,225	2,467	2,833	366	14.8
Asia	18,651	19,754	22,490	27,513	29,618	2,105	7.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	780	699	717	867	958	91	10.5
Central and Eastern Europe	304	278	333	365	438	73	19.9
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Canada	16,398	16,673	18,440	21,996	25,535	3,538	16.1
Mexico	3,388	3,637	3,779	4,790	5,429	639	13.3
Ireland	13,355	16,282	19,117	19,488	20,409	922	4.7
Japan	8,601	9,099	10,121	10,684	11,100	416	3.9
China	5,333	6,262	7,438	9,287	12,240	2,953	31.8
Germany	7,662	8,892	9,497	11,064	12,116	1,052	9.5
United Kingdom	7,466	8,195	9,450	9,843	9,772	-71	-0.7
France	4,883	5,119	6,338	7,333	8,171	838	11.4
Belgium	2,090	2,054	1,895	2,569	2,376	-193	-7.5
Netherlands	1,541	1,523	1,681	1,867	1,969	102	5.5
All other	27,847	29,188	36,165	42,762	53,933	11,172	26.1
Total	98,564	106,924	123,922	141,683	163,050	21,368	15.1
EU-15	42,784	48,700	56,408	62,016	66,942	4,926	7.9
EU-25	43,906	49,828	57,696	63,049	67,858	4,809	7.6
OPEC	4,742	5,024	6,944	9,741	12,237	2,496	25.6
Latin America	7,778	7,904	8,917	11,315	13,950	2,636	23.3
CBERA	1,312	1,109	1,724	2,049	2,747	697	34.0
Asia	20,777	22,768	26,810	30,487	36,805	6,318	20.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	660	448	598	716	875	159	22.2
Central and Eastern Europe	1,167	1,199	1,385	1,198	1,228	30	2.5

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table CH-1—*Continued*
Chemicals and related products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2001–2005[1]

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	*Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Canada	3,294	3,442	3,076	1,499	878	-621	-41.4
Mexico	8,878	8,807	9,521	11,007	12,694	1,687	15.3
Ireland	-12,235	-15,012	-17,727	-17,897	-18,754	-856	-4.8
Japan	-2,496	-3,337	-3,945	-3,531	-3,304	228	6.5
China	-3,017	-3,193	-3,622	-4,225	-6,409	-2,184	-51.7
Germany	-4,603	-6,007	-5,728	-6,142	-6,881	-739	-12.0
United Kingdom	-1,660	-3,016	-4,361	-4,429	-3,588	841	19.0
France	-1,851	-1,934	-2,850	-3,191	-3,860	-669	-21.0
Belgium	2,457	3,186	4,961	4,726	5,081	355	7.5
Netherlands	2,271	2,605	3,537	5,427	5,689	262	4.8
All other	1,672	-763	-4,455	-3,541	-11,862	-8,321	-235.0
Total	-7,290	-15,222	-21,592	-20,299	-30,317	-10,017	-49.3
EU-15	-18,073	-23,642	-27,133	-27,062	-29,895	-2,833	-10.5
EU-25	-18,882	-24,479	-28,063	-27,680	-30,341	-2,660	-9.6
OPEC	-2,651	-3,263	-5,322	-7,546	-9,574	-2,028	-26.9
Latin America	13,886	12,809	12,996	15,242	15,960	718	4.7
CBERA	864	1,079	501	418	86	-332	-79.4
Asia	-2,126	-3,015	-4,320	-2,973	-7,187	-4,214	-141.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	120	251	118	151	83	-68	-44.9
Central and Eastern Europe	-863	-921	-1,052	-832	-790	42	5.1

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data. The countries shown are those with the largest total U.S. trade (U.S. imports plus exports) in these products in 2005.

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

Table CH-2
Leading changes in U.S. exports and imports of chemicals and related products, 2001–2005[1]

Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. EXPORTS:							
Increases:							
Medicinal chemicals (CH025)	18,169	18,742	22,527	27,098	29,296	2,198	8.1
Miscellaneous plastic products (CH041)	12,561	12,567	13,041	14,307	15,826	1,519	10.6
Other plastics in primary forms (CH036)	6,766	7,189	7,694	9,106	10,531	1,425	15.7
Miscellaneous inorganic chemicals (CH013)	4,940	4,820	4,903	5,608	7,003	1,395	24.9
Certain organic chemicals (CH012)	7,774	7,668	8,857	11,283	11,991	708	6.3
Perfumes, cosmetics, and toiletries (CH027)	3,187	3,160	3,435	3,900	4,418	518	13.3
Decreases:							
Organic commodity chemicals (CH010)	1,494	2,010	2,692	4,631	4,295	-336	-7.3
All other	36,384	35,545	39,181	45,449	49,373	3,924	8.6
TOTAL	91,274	91,702	102,330	121,383	132,734	11,350	9.4
U.S. IMPORTS:							
Increases:							
Medicinal chemicals (CH025)	33,956	40,699	49,284	52,677	56,104	3,427	6.5
Miscellaneous plastic products (CH041)	12,376	13,459	14,979	17,342	19,994	2,652	15.3
Fertilizers (CH016)	3,478	3,043	4,395	5,510	7,439	1,929	35.0
Major primary olefins (CH007)	2,913	3,397	4,144	5,908	7,774	1,867	31.6
Certain organic chemicals (CH012)	5,148	4,699	4,878	5,811	7,263	1,451	25.0
Pneumatic tires and tubes (new) (CH039)	4,146	4,694	5,170	6,163	7,583	1,420	23.0
Miscellaneous inorganic chemicals (CH013)	5,195	4,948	5,038	5,714	6,626	912	16.0
Decreases:							
Synthetic dyes and azoic couplers (CH019)	378	393	395	415	407	-8	-1.8
All other	30,975	31,592	35,638	42,143	49,860	7,718	18.3
TOTAL	98,564	106,924	123,922	141,683	163,050	21,368	15.1

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

toward high-technology industries such as pharmaceuticals, availability of skilled workers, and relatively lower production costs.

Canada, the top U.S. chemical trade partner during 2001-05, was both the top supplier and market for numerous chemical products, with miscellaneous plastic products, medicinal chemicals, pneumatic tires, and polymers in primary forms accounting for the bulk of U.S.-Canada trade throughout this period.

In 2005, the major sector products that showed the largest export growth included chlor-alkali chemicals (33 percent), miscellaneous inorganic chemicals (25 percent), polypropylene resins in primary forms (25 percent), polyethylene resins in primary forms (20 percent), and other synthetic rubber (20 percent). Medicinal chemicals, miscellaneous plastic products, and other plastics in primary forms registered the largest increases in absolute value. The continued rise in U.S. exports of pharmaceuticals was owing, in part, to intracompany sales by multinational firms. Exports in other chemical sectors increased primarily because of the continued decline of the U.S. dollar. U.S. exports to Mexico consisted primarily of miscellaneous plastic products, cyclic hydrocarbons, and various plastic materials in primary forms.

Medicinal Chemicals[1]

Change in 2005 from 2004:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $1.2 billion (5 percent) to $26.8 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $2.2 billion (8 percent) to $29.3 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $3.4 billion (7 percent) to $56.1 billion

After dipping slightly in 2004, the U.S. trade deficit in medicinal chemicals in 2005 returned to the 2003 level as U.S. imports of these products rose to meet expanding domestic demand. Aided by expanding world economies and a declining value of the dollar, U.S. exports of medicinal chemicals also increased in 2005, albeit at a significantly slower pace than in 2004.

Sustained world economic expansion allowed the U.S. chemical industry, including medicinal chemicals, to continue growing, despite higher energy and feedstock costs. Rising global and U.S. demand for medicinal chemicals resulted in the domestic production output index for these products increasing from 105.0 to 106.3 (1 percent) in 2005.[2]

In 2005, the U.S. chemical industry was affected by the declining U.S. dollar and disruptions caused by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. Although these factors impacted the basic chemicals to a greater degree, there was a "trickle down" effect on the specialty chemicals such as pharmaceuticals. The United States remained the top pharmaceutical market in 2005 with 45 percent of global sales, followed by Japan, Germany, France, and the United Kingdom.[3] Outsourcing the production of newer products to independent specialized producers in countries such as Ireland, Germany, the United Kingdom, and France was also a factor in the continued growth of medicinal imports in 2005.

U.S. exports

U.S. medicinal exports rose 8 percent to $29.3 billion in 2005 (table CH-3). This increase resulted from rising demand in areas of continued economic expansion (e.g., the Netherlands, Canada, the United Kingdom, and Germany); the declining value of the dollar compared to other currencies, especially those of NAFTA partners; and the continuing globalization of this industry.[4] The European Union market (EU-25) accounted for $17.9 billion (61 percent) of total U.S. exports of medicinal chemicals in 2005.

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of medicinals increased by $3.4 billion (7 percent) to $56.1 billion in 2005. The major suppliers to the U.S. market by value were Ireland ($16.5 billion), the United

[1] This industry/commodity group includes pharmaceutical active ingredients and formulated products containing pharmaceutical active ingredients.
[2] 2002 = 100. Storck, "World Chemical Outlook," 13.
[3] Class, "Pharma Reformulates," 16.
[4] As a firm becomes more global by expanding into more foreign markets, it usually becomes more economical to produce a specific medicinal chemical at one major plant and then ship the product to its subsidiaries rather than produce it in several countries.

Table CH-3

Medicinal chemicals (CH025): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2001–2005[1]

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Ireland	527	541	604	683	841	158	23.2
United Kingdom	3,152	2,646	2,342	2,574	3,138	564	21.9
Germany	1,214	966	1,656	2,608	2,599	-9	-0.4
France	1,617	1,775	2,017	2,495	2,580	85	3.4
Canada	2,200	2,349	2,706	2,825	2,937	112	4.0
Japan	1,483	1,448	1,492	1,679	1,892	213	12.7
Netherlands	1,153	1,542	2,459	4,071	4,185	114	2.8
Switzerland	547	592	1,057	1,309	1,496	187	14.3
Belgium	1,067	1,756	2,190	2,182	2,084	-98	-4.5
Italy	823	843	1,035	1,163	1,362	199	17.1
All other	4,385	4,284	4,968	5,509	6,182	673	12.2
Total	18,169	18,742	22,527	27,098	29,296	2,198	8.1
EU-15	10,258	10,765	13,078	16,883	17,768	884	5.2
EU-25	10,352	10,856	13,189	17,032	17,914	882	5.2
OPEC	215	197	210	233	251	18	7.6
Latin America	1,541	1,359	1,491	1,622	1,955	333	20.5
CBERA	231	218	240	260	338	79	30.3
Asia	2,488	2,611	2,928	2,905	3,446	541	18.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	104	66	113	117	162	45	38.5
Central and Eastern Europe	103	98	114	140	132	-8	-5.5
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Ireland	11,930	14,235	16,199	16,091	16,536	445	2.8
United Kingdom	4,596	5,445	6,426	6,793	6,240	-553	-8.1
Germany	3,351	4,260	4,344	5,267	5,712	446	8.5
France	1,925	2,491	3,405	3,982	4,664	682	17.1
Canada	1,199	1,326	1,946	2,228	2,500	273	12.2
Japan	2,266	2,536	3,166	3,007	2,816	-192	-6.4
Netherlands	551	578	701	548	502	-45	-8.3
Switzerland	1,612	1,658	1,900	1,968	2,325	357	18.1
Belgium	1,260	1,319	1,167	1,739	1,302	-437	-25.1
Italy	1,139	1,023	1,166	1,403	2,000	596	42.5
All other	4,126	5,828	8,866	9,651	11,506	1,855	19.2
Total	33,956	40,699	49,284	52,677	56,104	3,427	6.5
EU-15	26,353	31,761	37,214	40,362	42,605	2,243	5.6
EU-25	26,420	32,287	38,058	40,893	42,900	2,007	4.9
OPEC	1	3	3	3	3	([2])	19.6
Latin America	258	297	319	544	421	-123	-22.5
CBERA	23	10	11	12	12	([2])	0.3
Asia	3,545	4,138	5,819	5,549	5,756	207	3.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	8	6	10	12	11	-1	-10.4
Central and Eastern Europe	118	591	903	619	408	-210	-34.0

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table CH-3—*Continued*

Medicinal chemicals (CH025): **U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2001–2005**[1]

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Ireland	-11,404	-13,694	-15,595	-15,408	-15,695	-287	-1.9
United Kingdom	-1,445	-2,798	-4,084	-4,220	-3,103	1,117	26.5
Germany	-2,137	-3,294	-2,687	-2,658	-3,114	-455	-17.1
France	-308	-716	-1,388	-1,486	-2,084	-597	-40.2
Canada	1,001	1,023	761	597	437	-160	-26.8
Japan	-784	-1,087	-1,674	-1,328	-924	404	30.4
Netherlands	602	963	1,758	3,523	3,683	160	4.5
Switzerland	-1,065	-1,066	-843	-659	-829	-170	-25.8
Belgium	-193	436	1,023	443	782	339	76.4
Italy	-316	-180	-131	-240	-637	-397	-165.3
All other	259	-1,544	-3,897	-4,142	-5,325	-1,183	-28.6
Total	-15,788	-21,957	-26,757	-25,578	-26,808	-1,229	-4.8
EU-15	-16,095	-20,996	-24,136	-23,479	-24,838	-1,359	-5.8
EU-25	-16,068	-21,431	-24,869	-23,860	-24,986	-1,126	-4.7
OPEC	214	194	207	231	248	17	7.5
Latin America	1,283	1,063	1,172	1,078	1,533	455	42.2
CBERA	209	208	229	248	326	79	31.7
Asia	-1,058	-1,527	-2,891	-2,645	-2,311	334	12.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	96	61	104	105	152	46	44.2
Central and Eastern Europe	-15	-494	-789	-479	-276	202	42.3

[1]Import values are based on customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.
[2]Less than $500,000.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data. The countries shown are those with the largest total U.S. trade (U.S. imports plus exports) in these products in 2005.

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

Kingdom ($6.2 billion), and Germany ($5.7 billion). Together, these three countries accounted for more than 51 percent of total U.S. medicinal imports in 2005.

Ireland continued to be the largest supplier of medicinal chemicals to the United States in 2005 because of its favorable tax policy toward high-technology industries such as medicinal chemicals, the availability of skilled workers, and relatively lower production costs. In 2005, imports from Ireland increased nearly 3 percent after registering a decline in 2004. Medicinal imports from Germany also increased by more than 8 percent mainly because of continuing intracompany trade, outsourcing, and increasing demand in the United States.

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Miscellaneous Plastic Products

Change in 2005 from 2004:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $1.1 billion (37 percent) to $4.2 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $1.5 billion (11 percent) to $15.8 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $2.7 billion (15 percent) to $20.0 billion

Miscellaneous plastic products (MPPs)[1] registered its fourth consecutive record U.S. trade deficit in 2005. The rise in imports from China ($1.1 billion) equaled the total increase in the U.S. trade deficit in 2005 (table CH-4).[2, 3] This deficit increase, the same as that of 2004, followed strengthening U.S. consumer demand fueled by low interest rates.[4] Demand continued to strengthen for a myriad of plastic consumer items and construction products purchased through mass merchandising discount outlets and retail chains. Moreover, the increasing economic integration and interdependence of countries was reflected in the continued participation of U.S. and multinational firms in new primary plastics and MPPs projects in Asia with the potential of exporting to the United States.[5, 6] Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, which hit the U.S. Gulf Coast in August and September 2005, respectively, precipitated periodic supply disruptions and a runup in natural gas fuel and feedstock prices during the fourth quarter of 2005, events which may have also contributed to the larger trade deficit.

U.S. exports

U.S. MPPs exports rose 11 percent to a record $15.8 billion in 2005, principally because of the improving U.S. economy[7] and bourgeoning trade with Canada and Mexico, together with the lower value of the U.S. dollar relative to foreign currencies, especially the euro.[8] Exports were also spurred by U.S. and multinational participation in joint-venture projects, especially in Asia.[9] About $14 billion (90 percent) of U.S. MPPs exports was attributable to three major product areas: consumer goods sold at the retail level in department stores, pharmacies, and hardware stores; packaging articles, particularly plastic bags and sacks of many varieties; and sheet and film used for the packaging of products and other purposes.[10] In 2005, Mexico and

[1] This industry/commodity group includes fabricated and semifabricated MPPs used for a wide variety of consumer and industrial products enumerated in Chapter 39 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS). Selected examples of MPPs include food/commodity packaging films and containers; grocery and shopping bags; buckets, pails, tarpaulins and other coverings; sporting goods components; Naugahyde® upholstery and flexible case materials; scrap foam for carpet and other padding; floor and wall coverings; medical goods and gloves; polyester tire cord and strapping; plumbing supplies and fixtures; container closures; belts and hoses; electrical, packaging, and sealing tapes; and vinyl siding, flooring, window frames, doors, and decking products and components.

[2] Some of the reasons for the rise in the trade deficit with China include the slow progress of China to adopt more market-oriented foreign exchange policies, outsourcing, and the movement of U.S. manufacturing to low-wage locations in China. Esposito, “Paradigm Shift,” 1, 20.

[3] Frank Esposito, (Plastics News), telephone interview by Commission staff, March 30, 2006.

[4] Council of Economic Advisers, *Economic Report of the President*, 284 (Table B-3).

[5] The United States is typically more vulnerable to net imports of certain MPPs from labor-intensive industries than from the plastic resins sector, which is generally more automated and relatively less labor intensive.

[6] Blaige, “How to Survive Consolidation,” 6-7.

[7] U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Overview of the President’s 2007 Budget.*

[8] Young, “Global Outlook 2005,” 27.

[9] Blaige, “How to Survive Consolidation,” 6-7.

[10] USITC, *Dataweb*.

Table CH-4
Miscellaneous plastic products (CH041): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2001–2005[1]

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004	
						Absolute	*Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Canada	3,393	3,568	3,766	3,983	4,523	540	13.6
Mexico	3,801	3,752	3,773	4,105	4,544	439	10.7
China	252	291	354	514	547	33	6.4
Japan	456	420	481	522	538	15	3.0
Germany	343	374	368	409	439	30	7.3
Taiwan	176	197	177	271	235	-36	-13.4
United Kingdom	499	449	472	497	557	59	12.0
Korea	192	204	202	216	226	11	4.9
Hong Kong	266	275	318	368	429	61	16.7
France	236	214	216	245	229	-16	-6.6
All other	2,946	2,823	2,913	3,177	3,561	383	12.1
Total	12,561	12,567	13,041	14,307	15,826	1,519	10.6
EU-15	1,918	1,829	1,889	2,150	2,314	165	7.7
EU-25	1,961	1,869	1,922	2,197	2,377	180	8.2
OPEC	181	153	136	166	210	44	26.6
Latin America	4,791	4,692	4,710	5,036	5,628	592	11.8
CBERA	447	483	535	489	557	68	14.0
Asia	1,869	1,901	2,060	2,453	2,580	127	5.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	63	73	69	73	81	7	9.9
Central and Eastern Europe	42	39	39	45	59	14	30.8
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Canada	3,846	4,122	4,465	5,037	5,645	608	12.1
Mexico	956	1,021	1,105	1,387	1,633	246	17.7
China	2,776	3,273	3,742	4,480	5,600	1,120	25.0
Japan	722	701	768	887	936	49	5.5
Germany	565	661	769	822	883	61	7.4
Taiwan	805	836	872	940	982	42	4.5
United Kingdom	383	380	386	437	471	33	7.7
Korea	310	363	440	551	601	50	9.1
Hong Kong	133	153	178	205	214	10	4.7
France	196	211	240	254	263	8	3.3
All other	1,683	1,738	2,016	2,342	2,767	424	18.1
Total	12,376	13,459	14,979	17,342	19,994	2,652	15.3
EU-15	1,812	1,933	2,136	2,364	2,554	190	8.0
EU-25	1,881	1,968	2,175	2,422	2,599	177	7.3
OPEC	82	89	98	117	151	35	29.7
Latin America	1,192	1,265	1,434	1,765	2,069	304	17.2
CBERA	105	124	170	178	197	19	10.9
Asia	5,097	5,730	6,501	7,672	9,178	1,506	19.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	10	18	26	28	34	6	21.9
Central and Eastern Europe	70	34	41	58	48	-10	-17.3

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table CH-4—*Continued*
Miscellaneous plastic products (CH041): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2001–2005[1]

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Canada	-453	-555	-699	-1,054	-1,122	-68	-6.4
Mexico	2,845	2,731	2,668	2,718	2,911	193	7.1
China	-2,524	-2,982	-3,388	-3,966	-5,053	-1,087	-27.4
Japan	-266	-281	-287	-365	-398	-33	-9.1
Germany	-221	-286	-401	-413	-444	-31	-7.5
Taiwan	-629	-639	-695	-668	-747	-79	-11.8
United Kingdom	115	69	87	60	86	26	43.4
Korea	-118	-159	-238	-335	-375	-40	-11.8
Hong Kong	132	123	141	163	215	52	31.7
France	40	3	-24	-9	-34	-25	-261.6
All other	1,264	1,085	898	835	794	-41	-4.9
Total	185	-892	-1,938	-3,035	-4,167	-1,133	-37.3
EU-15	107	-103	-247	-214	-239	-25	-11.8
EU-25	81	-99	-252	-224	-221	3	1.4
OPEC	99	63	38	49	59	9	19.3
Latin America	3,599	3,426	3,275	3,271	3,559	288	8.8
CBERA	341	359	365	311	360	49	15.7
Asia	-3,228	-3,829	-4,441	-5,218	-6,598	-1,379	-26.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	52	56	43	46	47	1	2.7
Central and Eastern Europe	-28	4	-2	-13	11	24	([2])

[1]Import values are based on customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.
[2]Not meaningful for purposes of comparison.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data. The countries shown are those with the largest total U.S. trade (U.S. imports plus exports) in these products in 2005.

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

Canada were the main markets for MPPs, accounting for $9.1 billion (32 percent) of U.S. MPPs exports.[11] Asian countries, in the aggregate, accounted for $2.6 billion (16 percent) of U.S. exports, followed by the European Union with $2.3 billion (15 percent).

U.S. imports

In 2005, U.S. imports of MPPs increased $2.7 billion (15 percent) to a record $20.0 billion, continuing the upward movement that has prevailed for several years. China accounted for 42 percent of the increase, while Canada (23 percent) and Mexico (9 percent) also accounted for large shares of the increase. Imports accounted for about 12 percent of U.S. MPPs consumption, compared with 10 percent in 2004.[12] Industry sources cite a number of reasons for the large increases in imports in 2004-05, including the continued movement of domestic manufacturing offshore,[13] high U.S. energy prices, outsourcing to low wage areas, and China's persistently undervalued currency.[14, 15] More than 70 percent of U.S. imports of MPPs in 2005 consisted of a variety of consumer goods sold at retail and discount establishments, including packaging articles, particularly plastic bags and sacks of many varieties; sheet and film used for the packaging of products and other applications; and tableware, kitchenware, and other household articles.[16] Canada and China were the two principal sources of U.S. imports of MPPs in 2005, accounting for $5.6 billion (28 percent) each. In 2005, U.S. MPPs imports from all Asian countries accounted for $9.2 billion (46 percent) of total U.S. imports of MPPs.[17]

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[11] Mexico, the only country with which the United States enjoys a significant trade surplus in MPPs, accounted for the second-largest increase in U.S. exports in 2005 (11 percent). Canada accounted for the largest rise (14 percent).

[12] Apparent domestic consumption was about $163 billion in 2004 and $170 billion in 2005. U.S. Department of Commerce, *Annual Survey of Manufacturers*.

[13] "Firms open medical device venture in China."

[14] Esposito, "Pradigm Shift," 1, 20.

[15] Frank Esposito, (Plastics News), telephone interview by Commission staff, March 30, 2006.

[16] USITC, *Dataweb*.

[17] China, Japan, Taiwan, and Korea accounted for the bulk of Asian imports.

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Table CH-5
Chemicals and related products : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001-2005[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Percent
		Million dollars						
CH007	Major primary olefins:							
	Exports	120	245	217	474	451	-23	-4.9
	Imports	2,913	3,397	4,144	5,908	7,774	1,867	31.6
	Trade balance	-2,793	-3,152	-3,927	-5,434	-7,324	-1,890	-34.8
CH008	Other olefins:							
	Exports	311	260	343	430	420	-10	-2.2
	Imports	143	113	127	158	261	103	65.0
	Trade balance	168	147	217	272	159	-112	-41.3
CH009	Primary aromatics:							
	Exports	122	148	368	782	548	-234	-29.9
	Imports	1,122	1,159	1,450	2,202	2,802	600	27.2
	Trade balance	-1,000	-1,011	-1,082	-1,420	-2,254	-834	-58.7
CH010	Organic commodity chemicals:							
	Exports	1,494	2,010	2,692	4,631	4,295	-336	-7.3
	Imports	1,021	1,111	1,319	1,997	2,398	401	20.1
	Trade balance	474	898	1,373	2,635	1,897	-737	-28.0
CH011	Organic specialty chemicals:							
	Exports	5,678	5,050	6,004	6,731	6,999	268	4.0
	Imports	6,962	6,781	6,675	6,852	7,744	891	13.0
	Trade balance	-1,285	-1,731	-671	-121	-744	-623	-515.3
CH012	Certain organic chemicals:							
	Exports	7,774	7,668	8,857	11,283	11,991	708	6.3
	Imports	5,148	4,699	4,878	5,811	7,263	1,451	25.0
	Trade balance	2,626	2,969	3,979	5,472	4,729	-743	-13.6
CH013	Miscellaneous inorganic chemicals:							
	Exports	4,940	4,820	4,903	5,608	7,003	1,395	24.9
	Imports	5,195	4,948	5,038	5,714	6,626	912	16.0
	Trade balance	-255	-128	-135	-106	377	483	([3])
CH014	Inorganic acids:							
	Exports	242	214	219	267	296	29	10.9
	Imports	252	246	229	337	362	24	7.2
	Trade balance	-9	-32	-10	-70	-66	5	6.6
CH015	Chlor-alkali chemicals:							
	Exports	1,054	851	897	953	1,269	316	33.1
	Imports	219	166	206	252	452	200	79.4
	Trade balance	835	685	691	701	817	116	16.5

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table CH-5--*Continued*
Chemicals and related products : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001-2005[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
		Million dollars						
CH016	Fertilizers:							
	Exports	2,183	2,184	2,429	2,718	3,005	286	10.5
	Imports	3,478	3,043	4,395	5,510	7,439	1,929	35.0
	Trade balance	-1,295	-859	-1,966	-2,792	-4,434	-1,642	-58.8
CH017	Paints, inks, and related items, and certain components thereof:							
	Exports	3,546	3,614	3,918	4,200	4,509	309	7.4
	Imports	2,090	1,996	2,078	2,241	2,598	357	15.9
	Trade balance	1,455	1,618	1,840	1,959	1,911	-48	-2.4
CH018	Synthetic organic pigments:							
	Exports	329	331	332	376	400	24	6.4
	Imports	301	319	333	368	396	28	7.6
	Trade balance	29	12	-1	8	5	-4	-45.1
CH019	Synthetic dyes and azoic couplers:							
	Exports	361	249	226	287	283	-4	-1.5
	Imports	378	393	395	415	407	-8	-1.8
	Trade balance	-16	-143	-169	-128	-125	3	2.5
CH020	Synthetic tanning agents:							
	Exports	17	18	32	35	28	-7	-19.2
	Imports	5	7	8	8	8	([4])	-4.8
	Trade balance	12	12	24	27	21	-6	-23.4
CH021	Natural tanning and dyeing materials:							
	Exports	26	27	26	44	77	33	75.8
	Imports	65	54	63	70	74	5	6.6
	Trade balance	-40	-27	-36	-26	3	29	([3])
CH022	Photographic chemicals and preparations:							
	Exports	413	522	475	435	460	24	5.6
	Imports	479	435	382	409	446	37	8.9
	Trade balance	-66	87	93	26	14	-12	-46.4
CH023	Pesticide products and formulations:							
	Exports	2,166	2,028	2,316	2,674	2,708	34	1.3
	Imports	1,318	1,185	1,419	1,589	1,898	308	19.4
	Trade balance	848	842	897	1,085	811	-274	-25.3

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table CH-5--*Continued*

Chemicals and related products : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001-2005[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	*Percent*
		Million dollars						
CH024	Adhesives and glues:							
	Exports	565	588	600	702	807	104	14.8
	Imports	176	206	251	305	333	28	9.1
	Trade balance	388	382	349	397	473	76	19.3
CH025	Medicinal chemicals:							
	Exports	18,169	18,742	22,527	27,098	29,296	2,198	8.1
	Imports	33,956	40,699	49,284	52,677	56,104	3,427	6.5
	Trade balance	-15,788	-21,957	-26,757	-25,578	-26,808	-1,229	-4.8
CH026	Essential oils and other flavoring materials:							
	Exports	1,109	1,211	1,389	1,462	1,420	-41	-2.8
	Imports	736	786	1,754	2,540	3,019	479	18.8
	Trade balance	373	425	-365	-1,078	-1,598	-520	-48.2
CH027	Perfumes, cosmetics, and toiletries:							
	Exports	3,187	3,160	3,435	3,900	4,418	518	13.3
	Imports	2,443	2,716	3,111	3,652	4,099	447	12.2
	Trade balance	744	444	324	248	319	71	28.4
CH028	Soaps, detergents, and surface-active agents:							
	Exports	2,223	2,282	2,524	2,929	3,192	263	9.0
	Imports	1,115	1,273	1,369	1,568	1,680	112	7.2
	Trade balance	1,107	1,009	1,156	1,361	1,511	151	11.1
CH029	Miscellaneous chemicals and specialties:							
	Exports	2,862	2,901	3,149	3,444	3,708	265	7.7
	Imports	1,856	1,957	2,150	2,497	2,907	410	16.4
	Trade balance	1,006	944	999	947	801	-145	-15.3
CH030	Explosives, propellant powders, and related items:							
	Exports	254	286	385	472	476	4	0.8
	Imports	285	302	353	402	459	57	14.3
	Trade balance	-31	-17	33	70	16	-53	-76.4
CH031	Polyethylene resins in primary forms:							
	Exports	2,416	2,590	2,817	3,698	4,448	750	20.3
	Imports	1,735	1,651	2,158	2,505	3,227	722	28.8
	Trade balance	681	938	658	1,192	1,221	29	2.4

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table CH-5--*Continued*
Chemicals and related products : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001-2005[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
		Million dollars						
CH032	Polypropylene resins in primary forms:							
	Exports	1,100	1,188	1,416	1,767	2,202	435	24.6
	Imports	219	259	298	359	415	56	15.7
	Trade balance	881	929	1,118	1,408	1,787	379	26.9
CH033	Polyvinyl chloride resins in primary forms:							
	Exports	1,004	781	837	1,044	1,112	68	6.5
	Imports	332	247	287	383	593	211	55.0
	Trade balance	672	534	550	661	519	-143	-21.6
CH034	Styrene polymers in primary forms:							
	Exports	731	752	783	929	1,039	110	11.9
	Imports	579	580	628	833	1,153	320	38.4
	Trade balance	152	172	155	96	-114	-210	([3])
CH035	Saturated polyester resins:							
	Exports	798	712	814	1,014	1,059	45	4.4
	Imports	502	537	656	728	1,199	471	64.7
	Trade balance	296	175	158	285	-141	-426	([3])
CH036	Other plastics in primary forms:							
	Exports	6,766	7,189	7,694	9,106	10,531	1,425	15.7
	Imports	2,649	2,823	3,022	3,488	4,050	562	16.1
	Trade balance	4,117	4,366	4,673	5,618	6,481	863	15.4
CH037	Styrene-butadiene rubber in primary forms:							
	Exports	297	273	324	374	505	130	34.9
	Imports	258	232	231	235	415	180	76.3
	Trade balance	39	41	93	139	90	-49	-35.4
CH038	Other synthetic rubber:							
	Exports	1,328	1,361	1,478	1,801	2,160	359	20.0
	Imports	734	725	741	858	1,117	259	30.2
	Trade balance	594	636	737	943	1,043	100	10.6
CH039	Pneumatic tires and tubes (new):							
	Exports	2,282	2,233	2,212	2,550	2,810	260	10.2
	Imports	4,146	4,694	5,170	6,163	7,583	1,420	23.0
	Trade balance	-1,864	-2,460	-2,957	-3,613	-4,773	-1,160	-32.1
CH040	Other tires:							
	Exports	96	94	98	108	116	8	7.5
	Imports	122	123	137	158	203	45	28.7
	Trade balance	-26	-29	-39	-50	-87	-37	-74.3

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table CH-5--*Continued*
Chemicals and related products : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001-2005[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	*Percent*
		Million dollars						
CH041	Miscellaneous plastic products:							
	Exports	12,561	12,567	13,041	14,307	15,826	1,519	10.6
	Imports	12,376	13,459	14,979	17,342	19,994	2,652	15.3
	Trade balance	185	-892	-1,938	-3,035	-4,167	-1,133	-37.3
CH042	Miscellaneous rubber products:							
	Exports	2,645	2,437	2,400	2,623	2,743	120	4.6
	Imports	2,549	2,752	3,040	3,568	3,884	316	8.9
	Trade balance	96	-315	-641	-945	-1,141	-196	-20.7
CH043	Gelatin:							
	Exports	74	75	92	89	88	-1	-1.2
	Imports	94	96	115	113	116	3	2.7
	Trade balance	-20	-21	-23	-24	-28	-4	-17.2
CH044	Natural rubber:							
	Exports	34	40	59	37	34	-2	-6.0
	Imports	613	751	1,047	1,466	1,552	86	5.9
	Trade balance	-579	-712	-988	-1,429	-1,517	-88	-6.2

[1]Import values are based on customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.
[2]This coding system is used by the U.S. International Trade Commission to identify major groupings and subgroupings of HTS import and export items for trade monitoring purposes
[3]Not meaningful for purposes of comparison.
[4]Less than $500,000.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

Table CH-6
Chemicals and related products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
CH007	Major primary olefins:						
	Number of establishments	37	37	37	37	35	-5.4
	Employees (thousands)	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	92	95	95	97	91	-6.2
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	17,500	19,000	19,500	21,800	20,500	-6.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	120	245	217	474	451	-4.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,913	3,397	4,144	5,908	7,774	31.6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	20,293	22,152	23,427	27,234	27,824	2.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-2,793	-3,152	-3,927	-5,434	-7,324	-34.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	14.4	15.3	17.7	21.7	27.9	28.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	0.7	1.3	1.1	2.2	2.2	0.0
CH008	Other olefins:						
	Number of establishments	23	23	23	23	21	-8.7
	Employees (thousands)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	95	97	97	98	90	-8.2
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,500	1,650	1,800	2,000	1,850	-7.5
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	311	260	343	430	420	-2.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	143	113	127	158	261	65.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,332	1,503	1,583	1,728	1,691	-2.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	168	147	217	272	159	-41.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	10.7	7.5	8.0	9.1	15.4	69.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	20.7	15.7	19.1	21.5	22.7	5.6
CH009	Primary aromatics:						
	Number of establishments	31	31	31	31	29	-6.5
	Employees (thousands)	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	85	85	85	85	75	-11.8
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	4,900	5,000	5,300	6,890	5,900	-14.4
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	122	148	368	782	548	-29.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,122	1,159	1,450	2,202	2,802	27.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	5,900	6,011	6,382	8,310	8,154	-1.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,000	-1,011	-1,082	-1,420	-2,254	-58.7
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	19.0	19.3	22.7	26.5	34.4	29.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	2.5	3.0	6.9	11.3	9.3	-17.7

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table CH-6—*Continued*
Chemicals and related products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
CH014	Inorganic acids:						
	Number of establishments	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	Employees (thousands)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,852	2,201	2,557	([1])	([1])	([1])
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	242	214	219	267	296	10.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	252	246	229	337	362	7.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,861	2,233	2,567	([1])	([1])	([1])
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-9	-32	-10	-70	-66	6.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	13.5	11.0	8.9	([1])	([1])	([1])
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	13.1	9.7	8.6	([1])	([1])	([1])
CH015	Chlor-alkali chemicals:						
	Number of establishments	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	Employees (thousands)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,210	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,054	851	897	953	1,269	33.1
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	219	166	206	252	452	79.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,375	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	Trade balance (million dollars)	835	685	691	701	817	16.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	9.2	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	32.8	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
CH016	Fertilizers:						
	Number of establishments	350	350	350	348	345	-0.9
	Employees (thousands)	22.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	19.0	-5.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	76	90	81	89	88	-1.1
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	10,100	10,200	11,300	12,600	13,900	10.3
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,183	2,184	2,429	2,718	3,005	10.5
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	3,478	3,043	4,395	5,510	7,439	35.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	11,395	11,059	13,266	15,392	18,334	19.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,295	-859	-1,966	-2,792	-4,434	-58.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	30.5	27.5	33.1	35.8	40.6	13.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	21.6	21.4	21.5	21.6	21.6	0.0

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table CH-6—*Continued*
Chemicals and related products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
CH017	Paints, inks, and related items, and certain components thereof:						
	Number of establishments	1,470	1,450	1,445	1,450	1,437	-0.9
	Employees (thousands)	16.0	15.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	85	85	86	85	87	2.4
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	25,600	26,000	2,660	2,800	2,940	5.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	3,546	3,614	3,918	4,200	4,509	7.4
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,090	1,996	2,078	2,241	2,598	15.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	24,145	24,382	820	841	1,029	22.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	1,455	1,618	1,840	1,959	1,911	-2.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	8.7	8.2	[2]253.5	[2]266.5	[2]252.5	-5.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	13.9	13.9	[2]147.3	[2]150.0	[2]153.4	2.3
CH018	Synthetic organic pigments:						
	Number of establishments	32	32	32	32	8	-75.0
	Employees (thousands)	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	80	80	75	80	85	6.3
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,100	1,110	1,100	1,210	1,250	3.3
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	329	331	332	376	400	6.4
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	301	319	333	368	396	7.6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,071	1,098	1,101	1,202	1,245	3.6
	Trade balance (million dollars)	29	12	-1	8	5	-45.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	28.1	29.0	30.3	30.6	31.8	3.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	29.9	29.8	30.2	31.1	32.0	2.9
CH019	Synthetic dyes and azoic couplers:						
	Number of establishments	32	32	32	32	13	-59.4
	Employees (thousands)	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	80	80	75	80	80	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,320	1,320	1,320	1,450	1,500	3.4
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	361	249	226	287	283	-1.5
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	378	393	395	415	407	([3])
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,336	1,463	1,489	1,578	1,625	3.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-16	-143	-169	-128	-125	2.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	28.3	26.8	26.5	26.3	25.1	-4.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	27.4	18.9	17.1	19.8	18.8	-5.1

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table CH-6—*Continued*
Chemicals and related products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
CH020	Synthetic tanning agents:						
	Number of establishments	5	5	5	5	5	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	80	80	75	80	80	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	24	24	42	46	46	0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	17	18	32	35	28	-19.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	5	7	8	8	8	([3])
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	12	12	18	19	25	34.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	12	12	24	27	21	-23.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	41.4	53.6	46.6	42.2	30.0	-28.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	70.2	76.5	77.1	76.4	61.7	-19.2
CH021	Natural tanning and dyeing materials:						
	Number of establishments	10	10	10	10	10	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	80	80	75	80	80	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	30	30	35	45	45	0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	26	27	26	44	77	75.8
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	65	54	63	70	74	6.6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	70	57	71	71	42	-40.8
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-40	-27	-36	-26	3	([4])
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	93.9	95.4	87.9	98.7	[2]177.7	80.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	85.8	91.3	75.4	97.9	[2]172.1	75.8
CH022	Photographic chemicals and preparations:						
	Number of establishments	5	5	5	5	5	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	80	80	75	75	75	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	413	522	475	435	460	5.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	479	435	382	409	446	8.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-66	87	93	26	14	-46.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table CH-6—*Continued*
Chemicals and related products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
CH023	Pesticide products and formulations:						
	Number of establishments	55	55	43	43	20	-53.5
	Employees (thousands)	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	85	85	80	85	85	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	9,350	9,350	9,100	9,550	9,550	0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,166	2,028	2,316	2,674	2,708	1.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,318	1,185	1,419	1,589	1,898	19.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	8,502	8,508	8,203	8,465	8,739	3.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	848	842	897	1,085	811	-25.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	15.5	13.9	17.3	18.8	21.7	15.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	23.2	21.7	25.5	28.0	28.4	1.4
CH024	Adhesives and glues:						
	Number of establishments	606	585	564	543	522	-3.9
	Employees (thousands)	21.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	18.0	-10.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	85	80	80	80	80	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	7,200	7,200	7,200	7,200	7,200	0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	565	588	600	702	807	14.8
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	176	206	251	305	333	9.1
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	6,812	6,818	6,851	6,803	6,727	-1.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	388	382	349	397	473	19.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	2.6	3.0	3.7	4.5	5.0	11.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	7.8	8.2	8.3	9.8	11.2	14.3
CH025	Medicinal chemicals:						
	Number of establishments	718	715	715	715	715	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	208.0	208.0	208.0	212.0	210.0	-0.9
	Capacity utilization (percent)	85	85	75	85	88	3.5
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	107,000	107,000	107,010	113,500	113,850	([3])
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	18,169	18,742	22,527	27,098	29,296	8.1
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	33,956	40,699	49,284	52,677	56,104	6.5
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	122,788	128,957	133,767	139,078	140,658	1.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-15,788	-21,957	-26,757	-25,578	-26,808	-4.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	27.7	31.6	36.8	37.9	39.9	5.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	17.0	17.5	21.1	23.9	25.7	7.5

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table CH-6—*Continued*
Chemicals and related products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
CH026	Essential oils and other flavoring materials:						
	Number of establishments	53	53	53	53	53	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	48.0	-4.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	82	82	82	85	82	-3.5
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,500	3,700	3,900	4,100	4,200	2.4
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,109	1,211	1,389	1,462	1,420	-2.8
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	736	786	1,754	2,540	3,019	18.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,127	3,275	4,265	5,178	5,798	12.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	373	425	-365	-1,078	-1,598	-48.2
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	23.5	24.0	41.1	49.1	52.1	6.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	31.7	32.7	35.6	35.7	33.8	-5.3
CH027	Perfumes, cosmetics, and toiletries:						
	Number of establishments	650	650	650	650	650	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	59.0	60.0	62.0	60.0	57.0	-5.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	87	87	88	89	85	-4.5
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	23,300	23,000	24,000	26,000	26,500	1.9
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	3,187	3,160	3,435	3,900	4,418	13.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,443	2,716	3,111	3,652	4,099	12.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	22,556	22,556	23,676	25,752	26,181	1.7
	Trade balance (million dollars)	744	444	324	248	319	28.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	10.8	12.0	13.1	14.2	15.7	10.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	13.7	13.7	14.3	15.0	16.7	11.3
CH028	Soaps, detergents, and surface-active agents:						
	Number of establishments	950	950	950	950	950	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	52.0	52.0	52.0	50.0	49.0	-2.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	87	87	85	88	87	-1.1
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	19,500	19,800	21,000	22,500	24,000	6.7
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,223	2,282	2,524	2,929	3,192	9.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,115	1,273	1,369	1,568	1,680	7.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	18,393	18,791	19,844	21,139	22,489	6.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	1,107	1,009	1,156	1,361	1,511	11.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	6.1	6.8	6.9	7.4	7.5	1.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	11.4	11.5	12.0	13.0	13.3	2.3

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table CH-6—*Continued*
Chemicals and related products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
CH030	Explosives, propellant powders, and related items:						
	Number of establishments	120	118	115	115	112	-2.6
	Employees (thousands)	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	84	85	85	85	86	1.2
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,110	2,200	2,285	2,400	2,590	7.9
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	254	286	385	472	476	0.8
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	285	302	353	402	459	14.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,141	2,217	2,252	2,330	2,574	10.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-31	-17	33	70	16	-76.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	13.3	13.6	15.7	17.2	17.8	3.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	12.0	13.0	16.9	19.7	18.4	-6.6
CH031	Polyethylene resins in primary forms:						
	Number of establishments	46	46	46	46	46	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	83	87	85	94	88	-6.4
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	9,100	9,000	10,500	13,600	15,600	14.7
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,416	2,590	2,817	3,698	4,448	20.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,735	1,651	2,158	2,505	3,227	28.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	8,419	8,062	9,842	12,408	14,379	15.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	681	938	658	1,192	1,221	2.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	20.6	20.5	21.9	20.2	22.4	10.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	26.6	28.8	26.8	27.2	28.5	4.8
CH032	Polypropylene resins in primary forms:						
	Number of establishments	28	28	28	29	29	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	84	93	93	95	92	-3.2
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	4,000	4,500	5,000	6,200	7,200	16.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,100	1,188	1,416	1,767	2,202	24.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	219	259	298	359	415	15.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,119	3,571	3,882	4,792	5,413	13.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	881	929	1,118	1,408	1,787	26.9
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	7.0	7.2	7.7	7.5	7.7	2.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	27.5	26.4	28.3	28.5	30.6	7.4

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table CH-6—*Continued*
Chemicals and related products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
CH033	Polyvinyl chloride resins in primary forms:						
	Number of establishments	28	27	27	27	27	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	8.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	81	91	88	95	91	-4.2
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,500	4,000	4,500	6,200	6,300	1.6
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,004	781	837	1,044	1,112	6.5
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	332	247	287	383	593	55.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,828	3,466	3,950	5,539	5,781	4.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	672	534	550	661	519	-21.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	11.7	7.1	7.3	6.9	10.3	49.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	28.7	19.5	18.6	16.8	17.7	5.4
CH034	Styrene polymers in primary forms:						
	Number of establishments	70	71	71	71	71	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	11.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	80	82	82	86	80	-7.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	5,200	5,700	5,900	7,400	8,300	12.2
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	731	752	783	929	1,039	11.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	579	580	628	833	1,153	38.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	5,048	5,528	5,745	7,304	8,414	15.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	152	172	155	96	-114	([4])
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	11.5	10.5	10.9	11.4	13.7	20.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	14.0	13.2	13.3	12.6	12.5	-0.8
CH035	Saturated polyester resins:						
	Number of establishments	52	54	55	55	55	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	6.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	85	85	85	90	90	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	5,200	5,500	5,800	6,800	7,800	14.7
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	798	712	814	1,014	1,059	4.4
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	502	537	656	728	1,199	64.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	4,904	5,325	5,642	6,515	7,941	21.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	296	175	158	285	-141	([4])
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	10.2	10.1	11.6	11.2	15.1	34.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	15.3	13.0	14.0	14.9	13.6	-8.7

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table CH-6—*Continued*
Chemicals and related products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
CH037	Styrene-butadiene rubber in primary forms:						
	Number of establishments	11	11	11	11	11	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	90	92	93	94	95	1.1
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,430	1,490	1,600	1,700	1,800	5.9
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	297	273	324	374	505	34.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	258	232	231	235	415	76.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,391	1,449	1,507	1,561	1,710	9.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	39	41	93	139	90	-35.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	18.6	16.0	15.4	15.1	24.3	60.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	20.8	18.3	20.3	22.0	28.0	27.3
CH038	Other synthetic rubber:						
	Number of establishments	34	34	([1])	34	34	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	11.0	11.0	([1])	11.0	11.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	83	83	([1])	85	86	1.2
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	4,290	4,300	([1])	4,600	4,700	2.2
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,328	1,361	1,478	1,801	2,160	20.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	734	725	741	858	1,117	30.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,696	3,664	([1])	3,657	3,657	0.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	594	636	737	943	1,043	10.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	19.9	19.8	([1])	23.5	30.5	29.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	31.0	31.7	([1])	39.1	46.0	17.6
CH039	Pneumatic tires and tubes (new):						
	Number of establishments	42	42	42	42	42	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	63.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	90	90	92	92	92	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	13,400	13,500	14,000	14,500	14,700	1.4
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,282	2,233	2,212	2,550	2,810	10.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	4,146	4,694	5,170	6,163	7,583	23.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	15,264	15,960	16,957	18,113	19,473	7.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,864	-2,460	-2,957	-3,613	-4,773	-32.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	27.2	29.4	30.5	34.0	38.9	14.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	17.0	16.5	15.8	17.6	19.1	8.5

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table CH-6—*Continued*
Chemicals and related products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
CH040	Other tires:						
	Number of establishments	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	90	90	90	90	90	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	96	94	98	108	116	7.5
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	122	123	137	158	203	28.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,126	1,129	1,139	1,150	1,187	3.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-26	-29	-39	-50	-87	-74.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	10.8	10.9	12.0	13.7	17.1	24.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	8.8	8.6	8.9	9.8	10.6	8.2
CH044	Natural rubber:						
	Number of establishments	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	Employees (thousands)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	34	40	59	37	34	-6.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	613	751	1,047	1,466	1,552	5.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-579	-712	-988	-1,429	-1,517	-6.2
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])

[1] Not available.
[2] Inventory changes, for which data are not available, likely account for ratios that exceed 100 percent.
[3] Less than 0.05 percent.
[4] Not meaningful.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

Source: These data have been estimated by the Commission's international trade analysts on the basis of primary and secondary data sources including discussions with various Government and industry contacts. These estimated data are subject to change either from secondary sources or from detailed surveys the Commission often conducts in the course of statutory investigations or other work. Further, these data may undergo adjustments based on revisions in tariff nomenclature, classification practices, or redefinitions of industry classes.

Energy and Related Products

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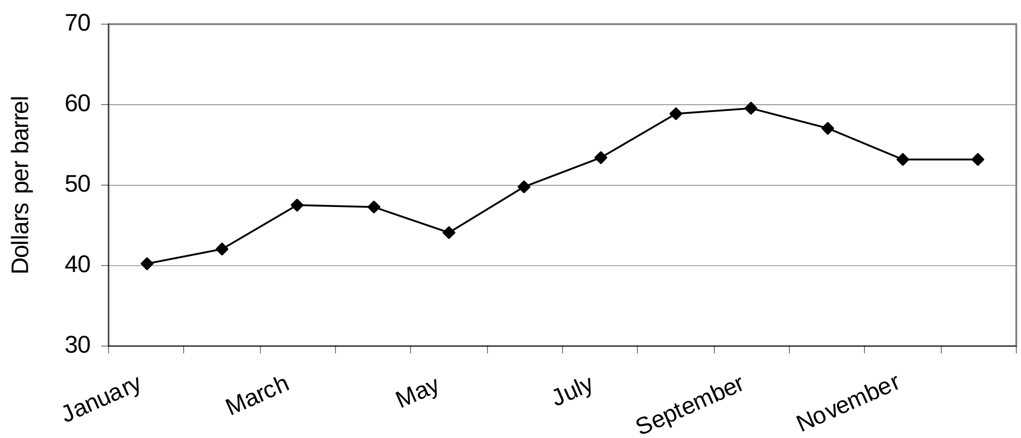
Change in 2005 from 2004:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $69.5 billion (40 percent) to $243.3 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $8.1 billion (37 percent) to $29.9 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $77.6 billion (40 percent) to $273.2 billion

In 2005, the overall U.S. trade deficit in energy-related products[1] increased primarily because of increasing prices for crude petroleum and natural gas (table EP-1).[2] World prices for crude petroleum rose from an average of $36.65 per barrel in 2004 to $53.66 per barrel in 2005 (figure EP-1 shows the fluctuations in the 2005 price). During the same period, U.S. natural gas prices increased from an average of $5.49 per thousand cubic feet to $7.91 per thousand cubic feet. In terms of quantity, U.S. imports of both crude petroleum and natural gas actually declined from 2004 to 2005 while U.S. imports of petroleum products increased.

Figure EP-1
Monthly crude petroleum prices (West Texas Intermediate benchmark), 2005



Source: Derived from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Energy.

[1] Energy and related products includes crude petroleum, petroleum products, natural gas (pipeline natural and liquefied natural gas), coal and related products, and electricity. Crude petroleum, petroleum products, and natural gas are discussed separately in this chapter.

[2] Historically, the United States has had a trade deficit in the energy sector because of steadily increasing consumption and continued stagnant domestic production.

Table EP-1
Energy-related products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2001–2005[1]

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Canada	3,862	2,889	4,296	5,754	8,487	2,732	47.5
Mexico	3,296	3,274	2,897	3,379	5,508	2,129	63.0
Venezuela	111	121	184	170	202	32	18.6
Nigeria	24	37	22	28	38	10	34.6
Saudi Arabia	37	34	38	48	57	9	18.7
United Kingdom	278	201	206	464	834	370	79.8
Russia	216	231	125	26	81	55	217.5
Algeria	16	19	23	25	30	5	20.1
Angola	1	3	3	1	2	([2])	24.6
Iraq	0	0	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	-76.7
All other	7,231	7,622	8,843	11,887	14,655	2,768	23.3
Total	15,073	14,431	16,639	21,783	29,892	8,110	37.2
EU-15	2,146	1,731	1,714	3,068	3,891	823	26.8
EU-25	2,152	1,738	1,723	3,073	3,957	883	28.7
OPEC	273	300	384	384	518	134	34.9
Latin America	5,161	5,290	6,159	7,249	11,644	4,396	60.6
CBERA	1,026	1,213	2,271	2,331	3,264	933	40.0
Asia	2,793	3,305	3,348	4,442	4,117	-324	-7.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	149	193	166	187	233	46	24.7
Central and Eastern Europe	40	30	50	102	253	150	147.1
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Canada	34,598	29,903	41,579	49,278	66,116	16,838	34.2
Mexico	9,103	11,567	14,792	18,966	25,029	6,063	32.0
Venezuela	12,030	11,798	13,791	20,261	28,016	7,756	38.3
Nigeria	8,627	5,773	10,028	16,233	23,713	7,480	46.1
Saudi Arabia	10,625	10,264	14,538	17,851	23,268	5,417	30.3
United Kingdom	3,298	4,399	5,436	6,071	8,298	2,228	36.7
Russia	1,746	2,591	3,932	4,935	8,471	3,536	71.6
Algeria	2,030	1,827	3,365	5,435	8,517	3,082	56.7
Angola	2,769	3,204	4,137	4,432	8,393	3,962	89.4
Iraq	3,735	2,748	3,297	6,496	7,008	512	7.9
All other	25,665	25,726	32,288	45,596	66,367	20,771	45.6
Total	114,226	109,800	147,183	195,553	273,197	77,644	39.7
EU-15	7,614	8,778	11,453	15,007	21,352	6,344	42.3
EU-25	7,884	9,143	12,029	15,972	22,503	6,531	40.9
OPEC	39,424	34,506	47,416	69,981	95,878	25,898	37.0
Latin America	29,945	32,598	41,240	56,061	77,970	21,909	39.1
CBERA	2,689	2,900	4,600	6,342	9,387	3,045	48.0
Asia	2,720	2,284	2,611	3,928	5,348	1,420	36.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	14,271	11,713	17,674	26,299	40,327	14,028	53.3
Central and Eastern Europe	131	201	168	233	297	63	27.2

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table EP-1—*Continued*

Energy-related products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2001–2005[1]

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Canada	-30,736	-27,014	-37,283	-43,524	-57,629	-14,105	-32.4
Mexico	-5,807	-8,294	-11,894	-15,587	-19,522	-3,935	-25.2
Venezuela	-11,919	-11,677	-13,607	-20,090	-27,814	-7,724	-38.4
Nigeria	-8,603	-5,736	-10,006	-16,205	-23,675	-7,470	-46.1
Saudi Arabia	-10,588	-10,230	-14,500	-17,803	-23,211	-5,408	-30.4
United Kingdom	-3,020	-4,197	-5,230	-5,607	-7,464	-1,857	-33.1
Russia	-1,531	-2,360	-3,806	-4,910	-8,390	-3,480	-70.9
Algeria	-2,014	-1,808	-3,342	-5,410	-8,487	-3,077	-56.9
Angola	-2,767	-3,201	-4,133	-4,430	-8,391	-3,961	-89.4
Iraq	-3,735	-2,748	-3,297	-6,495	-7,008	-513	-7.9
All other	-18,434	-18,103	-23,445	-33,709	-51,712	-18,003	-53.4
Total	-99,153	-95,369	-130,544	-173,770	-243,304	-69,534	-40.0
EU-15	-5,468	-7,048	-9,738	-11,939	-17,460	-5,521	-46.2
EU-25	-5,732	-7,405	-10,307	-12,899	-18,547	-5,648	-43.8
OPEC	-39,152	-34,206	-47,033	-69,596	-95,360	-25,763	-37.0
Latin America	-24,784	-27,308	-35,081	-48,812	-66,326	-17,513	-35.9
CBERA	-1,664	-1,687	-2,328	-4,011	-6,123	-2,112	-52.6
Asia	73	1,022	737	514	-1,230	-1,745	([3])
Sub-Saharan Africa	-14,122	-11,520	-17,508	-26,112	-40,094	-13,982	-53.5
Central and Eastern Europe	-91	-171	-118	-131	-44	87	66.5

[1]Import values are based on customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.
[2]Less than $500,000.
[3]Not meaningful for purposes of comparison.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data. The countries shown are those with the largest total U.S. trade (U.S. imports plus exports) in these products in 2005.

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

The rise in crude petroleum prices was attributable to continued tight supplies on the world market resulting from several factors, including reductions in spare production capacity, labor unrest in Venezuela and Nigeria, fears over the possible effects of hurricanes on the U.S. Gulf of Mexico production, and the continued war in Iraq. Increased global demand for crude petroleum has outstripped the supply in recent years, decreasing spare production capacity. For example, in 2005, there was approximately 1.6 million to 2.0 million barrels per day (b/d) of extra production capacity in the world, compared with 3 million b/d of excess capacity available in 2004.[3]

The energy-related products with the largest year-to-year shifts (table EP-2), in terms of value, included increased U.S. exports of petroleum products, natural gas, and coal and increased imports of crude petroleum, petroleum products, and natural gas. Analyses of these shifts for crude petroleum, petroleum products, and natural gas are presented later in this chapter.

U.S. exports of coal rose by about 4 percent to 50 million short tons in 2005.[4] U.S. imports of coal increased by about 12 percent to 30 million short tons in 2005. Nearly all of the rise in imports was accounted for by West Coast power plants, which continued to increase coal consumption in response to rising crude petroleum and natural gas prices.

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[3] DOE, Energy Information Administration, *Short-Term Energy Outlook*.

[4] The United States accounts for the largest share of the world's recoverable coal reserves (25 percent) and is a major world exporter of coal.

Table EP-2
Leading changes in U.S. exports and imports of energy-related products, 2001–2005 [1]

Industry/commodity group	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**Change, 2005 from 2004: Absolute**	***Percent***
	Million dollars						
U.S. EXPORTS:							
Increases:							
Petroleum products (CH005)	8,936	8,662	9,783	12,651	18,302	5,651	44.7
Natural gas and components (CH006)	1,109	1,675	2,074	2,906	4,045	1,139	39.2
Coal, coke, and related chemical products (CH003)	2,354	2,188	2,360	3,556	4,318	761	21.4
Crude petroleum (CH004)	177	92	155	265	627	362	136.5
All other	2,497	1,813	2,267	2,404	2,601	197	8.2
TOTAL	15,073	14,431	16,639	21,783	29,892	8,110	37.2
U.S. IMPORTS:							
Increases:							
Crude petroleum (CH004)	49,673	54,704	73,527	100,338	137,331	36,993	36.9
Petroleum products (CH005)	34,372	30,594	37,280	51,579	77,684	26,105	50.6
Natural gas and components (CH006)	23,054	18,609	28,885	34,195	46,211	12,016	35.1
Electrical energy (CH001)	2,681	1,160	1,382	1,261	2,479	1,218	96.6
Coal, coke, and related chemical products (CH003)	2,411	2,589	3,217	5,555	6,316	761	13.7
All other	2,036	2,144	2,892	2,625	3,175	550	21.0
TOTAL	114,226	109,800	147,183	195,553	273,197	77,644	39.7

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

Crude Petroleum

Change in 2005 from 2004:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $36.6 billion (37 percent) to $136.7 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $362 million (137 percent) to $627 million
U.S. imports: Increased by $37.0 billion (37 percent) to $137.3 billion

The U.S. trade deficit in crude petroleum increased by 37 percent from 2004 to 2005 because of rising crude petroleum prices, which increased from an average of $36.65 per barrel in 2004 to $53.66 per barrel in 2005. World prices for crude petroleum increased as a result of a combination of factors, primarily increased global demand, reduced production by OPEC (especially in Venezuela, Nigeria, and Iraq), and an increase in demand because of economic growth in developing Asian countries.[5]

U.S. exports

The quantity of U.S. crude petroleum exports, which accounts for less than 1 percent of U.S. production and less than 0.05 percent of U.S. consumption, increased from 27,000 b/d in 2004 to 41,000 b/d in 2005.[6] Historically, Canada, which accounted for 97 percent of the total quantity of U.S. crude petroleum exports in 2005, has been the only consistent market for these exports, with the level of exports fluctuating based on refinery needs on either side of the border.

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of crude petroleum declined slightly from 10.09 million b/d in 2004 to 10.06 million b/d in 2005, or by 0.3 percent. Canada, Mexico, Nigeria, Venezuela, and Saudi Arabia were the leading sources of U.S. imports of crude petroleum in 2005 (table EP-3). OPEC, which accounts for nearly 70 percent of the world's reserves and 40 percent of the world's production of crude petroleum, was again the largest supplier to the U.S. market, accounting for 47 percent of the total quantity of U.S. imports of crude petroleum. U.S. imports of crude petroleum continued to account for more than 60 percent of domestic consumption.

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[5] DOE, Energy Information Administration, *Short-Term Energy Outlook*.

[6] U.S. exports of crude petroleum have been prohibited since 1973, except as approved by the U.S. Government. Canada has been the only consistent market for these exports, which are part of a commercial exchange agreement between U.S. and Canadian refiners that has been approved by the Secretary of the Department of Energy. In May 1996, the President determined that allowing exports of Alaskan North Slope (ANS) crude was in the national interest, thus ending the 23-year ban on ANS crude exports. However, the President can impose new export restrictions in the event of severe crude petroleum supply shortages.

Table EP-3

Crude petroleum (CH004): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2001–2005[1]

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Canada	176	90	154	237	606	369	155.4
Mexico	([2])	1	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	657.0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Venezuela	0	0	([2])	0	0	0	0.0
Saudi Arabia	0	([2])	0	0	0	0	0.0
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	20	20	([3])
Colombia	0	0	0	0	([2])	([2])	([3])
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
All other	1	([2])	1	28	1	-27	-98.0
Total	177	92	155	265	627	362	136.5
EU-15	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	-25.4
EU-25	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	-25.4
OPEC	0	([2])	([2])	0	0	0	0.0
Latin America	([2])	2	([2])	([2])	20	20	27,195.2
CBERA	([2])	([2])	0	([2])	([2])	([2])	873.4
Asia	([2])	([2])	([2])	28	([2])	-27	-98.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Central and Eastern Europe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Canada	10,121	11,196	14,086	18,888	24,120	5,232	27.7
Mexico	7,957	10,490	13,630	17,186	22,364	5,178	30.1
Nigeria	6,844	5,388	9,275	15,377	21,911	6,534	42.5
Venezuela	6,602	6,760	8,040	11,645	16,023	4,379	37.6
Saudi Arabia	4,805	4,742	7,378	9,178	11,612	2,433	26.5
Angola	2,651	3,060	3,981	4,240	8,115	3,875	91.4
Ecuador	668	831	1,355	2,709	4,274	1,565	57.8
Colombia	787	1,161	2,135	2,634	3,140	505	19.2
Gabon	1,457	1,523	1,888	2,378	2,829	451	19.0
Iraq	2,186	1,686	1,813	2,821	2,808	-13	-0.5
All other	5,596	7,866	9,944	13,280	20,135	6,854	51.6
Total	49,673	54,704	73,527	100,338	137,331	36,993	36.9
EU-15	842	1,867	2,023	1,669	2,718	1,050	62.9
EU-25	842	1,867	2,023	1,669	2,718	1,050	62.9
OPEC	21,453	19,805	28,282	42,298	57,019	14,721	34.8
Latin America	17,008	20,875	27,209	36,656	49,482	12,826	35.0
CBERA	440	760	930	1,039	1,277	238	22.9
Asia	409	458	390	646	758	112	17.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	11,763	10,770	16,388	24,614	37,069	12,455	50.6
Central and Eastern Europe	0	0	0	0	55	55	([3])

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table EP-3—*Continued*
Crude petroleum (CH004): **U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2001–2005[1]**

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Canada	-9,945	-11,106	-13,932	-18,651	-23,514	-4,863	-26.1
Mexico	-7,957	-10,488	-13,630	-17,186	-22,364	-5,178	-30.1
Nigeria	-6,844	-5,388	-9,275	-15,377	-21,911	-6,534	-42.5
Venezuela	-6,602	-6,760	-8,040	-11,645	-16,023	-4,379	-37.6
Saudi Arabia	-4,805	-4,742	-7,378	-9,178	-11,612	-2,433	-26.5
Angola	-2,651	-3,060	-3,981	-4,240	-8,115	-3,875	-91.4
Ecuador	-668	-831	-1,355	-2,709	-4,254	-1,545	-57.0
Colombia	-787	-1,161	-2,135	-2,634	-3,140	-505	-19.2
Gabon	-1,457	-1,523	-1,888	-2,378	-2,829	-451	-19.0
Iraq	-2,186	-1,686	-1,813	-2,821	-2,808	13	0.5
All other	-5,595	-7,866	-9,943	-13,253	-20,134	-6,881	-51.9
Total	-49,496	-54,612	-73,372	-100,073	-136,704	-36,632	-36.6
EU-15	-842	-1,867	-2,023	-1,669	-2,718	-1,050	-62.9
EU-25	-842	-1,867	-2,023	-1,669	-2,718	-1,050	-62.9
OPEC	-21,453	-19,805	-28,282	-42,298	-57,019	-14,721	-34.8
Latin America	-17,008	-20,874	-27,209	-36,656	-49,462	-12,806	-34.9
CBERA	-440	-760	-930	-1,039	-1,277	-238	-22.9
Asia	-408	-457	-389	-618	-757	-139	-22.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	-11,763	-10,770	-16,388	-24,614	-37,069	-12,455	-50.6
Central and Eastern Europe	0	0	0	0	-55	-55	([3])

[1]Import values are based on customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.
[2]Less than $500,000.
[3]Not meaningful for purposes of comparison.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data. The countries shown are those with the largest total U.S. trade (U.S. imports plus exports) in these products in 2005.

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

Petroleum Products

Change in 2005 from 2004:
U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $20.5 billion (53 percent) to $59.4 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $5.7 billion (45 percent) to $18.3 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $26.1 billion (51 percent) to $77.7 billion

The U.S. trade deficit in petroleum products increased by $20.5 billion, or 53 percent from 2004 to 2005 as a result of the rise in the average per barrel price for crude petroleum on the world market (see Crude Petroleum for further information). The United States is a major world producer and consumer of petroleum products.

U.S. exports

The United States is not a major world exporter of petroleum products, producing primarily for domestic consumption. In terms of quantity, U.S. exports of petroleum products are minimal, accounting for less than 5 percent (1.0 million b/d) of total U.S. production in 2005. The quantity of U.S. exports of petroleum products, primarily distillate and residual fuel oils to Mexico and Canada, increased by about 5 percent in 2005.

U.S. imports

Although the value of U.S. imports of petroleum products in 2005 increased by 51 percent (table EP-4), the quantity of these imports increased by only 14 percent to 3.5 million b/d. U.S. imports of petroleum products, on average, account for less than 10 percent of domestic consumption. The primary sources of U.S. imports of petroleum products in 2005 continued to be Canada, Venezuela, and Saudi Arabia. Distillate and residual fuel oils, used primarily as heating, bunker, and diesel fuels, accounted for nearly all of the quantity increase in U.S. imports. Increased demand for these fuels in 2005 was due to growth in the industrial sector and on-highway diesel fuel consumption.[7]

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[7] DOE, Energy Information Administration, *Short-Term Energy Outlook*.

Table EP-4
Petroleum products (CH005): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2001–2005[1]

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Canada	1,358	1,240	1,432	1,725	2,605	880	51.0
Venezuela	106	116	177	165	185	20	12.0
Saudi Arabia	36	33	36	45	52	7	16.0
Mexico	2,677	2,346	2,318	2,799	4,781	1,982	70.8
Russia	20	21	23	22	38	16	70.5
United Kingdom	117	82	54	198	471	273	138.2
Netherlands	395	202	148	547	497	-51	-9.3
Algeria	4	3	3	1	1	([2])	14.6
Aruba	32	55	25	74	63	-11	-15.2
Iraq	0	0	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	-70.1
All other	4,191	4,565	5,567	7,074	9,609	2,535	35.8
Total	8,936	8,662	9,783	12,651	18,302	5,651	44.7
EU-15	1,102	862	713	1,770	1,885	115	6.5
EU-25	1,105	868	721	1,774	1,930	156	8.8
OPEC	241	262	337	340	441	101	29.8
Latin America	4,248	4,066	5,281	6,251	10,378	4,127	66.0
CBERA	981	1,138	2,174	2,261	3,174	912	40.4
Asia	1,513	1,654	1,610	2,010	2,360	349	17.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	129	172	139	157	211	55	34.9
Central and Eastern Europe	21	16	23	36	30	-6	-15.7
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Canada	4,287	4,258	5,479	6,747	8,977	2,230	33.0
Venezuela	4,593	3,950	4,152	6,382	9,161	2,778	43.5
Saudi Arabia	4,149	3,833	4,734	5,739	8,073	2,334	40.7
Mexico	885	806	1,086	1,698	2,500	802	47.2
Russia	806	1,445	2,107	2,929	5,741	2,812	96.0
United Kingdom	1,759	1,764	2,315	3,352	4,432	1,080	32.2
Netherlands	477	638	1,000	1,662	3,421	1,758	105.8
Algeria	1,061	898	1,235	1,742	2,857	1,115	64.0
Aruba	675	605	752	1,530	2,715	1,185	77.5
Iraq	1,110	689	957	2,194	2,660	466	21.2
All other	14,568	11,706	13,463	17,602	27,147	9,545	54.2
Total	34,372	30,594	37,280	51,579	77,684	26,105	50.6
EU-15	5,532	5,464	7,067	10,925	16,020	5,094	46.6
EU-25	5,784	5,818	7,629	11,702	17,037	5,335	45.6
OPEC	13,280	10,441	12,605	17,881	26,281	8,400	47.0
Latin America	10,288	8,868	9,891	13,575	20,722	7,147	52.6
CBERA	1,635	1,510	1,862	2,624	4,751	2,127	81.0
Asia	1,951	1,318	1,594	2,053	3,484	1,431	69.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	1,860	725	862	1,149	2,528	1,379	120.0
Central and Eastern Europe	112	190	159	57	125	68	118.1

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table EP-4—*Continued*
Petroleum products (CH005): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2001–2005[1]

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Canada	-2,929	-3,019	-4,047	-5,022	-6,372	-1,350	-26.9
Venezuela	-4,487	-3,834	-3,975	-6,217	-8,976	-2,759	-44.4
Saudi Arabia	-4,113	-3,800	-4,698	-5,694	-8,021	-2,327	-40.9
Mexico	1,791	1,540	1,232	1,101	2,281	1,180	107.2
Russia	-786	-1,424	-2,084	-2,907	-5,703	-2,796	-96.2
United Kingdom	-1,642	-1,682	-2,261	-3,155	-3,962	-807	-25.6
Netherlands	-82	-436	-853	-1,115	-2,924	-1,809	-162.2
Algeria	-1,057	-895	-1,231	-1,741	-2,856	-1,115	-64.1
Aruba	-643	-551	-728	-1,455	-2,652	-1,197	-82.2
Iraq	-1,110	-689	-957	-2,194	-2,660	-466	-21.2
All other	-10,377	-7,141	-7,896	-10,528	-17,538	-7,010	-66.6
Total	-25,436	-21,931	-27,497	-38,928	-59,382	-20,454	-52.5
EU-15	-4,431	-4,602	-6,354	-9,155	-14,135	-4,980	-54.4
EU-25	-4,678	-4,950	-6,908	-9,928	-15,107	-5,179	-52.2
OPEC	-13,039	-10,179	-12,267	-17,541	-25,840	-8,299	-47.3
Latin America	-6,041	-4,803	-4,610	-7,324	-10,345	-3,020	-41.2
CBERA	-654	-373	312	-363	-1,577	-1,214	-334.6
Asia	-439	336	16	-42	-1,124	-1,082	-2,573.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	-1,731	-553	-722	-992	-2,316	-1,324	-133.5
Central and Eastern Europe	-91	-174	-136	-22	-95	-73	-337.9

[1] Import values are based on customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.
[2] Less than $500,000.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data. The countries shown are those with the largest total U.S. trade (U.S. imports plus exports) in these products in 2005.

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

Natural Gas and Components

Change in 2005 from 2004:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $10.9 billion (35 percent) to $42.2 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $1.1 billion (39 percent) to $4.0 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $12.0 billion (35 percent) to $46.2 billion

The trade deficit for natural gas and components increased primarily because of the rise in the price of natural gas in 2005, which rose from an average of $5.49 per thousand cubic feet in 2004 to $7.91 per thousand cubic feet in 2005 because of continued tight supplies and low inventories resulting from hurricane induced supply disruptions and an unusually cold winter (2004-05). Most of the U.S. trade in natural gas is via pipelines shared with Canada and, to a lesser extent, Mexico, with imports and exports fluctuating from year to year based on market availability along the pipeline (table EP-5). Liquefied natural gas (LNG) is also traded, accounting for a much smaller share of total trade.

U.S. exports

U.S. exports of natural gas and components account for a minimal share of U.S. production. The quantity of exports of natural gas and components decreased by 9 percent, from 854 billion cubic feet in 2004 to 780 billion cubic feet in 2005. Exports regularly fluctuate along the U.S.-Canadian shared pipeline based on market availability. U.S. exports of pipeline natural gas accounted for about 95 percent of total U.S. exports in this sector, with Canada being the primary market; LNG exports to Japan accounted for the remaining 5 percent of total U.S. natural gas exports.

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of natural gas and components decreased in 2005 by about 0.5 percent to 4.2 trillion cubic feet, of which 85 percent was pipeline natural gas and 15 percent was LNG from Trinidad and Tobago. The minimal decrease in imports is the result of fluctuations along the shared U.S.-Canadian pipeline. Canada accounted for 99 percent (3.6 billion cubic feet) of U.S. imports of pipeline natural gas in 2005, with Mexico accounting for the other 1 percent (563 million cubic feet).

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Table EP-5
Natural gas and components (CH006): **U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2001–2005**[1]

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004: Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004: *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Canada	338	523	1,285	2,176	3,171	995	45.7
Trinidad and Tobago	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	-58.4
Saudi Arabia	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	-14.1
Algeria	0	0	([2])	0	([2])	([2])	([3])
Venezuela	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	3	3	1,318.4
Iraq	0	0	([2])	([2])	0	([2])	-100.0
Norway	0	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	-48.8
Egypt	0	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	-36.3
Mexico	510	805	430	442	589	147	33.3
United Kingdom	2	2	3	4	6	2	36.8
All other	259	344	355	283	276	-7	-2.5
Total	1,109	1,675	2,074	2,906	4,045	1,139	39.2
EU-15	17	17	25	11	18	7	68.6
EU-25	17	17	25	11	18	7	68.2
OPEC	1	1	1	1	4	3	254.6
Latin America	573	892	517	510	677	167	32.8
CBERA	30	58	79	62	81	19	31.3
Asia	171	225	240	199	175	-24	-12.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	([2])	3	6	6	1	-5	-90.1
Central and Eastern Europe	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	-51.9
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Canada	16,817	12,647	20,043	21,535	29,357	7,822	36.3
Trinidad and Tobago	532	577	1,784	2,648	3,313	665	25.1
Saudi Arabia	1,494	1,471	2,037	2,481	2,981	499	20.1
Algeria	657	470	1,010	1,677	2,712	1,035	61.7
Venezuela	550	764	1,116	1,554	1,995	441	28.3
Iraq	398	310	433	1,127	1,075	-53	-4.7
Norway	454	526	583	583	923	340	58.4
Egypt	10	14	12	40	769	729	1,801.1
Mexico	221	230	53	54	128	74	138.0
United Kingdom	403	378	578	560	666	106	19.0
All other	1,516	1,222	1,236	1,937	2,293	357	18.4
Total	23,054	18,609	28,885	34,195	46,211	12,016	35.1
EU-15	446	397	646	708	738	31	4.3
EU-25	446	397	648	710	744	34	4.8
OPEC	3,833	3,364	5,188	7,739	9,861	2,122	27.4
Latin America	1,795	2,017	3,102	4,436	5,803	1,366	30.8
CBERA	566	602	1,799	2,671	3,344	672	25.2
Asia	85	99	97	210	246	36	16.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	529	122	338	415	647	232	56.0
Central and Eastern Europe	0	([2])	0	0	0	0	0.0

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table EP-5—*Continued*
Natural gas and components (CH006): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2001–2005[1]

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004	
						Absolute	*Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Canada	-16,479	-12,124	-18,758	-19,358	-26,186	-6,827	-35.3
Trinidad and Tobago	-531	-576	-1,783	-2,647	-3,313	-665	-25.1
Saudi Arabia	-1,494	-1,471	-2,036	-2,481	-2,981	-499	-20.1
Algeria	-657	-470	-1,010	-1,677	-2,712	-1,035	-61.7
Venezuela	-550	-764	-1,116	-1,554	-1,992	-438	-28.2
Iraq	-398	-310	-433	-1,127	-1,075	53	4.7
Norway	-454	-526	-583	-583	-923	-340	-58.4
Egypt	-10	-14	-12	-40	-769	-729	-1,810.4
Mexico	289	575	377	388	461	73	18.8
United Kingdom	-401	-376	-575	-555	-660	-105	-18.8
All other	-1,258	-878	-880	-1,654	-2,018	-364	-22.0
Total	-21,944	-16,934	-26,811	-31,289	-42,166	-10,877	-34.8
EU-15	-429	-381	-622	-697	-720	-23	-3.3
EU-25	-429	-381	-623	-699	-725	-26	-3.8
OPEC	-3,831	-3,363	-5,187	-7,738	-9,857	-2,119	-27.4
Latin America	-1,222	-1,126	-2,585	-3,926	-5,126	-1,199	-30.5
CBERA	-536	-544	-1,721	-2,610	-3,262	-653	-25.0
Asia	86	126	143	-11	-71	-60	-525.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	-529	-119	-332	-409	-646	-237	-58.0
Central and Eastern Europe	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	-51.9

[1]Import values are based on customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.
[2]Less than $500,000.
[3]Not meaningful for purposes of comparison.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data. The countries shown are those with the largest total U.S. trade (U.S. imports plus exports) in these products in 2005.

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

Bibliography (Energy and Related Products)

U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), Energy Information Administration, *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, March 2006.

Table EP-6
Energy-related products : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001-2005[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
		Million dollars						
CH001	Electrical energy:							
	Exports	1,258	304	716	829	1,039	210	25.3
	Imports	2,681	1,160	1,382	1,261	2,479	1,218	96.6
	Trade balance	-1,423	-857	-666	-432	-1,440	-1,008	-233.1
CH002	Nuclear materials:							
	Exports	1,239	1,510	1,551	1,575	1,562	-13	-0.8
	Imports	2,036	2,144	2,892	2,625	3,175	550	21.0
	Trade balance	-797	-635	-1,341	-1,050	-1,613	-564	-53.7
CH003	Coal, coke, and related chemical products:							
	Exports	2,354	2,188	2,360	3,556	4,318	761	21.4
	Imports	2,411	2,589	3,217	5,555	6,316	761	13.7
	Trade balance	-57	-401	-857	-1,998	-1,998	([3])	([4])
CH004	Crude petroleum:							
	Exports	177	92	155	265	627	362	136.5
	Imports	49,673	54,704	73,527	100,338	137,331	36,993	36.9
	Trade balance	-49,496	-54,612	-73,372	-100,073	-136,704	-36,632	-36.6
CH005	Petroleum products:							
	Exports	8,936	8,662	9,783	12,651	18,302	5,651	44.7
	Imports	34,372	30,594	37,280	51,579	77,684	26,105	50.6
	Trade balance	-25,436	-21,931	-27,497	-38,928	-59,382	-20,454	-52.5
CH006	Natural gas and components:							
	Exports	1,109	1,675	2,074	2,906	4,045	1,139	39.2
	Imports	23,054	18,609	28,885	34,195	46,211	12,016	35.1
	Trade balance	-21,944	-16,934	-26,811	-31,289	-42,166	-10,877	-34.8

[1]Import values are based on customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.
[2]This coding system is used by the U.S. International Trade Commission to identify major groupings and subgroupings of HTS import and export items for trade monitoring purposes
[3]Less than $500,000.
[4]Less than 0.05 percent.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

Table EP-7
Energy-related products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
CH001	Electrical energy:						
	Number of establishments	3,225	3,225	3,225	3,225	3,225	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	Capacity utilization (percent)	100	100	100	100	100	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	220,824	229,664	340,400	316,600	320,300	1.2
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,258	304	716	829	1,039	25.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,681	1,160	1,382	1,261	2,479	96.6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	222,247	230,521	341,066	317,032	321,740	1.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,423	-857	-666	-432	-1,440	-233.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.8	100.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0
CH003	Coal, coke, and related chemical products:						
	Number of establishments	520	520	520	520	520	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	90	90	90	90	90	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	34,320	38,496	36,582	35,120	50,300	43.2
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,354	2,188	2,360	3,556	4,318	21.4
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,411	2,589	3,217	5,555	6,316	13.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	34,377	38,897	37,439	37,118	52,298	40.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-57	-401	-857	-1,998	-1,998	0.0
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	7.0	6.7	8.6	15.0	12.1	-19.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	6.9	5.7	6.5	10.1	8.6	-14.9
CH004	Crude petroleum:						
	Number of establishments	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	204.0	204.0	204.0	204.0	204.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	100	100	100	100	100	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	46,960	55,203	57,550	73,334	100,290	36.8
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	177	92	155	265	627	136.5
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	49,673	54,704	73,527	100,338	137,331	36.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	96,456	109,815	130,922	173,407	236,994	36.7
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-49,496	-54,612	-73,372	-100,073	-136,704	-36.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	51.5	49.8	56.2	57.9	57.9	0.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	50.0

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table EP-7—*Continued*
Energy-related products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
CH005	Petroleum products:						
	Number of establishments	190	190	190	190	190	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	90	90	90	90	90	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	140,162	193,710	200,475	280,500	346,800	23.6
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	8,936	8,662	9,783	12,651	18,302	44.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	34,372	30,594	37,280	51,579	77,684	50.6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	165,598	215,641	227,972	319,428	406,182	27.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-25,436	-21,931	-27,497	-38,928	-59,382	-52.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	20.8	14.2	16.4	16.1	19.1	18.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	6.4	4.5	4.9	4.5	5.3	17.8
CH006	Natural gas and components:						
	Number of establishments	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	Employees (thousands)	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	80	80	80	80	80	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	150,000	115,000	165,000	174,000	150,380	-13.6
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,109	1,675	2,074	2,906	4,045	39.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	23,054	18,609	28,885	34,195	46,211	35.1
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	171,944	131,934	191,811	205,289	192,546	-6.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-21,944	-16,934	-26,811	-31,289	-42,166	-34.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	13.4	14.1	15.1	16.7	24.0	43.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	0.7	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.7	58.8

[1] Not available.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

Source: These data have been estimated by the Commission's international trade analysts on the basis of primary and secondary data sources including discussions with various Government and industry contacts. These estimated data are subject to change either from secondary sources or from detailed surveys the Commission often conducts in the course of statutory investigations or other work. Further, these data may undergo adjustments based on revisions in tariff nomenclature, classification practices, or redefinitions of industry classes.

Textiles, Apparel, and Footwear

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Change in 2005 from 2004[1]

U.S. trade deficit: Increased $6.2 billion (8 percent) to $82.6 billion
U.S. exports: Increased $0.2 billion (1 percent) to $17.9 billion
U.S. imports: Increased $6.4 billion (7 percent) to $100.5 billion

The U.S. trade deficit in textiles and apparel widened as U.S. imports rose faster than U.S. exports (table TX-1). Much of the increase in imports resulted from the elimination of quotas that occurred on January 1, 2005, for U.S. imports of textiles and apparel from 39 WTO member countries, as required under the WTO Agreement on Textiles and Clothing (ATC). Apparel accounted for 77 percent of sector imports in 2005 (table TX-2). In contrast, U.S. production of sector goods continued to decline in 2005, with output dropping 0.5 percent for textiles and 3 percent for apparel.[2]

The widening of the trade deficit in textiles and apparel in 2005 principally stemmed from the growth of imports from Asia, particularly China, that occurred when quotas were eliminated. The trade deficit with Asia widened by $8.4 billion (16 percent) to $61.0 billion as the $8.6 billion increase in U.S. imports from the region far exceeded the $182 million gain in U.S. exports to the region (table TX-1). U.S. imports from China rose 43 percent in 2005 to $26.9 billion, making China again the largest supplier by far with 27 percent of sector imports, up from 20 percent in 2004.[3] Much of the growth in China's shipments was concentrated in cotton apparel, specifically, cotton knit shirts and blouses; cotton trousers and slacks; cotton sweaters; and robes, dressing gowns, and nightwear. Significant growth also occurred in China's shipments of wool apparel, especially wool sweaters. U.S. retailers and apparel companies continue to source a substantial portion of sector goods from China because of the country's abundant labor force, low production costs,[4] ability to make almost any type of textile product or garment at any quality level and in large volumes, and strong customer service.[5] However, some of the growth in U.S. imports from China will be moderated through December 31, 2008 because a U.S.-China Memorandum of Understanding was implemented for goods exported on or after January 1, 2006, imposing safeguards on certain textile and apparel import categories from China.

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[1] Footwear is covered separately in this chapter.

[2] Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, "Rates of Change in Industrial Production." The sector goods covered in this section are classified under the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) numbers 313 (textile mills - i.e., firms that prepare and spin fiber, knit or weave fabric, and finish the textile), 314 (textile product mills - i.e., establishments that manufacture textile products -except apparel- from purchased fabric), and 315 (apparel manufacturing - i.e., establishments that cut and sew fabric to make garments or that knit and then cut and sew the fabric into a garment).

[3] The overall growth in U.S. imports of textile and apparel goods from China in 2005 was limited by 10 safeguards covering 19 textile and apparel products that the United States put into place during May-August 2005 in response to rising imports from China.

[4] Some industry sources state that U.S. retailers and apparel companies are likely to continue to diversify their sourcing as China's wage rates rise and as labor shortages increase because of demographic shifts in the population. Barboza, "Labor Shortage in China."

[5] Stephen Lamar, (senior vice president, American Apparel and Footwear Association), e-mail message to Commission staff, April 3, 2006; and USITC, *Textiles and Apparel.*

Table TX-1
Textiles and apparel: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2001–2005[1]

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004: Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004: *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
China	261	339	405	501	629	129	25.7
Mexico	5,232	4,939	4,696	4,730	4,705	-25	-0.5
Canada	3,344	3,193	3,121	3,275	3,471	197	6.0
India	39	44	54	68	78	10	15.0
Honduras	1,409	1,523	1,522	1,547	1,459	-89	-5.7
Hong Kong	313	324	313	331	305	-26	-7.9
Indonesia	45	55	59	77	79	2	2.4
Pakistan	12	14	13	15	24	10	64.6
Dominican Rep	1,290	1,293	1,263	1,267	1,092	-175	-13.8
Vietnam	11	18	16	19	21	1	7.7
All other	6,162	5,555	5,571	5,834	6,001	167	2.9
Total	18,118	17,298	17,033	17,663	17,864	201	1.1
EU-15	1,698	1,520	1,473	1,533	1,703	170	11.1
EU-25	1,741	1,558	1,516	1,579	1,746	167	10.6
OPEC	269	222	202	267	280	13	5.0
Latin America	10,536	10,077	9,803	9,916	9,549	-367	-3.7
CBERA	4,783	4,761	4,688	4,680	4,313	-367	-7.8
Asia	1,819	1,883	1,963	2,171	2,353	182	8.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	131	124	131	139	134	-5	-3.4
Central and Eastern Europe	46	40	38	42	42	([2])	-0.8
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
China	11,124	12,602	15,426	18,902	26,937	8,035	42.5
Mexico	9,941	9,649	9,015	8,826	8,305	-521	-5.9
Canada	3,791	3,859	3,788	3,834	3,633	-201	-5.2
India	3,038	3,382	3,668	4,106	5,194	1,088	26.5
Honduras	2,443	2,509	2,578	2,754	2,701	-53	-1.9
Hong Kong	4,491	4,081	3,863	4,012	3,630	-382	-9.5
Indonesia	2,580	2,405	2,462	2,714	3,230	516	19.0
Pakistan	2,026	2,129	2,347	2,671	3,042	372	13.9
Dominican Rep	2,337	2,242	2,210	2,143	1,944	-199	-9.3
Vietnam	49	918	2,426	2,644	2,807	163	6.2
All other	38,126	37,808	39,460	41,439	39,061	-2,378	-5.7
Total	79,946	81,585	87,241	94,045	100,485	6,440	6.8
EU-15	5,190	5,163	5,391	5,720	5,590	-131	-2.3
EU-25	5,444	5,422	5,674	6,007	5,873	-133	-2.2
OPEC	3,251	2,981	3,016	3,217	3,674	456	14.2
Latin America	20,841	20,639	20,553	21,058	20,274	-784	-3.7
CBERA	9,728	9,711	9,865	10,213	9,856	-357	-3.5
Asia	43,218	44,666	49,371	54,783	63,395	8,612	15.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	998	1,136	1,552	1,802	1,504	-297	-16.5
Central and Eastern Europe	541	515	562	565	488	-77	-13.6

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table TX-1—*Continued*
Textiles and apparel: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2001–2005[1]

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	*Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
China	-10,863	-12,263	-15,021	-18,401	-26,308	-7,906	-43.0
Mexico	-4,709	-4,710	-4,319	-4,097	-3,600	496	12.1
Canada	-446	-666	-666	-559	-162	397	71.1
India	-3,000	-3,337	-3,614	-4,039	-5,117	-1,078	-26.7
Honduras	-1,034	-986	-1,056	-1,207	-1,243	-35	-2.9
Hong Kong	-4,178	-3,757	-3,549	-3,681	-3,325	355	9.7
Indonesia	-2,536	-2,350	-2,402	-2,636	-3,151	-514	-19.5
Pakistan	-2,014	-2,115	-2,333	-2,656	-3,018	-362	-13.6
Dominican Rep	-1,047	-950	-948	-876	-852	24	2.7
Vietnam	-38	-900	-2,410	-2,625	-2,786	-161	-6.1
All other	-31,964	-32,253	-33,889	-35,605	-33,060	2,545	7.1
Total	-61,828	-64,288	-70,208	-76,382	-82,621	-6,239	-8.2
EU-15	-3,491	-3,644	-3,918	-4,187	-3,887	300	7.2
EU-25	-3,703	-3,864	-4,159	-4,428	-4,128	300	6.8
OPEC	-2,982	-2,759	-2,814	-2,951	-3,394	-443	-15.0
Latin America	-10,305	-10,563	-10,750	-11,141	-10,724	417	3.7
CBERA	-4,946	-4,950	-5,176	-5,532	-5,543	-11	-0.2
Asia	-41,399	-42,783	-47,408	-52,612	-61,042	-8,430	-16.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	-867	-1,012	-1,421	-1,663	-1,370	293	17.6
Central and Eastern Europe	-495	-474	-523	-523	-446	77	14.7

[1]Import values are based on customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.
[2]Less than $500,000.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data. The countries shown are those with the largest total U.S. trade (U.S. imports plus exports) in these products in 2005.

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

Table TX-2
Leading changes in U.S. exports and imports of textiles and apparel, 2001–2005[1]

Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. EXPORTS:							
Increases:							
Carpets and rugs (CH047)	711	684	681	763	881	118	15.5
Fabrics (CH046)	6,162	6,485	6,641	7,228	7,285	57	0.8
Home furnishings (CH048)	403	363	339	365	417	51	14.1
Decreases:							
Apparel (CH049)	6,537	5,491	4,965	4,414	4,129	-286	-6.5
Broadwoven fabrics (CH046A)	2,997	3,003	2,575	2,754	2,478	-276	-10.0
All other	1,309	1,272	1,832	2,139	2,675	536	25.0
TOTAL	18,118	17,298	17,033	17,663	17,864	201	1.1
U.S. IMPORTS:							
Increases:							
Apparel (CH049)	63,995	63,927	68,274	72,404	76,503	4,099	5.7
Home furnishings (CH048)	3,332	4,226	5,021	6,107	7,448	1,341	22.0
Fibers and yarns, except raw cotton and raw wool (CH045)	2,545	2,641	2,676	3,160	3,538	379	12.0
Carpets and rugs (CH047)	1,410	1,531	1,662	1,829	1,993	164	9.0
All other	8,664	9,262	9,609	10,546	11,003	457	4.3
TOTAL	79,946	81,585	87,241	94,045	100,485	6,440	6.8

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

Vietnam continued its growth as a leading supplier of apparel since the United States granted it normal trade relations (NTR) status in December 2001.[6] Relatively low labor costs, a skilled labor pool, quality workmanship, and production flexibility are among the key competitive strengths of Vietnam's textile and apparel sector.[7] Vietnam's leading exports to the United States include men's and boys' shirts and suits, and women's and girls' suits and sweaters. In 2005, apparel imports from Vietnam totaled $2.7 billion, up from $2.6 billion in 2004, and from less than $50 million in 2001 (table TX-3). The growth in Vietnam's apparel shipments has slowed since the United States established quotas on Vietnamese textiles and apparel for the first time in May 2003.

Apparel imports from other Asian suppliers continued to increase in 2005. Apparel imports from India totaled $3.2 billion, up 34 percent from $2.4 billion in 2004. According to industry sources, India is a preferred apparel supplier because of its "one-stop-shopping capability;" raw material availability; and spinning, weaving, and apparel production capacity.[8] U.S. apparel imports from Indonesia rose $506 million in 2005 to $3.0 billion, up 20 percent from 2004.

U.S. exports of textiles and apparel rose for the second consecutive year, by $201 million (1 percent), to $17.9 billion in 2005. The increase in 2005 primarily reflected slightly larger shipments to various markets, including Canada. NAFTA signatories, Canada and Mexico, and beneficiary countries under the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA) accounted for $12.5 billion (70 percent) of U.S. sector goods exports by value in 2005. U.S. exports to Mexico, consisting primarily of cut apparel parts, yarns, and fabrics, declined for the first time in 3 years, by $25 million (0.5 percent) to $4.7 billion. U.S. sector exports to the CBERA countries, which also consist almost entirely of cut apparel parts, yarns, and fabrics used to produce apparel for export to the United States, continued to decline, falling $367 million to $4.3 billion. U.S. exports to Asian markets, including China, rose $182 million in 2005 to $2.4 billion; principal exports included cotton, nonwovens, and artificial filament tow (table TX-1).

The U.S. trade deficit with Canada and Mexico narrowed to $3.8 billion in 2005 from $4.7 billion in 2004. U.S. sector imports from Mexico have been declining steadily since 2000, reflecting increased competition from the CBERA countries benefitting from new U.S. trade preferences for the region (see below) and from lower cost countries in Asia, particularly China, following quota elimination for certain sector goods in 2002 and for all sector goods on January 1, 2005. Industry sources in Mexico note that textile, apparel, and leather goods production in Mexico has fallen 20 percent in constant peso terms from Jan-Mar. 2000 to Jan.-Mar. 2005.[9] Foreign investment in Mexico's textile and apparel sector has declined in four of the last six years,[10] and high energy costs hamper the competitiveness of Mexico's textile and apparel sector.[11] Furthermore, despite their proximity to the U.S. market, Mexican

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[6] NTR status means that imports of goods from Vietnam are subject to much lower rates of duty as specified under Column 1 - General in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS) than they had been previously when they were subject to Column 2 rates of duty in the HTS.

[7] Stephen Lamar, (senior vice president, American Apparel and Footwear Association), e-mail message to Commission staff, March 21, 2006. According to the Vietnam National Textile and Garment Group (Vinatex), Vietnam is likely to become the tenth-largest garment exporter in the world by 2010. Xinhua News Agency, "Vietnam's Garment Exports Soar."

[8] "India: No. 2 Textiles Sourcing Destination - CII Study."

[9] U.S. Department of State, U.S. Embassy, Mexico, "Embassy Mexico Reply."

[10] Ibid.

[11] A spokesperson for Mexico's Textile Industry Chamber has urged Mexico's Fox administration to reduce electricity rates by 50 percent, especially in charges during peak use hours for the textile industry. "Mexican Textile Industry Accuses China."

Table TX-3

Apparel (CH049): **U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2001–2005**[1]

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
China	31	22	12	24	24	([2])	-1.1
Mexico	1,908	1,716	1,496	1,138	924	-213	-18.7
Hong Kong	37	36	30	40	39	-2	-4.2
India	1	1	1	1	2	1	106.6
Honduras	966	782	678	524	421	-103	-19.6
Indonesia	2	1	6	2	1	-1	-36.9
Vietnam	6	8	4	3	2	-1	-25.1
Bangladesh	1	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	-51.4
Dominican Rep	794	634	586	531	468	-62	-11.8
Thailand	2	2	3	2	4	1	58.4
All other	2,788	2,287	2,149	2,149	2,243	94	4.4
Total	6,537	5,491	4,965	4,414	4,129	-286	-6.5
EU-15	316	268	246	301	386	85	28.3
EU-25	322	271	250	306	389	83	27.2
OPEC	86	55	43	56	64	8	14.7
Latin America	5,082	4,210	3,736	3,035	2,570	-465	-15.3
CBERA	3,052	2,418	2,174	1,830	1,559	-271	-14.8
Asia	498	418	376	412	485	73	17.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	8	10	11	10	14	4	39.7
Central and Eastern Europe	6	4	4	5	4	-1	-24.2
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
China	8,912	9,602	11,408	13,640	19,962	6,322	46.4
Mexico	8,129	7,732	7,200	6,944	6,322	-622	-9.0
Hong Kong	4,283	3,928	3,761	3,921	3,555	-365	-9.3
India	1,931	2,049	2,161	2,360	3,152	792	33.6
Honduras	2,438	2,503	2,569	2,745	2,686	-59	-2.1
Indonesia	2,394	2,213	2,280	2,514	3,020	506	20.1
Vietnam	48	905	2,387	2,576	2,746	170	6.6
Bangladesh	2,101	1,887	1,849	1,978	2,373	396	20.0
Dominican Rep	2,286	2,177	2,134	2,064	1,853	-211	-10.2
Thailand	2,176	2,130	2,185	2,247	2,252	5	0.2
All other	29,298	28,799	30,339	31,416	28,581	-2,835	-9.0
Total	63,995	63,927	68,274	72,404	76,503	4,099	5.7
EU-15	2,586	2,476	2,568	2,591	2,449	-142	-5.5
EU-25	2,761	2,632	2,753	2,758	2,580	-178	-6.4
OPEC	2,913	2,620	2,664	2,851	3,289	437	15.3
Latin America	18,657	18,237	18,177	18,536	17,640	-897	-4.8
CBERA	9,608	9,576	9,714	10,056	9,686	-370	-3.7
Asia	35,439	35,656	39,220	42,727	49,237	6,510	15.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	958	1,101	1,514	1,760	1,467	-294	-16.7
Central and Eastern Europe	450	401	427	412	344	-68	-16.4

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table TX-3—*Continued*
Apparel (CH049): **U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2001–2005**[1]

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
China	-8,881	-9,580	-11,395	-13,616	-19,939	-6,323	-46.4
Mexico	-6,221	-6,016	-5,704	-5,806	-5,398	409	7.0
Hong Kong	-4,246	-3,892	-3,732	-3,880	-3,517	364	9.4
India	-1,930	-2,049	-2,160	-2,359	-3,150	-791	-33.5
Honduras	-1,472	-1,721	-1,891	-2,221	-2,265	-44	-2.0
Indonesia	-2,392	-2,211	-2,275	-2,512	-3,019	-506	-20.2
Vietnam	-42	-897	-2,383	-2,573	-2,744	-171	-6.6
Bangladesh	-2,101	-1,887	-1,849	-1,977	-2,373	-396	-20.0
Dominican Rep	-1,492	-1,543	-1,549	-1,534	-1,385	149	9.7
Thailand	-2,174	-2,128	-2,181	-2,244	-2,248	-4	-0.2
All other	-26,510	-26,512	-28,189	-29,267	-26,338	2,928	10.0
Total	-57,458	-58,436	-63,308	-67,989	-72,374	-4,385	-6.4
EU-15	-2,270	-2,208	-2,322	-2,291	-2,064	227	9.9
EU-25	-2,439	-2,360	-2,502	-2,451	-2,190	261	10.6
OPEC	-2,827	-2,566	-2,621	-2,796	-3,225	-429	-15.3
Latin America	-13,575	-14,027	-14,441	-15,502	-15,070	432	2.8
CBERA	-6,556	-7,158	-7,540	-8,226	-8,127	100	1.2
Asia	-34,941	-35,237	-38,843	-42,316	-48,752	-6,436	-15.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	-950	-1,091	-1,503	-1,751	-1,453	298	17.0
Central and Eastern Europe	-444	-397	-422	-407	-340	66	16.3

[1]Import values are based on customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.
[2]Less than $500,000.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data. The countries shown are those with the largest total U.S. trade (U.S. imports plus exports) in these products in 2005.

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

factories reportedly cannot compete with Chinese labor costs that are about one-fourth of Mexico's.[12]

The textile and apparel trade deficit with CBERA countries widened slightly by $11 million (0.2 percent) as imports from the region fell $357 million (4 percent) to $9.9 billion in 2005 and exports to the region fell $367 million (8 percent) to $4.3 billion. The decline in U.S. imports from and exports to the CBERA countries in 2005 is likely due to intensified competition from China and other low-cost suppliers resulting from the elimination of quotas on January 1, 2005.[13] The U.S.-Central America-Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR FTA), which enhances and makes permanent reciprocal trade preferences established by the CBTPA (for six of the leading CBERA suppliers of textiles and apparel), was signed into law on August 2, 2005, but had not been implemented by the end of the year. Consequently, the CAFTA-DR countries could not begin to take advantage of the FTA's trade preferences to boost their competitiveness vis-a-vis Asian suppliers, and the delay in implementation discouraged additional short-term investment.[14] In contrast to the rapid growth of U.S. exports of certain cotton yarns and fabrics[15] that had replaced higher value-added garment parts in trade with CBERA countries for several years following the implementation of the CBTPA in 2000,[16] the increase in U.S. exports of certain cotton yarns and cotton fabrics to the CBERA countries slowed considerably in 2005, rising only 2 percent to $702 million. Honduras and El Salvador are the leading CBERA markets for U.S. textile and apparel exports, accounting for 59 percent of U.S. sector exports to the region in 2005.

The textile and apparel trade deficit with Sub-Saharan African (SSA) countries fell $293 million (18 percent) to $1.4 billion in 2005. In the years preceding the elimination of quotas on January 1, 2005, U.S. imports of apparel from SSA countries had grown steadily, fueled by the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), which grants duty-free and quota-free treatment to imports of qualifying textile and apparel articles from SSA countries. As part of the consolidation of sourcing after quotas were removed, however, many large U.S. retailers reportedly closed their SSA buying offices at the beginning of 2005.[17] Apparel producers in SSA countries face a number of competitive disadvantages including a shortage of raw materials and textile inputs, high production costs and longer lead times relative to Asia, and the lack of economies of scale required by large U.S. retailers.[18]

In terms of industry/commodity groups, most of the growth in U.S. imports of sector goods occurred in apparel and home furnishings. U.S. imports of apparel increased by $4.1 billion (6 percent) to $76.5 billion, reflecting a continued trend by retailers and apparel companies to increasingly source from lower cost offshore providers, particularly lower cost Asian

[12] *Bradenton Herald*, "Mexico Struggles to Compete With China." Children's clothing company Carter's Inc. announced in mid-2005 that it planned to close its remaining sewing plants in Mexico because it "can source similar goods more cheaply from Asian producers." "Mexico: Carter's Shuts Remaining Sewing Plants."

[13] Industry sources assert that the elimination of quotas has led to much more competition from apparel imports from China and has led to declines in employment and factory closings. Guatemala alone lost 51 textile factories and 38,000 jobs in 2005. *St. Paul Pioneer Press*, "CAFTA Delay Damages Clothing Industry."

[14] Stephen Lamar, (senior vice president, American Apparel and Footwear Association), e-mail to Commission staff, February 2, 2006; and "Delays in Changing Laws."

[15] Based on U.S. Department of Commerce trade statistics for cotton yarn (HTS heading 5205) and cotton fabrics (HTS headings 5209 and 5212). Cotton apparel is a leading U.S. import from the CBERA countries.

[16] The CBTPA granted duty-free and quota-free entry to qualifying apparel assembled from fabrics made in the United States of U.S.-made yarns and allowed uncut U.S. fabrics to be shipped to CBERA countries for both cutting and assembly into qualifying apparel.

[17] USITC, *Export Opportunities and Barriers*, 9-32.

[18] Ibid., 9-32-9-39.

suppliers since the elimination of quotas. A 5 percent increase in consumer spending on apparel also boosted demand for imports in 2005.[19] Strong sales in t-shirts, tailored clothing, and pajamas helped fuel growth in apparel consumption in 2005.[20] U.S. retail dollars spent on men's apparel led the industry growth with an increase of 5 percent, reaching nearly $53 billion in 2005. Sales of men's tailored clothing (suits, suit separates and sports coats/jackets) grew 7 percent, totaling over $5 billion. Sales of tailored clothing to young men (ages 18-24) were particularly strong, increasing 53 percent. Retail sales of women's apparel also grew, rising 3 percent over 2004 to $101 billion, as women updated their wardrobes and purchased accessories.[21] U.S. imports of home furnishings rose $1.3 billion to $7.4 billion in 2005. The largest growth in imports of these products occurred in pillowcases and sheets, table/kitchen linens and towels, pillows, cushions and sleeping bags, curtains, and bedspreads.

The U.S. trade deficit in footwear continued to widen in 2005 as U.S. consumers increased their purchases of a variety of footwear items to respond to fashion trends and new styles of footwear, which are dominated by imports. China remained by far the leading supplier of footwear to the U.S. market, although Vietnam has continued to emerge as a growing supplier as some U.S. importers seek to diversify their sources of supply.[22] Some industry sources predict that India, a small supplier of U.S. footwear imports, will become an increasingly important source of footwear for the United States because of its plentiful, low-cost labor and efforts to upgrade its manufacturing technology and infrastructure.[23]

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[19] Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Table 2.4.5U - Personal Consumption Expenditures.*

[20] "NPD Reports U.S. Apparel Industry Posts Growth."

[21] Ibid.

[22] Several U.S. footwear producers have stated that it is important not to rely solely on a single source of footwear such as China, and that they will continue to look at production sites such as Vietnam as part of this strategy. "Federated Hot Topic."

[23] Zmuda, "Chasing China," 1, 16-18. A delegation of leading U.S. footwear companies (New Balance, Timberland, and Wolverine Worldwide) went to India in late 2005 to explore opportunities to increase their imports of footwear and other goods from the country. India is reportedly the second-largest shoe-producing country in the world but, to date, has shipped only a small share of its footwear exports to the United States. *Economic Times*, "U.S. to Step Up Footwear Imports."

Footwear

Change in 2005 from 2004 for footwear[24]

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $1.3 billion (8 percent) to $17.3 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $0.06 billion (13 percent) to $0.5 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $1.3 billion (8 percent) to $17.8 billion

The U.S. trade deficit in footwear widened in 2005, primarily because of a continued increase in imports, which accounted for more than 90 percent of the U.S. footwear market. The remainder of the U.S. footwear market was supplied by the domestic footwear industry, consisting primarily of niche manufacturers that compete on the basis of nonprice factors such as specialized types of footwear (e.g., sizes/widths and hand-sewn items), quality, exclusive channels of distribution, new product introductions, and brand differentiation. Consumer spending on footwear rose almost 6 percent in 2005 to $57.2 billion.[25] Industry sources attribute this strong growth in footwear consumption in 2005 to robust holiday sales and the introduction of new footwear styles and trends.[26] Average selling prices for most footwear items have continued to decline because of increased imports, retail promotions, and market share gains by discounters.[27] Trade sources report that U.S. producers' footwear shipments have continued their long-term decline, falling from earlier year levels to an estimated $2.4 billion.[28]

U.S. exports

The value of U.S. exports of footwear increased $57 million (13 percent) to $507 million in 2005 (table TX-4). This rise contrasts with steady decreases in exports during 2000-2004.[29] It is likely that the growth in U.S. footwear exports can be attributed to the recent weakness of the U.S. dollar.[30]

[24] The sector goods in this section are classified under NAICS number 3162 (Footwear Manufacturing - i.e., establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing footwear, except orthopedic extension footwear).

[25] Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Table 2.4.5U - Personal Consumption Expenditures.*

[26] "NPD Reports U.S. Footwear Industry Takes a Big Step Forward in 2005."

[27] Standard & Poor's, *Industry Surveys: Apparel and Footwear.*

[28] In 2004, the U.S. Census Bureau announced that it was no longer going to publish *Current Industrial Reports: Footwear Production.* Consequently, there have been no published footwear shipments data since the 2003 estimate of $2.7 billion. Officials of the American Apparel and Footwear Association (AAFA) have stated, however, that U.S. footwear production has continued to decline since 2003, and they have estimated that footwear production fell by about 5 percent by quantity in 2005 from the 2004 level. Nate Herman, (Director of International Trade, AAFA), e-mail message to Commission staff, March 29, 2006. Commission staff used the trends reported in Annual Survey of Manufactures, December 2005, to estimate footwear production levels for 2005.

[29] U.S. industry sources caution that U.S. footwear export data may not be accurate. They report that instead of capturing just exports of U.S. manufactured products, U.S. export data instead are reflecting footwear items that are imported into the United States, repackaged, and then re-exported to other markets. Nate Herman, (Director of International Trade, AAFA) e-mail message to Commission staff, March 29, 2006.

[30] "Global Footwear: Industry Profile," *DataMonitor*, 8.

Table TX-4

Footwear: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2001–2005[1]

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
China	46	35	36	31	41	10	32.2
Italy	5	5	6	6	9	3	49.0
Brazil	1	1	2	3	1	-2	-59.4
Vietnam	19	18	23	24	31	7	27.4
Indonesia	13	15	12	9	12	3	32.9
Thailand	5	4	5	4	5	1	16.8
Mexico	123	95	90	60	46	-14	-23.0
Spain	5	6	6	2	1	-1	-60.5
Dominican Rep	51	30	27	23	33	10	45.6
Canada	70	65	57	59	65	6	9.7
All other	300	246	231	228	263	34	15.0
Total	638	520	495	450	507	57	12.7
EU-15	67	57	59	62	62	(2)	0.7
EU-25	70	58	61	65	65	-1	-1.1
OPEC	37	35	26	23	28	5	22.1
Latin America	246	196	177	127	134	7	5.3
CBERA	97	75	67	53	69	16	30.3
Asia	218	164	158	157	196	39	24.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	10	13	15	13	17	4	32.3
Central and Eastern Europe	3	2	4	4	2	-2	-55.7
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
China	9,767	10,242	10,546	11,348	12,654	1,306	11.5
Italy	1,261	1,182	1,241	1,250	1,137	-113	-9.0
Brazil	1,162	1,080	1,040	1,081	1,019	-62	-5.7
Vietnam	132	224	325	473	717	243	51.4
Indonesia	725	731	570	493	510	17	3.5
Thailand	315	278	285	287	292	4	1.5
Mexico	312	279	275	242	247	5	2.1
Spain	273	269	235	225	192	-32	-14.4
Dominican Rep	193	140	138	137	141	3	2.5
Canada	79	68	64	77	94	17	21.8
All other	1,031	887	840	885	831	-53	-6.0
Total	15,249	15,379	15,560	16,498	17,834	1,336	8.1
EU-15	1,951	1,826	1,764	1,723	1,558	-165	-9.6
EU-25	2,038	1,892	1,851	1,815	1,650	-165	-9.1
OPEC	725	731	570	494	512	18	3.7
Latin America	1,693	1,516	1,475	1,484	1,432	-51	-3.5
CBERA	206	148	149	149	151	2	1.3
Asia	11,330	11,797	12,046	12,963	14,495	1,531	11.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	1	1	1	2	3	(2)	23.3
Central and Eastern Europe	145	126	159	192	198	6	3.3

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table TX-4—*Continued*
Footwear: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2001–2005[1]

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
China	-9,721	-10,207	-10,510	-11,317	-12,613	-1,296	-11.5
Italy	-1,256	-1,178	-1,235	-1,244	-1,128	116	9.3
Brazil	-1,160	-1,078	-1,038	-1,078	-1,018	60	5.6
Vietnam	-113	-206	-302	-449	-685	-237	-52.7
Indonesia	-712	-716	-558	-484	-498	-14	-3.0
Thailand	-311	-274	-280	-283	-287	-4	-1.3
Mexico	-189	-183	-185	-183	-201	-19	-10.3
Spain	-268	-263	-229	-223	-191	31	14.0
Dominican Rep	-142	-110	-111	-114	-108	7	6.0
Canada	-9	-3	-8	-18	-29	-11	-62.6
All other	-731	-641	-609	-656	-569	87	13.3
Total	-14,611	-14,860	-15,065	-16,048	-17,327	-1,279	-8.0
EU-15	-1,883	-1,769	-1,705	-1,661	-1,496	165	9.9
EU-25	-1,969	-1,835	-1,790	-1,750	-1,585	165	9.4
OPEC	-688	-696	-544	-471	-484	-13	-2.8
Latin America	-1,447	-1,320	-1,298	-1,357	-1,299	58	4.3
CBERA	-109	-73	-81	-97	-83	14	14.6
Asia	-11,113	-11,632	-11,888	-12,806	-14,299	-1,492	-11.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	9	11	14	11	15	4	33.9
Central and Eastern Europe	-142	-124	-155	-187	-196	-9	-4.7

[1]Import values are based on customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.
[2]Less than $500,000.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data. The countries shown are those with the largest total U.S. trade (U.S. imports plus exports) in these products in 2005.

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

U.S. imports

China is the largest source of U.S. footwear imports, accounting for 71 percent of the imports by value in 2005. Italy and Brazil are the next leading suppliers of footwear to the United States with shares of 6 percent each. China's continued dominance in the U.S. market can likely be attributed to its price competitiveness, owing to low wages and an established and efficient production infrastructure. U.S. imports of footwear from China rose 12 percent ($1.3 billion) to $12.7 billion in 2005. Imports of footwear from Vietnam continued their steady increase since the United States granted the country NTR status in December 2001, rising by $243 million (51 percent) to $717 million in 2005.

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Table TX-5
Textiles, apparel, and footwear : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001-2005[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
		Million dollars						
CH045	Fibers and yarns, except raw cotton and raw wool:							
	Exports	2,640	2,656	2,872	3,192	3,328	136	4.3
	Imports	2,545	2,641	2,676	3,160	3,538	379	12.0
	Trade balance	95	16	196	32	-211	-243	([3])
CH046	Fabrics:							
	Exports	6,162	6,485	6,641	7,228	7,285	57	0.8
	Imports	5,466	5,922	5,854	6,227	6,352	125	2.0
	Trade balance	696	563	786	1,001	934	-68	-6.8
CH046A	Broadwoven fabrics:							
	Exports	2,997	3,003	2,575	2,754	2,478	-276	-10.0
	Imports	3,058	3,243	3,036	3,154	2,989	-165	-5.2
	Trade balance	-61	-240	-462	-400	-511	-111	-27.7
CH046B	Knit fabrics:							
	Exports	918	1,082	1,392	1,624	1,778	155	9.5
	Imports	1,014	1,080	1,026	979	1,026	47	4.8
	Trade balance	-96	3	365	645	752	108	16.7
CH046C	Specialty fabrics:							
	Exports	465	572	489	579	545	-33	-5.7
	Imports	346	383	410	465	541	76	16.3
	Trade balance	119	190	79	114	5	-109	-95.9
CH046D	Coated and other fabrics:							
	Exports	1,003	995	1,154	1,098	1,097	-1	-0.1
	Imports	570	679	743	891	967	76	8.6
	Trade balance	433	316	411	207	130	-78	-37.4
CH046E	Glass fiber fabrics:							
	Exports	84	87	118	146	147	1	0.5
	Imports	104	105	96	108	119	11	10.3
	Trade balance	-20	-18	21	38	28	-10	-27.3
CH046F	Other fabrics:							
	Exports	696	744	914	1,027	1,240	212	20.7
	Imports	374	432	543	630	710	80	12.7
	Trade balance	322	312	371	397	530	132	33.3

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table TX-5--*Continued*
Textiles, apparel, and footwear : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001-2005[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	*Percent*
		Million dollars						
CH047	Carpets and rugs:							
	Exports	711	684	681	763	881	118	15.5
	Imports	1,410	1,531	1,662	1,829	1,993	164	9.0
	Trade balance	-699	-846	-981	-1,066	-1,112	-46	-4.3
CH048	Home furnishings:							
	Exports	403	363	339	365	417	51	14.1
	Imports	3,332	4,226	5,021	6,107	7,448	1,341	22.0
	Trade balance	-2,929	-3,863	-4,682	-5,742	-7,031	-1,289	-22.5
CH048A	Blankets:							
	Exports	34	32	29	31	31	([4])	0.5
	Imports	230	353	391	459	514	56	12.1
	Trade balance	-196	-321	-362	-428	-483	-55	-13.0
CH048B	Pillowcases and sheets:							
	Exports	90	76	78	81	91	10	11.8
	Imports	765	903	1,046	1,353	1,904	551	40.8
	Trade balance	-675	-826	-968	-1,271	-1,813	-542	-42.6
CH048C	Table/kitchen linens and towels:							
	Exports	109	93	85	71	70	-1	-1.6
	Imports	1,080	1,236	1,418	1,646	1,864	218	13.3
	Trade balance	-970	-1,143	-1,333	-1,574	-1,794	-219	-13.9
CH048D	Curtains:							
	Exports	35	39	30	39	49	10	26.3
	Imports	397	576	725	858	1,017	159	18.5
	Trade balance	-362	-537	-695	-819	-968	-149	-18.2
CH048E	Bedspreads and other furnishing articles:							
	Exports	43	41	43	49	59	10	20.2
	Imports	515	735	1,001	1,144	1,284	139	12.2
	Trade balance	-472	-694	-958	-1,096	-1,225	-130	-11.8
CH048F	Pillows, cushions, and sleeping bags:							
	Exports	91	81	74	93	108	14	15.4
	Imports	340	417	437	645	860	214	33.2
	Trade balance	-250	-336	-363	-552	-752	-200	-36.2
CH048G	Tapestries and other wall hangings:							
	Exports	1	1	1	1	9	8	1,125.2
	Imports	5	6	4	3	6	3	112.9
	Trade balance	-4	-5	-2	-2	3	5	([3])

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table TX-5--*Continued*

Textiles, apparel, and footwear : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001-2005[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	*Percent*
		Million dollars						
CH049	Apparel:							
	Exports	6,537	5,491	4,965	4,414	4,129	-286	-6.5
	Imports	63,995	63,927	68,274	72,404	76,503	4,099	5.7
	Trade balance	-57,458	-58,436	-63,308	-67,989	-72,374	-4,385	-6.4
CH049A	Men's and boys' suits and sports coats:							
	Exports	66	46	39	28	30	1	5.1
	Imports	1,026	974	1,143	1,139	1,359	219	19.3
	Trade balance	-960	-928	-1,104	-1,111	-1,329	-218	-19.6
CH049B	Men's and boys' coats and jackets:							
	Exports	99	92	91	89	75	-14	-15.6
	Imports	1,992	1,876	2,001	2,134	2,255	121	5.7
	Trade balance	-1,893	-1,784	-1,910	-2,045	-2,180	-135	-6.6
CH049C	Men's and boys' trousers:							
	Exports	728	625	573	437	405	-32	-7.4
	Imports	6,980	6,973	7,459	7,568	7,776	208	2.7
	Trade balance	-6,252	-6,348	-6,887	-7,131	-7,371	-240	-3.4
CH049D	Women's and girls' trousers:							
	Exports	454	357	287	267	239	-28	-10.6
	Imports	7,668	7,996	8,923	9,325	9,663	338	3.6
	Trade balance	-7,214	-7,639	-8,636	-9,057	-9,424	-367	-4.0
CH049E	Shirts and blouses:							
	Exports	1,533	1,219	1,097	800	841	42	5.2
	Imports	19,676	19,765	21,285	22,474	23,664	1,190	5.3
	Trade balance	-18,143	-18,546	-20,188	-21,674	-22,822	-1,148	-5.3
CH049F	Sweaters:							
	Exports	36	38	32	33	28	-5	-15.9
	Imports	2,933	2,959	2,729	2,632	2,809	177	6.7
	Trade balance	-2,897	-2,921	-2,697	-2,599	-2,781	-183	-7.0
CH049G	Women's and girls' suits, skirts, and coats:							
	Exports	211	154	136	146	155	9	6.2
	Imports	4,417	4,235	4,803	5,866	6,941	1,076	18.3
	Trade balance	-4,206	-4,081	-4,667	-5,720	-6,786	-1,067	-18.7
CH049H	Women's and girls' dresses:							
	Exports	81	62	59	61	61	([4])	-0.6
	Imports	1,675	1,470	1,550	1,524	1,465	-59	-3.9
	Trade balance	-1,594	-1,409	-1,491	-1,463	-1,404	59	4.0

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table TX-5--*Continued*
Textiles, apparel, and footwear : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001-2005[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	*Percent*
		Million dollars						
CH049I	Robes, nightwear, and underwear:							
	Exports	906	744	715	700	479	-221	-31.6
	Imports	4,796	4,961	5,044	5,246	5,418	172	3.3
	Trade balance	-3,889	-4,218	-4,329	-4,546	-4,939	-393	-8.6
CH049J	Hosiery:							
	Exports	362	344	339	356	343	-14	-3.9
	Imports	923	1,031	1,091	1,316	1,366	50	3.8
	Trade balance	-560	-687	-751	-959	-1,023	-64	-6.7
CH049K	Body-supporting garments:							
	Exports	330	385	289	310	275	-35	-11.1
	Imports	1,434	1,648	1,579	1,800	1,854	54	3.0
	Trade balance	-1,104	-1,263	-1,290	-1,490	-1,579	-88	-5.9
CH049L	Neckwear, handkerchiefs, and scarves:							
	Exports	28	24	23	24	26	2	7.4
	Imports	457	432	494	698	748	50	7.2
	Trade balance	-429	-408	-471	-674	-722	-49	-7.2
CH049M	Gloves, including gloves for sports:							
	Exports	181	122	109	104	101	-2	-2.1
	Imports	2,119	2,176	2,386	2,533	2,757	224	8.8
	Trade balance	-1,938	-2,054	-2,277	-2,430	-2,656	-226	-9.3
CH049N	Headwear:							
	Exports	116	91	89	102	111	9	9.3
	Imports	1,288	1,279	1,358	1,526	1,509	-17	-1.1
	Trade balance	-1,172	-1,188	-1,269	-1,424	-1,398	26	1.9
CH049O	Leather apparel and accessories:							
	Exports	100	95	92	108	175	67	62.1
	Imports	2,121	1,869	1,743	1,605	1,512	-93	-5.8
	Trade balance	-2,021	-1,775	-1,651	-1,497	-1,337	160	10.7
CH049P	Fur apparel and other fur articles:							
	Exports	34	25	19	18	16	-2	-8.9
	Imports	264	245	285	334	314	-20	-6.0
	Trade balance	-230	-220	-265	-316	-298	19	5.9
CH049Q	Rubber, plastic, and coated-fabric apparel:							
	Exports	123	99	95	129	142	13	10.2
	Imports	381	349	371	462	470	7	1.6
	Trade balance	-258	-250	-276	-334	-328	6	1.7

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table TX-5--*Continued*
Textiles, apparel, and footwear : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001-2005[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	*Percent*
		Million dollars						
CH049R	Nonwoven apparel:							
	Exports	52	47	37	34	27	-7	-20.0
	Imports	411	401	401	395	419	25	6.2
	Trade balance	-360	-353	-364	-361	-392	-31	-8.7
CH049S	Other wearing apparel:							
	Exports	1,095	922	845	668	599	-69	-10.3
	Imports	3,433	3,287	3,630	3,828	4,204	377	9.8
	Trade balance	-2,338	-2,366	-2,785	-3,159	-3,605	-446	-14.1
CH050	Miscellaneous textile products:							
	Exports	1,666	1,619	1,534	1,701	1,825	123	7.3
	Imports	3,198	3,340	3,754	4,319	4,651	332	7.7
	Trade balance	-1,532	-1,721	-2,220	-2,618	-2,826	-209	-8.0
CH051	Footwear:							
	Exports	638	520	495	450	507	57	12.7
	Imports	15,249	15,379	15,560	16,498	17,834	1,336	8.1
	Trade balance	-14,611	-14,860	-15,065	-16,048	-17,327	-1,279	-8.0

[1]Import values are based on customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.
[2]This coding system is used by the U.S. International Trade Commission to identify major groupings and subgroupings of HTS import and export items for trade monitoring purposes
[3]Not meaningful for purposes of comparison.
[4]Less than $500,000.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

Table TX-6
Textiles, apparel, and footwear sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
CH045	Fibers and yarns, except raw cotton and raw wool:						
	Number of establishments	605	569	569	([1])	([1])	([1])
	Employees (thousands)	71.0	63.0	57.0	54.0	50.0	-7.4
	Capacity utilization (percent)	70	75	77	80	([1])	([1])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	19,477	18,241	18,887	18,416	17,219	-6.5
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,640	2,656	2,872	3,192	3,328	4.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,545	2,641	2,676	3,160	3,538	12.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	19,382	18,225	18,691	18,384	17,430	-5.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	95	16	196	32	-211	([2])
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	13.1	14.5	14.3	17.2	20.3	18.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	13.6	14.6	15.2	17.3	19.3	11.6
CH046	Fabrics:						
	Number of establishments	3,595	3,476	3,271	([1])	([1])	([1])
	Employees (thousands)	262.0	228.0	204.0	183.0	168.0	-8.2
	Capacity utilization (percent)	71	67	66	71	([1])	([1])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	32,385	30,600	27,652	25,970	24,282	-6.5
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	6,162	6,485	6,641	7,228	7,285	0.8
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	5,466	5,922	5,854	6,227	6,352	2.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	31,689	30,037	26,866	24,969	23,348	-6.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	696	563	786	1,001	934	-6.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	17.2	19.7	21.8	24.9	27.2	9.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	19.0	21.2	24.0	27.8	30.0	7.9
CH047	Carpets and rugs:						
	Number of establishments	559	538	511	487	480	-1.4
	Employees (thousands)	55.0	55.0	50.0	49.0	49.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	77	75	78	82	80	-2.4
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	12,176	12,758	12,864	14,490	14,100	-2.7
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	711	684	681	763	881	15.5
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,410	1,531	1,662	1,829	1,993	9.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	12,875	13,604	13,845	15,556	15,212	-2.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-699	-846	-981	-1,066	-1,112	-4.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	11.0	11.3	12.0	11.8	13.1	11.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	5.8	5.4	5.3	5.3	6.2	17.0

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table TX-6—*Continued*

Textiles, apparel, and footwear sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
CH048	Home furnishings:						
	Number of establishments	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	Employees (thousands)	66.0	60.0	57.0	55.0	51.0	-7.3
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	9,134	9,800	10,000	([1])	([1])	([1])
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	403	363	339	365	417	14.1
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	3,332	4,226	5,021	6,107	7,448	22.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	12,063	13,663	14,682	([1])	([1])	([1])
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-2,929	-3,863	-4,682	-5,742	-7,031	-22.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	27.6	30.9	34.2	([1])	([1])	([1])
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	4.4	3.7	3.4	([1])	([1])	([1])
CH049	Apparel:						
	Number of establishments	15,478	14,182	13,376	12,640	11,400	-9.8
	Employees (thousands)	427.0	360.0	312.0	285.0	260.0	-8.8
	Capacity utilization (percent)	69	72	66	74	65	-12.2
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	54,598	41,936	38,668	33,495	30,146	-10.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	6,537	5,491	4,965	4,414	4,129	-6.5
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	63,995	63,927	68,274	72,404	76,503	5.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	112,056	100,372	101,976	101,484	102,520	1.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-57,458	-58,436	-63,308	-67,989	-72,374	-6.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	57.1	63.7	67.0	71.3	74.6	4.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	12.0	13.1	12.8	13.2	13.7	3.8

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table TX-6—*Continued*
Textiles, apparel, and footwear sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
CH051	Footwear:						
	Number of establishments	381	364	343	326	310	-4.9
	Employees (thousands)	26.0	22.0	20.0	19.0	18.0	-5.3
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([1])	([1])	52	62	59	-4.8
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,511	3,498	2,718	2,500	2,400	-4.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	638	520	495	450	507	12.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	15,249	15,379	15,560	16,498	17,834	8.1
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	18,122	18,358	17,783	18,548	19,727	6.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-14,611	-14,860	-15,065	-16,048	-17,327	-8.0
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	84.1	83.8	87.5	88.9	90.4	1.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	18.2	14.9	18.2	18.0	21.1	17.2

[1] Not available.
[2] Not meaningful.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

Source: These data have been estimated by the Commission's international trade analysts on the basis of primary and secondary data sources including discussions with various Government and industry contacts. These estimated data are subject to change either from secondary sources or from detailed surveys the Commission often conducts in the course of statutory investigations or other work. Further, these data may undergo adjustments based on revisions in tariff nomenclature, classification practices, or redefinitions of industry classes.

Minerals and Metals

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Change in 2005 from 2004:[1]

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $4.1 billion (6 percent) to $74.5 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $12.3 billion (24 percent) to $62.9 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $16.5 billion (14 percent) to $137.4 billion

The rising costs of global energy and raw materials exerted strong upward pressure on global prices for minerals and metals in 2005. These price effects were largely responsible for the significant increases in both U.S. imports and exports (table MM-1). Economic growth in the United States as well as in most of the key U.S. trading partners was relatively strong in 2005, further contributing to the higher global demand and prices for sector products. In particular, the Chinese economy continued its strong growth, expanding 9.4 percent in 2005.[2] Most of this growth was in infrastructure development and industrial fixed assets, which require the extensive utilization of metal equipment and structures. A domestic supply shortage of many major commodities[3] has compelled China to rely on imports to satisfy the demand of its expanding economy, contributing to global price increases for many basic sector products.[4]

Steel mill products were an important contributor to the U.S. trade deficit in the minerals and metals sector, accounting for almost one-fifth of the total. In particular, the United States experienced a trade deficit of almost $3 billion in the carbon and alloy steel plate, sheet, and strip category. The U.S. trade deficit in steel mill products was tempered by an increase in U.S. exports to Canada owing in part to capacity reduction in Canada and the strengthening of the Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar during 2005.

Also in 2005, rising prices for oil and natural gas spawned increased exploration activities, creating stronger global demand for exploration equipment, including oil country tubular goods (OCTG), which constitute an important part of the steel mill products group. During the 2004-05 period, the average Baker Hughes rig counts[5] in the world and in the United States increased by 15 and 16 percent, respectively. An industry source reported that shipments of welded OCTG in the United States rose by 16 percent to more than 3.4 million tons in 2005. The values of imports and exports of carbon and alloy steel pipes and tubes increased by 40 percent and 51 percent, respectively.

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[1] Natural and synthetic gemstones, steel mill products, and copper and related articles are discussed separately in this chapter.
[2] Chinese National Bureau of Statistics, *GDP Growth 1952-2005*. In 2004, the Chinese economy grew by 9.8 percent.
[3] In the minerals and metals sector, these commodities included steel, copper, zinc, aluminum, and precious metals.
[4] Pui, "The Mineral Industry of China," 2. Certain other countries in Asia were also key export markets for U.S. products owing to the rapid growth of these economies.
[5] The Baker Hughes rig count is a general indicator of drilling activities published by Baker Hughes Incorporated Oil Field Service, a U.S. leading provider of drilling, formation evaluation, completion and production products and services to the worldwide oil and gas industry, .

Table MM-1
Minerals and metals: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2001–2005[1]

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004	
						Absolute	*Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Canada	13,262	13,447	13,820	16,835	19,110	2,275	13.5
China	1,497	1,539	2,636	3,197	5,215	2,018	63.1
Mexico	6,956	6,671	6,454	7,958	9,258	1,301	16.3
Israel	732	677	231	457	1,359	902	197.2
Japan	1,919	1,590	1,654	1,955	2,385	430	22.0
Germany	1,440	1,196	1,338	1,513	1,848	336	22.2
United Kingdom	3,039	2,622	3,112	2,788	3,429	640	23.0
India	242	206	235	388	719	332	85.6
Brazil	462	322	283	353	419	66	18.6
Taiwan	594	647	758	914	1,092	177	19.4
All other	13,365	11,006	12,457	14,230	18,077	3,848	27.0
Total	43,507	39,924	42,980	50,588	62,911	12,324	24.4
EU-15	8,171	6,951	7,589	7,876	10,748	2,871	36.5
EU-25	8,327	7,061	7,733	8,053	10,998	2,945	36.6
OPEC	805	754	687	997	1,557	560	56.1
Latin America	9,030	8,394	8,233	10,073	11,745	1,672	16.6
CBERA	777	749	846	910	1,035	124	13.7
Asia	7,177	6,622	8,346	10,285	13,447	3,162	30.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	250	265	269	344	405	60	17.6
Central and Eastern Europe	159	121	115	205	278	73	35.6
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Canada	16,916	17,797	18,003	22,636	25,590	2,954	13.0
China	7,250	8,656	10,054	13,890	17,553	3,664	26.4
Mexico	6,528	7,013	7,116	9,623	11,366	1,744	18.1
Israel	5,412	6,073	6,365	7,527	8,543	1,016	13.5
Japan	4,634	4,123	4,036	4,724	5,013	288	6.1
Germany	3,724	3,438	3,654	4,637	5,495	858	18.5
United Kingdom	2,946	2,174	2,190	2,942	3,093	152	5.2
India	2,770	3,799	3,730	4,748	5,091	343	7.2
Brazil	2,246	2,495	2,521	4,666	5,347	680	14.6
Taiwan	2,950	3,003	3,058	4,190	4,282	92	2.2
All other	28,472	27,045	28,477	41,314	45,994	4,680	11.3
Total	83,847	85,616	89,204	120,897	137,367	16,471	13.6
EU-15	17,101	15,589	16,239	20,834	23,200	2,366	11.4
EU-25	17,660	16,225	16,802	21,688	24,181	2,493	11.5
OPEC	1,259	1,311	1,282	1,846	1,978	132	7.2
Latin America	12,111	13,261	14,277	21,239	25,402	4,162	19.6
CBERA	552	657	689	1,008	930	-77	-7.7
Asia	21,771	23,501	24,657	32,610	37,898	5,288	16.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	3,082	2,705	2,995	4,344	4,565	222	5.1
Central and Eastern Europe	676	780	729	1,233	1,306	72	5.8

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-1—*Continued*
Minerals and metals: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2001–2005[1]

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Canada	-3,654	-4,350	-4,183	-5,801	-6,480	-678	-11.7
China	-5,754	-7,117	-7,418	-10,692	-12,339	-1,646	-15.4
Mexico	428	-342	-661	-1,665	-2,108	-443	-26.6
Israel	-4,680	-5,396	-6,134	-7,070	-7,184	-114	-1.6
Japan	-2,716	-2,534	-2,382	-2,770	-2,628	142	5.1
Germany	-2,284	-2,242	-2,317	-3,124	-3,646	-522	-16.7
United Kingdom	94	448	922	-153	335	488	([2])
India	-2,528	-3,592	-3,494	-4,360	-4,372	-11	-0.3
Brazil	-1,784	-2,173	-2,238	-4,313	-4,928	-615	-14.2
Taiwan	-2,355	-2,356	-2,300	-3,276	-3,191	85	2.6
All other	-15,106	-16,039	-16,020	-27,084	-27,916	-833	-3.1
Total	-40,341	-45,692	-46,224	-70,309	-74,456	-4,147	-5.9
EU-15	-8,930	-8,637	-8,650	-12,958	-12,453	505	3.9
EU-25	-9,333	-9,164	-9,068	-13,635	-13,183	452	3.3
OPEC	-453	-558	-596	-848	-420	428	50.4
Latin America	-3,081	-4,866	-6,044	-11,166	-13,657	-2,491	-22.3
CBERA	225	92	157	-98	104	202	([2])
Asia	-14,594	-16,879	-16,311	-22,325	-24,451	-2,125	-9.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	-2,832	-2,440	-2,727	-4,000	-4,161	-161	-4.0
Central and Eastern Europe	-517	-660	-614	-1,029	-1,028	1	0.1

[1]Import values are based on customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.
[2]Not meaningful for purposes of comparison.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data. The countries shown are those with the largest total U.S. trade (U.S. imports plus exports) in these products in 2005.

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

Driven by higher demand levels due to improving global economic conditions, both exports and imports of natural and synthetic gemstones (table MM-2) increased significantly in 2005, resulting in a negligible increase in the trade deficit of $25 million. U.S. imports of gemstones were mostly from Israel, accounting for approximately 47 percent of the total import value in 2005.

Copper and related articles accounted for $4.4 billion of the trade deficit in 2005. As previously stated, China's increasing demand for raw materials (including copper) in support of its rapidly growing economy contributed to a rise in global demand, and therefore the price for copper. Increased prices played an important role in the $1.8 billion growth in the U.S. trade deficit in copper and related articles.

Canada and Mexico have been the leading U.S. trading partners in the minerals and metals sector for some time, owing largely to NAFTA tariff preferences and market proximity. However, due to the strong demand from the rapidly expanding Chinese economy and China's continued emergence as a leading global supplier, China has replaced Mexico as the second-largest U.S. trading partner, behind only Canada (table MM-1). In this sector, China's merchandise trade surplus with the United States was the largest of any single country, accounting for almost 17 percent of the U.S. trade deficit in this sector in 2005.

Table MM-2
Leading changes in U.S. exports and imports of minerals and metals, 2001–2005[1]

Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004	
						Absolute	*Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. EXPORTS:							
Increases:							
Steel mill products (MM025)	4,756	4,533	5,525	7,015	9,331	2,316	33.0
Natural and synthetic gemstones (MM019)	1,840	1,331	469	1,129	2,765	1,637	145.0
Precious metals and non-numismatic coins (MM020)	6,826	5,070	6,299	6,204	7,522	1,317	21.2
Certain ores, concentrates, ash, and residues (MM007)	248	183	289	507	1,643	1,136	223.9
Copper and related articles (MM036)	1,852	1,744	2,086	3,006	3,405	399	13.3
All other	27,985	27,062	28,313	32,727	38,244	5,518	16.9
TOTAL	43,507	39,924	42,980	50,588	62,911	12,324	24.4
U.S. IMPORTS:							
Increases:							
Copper and related articles (MM036)	4,296	3,715	3,893	5,565	7,766	2,200	39.5
Steel mill products (MM025)	11,630	12,203	10,499	21,559	23,534	1,975	9.2
Natural and synthetic gemstones (MM019)	11,577	13,063	13,854	15,690	17,352	1,662	10.6
All other	56,344	56,635	60,958	78,082	88,716	10,633	13.6
TOTAL	83,847	85,616	89,204	120,897	137,367	16,471	13.6

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

Steel Mill Products

Change in 2005 from 2004:

U.S. trade deficit: Decreased by $0.3 billion (2 percent) to $14.2 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $2.3 billion (33 percent) to $9.3 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $2.0 billion (9 percent) to $23.5 billion

Much of the shift in steel mill product trade was the result of price changes. For example, the quantity of imported steel products declined by 15 percent, but the decline was more than offset by a 21 percent increase in the average unit value of the imports. Global steel prices were higher in 2005 than in 2004 as a result of escalating raw materials and energy prices. Canada and Mexico are the United States' largest trading partners for both imports and exports of steel mill products, and the trade deficit with these NAFTA partners also decreased, with exports increasing more than imports (table MM-3).

U.S. exports

The increase in U.S. exports of steel mill products was caused by a 19 percent increase in the quantity of exports and an 11 percent increase in their average unit value. As shown in table MM-4, exports increased for almost every product category. Carbon and alloy steel plates, sheets and strip was the largest export category and accounted for over one-half of the year-to-year increase in overall sector exports. Growth in exports to Canada was largely responsible for the increase, and was, in part, a result of reduced steel production in Canada due to planned and unplanned maintenance interruptions. Another factor influencing increased steel exports to Canada was the appreciation of the Canadian dollar by about 8 percent year-to-year relative to the U.S. dollar.

U.S. exports of carbon and alloy steel pipe and tube increased by 40 percent to $544 million. Exports to Canada and Mexico accounted for most of the export growth. Strong demand for tubular products used in the development and production of crude petroleum and natural gas was largely responsible for this increase.

U.S. imports

While the value of U.S. imports of steel mill products increased in 2005, the quantity of such imports declined. The decline in the quantity of imports resulted from reductions in inventories at domestic steel service centers and end users. Such inventories had increased to historically high levels in 2004 as service centers and end users rushed to purchase steel in advance of rapidly rising prices. At steel service centers, inventories were reduced by 3 million tons (19 percent) during 2005,[1] and end users reduced inventories by an additional 6 million tons.[2] Shipments of steel mill products by domestic companies declined by about 8 percent, but actual consumption by end users was about even with the previous year.

[1] Metals Service Center Institute, *Metals Activity Report*.
[2] Bradford Research, Inc., e-mail message to Commission staff, April 6, 2006.

Table MM-3

Steel mill products (MM025): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2001–2005[1]

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004	
						Absolute	*Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Canada	2,277	2,267	2,567	3,887	5,009	1,122	28.9
Mexico	1,260	1,085	1,120	1,338	1,690	352	26.3
China	49	52	429	228	402	175	76.7
Germany	83	68	88	107	176	69	64.7
Japan	54	33	34	39	79	39	100.4
Brazil	39	33	28	47	61	14	30.3
Korea	30	24	46	73	94	21	29.1
Russia	18	9	8	13	13	([2])	2.2
United Kingdom	104	84	82	98	131	32	33.0
India	36	34	42	71	170	98	137.8
All other	806	843	1,080	1,114	1,507	392	35.2
Total	4,756	4,533	5,525	7,015	9,331	2,316	33.0
EU-15	403	389	554	475	708	234	49.2
EU-25	411	394	603	507	749	243	47.8
OPEC	123	149	105	168	259	91	53.9
Latin America	1,497	1,326	1,317	1,637	2,124	487	29.8
CBERA	86	107	87	120	124	5	3.8
Asia	333	300	805	721	1,014	294	40.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	69	58	72	65	106	41	62.8
Central and Eastern Europe	8	7	13	18	40	21	116.6
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Canada	2,222	2,784	2,693	3,700	4,334	634	17.1
Mexico	917	1,232	1,224	2,410	2,600	190	7.9
China	285	264	269	1,104	1,687	583	52.8
Germany	966	773	686	1,074	1,384	310	28.8
Japan	1,154	940	744	1,015	1,392	377	37.2
Brazil	664	779	573	1,382	1,374	-8	-0.6
Korea	779	638	475	957	1,285	327	34.2
Russia	338	363	134	1,195	860	-335	-28.0
United Kingdom	353	336	331	556	664	108	19.4
India	95	350	232	713	608	-106	-14.8
All other	3,858	3,745	3,139	7,453	7,347	-106	-1.4
Total	11,630	12,203	10,499	21,559	23,534	1,975	9.2
EU-15	3,370	2,817	2,439	4,424	5,523	1,099	24.8
EU-25	3,490	3,003	2,602	4,730	5,792	1,062	22.4
OPEC	182	186	121	296	281	-15	-5.1
Latin America	1,971	2,456	2,167	4,499	4,619	120	2.7
CBERA	98	140	78	187	83	-104	-55.6
Asia	2,781	2,603	2,030	4,884	5,983	1,099	22.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	138	146	133	244	222	-22	-8.9
Central and Eastern Europe	195	284	252	554	435	-119	-21.5

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-3—*Continued*
Steel mill products (MM025): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2001–2005[1]

						Change, 2005 from 2004	
Item	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**Absolute**	***Percent***
	Million dollars						
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Canada	55	-516	-125	187	675	488	260.8
Mexico	343	-147	-103	-1,072	-910	162	15.1
China	-236	-212	160	-876	-1,284	-408	-46.6
Germany	-882	-705	-597	-968	-1,208	-241	-24.9
Japan	-1,100	-907	-710	-975	-1,313	-338	-34.6
Brazil	-625	-746	-545	-1,335	-1,313	22	1.7
Korea	-750	-614	-429	-885	-1,191	-306	-34.6
Russia	-320	-353	-125	-1,182	-847	335	28.3
United Kingdom	-249	-252	-249	-458	-534	-76	-16.5
India	-59	-316	-190	-642	-438	204	31.8
All other	-3,052	-2,901	-2,059	-6,338	-5,840	498	7.9
Total	-6,874	-7,670	-4,974	-14,544	-14,203	341	2.3
EU-15	-2,967	-2,428	-1,885	-3,950	-4,815	-866	-21.9
EU-25	-3,078	-2,609	-1,999	-4,223	-5,042	-819	-19.4
OPEC	-59	-37	-17	-128	-22	106	82.9
Latin America	-474	-1,130	-850	-2,862	-2,495	367	12.8
CBERA	-12	-33	9	-67	41	108	([3])
Asia	-2,448	-2,304	-1,225	-4,163	-4,968	-805	-19.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	-69	-88	-61	-179	-116	63	35.0
Central and Eastern Europe	-187	-277	-239	-536	-396	140	26.2

[1]Import values are based on customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.
[2]Less than $500,000.
[3]Not meaningful for purposes of comparison.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data. The countries shown are those with the largest total U.S. trade (U.S. imports plus exports) in these products in 2005.

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

Table MM-4
Changes in U.S. exports of steel mill products, 2001–2005

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	*Percent*
				Million dollars			
Carbon and alloy steel plate, sheet, and strip	1,926	1,799	2,476	2,853	4,045	1,192	42
Carbon and alloy steel pipe and tube	1,015	1,016	977	1,360	1,904	544	40
Stainless steel plate, sheet, and strip	403	410	575	632	853	220	35
Carbon and alloy steel bar, rod, and light shapes	409	415	479	697	837	141	20
All other steel mill products	805	739	800	1,101	1,225	124	11
Total	4,756	4,533	5,525	7,015	9,331	2,316	33

Note.–Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

As shown in table MM-5, imports of carbon and alloy steel pipe and tube increased by $1.8 billion (51 percent). The quantity of imports increased by 17 percent and the unit value by 29 percent. The increase was primarily due to a rise in demand for tubular products used in the development and production of natural gas and petroleum. The increase of $450 million (145 percent) in imports from China was the largest of any country and accounted for one-quarter of the total increase.

Table MM-5
Changes in U.S. imports of steel mill products, 2001–2005

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	*Percent*
				Million dollars			
Carbon and alloy steel pipe and tube	2,434	2,136	2,098	3,483	5,259	1,775	51
Carbon and alloy steel semifinished products	1,056	1,601	1,078	2,700	2,944	245	9
Tool steel	196	184	220	271	466	195	72
Stainless steel bar, rod and light shapes	351	284	215	378	572	194	51
Stainless steel pipe and tube	338	274	309	465	657	192	41
Carbon and alloy steel bar, rod, and light shapes	1,886	1,928	1,669	3,769	3,327	-441	-12
Carbon and alloy steel plate, sheet, and strip	3,422	3,860	3,028	7,406	6,962	-444	-6
All other steel mill products	1,947	1,935	1,883	3,087	3,346	259	8
Total	11,630	12,203	10,499	21,559	23,534	1,975	9

Note.–Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

Imports of semifinished steel products increased by $245 million (9 percent). This increase was due entirely to higher unit values as the quantity of semifinished steel imports declined by 6 percent. With their orders down due to inventory reductions by service centers and end users, U.S. steel companies purchased fewer of these products, which are used for conversion into downstream steel mill products.

There was a notable 72 percent increase in U.S. imports of tool steel, a highly specialized steel product used for the manufacture of tools and dies. The average unit value of imports increased by 46 percent and the quantity increased by 18 percent, as U.S. demand for tools and dies increased. Imports from China increased by $32 million (160 percent), and China became the leading source of supply.

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Copper and Related Articles[1]

Change in 2005 from 2004:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $1.8 billion (70 percent) to $4.4 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $399 million (13 percent) to $3.4 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $2.2 billion (39 percent) to $7.8 billion

The expanded U.S. trade deficit for copper and related articles during 2005 was the result of a significant increase in global copper prices and a rebound in copper consumption by domestic downstream manufacturing industries. Higher copper prices, the largest contributor to the growth in the trade values for copper and related articles, drove the trade deficit to its highest level in the past six years. The average London Metal Exchange[2] price for high-grade copper rose from $1.30 per pound in 2004 to $1.65 per pound in 2005, an increase of 27 percent.[3] This price increase was in response to very low and declining exchange inventory levels arising from continued high copper consumption growth in China,[4] recent high growth in India[5] and the Russian Federation,[6] and downstream manufacturing inventory restocking in North America and Europe, all without a commensurate increase in raw material production.[7] As a result, copper inventories continued to decline through the first three quarters of 2005, placing continuing upward pressure on copper prices.[8]

In addition to rising prices, the trade deficit also increased because of a surge in the imported quantities of copper cathodes and copper wire, without commensurate growth in copper group exports. General U.S. economic growth fueled increased demand for copper wire to feed the construction, automotive, and electrical/electronics industries. This increased demand, coupled with various U.S. supply factors,[9] led to a surge in the quantity of copper cathode (which is used to make wire) and wire imports, which increased by 23 percent and 54 percent, respectively. The U.S. trade deficit for these two items combined accounted for $4.1 billion, or 93 percent, of the group trade deficit. Although the value of U.S. copper and related article exports rose 13 percent, this effect was almost entirely due to the 27 percent copper price increase. The volume of most group exports declined. A few copper group semimanufactured forms–notably copper alloy plate, sheet, and strip and wire–were exceptions to the group's declining export volumes.

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[1] This industry/commodity group includes refined and unrefined copper and copper alloys in unwrought form and various semimanufactured forms (wire rod, profiles, plate, sheet, strip, tube, and pipe) as well as copper waste, scrap, ash, and residues.

[2] The London Metal Exchange (LME) is the world's primary metal commodity warehousing and trading exchange. The New York Stock Commodity Metal Exchange (COMEX) and the Shanghai Futures Exchange (SHE) are the other common exchanges, but they deal primarily with futures trading and maintain significantly lower inventories.

[3] U.S. Geological Survey, "Copper," 1.

[4] For more information, see USITC, *Shifts in U.S. Merchandise Trade 2004.*

[5] Indian refined copper consumption has increased 28 percent since 2003 and 18 percent in 2005 alone. World Bureau of Metal Statistics, *World Metal Statistics*, 41.

[6] International Copper Study Group, "Press Release: Copper: Preliminary Data for 2005."

[7] World production of refined copper grew approximately 4 percent in 2005. Ibid. U.S. and Australian production increases lagged due to various factors, with U.S. mined production actually decreasing marginally, largely due to a 4-month strike at Grupo Mexico's Asarco facilities in Texas and Arizona. Kosich, "Asarco Strike Ends, Unions Back on the Job."

[8] For a detailed review, see Mapes, "Major Contraction," 1-20.

[9] Notably the Asarco strike, but also general time lag issues involved in bringing shuttered facilities back on-line, contributed to this situation. The majority of operations that reduced production during the price downturn of 1997-2003 were U.S. facilities.

U.S. exports

Copper and related article exports were spread over many copper products, the largest by value (45 percent, $1.1 billion) being copper and copper alloy waste and scrap, led by a 39 percent increase in exports of non-anode forms. Overall, U.S. copper and copper alloy scrap exports in 2005 increased 20 percent by value, but volumes declined 8 percent.[10] This decline in the volume of scrap exports indicates increased domestic consumption of high-grade forms of scrap by refineries, rod mills, foundries, and brass mills. The principal export destination for U.S. copper scrap was China, which accounted for $676 million (64 percent) of such exports in 2005. Although the value of scrap exports to China increased by $199 million (42 percent), the volume actually declined by 3 percent.[11] The increase in the value of scrap exports to China coupled with a decline in export volume reflects the copper price increase, but also indicates a shift to higher-value scrap products. The value of scrap exports to Mexico, another common destination, was nearly halved, largely due to the rebounding scrap consumption by southwest U.S. smelters, refineries, and rod mills.

Exports of refined copper and copper alloys (primarily copper cathodes, the dominantly-traded copper form worldwide) and varied unrefined forms (primarily copper anodes) declined significantly (table MM-6). Copper cathodes exports declined by $153 million (73 percent), the largest decline of any single copper product and most evident in trade with the NAFTA partners. Given the re-start of idled domestic mined and refined copper production, the decline in U.S. exports of copper cathodes suggests a significant increase in copper cathode consumption by downstream domestic industries–rod mills, foundries, and brass mills.

In contrast, some semimanufactured copper and copper alloy products registered increases in the volume (and value) of exports. Growth in copper and copper alloy wire exports ($664 million, which accounted for 27 percent of the copper group's export value total) was led by a 62 percent increase in exports of 3/8-inch copper rod (table MM-6). However, the overall volume increase for wire exports was minor (4 percent), largely due to increased domestic consumption. Mexico, the primary destination for U.S. exports of copper wire, experienced a declining share (79 percent share, or $526 million) of such exports in 2005, down from 88 percent in 2004. U.S. exports of wire bound for Canada increased by 47 percent, which reflects increased production in the Chicago, Newark, and Connecticut rod mills.[12] Exports to China more than doubled (up 127 percent to $11.5 million).

The only product group to have significant export volume growth was copper alloy plate, sheet, and strip (table MM-6). These exports increased 26 percent in volume (39 percent in value to $275 million), indicating an increased level of brass mill activity feeding the automotive, construction, and electrical connectors industries. It also supports brass mill industry claims that many of their customers are migrating production overseas.[13]

Copper group exports were primarily to NAFTA partners and China, with Mexico remaining the principal market; exports to Mexico increased 23 percent to $959 million, while exports

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[10] Nevertheless, U.S. copper waste and scrap export volumes have increased by 190,000 short tons (36 percent) since 2000 due to the defunct U.S. secondary refining industry. U.S. Geological Survey, "Copper," and Mapes, "Major Contraction," 1–20.

[11] U.S. scrap inventories accumulated in the Shanghai harbor for several months during 2004 and early 2005. USITC, *Shifts in U.S. Merchandise Trade 2004.*

[12] The value difference is also an artifact of purchase timing. Much of the Canadian restocking occurred in February to July 2004, at low prices, thus inflating the 2004-to-2005 value increase. USITC, *Dataweb*.

[13] USITC, *Brass Sheet and Strip*, II-7.

Table MM-6
Changes in U.S. exports of selected copper and related articles, and copper price, 2001–2005

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004	
						Absolute	***Percent***
London Metals Exchange (LME), high grade copper price ($/pound)	0.72	0.71	0.81	1.30	1.65	0.35	27.0
	Million dollars						
Copper and copper alloy waste and scrap (HTS 7404)	538	509	664	882	1,057	175	19.8
Copper and copper alloy wire (HTS 7408)	223	236	235	521	664	143	27.5
Copper and copper alloy plates, sheet, and strip (HTS 7409):							
Alloy	155	117	144	198	275	77	39.0
Unalloyed	53	42	42	63	67	4	6.6
Refined copper and copper alloys (HTS 7403)	111	106	240	335	207	-128	-38.2
Unrefined copper anodes (HTS 7402)	47	51	44	121	97	-23	-19.3
All other	726	682	717	887	1,038	151	17.0
Total	1,852	1,744	2,086	3,006	3,405	399	13.3

Note.–Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

to Canada rose by 15 percent to $663 million (table MM-7). Both increases are less than the rise in the price of copper, reflecting decreased volume. In contrast, exports to China rose by 40 percent to $852 million, indicating an increase in the volume of exports to China.

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of copper and related articles increased dramatically in 2005, with the significant rise in global prices being the principal cause of the increased value. However, rebounding domestic manufacturing activity also contributed to higher raw material demand and imports. Leading import sources remained Canada, Chile, and Mexico (table MM-7).

The dominant imported copper group product was copper cathode (36 percent of total), imports of which increased 63 percent to $3.2 billion in 2005. This reflects significant capacity utilization increases at U.S. wire rod mills[14] as well as increased consumption by other manufacturing industries, such as foundries and brass mills (plate, sheet, and strip producers). U.S. cathode imports were primarily from three countries: Chile (up 85 percent, to $1.5 billion); Canada (up 33 percent, to $878 million); and Peru (up 32 percent, to $556 million). The growth in cathode imports from Chile reflects the large U.S. foreign direct investment position in Chilean copper mines; imports from Canada and Peru recorded only marginal volume growth.[15]

[14] The majority of the domestic copper wire rod mills, including the world's two largest–Asarco's Amarillo, Texas and Phelps Dodge's El Paso, Texas facilities–had been operating near half-capacity during the price downturn of 1997–2003.

[15] For more detail on the changing U.S. import patterns of Peruvian cathode, see USITC, *The Impact of the Andean Trade Preference Act*, 2004, 2-21–2-22 and 2005, 2-19, and USITC, *Shifts in U.S. Merchandise Trade 2004*.

Table MM-7
Copper and related articles (MM036): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2001–2005[1]

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Canada	465	405	396	578	663	85	14.8
Chile	2	2	1	1	3	2	163.4
Mexico	434	462	467	779	959	180	23.1
China	267	274	596	608	852	244	40.2
Peru	1	1	1	1	1	([2])	-14.6
Germany	65	66	50	88	76	-12	-13.1
Russia	([2])	1	([2])	2	3	1	32.4
Brazil	11	7	5	9	11	1	15.5
Japan	96	71	71	97	103	6	6.5
Taiwan	46	53	62	150	99	-51	-34.0
All other	465	403	437	693	636	-58	-8.3
Total	1,852	1,744	2,086	3,006	3,405	399	13.3
EU-15	213	182	174	262	240	-22	-8.6
EU-25	215	183	176	264	246	-19	-7.0
OPEC	16	15	17	34	35	1	3.3
Latin America	474	491	497	822	1,016	195	23.7
CBERA	14	11	14	23	22	-1	-3.8
Asia	649	623	977	1,268	1,416	148	11.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	2	3	3	6	4	-1	-20.0
Central and Eastern Europe	3	1	2	3	7	4	171.6
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Canada	1,144	1,074	1,057	1,606	2,073	467	29.1
Chile	477	446	685	1,014	1,788	774	76.3
Mexico	738	416	329	509	774	266	52.3
China	103	119	160	263	319	57	21.6
Peru	504	468	466	468	592	124	26.5
Germany	206	204	217	357	381	24	6.6
Russia	48	110	103	142	389	247	174.1
Brazil	70	131	105	170	254	84	49.2
Japan	184	132	125	155	155	([2])	-0.1
Taiwan	117	107	110	122	112	-10	-7.9
All other	707	508	535	760	929	168	22.1
Total	4,296	3,715	3,893	5,565	7,766	2,200	39.5
EU-15	542	462	496	725	854	129	17.8
EU-25	575	488	518	773	927	154	19.9
OPEC	6	6	5	9	10	1	15.1
Latin America	1,811	1,477	1,598	2,182	3,435	1,253	57.4
CBERA	13	10	9	16	21	5	32.4
Asia	541	472	514	723	801	78	10.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	27	18	38	30	8	-22	-72.0
Central and Eastern Europe	34	29	26	60	84	25	41.2

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-7—*Continued*
Copper and related articles (MM036): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2001–2005[1]

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Canada	-679	-669	-661	-1,028	-1,410	-382	-37.2
Chile	-475	-444	-684	-1,013	-1,785	-772	-76.2
Mexico	-304	46	138	271	184	-86	-31.9
China	164	155	435	345	532	187	54.4
Peru	-502	-467	-465	-467	-591	-124	-26.5
Germany	-141	-138	-167	-270	-305	-35	-13.1
Russia	-48	-109	-103	-140	-386	-246	-176.4
Brazil	-59	-124	-100	-161	-243	-82	-51.2
Japan	-88	-61	-54	-58	-51	6	11.2
Taiwan	-71	-54	-48	28	-13	-41	([3])
All other	-242	-105	-98	-67	-293	-226	-335.8
Total	-2,444	-1,972	-1,807	-2,559	-4,360	-1,801	-70.4
EU-15	-329	-280	-322	-463	-615	-152	-32.8
EU-25	-360	-305	-342	-509	-681	-172	-33.8
OPEC	10	9	12	25	24	([2])	-1.0
Latin America	-1,337	-986	-1,101	-1,360	-2,418	-1,059	-77.9
CBERA	1	2	5	7	2	-6	-79.6
Asia	108	151	463	546	615	70	12.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	-25	-15	-35	-25	-4	21	83.7
Central and Eastern Europe	-31	-28	-23	-57	-78	-20	-35.5

[1]Import values are based on customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.
[2]Less than $500,000.
[3]Not meaningful for purposes of comparison.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data. The countries shown are those with the largest total U.S. trade (U.S. imports plus exports) in these products in 2005.

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

Other significant group imports included wire and high-grade scrap, which increased in response to rebounding construction, automotive, electrical, and electronics demand. Wire imports rose 67 percent by value (to $1.6 billion), largely from NAFTA partners but also increasingly from Russia (up 193 percent in 2005)[16] and Brazil. The increased imports of wire reflect production growth of conductive electrical products.[17] Copper and copper alloy scrap imports, primarily non-anode scrap from NAFTA partners, also increased (47 percent, to $270 million), reflecting growth in domestic brass mill consumption. The largest consumers of brass mill products are the automotive and construction industries.

All other group imports declined by volume, with copper foil having the largest overall value decline. This was primarily due to a large decrease in copper clad laminate imports from China and Taiwan (table MM-8).

Table MM-8
Changes in U.S. imports of selected copper and related articles, 2001–2005

						Change, 2005 from 2004	
Item	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**Absolute**	***Percent***
	Million dollars						
Refined copper and copper alloys (HTS 7403):							
Copper cathodes	1,501	1,374	1,464	1,991	3,238	1,247	62.6
All other	106	91	94	168	280	112	66.7
Copper and copper alloy wire (HTS 7408)	512	516	544	934	1,559	625	66.9
Copper and copper alloy waste and scrap (HTS 7404)	140	124	121	183	270	87	47.4
Copper and copper alloy foil (HTS 7410)							
Copper clad laminates	86	66	71	68	49	-19	-28.1
All other	100	74	64	97	89	-8	-8.5
All other	1,851	1,469	1,534	2,124	2,280	157	7.4
Total	4,296	3,715	3,893	5,565	7,766	2,200	39.5

Note.–Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

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[16] For more detail, see USITC, *Shifts in U.S. Merchandise Trade 2004*.

[17] The timing of the imports also indicates wire-drawing facility re-stocking in early 2005, before domestic rod production returned to full capacity, and difficulties in domestic rod sourcing due to the Asarco strike during July to November. USITC, *Dataweb*, and Dan Edelstein (Commodity Specialist, U.S. Geological Survey), interview by Commission staff, Washington, DC, April 18, 2006.

Natural and Synthetic Gemstones

Change in 2005 from 2004:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $25 million (less than 1 percent) to $14.6 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $1.6 billion (145 percent) to $2.8 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $1.7 billion (11 percent) to $17.4 billion

Significant but offsetting increases in both exports and imports resulted in a negligible change to the sector trade balance in 2005. As the world's largest consumer market for diamonds with little or no natural deposits of its own, the United States relies on imports to supply most of its rough diamonds. However, New York is an internationally recognized diamond cutting and trading center, and the increase in exports reflects cut and polished stones shipped from New York-based diamond dealers.

U.S. exports

In 2005, U.S. exports of natural and synthetic gemstones were the highest in over 10 years, owing in large part to a dramatic increase in exports of cut and polished diamonds. The quantity of shipments of diamonds over one-half carat increased by 91 percent; further, the average unit value (AUV) increased substantially, from $2,887 per carat to $3,842 per carat, resulting in a more than $1 billion increase in exports of such diamonds. For diamonds under one-half carat, the AUV's decreased slightly; however, the U.S. exported considerably more in 2005 (up 4,217 carats) leading to a $615 million increase in the value of exports for smaller diamonds.

Exports to Israel increased significantly (by $881 million) (table MM-9) as the Israeli diamond industry looked to diversify sources of cut and polished diamonds since the Diamond Trading Company (DTC), Israel's main supplier, implemented its supplier of choice program and reduced the number of Israeli sightholders.[1] The principal U.S. exports of other gemstone products included natural-color gemstones to Hong Kong, the principal market worldwide for these items. Pearl exports rose 36 percent, owing to a $14 million increase in exports of unworked cultured pearls to Japan.

U.S. imports

Import growth was driven primarily by the increased price for diamonds over 2005 as total carats imported declined between 2004 and 2005. The strength of the U.S. economy; higher diamond prices in the global market; and continued strong domestic demand for larger, better quality stones resulted in an increase in the value of cut diamond imports in the greater-than-one-half-carat group. Almost 89 percent of imports were of cut and polished diamonds, primarily those over 0.5 carats (worth $12.7 billion). As in previous years, Israel, India, and Belgium—major diamond cutting and trading centers—remained the principal suppliers for most U.S. diamond imports by value. These three countries together represented $14.1 billion (82 percent) of all U.S. diamond imports in 2005, an increase of $1.3 billion from 2004 (table MM-9).

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[1] A sightholder is an authorized purchaser for DTC diamonds.

Table MM-9
Natural and synthetic gemstones (MM019): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2001–2005[1]

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Israel	513	481	39	212	1,092	881	416.2
Belgium	456	295	13	105	539	433	410.9
India	39	23	16	37	63	27	71.8
South Africa	12	1	([2])	1	6	5	336.1
Hong Kong	150	114	79	255	327	72	28.3
Switzerland	178	64	38	56	90	34	61.1
Thailand	21	10	12	27	39	12	46.3
Mexico	32	52	40	138	157	19	13.9
Canada	43	54	57	58	69	11	19.7
Japan	34	38	33	48	87	39	82.4
All other	363	198	141	192	295	103	53.6
Total	1,840	1,331	469	1,129	2,765	1,637	145.0
EU-15	712	399	67	180	655	475	264.3
EU-25	713	399	67	181	656	475	263.2
OPEC	8	11	4	7	44	37	534.8
Latin America	60	91	85	187	226	39	21.0
CBERA	25	35	38	43	63	20	46.7
Asia	303	205	173	404	563	158	39.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	12	8	1	4	7	3	73.3
Central and Eastern Europe	1	([2])	([2])	1	1	([2])	13.6
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Israel	5,144	5,807	6,113	7,181	8,131	950	13.2
Belgium	2,143	2,300	2,600	2,738	2,828	90	3.3
India	2,034	2,746	2,730	2,991	3,203	212	7.1
South Africa	454	486	621	765	756	-9	-1.2
Hong Kong	343	305	270	240	329	89	36.9
Switzerland	173	146	210	200	227	27	13.7
Thailand	168	185	193	236	216	-20	-8.5
Mexico	14	13	6	3	73	71	2,793.2
Canada	28	38	79	114	126	12	10.1
Japan	131	115	95	113	95	-17	-15.5
All other	946	922	937	1,110	1,367	257	23.2
Total	11,577	13,063	13,854	15,690	17,352	1,662	10.6
EU-15	2,487	2,598	2,864	2,976	2,998	22	0.7
EU-25	2,488	2,599	2,864	2,977	3,000	23	0.8
OPEC	49	40	57	62	139	76	122.0
Latin America	132	148	145	142	202	61	42.9
CBERA	7	10	19	22	19	-2	-10.6
Asia	2,805	3,498	3,448	3,790	4,123	333	8.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	527	587	718	936	1,153	217	23.2
Central and Eastern Europe	1	1	([2])	1	2	1	179.2

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-9—*Continued*
Natural and synthetic gemstones (MM019): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2001–2005[1]

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Israel	-4,631	-5,326	-6,074	-6,969	-7,038	-69	-1.0
Belgium	-1,687	-2,004	-2,587	-2,632	-2,290	343	13.0
India	-1,995	-2,723	-2,714	-2,954	-3,140	-186	-6.3
South Africa	-442	-484	-620	-764	-750	14	1.8
Hong Kong	-194	-191	-192	15	-2	-16	(3)
Switzerland	5	-82	-172	-144	-137	7	4.7
Thailand	-146	-175	-181	-209	-177	32	15.5
Mexico	18	39	35	136	84	-51	-37.9
Canada	15	15	-23	-57	-57	(2)	-0.4
Japan	-97	-77	-62	-65	-8	57	87.1
All other	-583	-723	-797	-917	-1,072	-154	-16.8
Total	-9,737	-11,731	-13,386	-14,562	-14,587	-25	-0.2
EU-15	-1,774	-2,199	-2,797	-2,796	-2,343	453	16.2
EU-25	-1,775	-2,200	-2,797	-2,796	-2,344	452	16.2
OPEC	-41	-29	-53	-55	-94	-39	-70.1
Latin America	-72	-57	-60	45	23	-22	-47.8
CBERA	18	25	19	21	43	22	105.7
Asia	-2,502	-3,293	-3,275	-3,385	-3,560	-175	-5.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	-515	-579	-717	-932	-1,146	-214	-23.0
Central and Eastern Europe	(2)	-1	(2)	(2)	-1	-1	(3)

[1] Import values are based on customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.
[2] Less than $500,000.
[3] Not meaningful for purposes of comparison.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data. The countries shown are those with the largest total U.S. trade (U.S. imports plus exports) in these products in 2005.

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

Imports of other gemstone products increased 14 percent to $761 million. The increase was partially attributable to a rise in imports of colored gemstones from Switzerland and Hong Kong. The market for colored gemstones strengthened considerably in the United States in 2005 as an increasing number of women purchased jewelry for themselves.[2] Additionally, many consumers want a larger size stone and most colored gemstones enable buyers to purchase a larger size stone for a lower price than that of a similar size diamond.[3] Finally, prices for high-end emeralds, rubies and sapphires increased as demand outstripped supply.[4] Imports of pearls declined by $30 million, but Japan and Australia remained the leading suppliers.

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[2] "Color Rising," 102.
[3] Dobberstein, "Gemstones Enjoy Rise in Popularity."
[4] "Holidays: Diamonds Perform Well," 136.

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Table MM-10
Minerals and metals : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001-2005[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	*Percent*
		Million dollars						
MM001	Clays and related mineral products:							
	Exports	973	941	986	1,069	1,127	58	5.4
	Imports	179	158	180	210	231	21	9.9
	Trade balance	794	782	806	859	896	37	4.3
MM002	Fluorspar and miscellaneous mineral substances:							
	Exports	51	39	30	36	40	5	13.1
	Imports	159	147	147	167	192	25	14.9
	Trade balance	-108	-109	-117	-131	-151	-20	-15.4
MM003	Iron ores and concentrates:							
	Exports	229	249	248	334	584	250	74.7
	Imports	293	313	328	370	532	161	43.5
	Trade balance	-64	-64	-80	-36	52	88	([3])
MM004	Copper ores and concentrates:							
	Exports	84	79	73	134	363	229	171.6
	Imports	58	105	18	25	([4])	-24	-98.1
	Trade balance	26	-26	55	109	362	253	232.7
MM005	Lead ores, concentrates, and residues:							
	Exports	108	133	197	215	230	15	7.1
	Imports	1	([4])	0	([4])	([4])	([4])	13.6
	Trade balance	108	133	197	215	230	15	7.1
MM005A	Lead ores and concentrates:							
	Exports	106	117	144	207	224	17	8.2
	Imports	([4])	([4])	0	0	0	0	0.0
	Trade balance	105	117	144	207	224	17	8.2
MM006	Zinc ores, concentrates, and residues:							
	Exports	299	339	349	426	490	63	14.9
	Imports	38	53	68	109	129	20	18.1
	Trade balance	260	286	281	317	361	44	13.8
MM006A	Zinc ores and concentrates:							
	Exports	290	328	340	417	483	65	15.7
	Imports	32	45	60	99	117	18	18.5
	Trade balance	259	283	280	319	366	47	14.8
MM007	Certain ores, concentrates, ash, and residues:							
	Exports	248	183	289	507	1,643	1,136	223.9
	Imports	797	728	685	962	1,537	575	59.8
	Trade balance	-549	-545	-396	-454	107	561	([3])

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-10--*Continued*

Minerals and metals : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001-2005[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	*Percent*
		Million dollars						
MM007A	Molybdenum ores and concentrates:							
	Exports	110	112	194	358	1,447	1,089	304.6
	Imports	33	37	51	268	746	478	178.6
	Trade balance	77	76	143	90	701	611	680.7
MM008	Precious metal ores and concentrates:							
	Exports	85	68	32	40	27	-13	-32.9
	Imports	14	43	23	21	20	-1	-6.0
	Trade balance	71	26	8	19	7	-12	-62.1
MM008A	Gold ores and concentrates:							
	Exports	7	10	13	16	16	([4])	2.3
	Imports	1	28	22	19	19	([4])	-0.3
	Trade balance	6	-18	-9	-3	-3	([4])	14.1
MM008B	Silver ores and concentrates:							
	Exports	72	57	16	2	2	1	63.7
	Imports	3	13	1	2	([4])	-1	-79.8
	Trade balance	69	44	15	([4])	2	2	([3])
MM009	Cement, stone, and related products:							
	Exports	1,322	1,279	1,405	1,648	1,853	205	12.4
	Imports	4,407	4,611	4,945	5,897	7,144	1,247	21.1
	Trade balance	-3,085	-3,332	-3,540	-4,248	-5,291	-1,043	-24.5
MM009A	Cement:							
	Exports	56	58	62	63	68	5	8.3
	Imports	987	939	940	1,139	1,563	423	37.2
	Trade balance	-931	-881	-879	-1,076	-1,494	-418	-38.9
MM010	Industrial ceramics:							
	Exports	711	645	600	625	702	77	12.3
	Imports	640	497	551	672	749	77	11.4
	Trade balance	71	148	49	-48	-47	([4])	0.5
MM011	Ceramic bricks and similar articles:							
	Exports	23	23	26	46	39	-7	-15.2
	Imports	31	34	38	50	67	17	33.2
	Trade balance	-8	-12	-12	-4	-27	-24	-606.8
MM012	Ceramic floor and wall tiles:							
	Exports	27	28	27	27	31	5	17.5
	Imports	1,112	1,290	1,430	1,631	1,800	169	10.3
	Trade balance	-1,086	-1,262	-1,403	-1,604	-1,768	-164	-10.2

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-10--*Continued*
Minerals and metals : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001-2005[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	*Percent*
		Million dollars						
MM013	Ceramic household articles:							
	Exports	96	83	88	107	104	-3	-2.8
	Imports	1,635	1,691	1,757	1,683	1,687	3	0.2
	Trade balance	-1,539	-1,608	-1,669	-1,577	-1,583	-6	-0.4
MM014	Flat glass:							
	Exports	1,791	1,694	1,747	1,882	1,987	105	5.6
	Imports	1,500	1,553	1,699	1,959	2,041	81	4.2
	Trade balance	291	140	49	-77	-53	24	30.8
MM015	Glass containers:							
	Exports	211	165	161	185	180	-5	-2.9
	Imports	538	608	607	659	700	41	6.3
	Trade balance	-327	-443	-446	-474	-520	-47	-9.8
MM016	Household glassware:							
	Exports	209	177	165	183	183	1	0.3
	Imports	835	888	919	947	908	-38	-4.1
	Trade balance	-625	-711	-753	-764	-725	39	5.1
MM017	Miscellaneous glass products:							
	Exports	814	729	748	812	702	-110	-13.6
	Imports	769	653	701	822	806	-16	-1.9
	Trade balance	46	76	46	-10	-104	-94	-978.6
MM018	Fiberglass insulation products:							
	Exports	74	75	88	92	93	1	0.6
	Imports	124	131	155	214	249	35	16.2
	Trade balance	-50	-56	-67	-122	-156	-34	-28.1
MM019	Natural and synthetic gemstones:							
	Exports	1,840	1,331	469	1,129	2,765	1,637	145.0
	Imports	11,577	13,063	13,854	15,690	17,352	1,662	10.6
	Trade balance	-9,737	-11,731	-13,386	-14,562	-14,587	-25	-0.2
MM020	Precious metals and non-numismatic coins:							
	Exports	6,826	5,070	6,299	6,204	7,522	1,317	21.2
	Imports	8,193	6,263	6,759	9,055	10,029	974	10.8
	Trade balance	-1,366	-1,193	-460	-2,851	-2,507	344	12.1
MM020A	Unrefined and refined gold:							
	Exports	4,186	2,639	4,130	3,465	4,636	1,171	33.8
	Imports	1,700	2,143	2,689	3,680	4,112	432	11.7
	Trade balance	2,486	496	1,441	-215	524	739	([3])

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-10--*Continued*
Minerals and metals : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001-2005[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
		Million dollars						
MM021	Primary iron products:							
	Exports	7	7	11	10	12	2	18.0
	Imports	632	729	815	1,898	2,033	135	7.1
	Trade balance	-624	-722	-804	-1,887	-2,021	-133	-7.1
MM022	Ferroalloys:							
	Exports	74	50	51	81	162	81	100.6
	Imports	660	713	899	1,885	1,834	-51	-2.7
	Trade balance	-586	-663	-848	-1,805	-1,673	132	7.3
MM023	Iron and steel waste and scrap:							
	Exports	1,151	1,307	1,960	2,923	3,451	528	18.0
	Imports	284	397	518	1,244	921	-322	-25.9
	Trade balance	867	911	1,442	1,680	2,529	850	50.6
MM024	Abrasive and ferrous products:							
	Exports	476	445	466	543	597	54	10.0
	Imports	718	746	769	889	984	95	10.7
	Trade balance	-242	-301	-304	-346	-387	-41	-11.8
MM024A	Abrasive products:							
	Exports	289	284	310	345	390	45	12.9
	Imports	473	505	540	631	658	27	4.3
	Trade balance	-184	-222	-230	-286	-268	17	6.1
MM025	Steel mill products:							
	Exports	4,756	4,533	5,525	7,015	9,331	2,316	33.0
	Imports	11,630	12,203	10,499	21,559	23,534	1,975	9.2
	Trade balance	-6,874	-7,670	-4,974	-14,544	-14,203	341	2.3
MM025A	Ingots, blooms, billets, and slabs of carbon and alloy steels:							
	Exports	70	55	121	169	171	2	1.1
	Imports	1,056	1,601	1,078	2,700	2,944	245	9.1
	Trade balance	-986	-1,546	-957	-2,531	-2,774	-243	-9.6
MM025B	Plates, sheets, and strips of carbon and alloy steels:							
	Exports	1,926	1,799	2,476	2,853	4,045	1,192	41.8
	Imports	3,422	3,860	3,028	7,406	6,962	-444	-6.0
	Trade balance	-1,495	-2,062	-552	-4,554	-2,917	1,637	35.9

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-10--*Continued*

Minerals and metals : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001-2005[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	*Percent*
		Million dollars						
MM025C	Bars, rods, and light shapes of carbon and alloy steels:							
	Exports	409	415	479	697	837	141	20.2
	Imports	1,886	1,928	1,669	3,769	3,327	-441	-11.7
	Trade balance	-1,477	-1,513	-1,190	-3,072	-2,490	582	18.9
MM025D	Angles, shapes, and sections of carbon and alloy steels:							
	Exports	197	154	217	372	467	95	25.5
	Imports	421	338	286	448	512	64	14.2
	Trade balance	-224	-184	-69	-76	-45	31	41.2
MM025E	Wire of carbon and alloy steels:							
	Exports	180	159	172	275	226	-49	-17.8
	Imports	449	467	463	731	743	12	1.6
	Trade balance	-269	-308	-291	-456	-517	-61	-13.4
MM025F	Ingots, blooms, billets, and slabs of stainless steels:							
	Exports	37	59	27	46	41	-5	-11.7
	Imports	299	306	242	388	407	19	5.0
	Trade balance	-262	-247	-214	-342	-366	-25	-7.2
MM025G	Plates, sheets, and strips of stainless steels:							
	Exports	403	410	575	632	853	220	34.9
	Imports	512	553	624	1,139	1,206	67	5.9
	Trade balance	-108	-142	-49	-507	-354	153	30.3
MM025H	Bars, rods, and light shapes of stainless steels:							
	Exports	94	82	89	131	165	34	26.2
	Imports	351	284	215	378	572	194	51.4
	Trade balance	-257	-202	-126	-247	-407	-160	-64.7
MM025I	Angles, shapes, and sections of stainless steels:							
	Exports	7	6	5	7	12	5	64.2
	Imports	14	12	9	16	18	1	6.4
	Trade balance	-7	-6	-3	-9	-6	4	39.1
MM025J	Wire of stainless steels:							
	Exports	71	67	52	56	44	-12	-21.4
	Imports	98	92	96	143	174	31	21.9
	Trade balance	-27	-25	-44	-87	-130	-43	-49.9

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-10--*Continued*

Minerals and metals : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001-2005[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
		Million dollars						
MM025K	Rails and accessories of carbon and alloy steels:							
	Exports	77	73	67	104	134	30	28.6
	Imports	154	167	163	221	286	65	29.2
	Trade balance	-77	-93	-96	-117	-152	-35	-29.9
MM025L	Pipes and tubes of carbon and alloy steels:							
	Exports	1,015	1,016	977	1,360	1,904	544	40.0
	Imports	2,434	2,136	2,098	3,483	5,259	1,775	51.0
	Trade balance	-1,419	-1,120	-1,120	-2,123	-3,354	-1,231	-58.0
MM025M	Pipes and tubes of stainless steels:							
	Exports	141	118	148	160	232	72	45.4
	Imports	338	274	309	465	657	192	41.4
	Trade balance	-197	-156	-161	-305	-425	-120	-39.3
MM025N	Tool steels:							
	Exports	128	118	119	153	200	47	31.0
	Imports	196	184	220	271	466	195	72.0
	Trade balance	-68	-65	-101	-118	-266	-148	-125.1
MM026	Steel pipe and tube fittings and certain cast products:							
	Exports	707	669	705	900	1,017	117	13.0
	Imports	697	669	609	838	1,052	214	25.6
	Trade balance	10	([4])	95	62	-35	-97	([3])
MM027	Fabricated structurals:							
	Exports	184	166	160	203	278	76	37.2
	Imports	638	627	501	508	776	268	52.8
	Trade balance	-454	-460	-341	-305	-498	-193	-63.1
MM028	Metal construction components:							
	Exports	505	497	561	675	773	98	14.5
	Imports	990	1,135	1,212	1,501	1,692	190	12.7
	Trade balance	-485	-638	-652	-826	-918	-92	-11.2
MM029	Metallic containers:							
	Exports	666	661	616	716	904	188	26.3
	Imports	570	645	660	760	828	68	8.9
	Trade balance	96	16	-45	-44	76	121	([3])

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-10--*Continued*
Minerals and metals : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001-2005[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
		Million dollars						
MM030	Wire products of base metal:							
	Exports	718	732	760	853	966	113	13.3
	Imports	1,355	1,416	1,591	2,191	2,473	282	12.9
	Trade balance	-637	-684	-831	-1,338	-1,507	-169	-12.6
MM031	Miscellaneous products of base metal:							
	Exports	5,264	5,283	5,227	5,255	5,893	638	12.1
	Imports	7,107	7,773	8,403	10,163	11,619	1,455	14.3
	Trade balance	-1,843	-2,491	-3,176	-4,908	-5,726	-818	-16.7
MM032	Industrial fasteners of base metal:							
	Exports	1,481	1,496	1,520	1,672	1,894	222	13.3
	Imports	2,006	2,085	2,348	2,977	3,443	465	15.6
	Trade balance	-525	-589	-828	-1,305	-1,548	-243	-18.6
MM033	Cooking and kitchen ware:							
	Exports	260	201	199	198	204	6	2.9
	Imports	1,743	1,933	2,070	2,170	2,431	260	12.0
	Trade balance	-1,483	-1,732	-1,871	-1,972	-2,227	-255	-12.9
MM034	Metal and ceramic sanitary ware:							
	Exports	124	134	142	159	162	3	2.1
	Imports	588	742	863	1,062	1,230	168	15.9
	Trade balance	-464	-608	-721	-903	-1,069	-165	-18.3
MM035	Construction castings and other cast-iron articles:							
	Exports	24	25	23	30	39	10	32.4
	Imports	110	112	124	180	217	37	20.3
	Trade balance	-86	-87	-101	-151	-177	-27	-17.9
MM036	Copper and related articles:							
	Exports	1,852	1,744	2,086	3,006	3,405	399	13.3
	Imports	4,296	3,715	3,893	5,565	7,766	2,200	39.5
	Trade balance	-2,444	-1,972	-1,807	-2,559	-4,360	-1,801	-70.4
MM036A	Unrefined and refined copper:							
	Exports	69	92	214	339	157	-182	-53.7
	Imports	2,140	1,740	1,854	2,411	3,659	1,248	51.8
	Trade balance	-2,070	-1,648	-1,640	-2,071	-3,501	-1,430	-69.0
MM036B	Copper alloy plate, sheet, and strip:							
	Exports	155	117	144	198	275	77	39.0
	Imports	145	118	104	176	168	-8	-4.3
	Trade balance	9	-1	40	22	107	85	380.0

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-10--*Continued*
Minerals and metals : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001-2005[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	*Percent*
		Million dollars						
MM037	Unwrought aluminum:							
	Exports	923	950	1,000	1,397	2,087	690	49.4
	Imports	4,748	4,774	5,000	6,837	8,153	1,316	19.3
	Trade balance	-3,825	-3,824	-3,999	-5,440	-6,067	-627	-11.5
MM037A	Primary and secondary aluminum:							
	Exports	466	431	376	608	716	108	17.7
	Imports	4,085	4,188	4,401	6,001	7,199	1,198	20.0
	Trade balance	-3,619	-3,757	-4,025	-5,393	-6,483	-1,090	-20.2
MM038	Aluminum mill products:							
	Exports	2,784	2,519	2,564	3,171	3,757	587	18.5
	Imports	2,305	2,516	2,768	3,512	4,696	1,183	33.7
	Trade balance	479	3	-203	-342	-938	-597	-174.7
MM038A	Aluminum bars, rods, and profiles:							
	Exports	245	226	243	304	417	113	37.1
	Imports	352	417	435	581	774	193	33.2
	Trade balance	-108	-191	-192	-277	-357	-80	-28.9
MM038B	Aluminum wire:							
	Exports	84	77	80	97	115	19	19.7
	Imports	162	190	269	359	432	73	20.2
	Trade balance	-78	-114	-189	-263	-316	-54	-20.4
MM038C	Aluminum plate, sheet, and strip:							
	Exports	1,872	1,652	1,655	2,077	2,489	413	19.9
	Imports	1,242	1,331	1,411	1,817	2,568	752	41.4
	Trade balance	629	321	244	260	-79	-339	([3])
MM038D	Aluminum foil:							
	Exports	328	319	338	403	442	39	9.8
	Imports	441	468	500	565	715	150	26.5
	Trade balance	-113	-150	-162	-163	-273	-111	-68.0
MM038E	Aluminum tubes, pipes, and fittings:							
	Exports	215	205	198	237	247	10	4.1
	Imports	90	95	134	171	181	10	5.6
	Trade balance	125	111	64	66	66	([4])	0.3
MM039	Lead and related articles:							
	Exports	78	68	117	108	110	2	1.7
	Imports	167	125	113	203	335	132	65.0
	Trade balance	-88	-57	5	-95	-226	-130	-136.7

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-10--*Continued*
Minerals and metals : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001-2005[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	*Percent*
		Million dollars						
MM039A	Refined lead:							
	Exports	8	14	48	38	35	-3	-7.9
	Imports	90	82	65	128	242	114	88.9
	Trade balance	-83	-68	-18	-90	-207	-117	-129.1
MM040	Zinc and related articles:							
	Exports	86	84	94	139	148	9	6.1
	Imports	968	908	845	1,135	1,139	4	0.4
	Trade balance	-882	-825	-750	-996	-991	4	0.4
MM040A	Unwrought zinc:							
	Exports	1	1	2	5	1	-4	-71.9
	Imports	786	731	676	947	920	-27	-2.8
	Trade balance	-785	-730	-674	-941	-918	23	2.4
MM041	Certain base metals and chemical elements:							
	Exports	1,702	1,498	1,571	1,913	2,882	970	50.7
	Imports	2,467	1,952	2,248	3,825	4,417	593	15.5
	Trade balance	-765	-454	-676	-1,912	-1,535	377	19.7
MM041A	Titanium ingot:							
	Exports	22	12	11	14	33	18	127.1
	Imports	27	13	7	15	39	24	161.8
	Trade balance	-6	-1	4	([4])	-6	-6	-1,327.8
MM042	Nonpowered handtools:							
	Exports	2,119	2,038	2,109	2,361	2,508	148	6.2
	Imports	2,996	3,284	3,652	4,136	4,226	89	2.2
	Trade balance	-876	-1,246	-1,543	-1,776	-1,717	58	3.3
MM043	Certain cutlery, sewing implements, and related products:							
	Exports	556	551	550	553	592	40	7.2
	Imports	865	912	1,053	1,133	1,243	110	9.7
	Trade balance	-309	-361	-503	-580	-651	-70	-12.1
MM044	Table flatware and related products:							
	Exports	28	29	22	24	37	12	51.4
	Imports	463	478	484	518	563	44	8.6
	Trade balance	-435	-450	-462	-494	-526	-32	-6.5

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-10--*Continued*
Minerals and metals : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001-2005[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
		Million dollars						
MM045	Certain builders' hardware:							
	Exports	961	907	911	982	1,035	53	5.4
	Imports	1,948	2,197	2,405	3,063	3,593	530	17.3
	Trade balance	-987	-1,289	-1,494	-2,080	-2,558	-478	-23.0

[1]Import values are based on customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.
[2]This coding system is used by the U.S. International Trade Commission to identify major groupings and subgroupings of HTS import and export items for trade monitoring purposes
[3]Not meaningful for purposes of comparison.
[4]Less than $500,000.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

Table MM-11
Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
MM001	Clays and related mineral products:						
	Number of establishments	230	240	240	240	240	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	7.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,510	1,580	1,660	1,680	1,700	1.2
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	973	941	986	1,069	1,127	5.4
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	179	158	180	210	231	9.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	716	798	854	821	804	-2.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	794	782	806	859	896	4.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	25.0	19.9	21.1	25.6	28.7	12.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	64.4	59.5	59.4	63.6	66.3	4.2
MM003	Iron ores and concentrates:						
	Number of establishments	13	10	10	10	10	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	6.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	83	93	87	96	96	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,900	1,900	1,700	2,200	2,700	22.7
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	229	249	248	334	584	74.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	293	313	328	370	532	43.5
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,964	1,964	1,780	2,236	2,648	18.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-64	-64	-80	-36	52	([2])
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	14.9	15.9	18.4	16.6	20.1	21.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	12.1	13.1	14.6	15.2	21.6	42.1
MM004	Copper ores and concentrates:						
	Number of establishments	25	22	22	22	24	9.1
	Employees (thousands)	8.2	7.0	6.8	7.0	7.3	4.3
	Capacity utilization (percent)	82.2	72.4	71.8	73.9	71.1	-3.8
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,692	1,422	1,594	2,660	3,411	28.2
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	84	79	73	134	363	171.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	58	105	18	25	([3])	([4])
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,666	1,448	1,539	2,551	3,049	19.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	26	-26	55	109	362	232.7
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	3.5	7.3	1.2	1.0	([4])	1,000.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	5.0	5.5	4.6	5.0	10.6	112.0

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-11—*Continued*
Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
MM005A	Lead ores and concentrates:						
	Number of establishments	12	11	10	11	11	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	85	84	86	89	88	-1.1
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	367	350	393	426	417	-2.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	106	117	144	207	224	8.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([3])	([3])	0	0	0	0.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	262	233	249	219	193	-11.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	105	117	144	207	224	8.2
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	0.2	([4])	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	28.8	33.5	36.7	48.5	53.6	10.5
MM006A	Zinc ores and concentrates:						
	Number of establishments	19	12	10	10	10	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	2.4	1.5	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	89	98	96	92	95	3.3
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	433	352	364	453	561	23.8
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	290	328	340	417	483	15.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	32	45	60	99	117	18.5
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	174	69	84	134	195	45.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	259	283	280	319	366	14.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	18.1	64.6	71.4	73.5	59.9	-18.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	67.0	93.1	93.4	92.1	86.0	-6.6
MM007A	Molybdenum ores and concentrates:						
	Number of establishments	6	6	6	7	8	14.3
	Employees (thousands)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	33.3
	Capacity utilization (percent)	56	49	51	57	77	35.1
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	196	267	390	1,231	4,101	233.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	110	112	194	358	1,447	304.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	33	37	51	268	746	178.6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	119	191	247	1,141	3,400	197.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	77	76	143	90	701	680.7
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	27.6	19.2	20.8	23.5	21.9	-6.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	56.2	42.1	49.8	29.1	35.3	21.3

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-11—*Continued*
Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
MM008A	Gold ores and concentrates:						
	Number of establishments	200	180	178	181	181	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	10.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	91	87	88	88	87	-1.1
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,335	2,376	2,590	2,715	2,861	5.4
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	7	10	13	16	16	2.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1	28	22	19	19	([4])
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,329	2,394	2,599	2,718	2,864	5.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	6	-18	-9	-3	-3	14.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	0.1	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.0
MM008B	Silver ores and concentrates:						
	Number of establishments	12	11	11	11	11	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	91	87	88	88	87	-1.1
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	171	140	136	187	214	14.4
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	72	57	16	2	2	63.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	3	13	1	2	([3])	([4])
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	102	96	121	187	212	13.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	69	44	15	([3])	2	([2])
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	2.7	13.7	1.1	0.9	0.2	-77.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	42.2	41.0	12.0	0.8	1.2	50.0
MM009A	Cement:						
	Number of establishments	116	116	116	114	113	-0.9
	Employees (thousands)	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	8,600	8,300	8,300	9,500	10,500	10.5
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	56	58	62	63	68	8.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	987	939	940	1,139	1,563	37.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	9,531	9,181	9,179	10,576	11,994	13.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-931	-881	-879	-1,076	-1,494	-38.9
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	10.4	10.2	10.2	10.8	13.0	20.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-11—*Continued*
Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
MM010	Industrial ceramics:						
	Number of establishments	200	190	190	190	190	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	12.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,950	2,800	1,874	2,900	2,900	0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	711	645	600	625	702	12.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	640	497	551	672	749	11.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,879	2,652	1,825	2,948	2,947	0.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	71	148	49	-48	-47	0.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	22.2	18.7	30.2	22.8	25.4	11.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	24.1	23.0	32.0	21.5	24.2	12.6
MM011	Ceramic bricks and similar articles:						
	Number of establishments	207	207	207	207	207	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,765	1,785	1,900	2,120	2,200	3.8
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	23	23	26	46	39	-15.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	31	34	38	50	67	33.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,773	1,797	1,912	2,124	2,227	4.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-8	-12	-12	-4	-27	-606.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.4	3.0	25.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	1.3	1.3	1.4	2.2	1.8	-18.2
MM012	Ceramic floor and wall tiles:						
	Number of establishments	203	203	203	203	203	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	8.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	776	825	757	876	920	5.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	27	28	27	27	31	17.5
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,112	1,290	1,430	1,631	1,800	10.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,862	2,087	2,160	2,480	2,688	8.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,086	-1,262	-1,403	-1,604	-1,768	-10.2
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	59.7	61.8	66.2	65.8	66.9	1.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.1	3.4	9.7

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-11—*Continued*
Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
MM013	Ceramic household articles:						
	Number of establishments	60	60	60	60	60	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	330	328	323	352	360	2.3
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	96	83	88	107	104	-2.8
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,635	1,691	1,757	1,683	1,687	([4])
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,869	1,936	1,992	1,929	1,943	0.7
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,539	-1,608	-1,669	-1,577	-1,583	([4])
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	87.5	87.3	88.2	87.3	86.8	-0.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	29.1	25.3	27.3	30.3	28.8	-5.0
MM014	Flat glass:						
	Number of establishments	80	80	80	80	80	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,585	2,691	2,803	2,800	3,200	14.3
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,791	1,694	1,747	1,882	1,987	5.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,500	1,553	1,699	1,959	2,041	4.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,294	2,551	2,754	2,877	3,253	13.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	291	140	49	-77	-53	30.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	65.4	60.9	61.7	68.1	62.7	-7.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	69.3	62.9	62.3	67.2	62.1	-7.6
MM015	Glass containers:						
	Number of establishments	61	61	61	60	60	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	15.0	-6.3
	Capacity utilization (percent)	94	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	4,209	4,345	4,343	4,400	4,000	-9.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	211	165	161	185	180	-2.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	538	608	607	659	700	6.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	4,536	4,788	4,789	4,874	4,520	-7.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-327	-443	-446	-474	-520	-9.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	11.9	12.7	12.7	13.5	15.5	14.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	5.0	3.8	3.7	4.2	4.5	7.1

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-11—*Continued*
Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
MM016	Household glassware:						
	Number of establishments	240	220	200	180	180	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	13.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,800	1,635	1,488	1,450	2,000	37.9
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	209	177	165	183	183	([4])
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	835	888	919	947	908	([4])
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,425	2,346	2,241	2,214	2,725	23.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-625	-711	-753	-764	-725	5.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	34.4	37.9	41.0	42.8	33.3	-22.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	11.6	10.8	11.1	12.6	9.2	-27.0
MM018	Fiberglass insulation products:						
	Number of establishments	298	298	298	([1])	([1])	([1])
	Employees (thousands)	17.0	18.0	18.0	([1])	([1])	([1])
	Capacity utilization (percent)	86	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,700	4,400	4,400	4,500	4,500	0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	74	75	88	92	93	0.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	124	131	155	214	249	16.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,750	4,456	4,467	4,622	4,656	0.7
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-50	-56	-67	-122	-156	-28.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	3.3	2.9	3.5	4.6	5.3	15.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	2.0	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.1	0.0
MM019	Natural and synthetic gemstones:						
	Number of establishments	224	225	224	223	225	0.9
	Employees (thousands)	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	340	430	680	450	530	17.8
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,840	1,331	469	1,129	2,765	145.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	11,577	13,063	13,854	15,690	17,352	10.6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	10,077	12,161	14,066	15,012	15,117	0.7
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-9,737	-11,731	-13,386	-14,562	-14,587	([4])
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	[5]114.9	[5]107.4	98.5	[5]104.5	[5]114.8	9.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	[5]541.0	[5]309.6	68.9	[5]250.8	[5]521.7	108.0

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-11—*Continued*
Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
MM020A	Unrefined and refined gold:						
	Number of establishments	25	22	21	20	20	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	69	67	81	65	65	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	5,903	4,142	4,627	4,646	5,006	7.7
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	4,186	2,639	4,130	3,465	4,636	33.8
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,700	2,143	2,689	3,680	4,112	11.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,417	3,646	3,186	4,861	4,482	-7.8
	Trade balance (million dollars)	2,486	496	1,441	-215	524	([2])
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	49.7	58.8	84.4	75.7	91.7	21.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	70.9	63.7	89.3	74.6	92.6	24.1
MM021	Primary iron products:						
	Number of establishments	21	16	18	18	17	-5.6
	Employees (thousands)	20.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	13.0	-13.3
	Capacity utilization (percent)	79	84	81	84	80	-4.8
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	6,300	5,000	6,400	9,500	10,400	9.5
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	7	7	11	10	12	18.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	632	729	815	1,898	2,033	7.1
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	6,924	5,722	7,204	11,387	12,421	9.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-624	-722	-804	-1,887	-2,021	-7.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	9.1	12.7	11.3	16.7	16.4	-1.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
MM022	Ferroalloys:						
	Number of establishments	23	20	20	20	19	-5.0
	Employees (thousands)	3.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([1])	([1])	70	90	90	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	696	759	735	942	800	-15.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	74	50	51	81	162	100.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	660	713	899	1,885	1,834	([4])
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,282	1,422	1,583	2,747	2,473	-10.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-586	-663	-848	-1,805	-1,673	7.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	51.5	50.2	56.8	68.6	74.2	8.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	10.6	6.6	7.0	8.6	20.2	134.9

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-11—*Continued*

Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
MM023	Iron and steel waste and scrap:						
	Number of establishments	5,000	5,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	28.0	28.0	28.0	22.0	22.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	75	75	77	83	83	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	4,200	5,100	6,800	12,700	11,800	-7.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,151	1,307	1,960	2,923	3,451	18.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	284	397	518	1,244	921	([4])
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,333	4,189	5,358	11,020	9,271	-15.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	867	911	1,442	1,680	2,529	50.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	8.5	9.5	9.7	11.3	9.9	-12.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	27.4	25.6	28.8	23.0	29.2	27.0
MM024A	Abrasive products:						
	Number of establishments	50	50	50	50	([1])	([1])
	Employees (thousands)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,202	3,299	3,377	3,477	3,500	0.7
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	289	284	310	345	390	12.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	473	505	540	631	658	4.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,386	3,521	3,607	3,763	3,768	([4])
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-184	-222	-230	-286	-268	6.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	14.0	14.4	15.0	16.8	17.5	4.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	9.0	8.6	9.2	9.9	11.1	12.1
MM025	Steel mill products:						
	Number of establishments	820	810	800	800	800	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	185.0	170.0	158.0	151.0	150.0	-0.7
	Capacity utilization (percent)	79	89	82	82	80	-2.4
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	51,100	62,461	63,033	92,692	85,000	-8.3
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	4,756	4,533	5,525	7,015	9,331	33.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	11,630	12,203	10,499	21,559	23,534	9.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	57,974	70,131	68,007	107,236	99,203	-7.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-6,874	-7,670	-4,974	-14,544	-14,203	2.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	20.1	17.4	15.4	20.1	23.7	17.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	9.3	7.3	8.8	7.6	11.0	44.7

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-11—*Continued*
Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
MM026	Steel pipe and tube fittings and certain cast products:						
	Number of establishments	62	62	62	62	62	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.0	11.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	707	669	705	900	1,017	13.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	697	669	609	838	1,052	25.6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,090	2,100	2,005	2,038	2,135	4.8
	Trade balance (million dollars)	10	([3])	95	62	-35	([2])
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	33.3	31.9	30.4	41.1	49.3	20.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	33.7	31.8	33.6	42.8	48.4	13.1
MM027	Fabricated structurals:						
	Number of establishments	3,030	3,760	3,730	3,700	3,600	-2.7
	Employees (thousands)	101.0	106.0	104.0	105.0	106.0	1.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	67	58	60	70	72	2.9
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	16,450	17,560	17,540	18,280	18,900	3.4
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	184	166	160	203	278	37.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	638	627	501	508	776	52.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	16,904	18,020	17,881	18,585	19,398	4.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-454	-460	-341	-305	-498	-63.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	3.8	3.5	2.8	2.7	4.0	48.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.5	36.4
MM028	Metal construction components:						
	Number of establishments	2,530	2,500	2,430	2,200	2,200	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	150.0	154.0	150.0	135.0	125.0	-7.4
	Capacity utilization (percent)	67	70	68	65	70	7.7
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	18,800	19,400	19,000	17,000	18,000	5.9
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	505	497	561	675	773	14.5
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	990	1,135	1,212	1,501	1,692	12.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	19,285	20,038	19,652	17,826	18,918	6.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-485	-638	-652	-826	-918	-11.2
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	5.1	5.7	6.2	8.4	8.9	6.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	2.7	2.6	3.0	4.0	4.3	7.5

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-11—*Continued*
Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
MM029	Metallic containers:						
	Number of establishments	520	520	520	520	520	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	52.0	66.0	66.0	69.0	70.0	1.4
	Capacity utilization (percent)	74	75	76	70	70	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	17,415	19,403	19,446	19,954	20,000	([4])
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	666	661	616	716	904	26.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	570	645	660	760	828	8.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	17,319	19,387	19,491	19,998	19,924	-0.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	96	16	-45	-44	76	([2])
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.8	4.2	10.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	3.8	3.4	3.2	3.6	4.5	25.0
MM030	Wire products of base metal:						
	Number of establishments	1,470	1,470	1,430	1,400	1,350	-3.6
	Employees (thousands)	92.0	94.0	91.0	83.0	80.0	-3.6
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	16,500	17,000	16,500	15,000	15,000	0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	718	732	760	853	966	13.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,355	1,416	1,591	2,191	2,473	12.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	17,137	17,684	17,331	16,338	16,507	1.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-637	-684	-831	-1,338	-1,507	-12.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	7.9	8.0	9.2	13.4	15.0	11.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	4.3	4.3	4.6	5.7	6.4	12.3
MM032	Industrial fasteners of base metal:						
	Number of establishments	880	860	840	820	800	-2.4
	Employees (thousands)	45.0	46.0	45.0	43.0	40.0	-7.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	71	73	71	68	70	2.9
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	6,700	7,000	6,800	6,500	6,000	-7.7
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,481	1,496	1,520	1,672	1,894	13.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,006	2,085	2,348	2,977	3,443	15.6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	7,225	7,589	7,628	7,805	7,548	-3.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-525	-589	-828	-1,305	-1,548	-18.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	27.8	27.5	30.8	38.1	45.6	19.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	22.1	21.4	22.4	25.7	31.6	23.0

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-11—*Continued*
Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
MM033	Cooking and kitchen ware:						
	Number of establishments	87	88	88	88	88	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.0	5.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	2,500	66.7
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	260	201	199	198	204	2.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,743	1,933	2,070	2,170	2,431	12.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,983	3,232	3,371	3,472	4,727	36.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,483	-1,732	-1,871	-1,972	-2,227	-12.9
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	58.4	59.8	61.4	62.5	51.4	-17.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	17.3	13.4	13.3	13.2	8.2	-37.9
MM034	Metal and ceramic sanitary ware:						
	Number of establishments	140	140	140	140	140	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,600	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	124	134	142	159	162	2.1
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	588	742	863	1,062	1,230	15.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,064	3,308	3,421	3,603	3,769	4.6
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-464	-608	-721	-903	-1,069	-18.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	19.2	22.4	25.2	29.5	32.6	10.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	4.8	4.9	5.3	5.9	6.0	1.7
MM035	Construction castings and other cast-iron articles:						
	Number of establishments	50	50	50	50	50	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	6.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	85	85	85	85	85	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	900	800	800	900	1,000	11.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	24	25	23	30	39	32.4
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	110	112	124	180	217	20.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	986	887	901	1,051	1,177	12.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-86	-87	-101	-151	-177	-17.9
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	11.1	12.6	13.8	17.2	18.4	7.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	2.7	3.2	2.9	3.3	3.9	18.2

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-11—*Continued*
Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
MM036A	Unrefined and refined copper:						
	Number of establishments	26	22	22	22	23	4.5
	Employees (thousands)	4.5	3.8	3.3	3.4	([1])	([1])
	Capacity utilization (percent)	70	62	54	54	51	-5.6
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,178	2,620	2,553	4,091	5,244	28.2
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	69	92	214	339	157	-53.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,140	1,740	1,854	2,411	3,659	51.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	5,248	4,268	4,193	6,162	8,745	41.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-2,070	-1,648	-1,640	-2,071	-3,501	-69.0
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	40.8	40.8	44.2	39.1	41.8	6.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	2.2	3.5	8.4	8.3	3.0	-63.9
MM036B	Copper alloy plate, sheet, and strip:						
	Number of establishments	56	53	43	30	30	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	7.2	6.5	4.2	4.2	4.3	2.4
	Capacity utilization (percent)	61	63	60	65	72	10.8
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	766	791	802	1,211	1,355	11.9
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	155	117	144	198	275	39.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	145	118	104	176	168	([4])
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	757	792	762	1,189	1,248	5.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	9	-1	40	22	107	380.0
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	19.2	15.0	13.6	14.8	13.5	-8.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	20.2	14.8	17.9	16.3	20.3	24.5
MM037A	Primary and secondary aluminum:						
	Number of establishments	98	100	98	96	92	-4.2
	Employees (thousands)	23.0	21.0	21.0	20.0	22.0	10.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	69	69	71	72	74	2.8
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	5,835	5,589	5,730	5,700	6,984	22.5
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	466	431	376	608	716	17.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	4,085	4,188	4,401	6,001	7,199	20.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	9,454	9,346	9,755	11,093	13,467	21.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-3,619	-3,757	-4,025	-5,393	-6,483	-20.2
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	43.2	44.8	45.1	54.1	53.5	-1.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	8.0	7.7	6.6	10.7	10.2	-4.7

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-11—*Continued*
Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
MM038	Aluminum mill products:						
	Number of establishments	379	372	381	383	385	0.5
	Employees (thousands)	59.0	58.0	58.0	58.0	60.0	3.4
	Capacity utilization (percent)	79	80	81	79	82	3.8
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	17,489	17,960	18,320	18,565	21,907	18.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,784	2,519	2,564	3,171	3,757	18.5
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,305	2,516	2,768	3,512	4,696	33.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	17,010	17,957	18,523	18,907	22,845	20.8
	Trade balance (million dollars)	479	3	-203	-342	-938	-174.7
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	13.6	14.0	14.9	18.6	20.6	10.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	15.9	14.0	14.0	17.1	17.2	0.6
MM039A	Refined lead:						
	Number of establishments	29	26	25	24	23	-4.2
	Employees (thousands)	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	80	84	87	88	88	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,278	1,280	1,318	1,516	1,674	10.4
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	8	14	48	38	35	-7.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	90	82	65	128	242	88.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,361	1,348	1,336	1,606	1,881	17.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-83	-68	-18	-90	-207	-129.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	6.6	6.1	4.9	8.0	12.8	60.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	0.6	1.1	3.6	2.5	2.1	-16.0
MM040A	Unwrought zinc:						
	Number of establishments	15	15	14	14	14	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	3.7	2.4	1.6	1.0	1.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	69	64	66	67	82	22.4
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	302	251	271	354	564	59.3
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1	1	2	5	1	-71.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	786	731	676	947	920	([4])
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,087	981	945	1,295	1,482	14.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-785	-730	-674	-941	-918	2.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	72.3	74.5	71.5	73.1	62.1	-15.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.5	0.3	-80.0

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-11—*Continued*
Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
MM041A	Titanium ingot:						
	Number of establishments	5	5	5	5	4	-20.0
	Employees (thousands)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	49	45	41	48	50	4.2
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	600	420	470	550	600	9.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	22	12	11	14	33	127.1
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	27	13	7	15	39	161.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	606	421	466	550	606	10.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-6	-1	4	([3])	-6	-1,327.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	4.5	3.1	1.4	2.7	6.4	137.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	3.6	3.0	2.3	2.6	5.4	107.7
MM042	Nonpowered handtools:						
	Number of establishments	950	900	850	700	600	-14.3
	Employees (thousands)	115.0	106.0	93.0	89.0	87.0	-2.2
	Capacity utilization (percent)	44	43	51	59	([1])	([1])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	12,433	12,516	11,789	11,860	12,024	1.4
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,119	2,038	2,109	2,361	2,508	6.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,996	3,284	3,652	4,136	4,226	2.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	13,309	13,762	13,332	13,636	13,741	0.8
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-876	-1,246	-1,543	-1,776	-1,717	3.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	22.5	23.9	27.4	30.3	30.8	1.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	17.0	16.3	17.9	19.9	20.9	5.0
MM043	Certain cutlery, sewing implements, and related products:						
	Number of establishments	177	178	178	177	177	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,900	1,800	1,800	1,900	1,900	0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	556	551	550	553	592	7.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	865	912	1,053	1,133	1,243	9.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,209	2,161	2,303	2,480	2,551	2.8
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-309	-361	-503	-580	-651	-12.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	39.2	42.2	45.7	45.7	48.7	6.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	29.3	30.6	30.6	29.1	31.2	7.2

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-11—*Continued*
Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
MM044	Table flatware and related products:						
	Number of establishments	5	5	4	4	4	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	90	90	90	91	90	-1.1
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	205	200	200	212	225	6.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	28	29	22	24	37	51.4
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	463	478	484	518	563	8.6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	640	650	662	706	751	6.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-435	-450	-462	-494	-526	-6.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	72.3	73.6	73.1	73.4	74.9	2.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	13.5	14.3	10.8	11.4	16.3	43.0
MM045	Certain builders' hardware:						
	Number of establishments	278	230	226	221	217	-1.8
	Employees (thousands)	37.0	33.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	71	69	64	68	70	2.9
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	5,797	5,447	5,762	5,822	5,684	-2.4
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	961	907	911	982	1,035	5.4
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,948	2,197	2,405	3,063	3,593	17.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	6,784	6,736	7,256	7,902	8,242	4.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-987	-1,289	-1,494	-2,080	-2,558	-23.0
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	28.7	32.6	33.1	38.8	43.6	12.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	16.6	16.7	15.8	16.9	18.2	7.7

[1] Not available.
[2] Not meaningful.
[3] Less than 500,000.
[4] Less than 0.05 percent.
[5] Inventory changes, for which data are not available, likely account for ratios that exceed 100 percent.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

Source: These data have been estimated by the Commission's international trade analysts on the basis of primary and secondary data sources including discussions with various Government and industry contacts. These estimated data are subject to change either from secondary sources or from detailed surveys the Commission often conducts in the course of statutory investigations or other work. Further, these data may undergo adjustments based on revisions in tariff nomenclature, classification practices, or redefinitions of industry classes.

Machinery

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Change in 2005 from 2004:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $9.4 billion (29 percent) to $41.2 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $5.3 billion (7 percent) to $82.1 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $14.7 billion (14 percent) to $123.3 billion

The U.S. trade deficit in machinery continued to expand in 2005, increasing $9.4 billion (29 percent) to $41.2 billion. The strongest advances in imports from leading suppliers were exhibited by Korea (34 percent), China (21 percent), and Germany (14 percent) (table MT-1). The increase in sector imports from Korea reflected larger volumes of fractional compressors.[1]

The increase in U.S. machinery imports was broad-based, with major increases in household appliances[2] ($2.0 billion); electric motors, generators and related equipment ($1.5 billion); miscellaneous machinery ($1.3 billion); air conditioning equipment ($999 million); major household appliances and parts ($920 million); and taps, cocks, and valves and similar devices ($851 million) (table MT-2). The growth in imports was driven by several factors such as continued expansion of the U.S. economy, continued historically low interest rates, and a strong U.S. housing market.

China, surpassing Mexico as the largest exporter of machinery to the United States, accounted for 17 percent ($21.3 billion) of U.S. imports (table MT-1). Mexico supplied 16 percent ($20.2 billion) of U.S. imports.[3] Japan, with 15 percent, was the third-leading import source ($18.6 billion) of machinery in 2005.

In 2005, Canada continued to be the largest market for U.S. exports of machinery, accounting for 22 percent of such exports, followed by Mexico and Japan with 14 percent and 6 percent, respectively (table MT-1). As with Mexico, the Canadian machinery market is highly integrated with the U.S. market, reflecting the NAFTA and production sharing programs.

The leading export growth sectors in 2005 were miscellaneous machinery ($865 million); farm and garden machinery and equipment ($787 million); taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices ($550 million); and air-conditioning equipment and parts ($546 million).

The growth in U.S. machinery exports was tempered by declining semiconductor manufacturing equipment (SME) exports. The $1.8 billion (14 percent) decline in SME exports was mainly due to the cooling of growth in the cyclical global semiconductor industry, which is the principal consuming industry of SME. The 2004 period was a boom

[1] Fractional compressors are most commonly used in appliances and commercial applications.

[2] This category includes commercial applications.

[3] Since 2001, Mexico had been consistently the leading source of machinery imports. The machinery industries in the United States and Mexico are highly integrated with specialized trade programs (e.g., production sharing), leading to large volumes of two-way trade in machinery.

Table MT-1
Machinery: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2001–2005[1]

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	*Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Mexico	10,263	9,183	9,086	10,078	11,418	1,339	13.3
Canada	15,949	15,207	15,310	16,214	18,008	1,794	11.1
China	2,356	2,730	3,091	4,729	4,275	-454	-9.6
Japan	4,133	3,328	3,493	4,629	4,563	-66	-1.4
Germany	3,413	2,625	2,581	2,906	3,372	465	16.0
Korea	2,452	2,521	2,713	3,293	3,808	515	15.6
Taiwan	2,954	3,217	2,384	4,865	4,264	-600	-12.3
United Kingdom	3,293	2,731	2,475	2,614	2,734	121	4.6
Italy	957	786	942	899	917	18	2.0
France	1,955	1,622	1,539	1,819	1,871	52	2.9
All other	21,828	19,312	19,848	24,698	26,857	2,159	8.7
Total	69,552	63,262	63,462	76,744	82,087	5,342	7.0
EU-15	13,998	11,669	11,671	12,929	14,163	1,233	9.5
EU-25	14,400	12,025	12,091	13,403	14,789	1,387	10.3
OPEC	2,717	2,476	2,307	3,204	3,576	372	11.6
Latin America	16,223	13,627	13,408	15,180	17,720	2,540	16.7
CBERA	1,577	1,357	1,366	1,519	1,942	423	27.9
Asia	17,215	16,799	16,692	24,591	23,355	-1,237	-5.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	669	672	714	882	895	13	1.5
Central and Eastern Europe	397	395	432	510	653	143	28.1
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Mexico	14,821	16,321	16,596	18,029	20,173	2,144	11.9
Canada	9,876	9,810	10,071	11,233	12,129	896	8.0
China	8,620	10,467	13,922	17,585	21,314	3,728	21.2
Japan	14,286	12,689	14,013	17,042	18,589	1,547	9.1
Germany	9,648	8,902	9,985	12,039	13,711	1,672	13.9
Korea	2,297	2,554	2,505	2,771	3,725	953	34.4
Taiwan	2,872	2,743	2,800	3,195	3,236	41	1.3
United Kingdom	3,420	3,002	2,955	3,322	3,564	242	7.3
Italy	3,499	3,519	3,952	4,559	5,005	446	9.8
France	2,027	1,919	1,980	2,308	2,667	359	15.6
All other	13,500	13,254	14,359	16,480	19,144	2,664	16.2
Total	84,867	85,181	93,138	108,564	123,258	14,693	13.5
EU-15	24,642	23,076	25,086	28,717	32,694	3,977	13.9
EU-25	25,373	23,839	25,921	29,755	33,892	4,138	13.9
OPEC	233	219	221	311	331	20	6.5
Latin America	15,899	17,469	18,018	19,812	22,465	2,653	13.4
CBERA	220	235	324	442	580	139	31.4
Asia	30,675	31,163	36,166	44,313	50,927	6,614	14.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	264	231	182	196	274	78	39.9
Central and Eastern Europe	789	836	914	1,112	1,320	208	18.7

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MT-1—*Continued*
Machinery: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2001–2005[1]

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Mexico	-4,558	-7,138	-7,510	-7,951	-8,755	-805	-10.1
Canada	6,073	5,396	5,240	4,981	5,879	898	18.0
China	-6,265	-7,737	-10,831	-12,856	-17,039	-4,182	-32.5
Japan	-10,153	-9,361	-10,520	-12,413	-14,026	-1,613	-13.0
Germany	-6,235	-6,278	-7,404	-9,132	-10,339	-1,206	-13.2
Korea	154	-33	208	521	83	-439	-84.1
Taiwan	82	474	-416	1,669	1,028	-641	-38.4
United Kingdom	-127	-271	-480	-708	-830	-122	-17.2
Italy	-2,542	-2,732	-3,011	-3,660	-4,088	-428	-11.7
France	-72	-297	-441	-489	-796	-307	-62.7
All other	8,328	6,058	5,489	8,218	7,713	-505	-6.2
Total	-15,315	-21,919	-29,676	-31,820	-41,171	-9,351	-29.4
EU-15	-10,644	-11,408	-13,415	-15,787	-18,532	-2,744	-17.4
EU-25	-10,974	-11,814	-13,830	-16,352	-19,103	-2,751	-16.8
OPEC	2,484	2,257	2,086	2,893	3,245	352	12.2
Latin America	324	-3,842	-4,610	-4,632	-4,745	-113	-2.4
CBERA	1,357	1,122	1,043	1,077	1,362	285	26.5
Asia	-13,460	-14,364	-19,474	-19,721	-27,572	-7,851	-39.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	406	441	532	686	621	-65	-9.4
Central and Eastern Europe	-392	-441	-481	-602	-667	-64	-10.7

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data. The countries shown are those with the largest total U.S. trade (U.S. imports plus exports) in these products in 2005.

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

Table MT-2
Leading changes in U.S. exports and imports of machinery, 2001–2005[1]

Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. EXPORTS:							
Increases:							
Miscellaneous machinery (MM098)	7,366	6,793	6,409	7,434	8,299	865	11.6
Farm and garden machinery and equipment (MM078)	4,565	4,747	5,109	6,098	6,885	787	12.9
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices (MM088)	3,351	3,202	3,329	3,685	4,235	550	14.9
Air-conditioning equipment and parts (MM071)	5,694	5,318	5,334	5,794	6,340	546	9.4
Decreases:							
Semiconductor manufacturing machinery (MM087A)	8,044	6,972	7,242	12,790	10,971	-1,819	-14.2
All other	40,532	36,231	36,040	40,945	45,358	4,413	10.8
TOTAL	69,552	63,262	63,462	76,744	82,087	5,342	7.0
U.S. IMPORTS:							
Increases:							
Household appliances, including commercial applications (MM073)	8,356	9,587	10,782	12,489	14,464	1,975	15.8
Electric motors, generators, and related equipment (MM091)	7,646	7,177	6,811	7,020	8,533	1,514	21.6
Miscellaneous machinery (MM098)	6,455	6,133	6,917	8,058	9,343	1,285	16.0
Air-conditioning equipment and parts (MM071)	6,081	6,674	7,403	8,533	9,531	999	11.7
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices (MM088)	4,809	5,156	5,500	6,738	7,589	851	12.6
Metal cutting machine tools and machine tool accessories (MM084)	3,407	2,558	2,704	3,424	4,134	710	20.7
Farm and garden machinery and equipment (MM078)	3,602	3,898	4,645	6,216	6,900	684	11.0
All other	44,511	43,999	48,375	56,088	62,763	6,675	11.9
TOTAL	84,867	85,181	93,138	108,564	123,258	14,693	13.5

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

year for the semiconductor industry, which experienced 24 percent growth, translating into an increase in global demand for SME, and U.S. SME exports. In 2005, however, the semiconductor industry grew by only 8 percent, ultimately resulting in a decrease in U.S. exports in 2005. Two trends influencing SME are (1) the main consumers of SME, semiconductor manufacturers, have continued to shift front-end semiconductor production overseas, mainly to Asia; and (2) semiconductor firms known as foundries,[4] which focus on production (not design) and which are mainly based in Taiwan, have become very popular. This has led demand for U.S. SME to become more sensitive to foreign markets, mainly in Asia, than to the U.S. market.[5] Thus, a change in global demand for semiconductors will typically result in a similar change in U.S. SME exports.

The largest U.S. machinery import increase during 2005 was in the household appliances (residential and commercial) sector. A strong U.S. economy, relatively low interest rates, and strong demand for residential homes contributed to a $920 million (27 percent) increase, to $4.4 billion in total imports of household appliances and parts. U.S. imports of major household appliances and parts from Mexico registered the largest increase, rising by $395 million (34 percent) to $1.5 billion. Refrigerators larger than 20 cubic feet and household appliance parts accounted for $1.2 billion (78 percent) of total imports of major household appliances from Mexico. U.S. imports of major appliances from China increased by $114 million (25 percent) to $577 million. Major household appliance products imported from China include small-sized refrigerators under 16 cubic feet, refrigerated display cases, freezers, and parts for appliances.[6]

U.S. imports of commercial appliances increased by approximately $2 billion (16 percent) to $14.5 billion in 2005. Mexico, the leading foreign supplier in 2005, has emerged as a competitor in the U.S. import market. Major multinational appliance producers such as Electrolux, Whirlpool, Samsung, LG and GE and smaller commercial appliance firms have either added plant capacity or established new production facilities in Mexico.[7] Imports from Mexico consisted largely of commercial appliances for institutional markets such as refrigerators, freezers, and display cases. U.S. imports of commercial appliances from China also increased during the period, and consisted principally of microwave ovens, vacuum cleaners, small refrigerators, and refrigerated display cases destined largely for institutional markets such as commercial and retail establishments, restaurants, and school cafeterias.

The second-largest U.S. machinery import increase during 2005 was in the electric motors, generators, and related equipment sector. This category increased by approximately $1.5 billion (22 percent) to $8.5 billion. Electric motors and generators from Mexico increased from $1.7 billion to $1.9 billion (8.2 percent) in 2005, accounting for 39 percent of total U.S. imports of this product. U.S. imports of electric motors and generators from China also increased from $559 million to $690 million (23 percent) in 2005; however, such imports accounted for a much smaller share of total U.S. imports of this product (14 percent). Two other products that contributed to the import increase were (1) AC generators (alternators) exceeding 750 KVA but not exceeding 10,000 KVA,[8] and (2) gear motors, single phase

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[4] Foundries are semiconductor companies that specialize in semiconductor fabrication, as opposed to semiconductor design. Foundries provide services to "fabless" semiconductor companies that only design semiconductors, and to integrated device manufacturers (IDMs) that outsource some semiconductor production to foundries, especially during business upturns when IDMs may not have sufficient capacity to meet demand. The foundry model was pioneered in Taiwan in the late 1980s and has since become very popular in the global semiconductor industry.

[5] McArdle and Wang. "Semiconductor Equipment," 10-13.

[6] Delano, "Appliance Design," 21.

[7] Wolf, "Whirlpool Expands Production," 46.

[8] Kilovolt-ampere (KVA) is a unit of electrical power equal to 1000 volt-amperes.

exceeding 735W but under 746W.[9] However, electric motors dominated this product group with the largest increase from $655 thousand to $5.8 million (800 percent) in 2005. This increase can be attributed to increasing gasoline prices for motor vehicles which led to increased usage of hybrid vehicles, state government incentives to own alternative fuel vehicles (e.g., hybrid vehicles and electric drive vehicles[10]), and greater attention to environmentally friendly transportation.

In 2005, air conditioning equipment and taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices showed strong U.S. import growth, increasing $999 million (12 percent) to $9.5 billion. China and Mexico continue to be leading suppliers of these products accounting for 10 percent and 11 percent, respectively, of total U.S. imports of air-conditioning equipment and parts. Imports of window air-conditioners from China, which are largely seasonal and highly dependent on hot weather patterns in the United States, accounted for approximately $752 million (82 percent) of the $920 million in total imports of these products. U.S. imports of air-conditioning equipment and parts from Mexico increased by $194 million (22 percent) to approximately $1.1 billion in 2005. Approximately 77 percent of total U.S. imports of air-conditioning products from Mexico consisted of parts for air-conditioning equipment such as heat pumps, rotors and stators for refrigeration compressors, including air and gas compressors used for construction and highway infrastructure projects.

U.S. imports of valves rose significantly during 2005. Imports from China, the dominant supplier, increased by $278 million (21 percent) to $1.2 billion during the period. The largest category of valve imports consisted primarily of low-technology, labor-intensive valves used for plumbing fixtures, wet and dry fire protection sprinkler systems, as well as water and waste water utility systems and power generation applications. A healthy U.S. economy and relatively low interest rates contributed to record growth rates in commercial building and residential construction in 2005.[11]

Other notable U.S. import increases for machinery include metal-cutting machine tools and machine tool accessories (20.7 percent) and farm and garden machinery and equipment (11 percent). The increase in U.S. imports of metal-cutting machine tools and machine tool accessories in 2005 was tied to U.S. manufacturers investing in new machine tool technology to improve productivity, especially in the aerospace, defense, energy, and medical manufacturing industries.[12]

The 2005 increase in U.S. imports of farm and garden equipment was largely the result of higher prices for farm machinery.[13] The import increase was most pronounced in the tractors for agricultural use sector, rising by $294 million (12 percent) to $2.7 billion in 2005.[14]

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[9] Watt (W) is an International System unit of power equal to one joule per second.

[10] Other types of battery electric vehicles include low-speed, airport ground support equipment, and off-road industrial equipment such as fork lifts. Electric Drive Transportation Association, "Battery Electric Vehicles."

[11] Dismal Scientist, "United States GDP."

[12] Association of Machine Tool Distributors, "January Machine Tool Consumption 11.3% Higher Than in 2005."

[13] The estimated U.S. average index of prices paid for farm machinery in 2005 was up by 9 points to 171, compared to 2004. Calculated from U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, "Index of Prices Received and Paid by Farmers, U.S. Average."

[14] Although tractors suitable for agriculture registered an import value of $2.7 billion, the number of tractors imported decreased by 23,989 (10 percent) to 204,136, thereby increasing the trade-weighted average unit import value by $2,691 (25 percent) to $13,312 per tractor.

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Table MT-3
Machinery : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001-2005[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	*Percent*
		Million dollars						
MM068	Wiring harnesses for motor vehicles:							
	Exports	866	961	868	878	939	61	7.0
	Imports	4,684	5,302	5,272	5,434	5,782	349	6.4
	Trade balance	-3,818	-4,341	-4,404	-4,555	-4,843	-287	-6.3
MM069	Pumps for motor vehicles:							
	Exports	642	681	690	771	743	-28	-3.6
	Imports	788	913	992	1,173	1,288	116	9.9
	Trade balance	-147	-232	-302	-402	-546	-144	-35.8
MM070	Pumps for liquids:							
	Exports	2,561	2,393	2,412	2,725	2,963	238	8.7
	Imports	1,801	1,883	2,180	2,673	3,302	629	23.5
	Trade balance	760	510	232	51	-339	-391	([3])
MM071	Air-conditioning equipment and parts:							
	Exports	5,694	5,318	5,334	5,794	6,340	546	9.4
	Imports	6,081	6,674	7,403	8,533	9,531	999	11.7
	Trade balance	-387	-1,356	-2,070	-2,739	-3,192	-453	-16.5
MM072	Industrial thermal-processing equipment and furnaces:							
	Exports	2,496	2,064	2,099	2,789	3,220	431	15.4
	Imports	1,641	1,671	1,660	1,880	2,350	470	25.0
	Trade balance	855	393	439	910	870	-39	-4.3
MM073	Household appliances, including commercial applications:							
	Exports	5,226	4,892	4,810	5,193	5,733	540	10.4
	Imports	8,356	9,587	10,782	12,489	14,464	1,975	15.8
	Trade balance	-3,130	-4,695	-5,971	-7,296	-8,731	-1,435	-19.7
MM073A	Major household appliances and parts:							
	Exports	1,708	1,610	1,655	1,773	1,991	219	12.3
	Imports	1,986	2,444	2,868	3,440	4,360	920	26.8
	Trade balance	-278	-834	-1,212	-1,667	-2,369	-702	-42.1
MM074	Centrifuges and filtering and purifying equipment:							
	Exports	3,208	3,045	3,022	3,277	3,505	228	7.0
	Imports	2,275	2,403	2,663	3,088	3,192	104	3.4
	Trade balance	933	642	358	189	313	124	65.9

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MT-3--*Continued*
Machinery : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001-2005[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
		Million dollars						
MM075	Wrapping, packaging, and can-sealing machinery:							
	Exports	711	639	637	707	727	20	2.8
	Imports	1,302	1,333	1,505	1,725	1,811	86	5.0
	Trade balance	-591	-694	-868	-1,018	-1,084	-67	-6.6
MM076	Scales and weighing machinery:							
	Exports	175	164	155	155	148	-7	-4.4
	Imports	279	293	375	525	577	52	10.0
	Trade balance	-104	-129	-220	-370	-429	-59	-16.0
MM077	Mineral processing machinery:							
	Exports	582	485	545	669	811	142	21.3
	Imports	576	565	627	797	1,034	238	29.8
	Trade balance	6	-81	-82	-128	-223	-95	-74.3
MM078	Farm and garden machinery and equipment:							
	Exports	4,565	4,747	5,109	6,098	6,885	787	12.9
	Imports	3,602	3,898	4,645	6,216	6,900	684	11.0
	Trade balance	963	848	464	-117	-15	102	87.2
MM079	Industrial food-processing and related machinery:							
	Exports	576	606	558	601	710	109	18.1
	Imports	537	570	684	758	839	81	10.7
	Trade balance	40	36	-126	-157	-129	28	17.8
MM080	Pulp, paper, and paperboard machinery:							
	Exports	678	560	648	662	660	-3	-0.4
	Imports	1,091	719	867	938	948	10	1.1
	Trade balance	-414	-159	-219	-276	-289	-13	-4.7
MM081	Printing and related machinery:							
	Exports	1,232	1,136	1,215	1,300	1,443	143	11.0
	Imports	1,929	2,001	4,844	5,802	6,340	538	9.3
	Trade balance	-697	-865	-3,628	-4,502	-4,897	-395	-8.8
MM082	Textile machinery:							
	Exports	897	871	810	897	991	95	10.6
	Imports	1,411	1,314	1,316	1,410	1,561	151	10.7
	Trade balance	-515	-442	-506	-513	-569	-56	-11.0

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MT-3--*Continued*
Machinery : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001-2005[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	*Percent*
		Million dollars						
MM083	Metal rolling mills:							
	Exports	210	169	182	243	314	71	29.2
	Imports	180	163	210	150	207	58	38.5
	Trade balance	30	7	-27	93	107	13	14.3
MM084	Metal cutting machine tools and machine tool accessories:							
	Exports	1,809	1,634	1,585	1,749	2,037	288	16.5
	Imports	3,407	2,558	2,704	3,424	4,134	710	20.7
	Trade balance	-1,598	-924	-1,118	-1,674	-2,097	-422	-25.2
MM085	Metal forming machine tools:							
	Exports	743	652	691	733	851	118	16.1
	Imports	1,331	846	933	1,019	1,196	177	17.3
	Trade balance	-588	-194	-242	-286	-345	-59	-20.5
MM086	Non-metalworking machine tools:							
	Exports	807	768	711	1,083	1,110	27	2.5
	Imports	1,276	1,242	1,330	1,626	1,694	68	4.2
	Trade balance	-468	-474	-619	-543	-584	-41	-7.5
MM087	Semiconductor manufacturing equipment and robotics:							
	Exports	8,553	7,341	7,599	13,257	11,435	-1,823	-13.7
	Imports	4,389	3,679	3,152	4,151	4,515	365	8.8
	Trade balance	4,164	3,662	4,446	9,107	6,919	-2,187	-24.0
MM087A	Semiconductor manufacturing machinery:							
	Exports	8,044	6,972	7,242	12,790	10,971	-1,819	-14.2
	Imports	3,947	3,304	2,750	3,586	3,857	271	7.6
	Trade balance	4,096	3,668	4,492	9,204	7,113	-2,090	-22.7
MM088	Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices:							
	Exports	3,351	3,202	3,329	3,685	4,235	550	14.9
	Imports	4,809	5,156	5,500	6,738	7,589	851	12.6
	Trade balance	-1,458	-1,954	-2,171	-3,054	-3,354	-301	-9.8
MM089	Mechanical power transmission equipment:							
	Exports	939	936	1,054	1,197	1,398	201	16.8
	Imports	2,004	1,994	2,222	2,638	3,252	614	23.3
	Trade balance	-1,066	-1,057	-1,168	-1,441	-1,854	-413	-28.6

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MT-3--*Continued*
Machinery : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001-2005[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
		Million dollars						
MM090	Boilers, turbines, and related machinery:							
	Exports	1,106	892	875	909	1,124	214	23.6
	Imports	1,204	1,514	881	839	1,098	259	30.8
	Trade balance	-98	-622	-6	70	26	-44	-63.2
MM091	Electric motors, generators, and related equipment:							
	Exports	4,691	3,923	4,031	4,673	5,114	440	9.4
	Imports	7,646	7,177	6,811	7,020	8,533	1,514	21.6
	Trade balance	-2,954	-3,255	-2,780	-2,346	-3,420	-1,073	-45.7
MM092	Electrical transformers, static converters, and inductors:							
	Exports	2,436	1,784	1,767	1,805	1,895	91	5.0
	Imports	5,134	4,707	4,680	5,496	5,973	477	8.7
	Trade balance	-2,698	-2,923	-2,912	-3,692	-4,078	-386	-10.5
MM093	Portable electric handtools:							
	Exports	291	212	191	180	185	4	2.5
	Imports	1,185	1,434	1,777	2,122	2,424	301	14.2
	Trade balance	-894	-1,222	-1,586	-1,942	-2,239	-297	-15.3
MM094	Nonelectrically powered handtools and parts thereof:							
	Exports	563	549	578	907	1,264	357	39.4
	Imports	901	961	992	1,235	1,396	161	13.0
	Trade balance	-338	-412	-414	-328	-132	197	59.9
MM095	Electric lamps (bulbs) and portable electric lights:							
	Exports	799	750	721	786	859	74	9.4
	Imports	1,785	1,687	1,748	2,094	2,202	107	5.1
	Trade balance	-986	-937	-1,028	-1,309	-1,342	-34	-2.6
MM096	Welding and soldering equipment:							
	Exports	703	635	618	818	872	54	6.6
	Imports	803	761	996	1,088	1,054	-34	-3.1
	Trade balance	-101	-126	-378	-270	-182	88	32.6
MM097	Nonautomotive insulated electrical wire and related products:							
	Exports	3,286	2,856	2,660	2,936	3,202	266	9.1
	Imports	3,203	3,076	3,208	3,903	4,693	791	20.3
	Trade balance	83	-220	-548	-966	-1,491	-525	-54.3

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MT-3--*Continued*
Machinery : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001-2005[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
		Million dollars						
MM098	Miscellaneous machinery:							
	Exports	7,366	6,793	6,409	7,434	8,299	865	11.6
	Imports	6,455	6,133	6,917	8,058	9,343	1,285	16.0
	Trade balance	911	660	-508	-624	-1,044	-420	-67.2
MM099	Molds and molding machinery:							
	Exports	1,791	1,605	1,550	1,833	2,074	241	13.2
	Imports	2,803	2,969	3,262	3,525	4,035	510	14.5
	Trade balance	-1,012	-1,363	-1,712	-1,691	-1,960	-269	-15.9

[1]Import values are based on customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.
[2]This coding system is used by the U.S. International Trade Commission to identify major groupings and subgroupings of HTS import and export items for trade monitoring purposes
[3]Not meaningful for purposes of comparison.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

Table MT-4
Machinery sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
MM068	Wiring harnesses for motor vehicles:						
	Number of establishments	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	Employees (thousands)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	5,740	6,450	6,100	6,270	6,300	0.5
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	866	961	868	878	939	7.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	4,684	5,302	5,272	5,434	5,782	6.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	9,558	10,791	10,504	10,825	11,143	2.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-3,818	-4,341	-4,404	-4,555	-4,843	-6.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	49.0	49.1	50.2	50.2	51.9	3.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	15.1	14.9	14.2	14.0	14.9	6.4
MM069	Pumps for motor vehicles:						
	Number of establishments	215	225	202	196	([1])	([1])
	Employees (thousands)	28.0	30.0	27.0	23.0	([1])	([1])
	Capacity utilization (percent)	76	78	72	74	([1])	([1])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,223	3,384	3,046	3,000	3,100	3.3
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	642	681	690	771	743	-3.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	788	913	992	1,173	1,288	9.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,370	3,616	3,348	3,402	3,646	7.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-147	-232	-302	-402	-546	-35.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	23.4	25.3	29.6	34.5	35.3	2.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	19.9	20.1	22.7	25.7	24.0	-6.6
MM070	Pumps for liquids:						
	Number of establishments	485	475	453	446	512	14.8
	Employees (thousands)	37.0	35.0	31.0	26.0	32.0	23.1
	Capacity utilization (percent)	70	69	66	64	68	6.3
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	6,936	6,867	6,660	6,594	7,253	10.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,561	2,393	2,412	2,725	2,963	8.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,801	1,883	2,180	2,673	3,302	23.5
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	6,176	6,357	6,428	6,543	7,592	16.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	760	510	232	51	-339	([2])
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	29.2	29.6	33.9	40.9	43.5	6.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	36.9	34.8	36.2	41.3	40.9	-1.0

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MT-4—*Continued*
Machinery sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
MM071	Air-conditioning equipment and parts:						
	Number of establishments	1,295	1,240	1,265	1,252	1,310	4.6
	Employees (thousands)	155.0	142.0	134.0	132.0	142.0	7.6
	Capacity utilization (percent)	76	71	71	68	70	2.9
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	28,111	23,894	24,372	24,859	28,837	16.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	5,694	5,318	5,334	5,794	6,340	9.4
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	6,081	6,674	7,403	8,533	9,531	11.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	28,498	25,250	26,442	27,598	32,029	16.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-387	-1,356	-2,070	-2,739	-3,192	-16.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	21.3	26.4	28.0	30.9	29.8	-3.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	20.3	22.3	21.9	23.3	22.0	-5.6
MM072	Industrial thermal-processing equipment and furnaces:						
	Number of establishments	320	325	323	326	319	-2.1
	Employees (thousands)	32.0	32.0	32.0	30.0	28.0	-6.7
	Capacity utilization (percent)	66	67	66	62	58	-6.5
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,564	3,599	3,675	3,749	3,861	3.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,496	2,064	2,099	2,789	3,220	15.4
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,641	1,671	1,660	1,880	2,350	25.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,709	3,206	3,236	2,839	2,991	5.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	855	393	439	910	870	-4.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	60.6	52.1	51.3	66.2	78.6	18.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	70.0	57.4	57.1	74.4	83.4	12.1
MM073	Household appliances, including commercial applications:						
	Number of establishments	98	95	99	93	95	2.2
	Employees (thousands)	55.0	53.0	53.0	50.0	53.0	6.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	70	69	70	72	74	2.8
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	15,741	15,427	15,736	16,129	17,258	7.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	5,226	4,892	4,810	5,193	5,733	10.4
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	8,356	9,587	10,782	12,489	14,464	15.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	18,871	20,122	21,707	23,425	25,989	10.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-3,130	-4,695	-5,971	-7,296	-8,731	-19.7
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	44.3	47.6	49.7	53.3	55.7	4.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	33.2	31.7	30.6	32.2	33.2	3.1

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MT-4—*Continued*
Machinery sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
MM073A	Major household appliances and parts:						
	Number of establishments	251	255	282	270	265	-1.9
	Employees (thousands)	75.0	76.0	78.0	72.0	73.0	1.4
	Capacity utilization (percent)	70	71	75	73	76	4.1
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	14,259	14,544	15,126	15,504	16,589	7.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,708	1,610	1,655	1,773	1,991	12.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,986	2,444	2,868	3,440	4,360	26.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	14,537	15,378	16,338	17,171	18,958	10.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-278	-834	-1,212	-1,667	-2,369	-42.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	13.7	15.9	17.6	20.0	23.0	15.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	12.0	11.1	10.9	11.4	12.0	5.3
MM075	Wrapping, packaging, and can-sealing machinery:						
	Number of establishments	813	813	813	808	780	-3.5
	Employees (thousands)	28.0	25.0	24.0	22.0	23.0	4.5
	Capacity utilization (percent)	60	62	60	66	69	4.5
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,942.4	3,764.3	3,904.6	3,584.3	3,763.5	5.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	711	639	637	707	727	2.8
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,302	1,333	1,505	1,725	1,811	5.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	4,533	4,458	4,773	4,602	4,848	5.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-591	-694	-868	-1,018	-1,084	-6.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	28.7	29.9	31.5	37.5	37.4	-0.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	18.0	17.0	16.3	19.7	19.3	-2.0
MM076	Scales and weighing machinery:						
	Number of establishments	115	113	111	110	97	-11.8
	Employees (thousands)	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	3.9	-4.9
	Capacity utilization (percent)	57	54	51	47	44	-6.4
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	717	692	694	696	689	-1.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	175	164	155	155	148	-4.4
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	279	293	375	525	577	10.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	821	821	914	1,066	1,118	4.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-104	-129	-220	-370	-429	-16.0
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	34.0	35.7	41.0	49.2	51.6	4.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	24.4	23.7	22.4	22.3	21.5	-3.6

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MT-4—*Continued*
Machinery sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
MM077	Mineral processing machinery:						
	Number of establishments	240	236	232	228	224	-1.8
	Employees (thousands)	11.0	9.7	9.1	8.8	8.3	-5.7
	Capacity utilization (percent)	59	53	57	74	80	8.1
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,221	2,127	2,145	2,244	2,342	4.4
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	582	485	545	669	811	21.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	576	565	627	797	1,034	29.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,215	2,208	2,227	2,372	2,565	8.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	6	-81	-82	-128	-223	-74.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	26.0	25.6	28.1	33.6	40.3	19.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	26.2	22.8	25.4	29.8	34.6	16.1
MM078	Farm and garden machinery and equipment:						
	Number of establishments	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	80.0	76.0	76.0	74.0	74.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	67	67	70	70	70	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	18,582	19,464	20,864	22,270	22,200	-0.3
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	4,565	4,747	5,109	6,098	6,885	12.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	3,602	3,898	4,645	6,216	6,900	11.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	17,619	18,616	20,400	22,387	22,215	-0.8
	Trade balance (million dollars)	963	848	464	-117	-15	87.2
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	20.4	20.9	22.8	27.8	31.1	11.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	24.6	24.4	24.5	27.4	31.0	13.1
MM079	Industrial food-processing and related machinery:						
	Number of establishments	600	549	553	550	500	-9.1
	Employees (thousands)	19.0	19.0	19.0	21.0	22.0	4.8
	Capacity utilization (percent)	66	68	55	73	76	4.1
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,335	2,580	2,620	2,841	2,983	5.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	576	606	558	601	710	18.1
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	537	570	684	758	839	10.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,295	2,544	2,746	2,998	3,112	3.8
	Trade balance (million dollars)	40	36	-126	-157	-129	17.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	23.4	22.4	24.9	25.3	27.0	6.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	24.7	23.5	21.3	21.2	23.8	12.3

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MT-4—*Continued*
Machinery sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
MM080	Pulp, paper, and paperboard machinery:						
	Number of establishments	305	290	275	261	245	-6.1
	Employees (thousands)	14.7	10.8	10.8	9.4	8.0	-14.9
	Capacity utilization (percent)	60	55	51	47	50	6.4
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,640	1,990	1,938	1,688	14,361	750.8
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	678	560	648	662	660	-0.4
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,091	719	867	938	948	1.1
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,054	2,149	2,157	1,964	14,650	646.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-414	-159	-219	-276	-289	-4.7
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	35.7	33.4	40.2	47.8	6.5	-86.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	25.7	28.1	33.4	39.2	4.6	-88.3
MM081	Printing and related machinery:						
	Number of establishments	499	456	485	485	485	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	18.0	14.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	55	58	65	67	67	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,192	2,879	2,895	3,269	3,691	12.9
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,232	1,136	1,215	1,300	1,443	11.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,929	2,001	4,844	5,802	6,340	9.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,889	3,744	6,523	7,771	8,588	10.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-697	-865	-3,628	-4,502	-4,897	-8.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	49.6	53.4	74.3	74.7	73.8	-1.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	38.6	39.5	42.0	39.8	39.1	-1.8
MM082	Textile machinery:						
	Number of establishments	500	420	400	388	388	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	12.0	10.0	8.0	7.0	16.0	128.6
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([1])	([1])	31	32	35	9.4
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,417	1,377	1,308	1,295	1,131	-12.7
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	897	871	810	897	991	10.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,411	1,314	1,316	1,410	1,561	10.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,932	1,819	1,814	1,808	1,700	-6.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-515	-442	-506	-513	-569	-11.0
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	73.1	72.2	72.5	78.0	91.8	17.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	63.3	63.3	61.9	69.2	87.7	26.7

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MT-4—*Continued*
Machinery sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
MM083	Metal rolling mills:						
	Number of establishments	80	79	79	79	79	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	55	58	56	51	53	3.9
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	538	500	480	440	460	4.5
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	210	169	182	243	314	29.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	180	163	210	150	207	38.5
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	508	493	507	347	353	1.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	30	7	-27	93	107	14.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	35.4	33.0	41.3	43.2	58.7	35.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	39.0	33.9	38.0	55.2	68.2	23.6
MM084	Metal cutting machine tools and machine tool accessories:						
	Number of establishments	600	400	370	330	300	-9.1
	Employees (thousands)	75.0	70.0	66.0	64.0	66.0	3.1
	Capacity utilization (percent)	63	60	60	65	70	7.7
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	5,962	5,259	5,115	5,543	6,191	11.7
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,809	1,634	1,585	1,749	2,037	16.5
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	3,407	2,558	2,704	3,424	4,134	20.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	7,560	6,183	6,233	7,217	8,288	14.8
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,598	-924	-1,118	-1,674	-2,097	-25.2
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	45.1	41.4	43.4	47.4	49.9	5.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	30.3	31.1	31.0	31.6	32.9	4.1
MM085	Metal forming machine tools:						
	Number of establishments	220	200	175	175	150	-14.3
	Employees (thousands)	20.0	15.0	14.0	14.0	13.0	-7.1
	Capacity utilization (percent)	50	48	49	61	62	1.6
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,185	1,647	1,877	1,878	1,943	3.5
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	743	652	691	733	851	16.1
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,331	846	933	1,019	1,196	17.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,773	1,841	2,119	2,164	2,288	5.7
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-588	-194	-242	-286	-345	-20.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	48.0	46.0	44.0	47.1	52.3	11.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	34.0	39.6	36.8	39.0	43.8	12.3

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MT-4—*Continued*
Machinery sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
MM086	Non-metalworking machine tools:						
	Number of establishments	240	200	190	190	180	-5.3
	Employees (thousands)	40.0	35.0	35.0	37.0	37.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	75	70	68	68	70	2.9
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	6,023	5,230	5,166	5,635	5,747	2.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	807	768	711	1,083	1,110	2.5
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,276	1,242	1,330	1,626	1,694	4.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	6,491	5,704	5,785	6,178	6,331	2.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-468	-474	-619	-543	-584	-7.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	19.6	21.8	23.0	26.3	26.8	1.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	13.4	14.7	13.8	19.2	19.3	0.5
MM087A	Semiconductor manufacturing machinery:						
	Number of establishments	405	400	400	419	405	-3.3
	Employees (thousands)	50.0	35.0	30.0	27.0	25.0	-7.4
	Capacity utilization (percent)	72	81	82	90	90	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	12,200	12,200	11,100	13,400	11,580	-13.6
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	8,044	6,972	7,242	12,790	10,971	-14.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	3,947	3,304	2,750	3,586	3,857	7.6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	8,104	8,532	6,608	4,196	4,467	6.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	4,096	3,668	4,492	9,204	7,113	-22.7
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	48.7	38.7	41.6	85.5	86.4	1.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	65.9	57.2	65.2	95.4	94.7	-0.7
MM088	Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices:						
	Number of establishments	725	695	666	659	705	7.0
	Employees (thousands)	67.0	64.0	62.0	60.0	65.0	8.3
	Capacity utilization (percent)	70	68	64	64	62	-3.1
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	11,450	11,221	10,772	10,825	11,583	7.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	3,351	3,202	3,329	3,685	4,235	14.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	4,809	5,156	5,500	6,738	7,589	12.6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	12,908	13,175	12,943	13,879	14,937	7.6
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,458	-1,954	-2,171	-3,054	-3,354	-9.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	37.3	39.1	42.5	48.6	50.8	4.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	29.3	28.5	30.9	34.0	36.6	7.6

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MT-4—*Continued*
Machinery sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
MM089	Mechanical power transmission equipment:						
	Number of establishments	140	241	241	240	240	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	35.0	13.0	12.0	11.0	11.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	53	53	53	64	64	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	4,441	2,036	1,986	1,866	1,752	-6.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	939	936	1,054	1,197	1,398	16.8
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,004	1,994	2,222	2,638	3,252	23.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	5,507	3,093	3,154	3,307	3,606	9.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,066	-1,057	-1,168	-1,441	-1,854	-28.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	36.4	64.5	70.5	79.8	90.2	13.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	21.1	46.0	53.1	64.1	79.8	24.5
MM090	Boilers, turbines, and related machinery:						
	Number of establishments	28	330	330	329	329	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	8.0	20.0	19.0	17.0	17.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	60	54	62	70	70	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,648	3,579	3,276	3,203	3,131	-2.2
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,106	892	875	909	1,124	23.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,204	1,514	881	839	1,098	30.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,746	4,201	3,282	3,133	3,105	-0.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-98	-622	-6	70	26	-63.2
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	68.9	36.0	26.8	26.8	35.4	32.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	67.1	24.9	26.7	28.4	35.9	26.4
MM091	Electric motors, generators, and related equipment:						
	Number of establishments	505	597	597	597	598	([3])
	Employees (thousands)	95.0	55.0	49.0	47.0	47.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	61	60	62	75	75	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	20,540	9,142	9,271	10,178	11,174	9.8
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	4,691	3,923	4,031	4,673	5,114	9.4
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	7,646	7,177	6,811	7,020	8,533	21.6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	23,494	12,397	12,051	12,524	14,594	16.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-2,954	-3,255	-2,780	-2,346	-3,420	-45.7
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	32.5	57.9	56.5	56.0	58.5	4.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	22.8	42.9	43.5	45.9	45.8	-0.2

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MT-4—*Continued*
Machinery sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
MM092	Electrical transformers, static converters, and inductors:						
	Number of establishments	410	1,623	1,620	1,620	1,620	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	53.0	70.0	62.0	59.0	59.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	48	48	49	61	61	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	7,625	8,882	9,104	8,882	8,666	-2.4
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,436	1,784	1,767	1,805	1,895	5.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	5,134	4,707	4,680	5,496	5,973	8.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	10,323	11,805	12,016	12,574	12,744	1.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-2,698	-2,923	-2,912	-3,692	-4,078	-10.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	49.7	39.9	38.9	43.7	46.9	7.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	31.9	20.1	19.4	20.3	21.9	7.9
MM093	Portable electric handtools:						
	Number of establishments	25	128	128	127	127	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	8.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	80	75	70	65	64	-1.5
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,080	3,576	3,271	2,771	2,348	-15.3
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	291	212	191	180	185	2.5
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,185	1,434	1,777	2,122	2,424	14.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,974	4,798	4,857	4,713	4,587	-2.7
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-894	-1,222	-1,586	-1,942	-2,239	-15.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	39.8	29.9	36.6	45.0	52.8	17.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	14.0	5.9	5.8	6.5	7.9	21.5
MM094	Nonelectrically powered handtools and parts thereof:						
	Number of establishments	30	25	25	26	24	-7.7
	Employees (thousands)	13.0	12.0	11.0	11.0	10.0	-9.1
	Capacity utilization (percent)	75	75	75	61	60	-1.6
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,916	1,840	2,119	2,268	2,050	-9.6
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	563	549	578	907	1,264	39.4
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	901	961	992	1,235	1,396	13.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,254	2,252	2,533	2,596	2,182	-16.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-338	-412	-414	-328	-132	59.9
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	40.0	42.7	39.1	47.6	64.0	34.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	29.4	29.8	27.3	40.0	61.7	54.3

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MT-4—*Continued*
Machinery sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
MM095	Electric lamps (bulbs) and portable electric lights:						
	Number of establishments	110	320	319	319	320	([3])
	Employees (thousands)	20.0	54.4	48.2	48.0	48.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	66	62	67	63	64	1.6
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,300	9,775	9,103	9,554	10,028	5.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	799	750	721	786	859	9.4
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,785	1,687	1,748	2,094	2,202	5.1
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	4,286	10,712	10,131	10,863	11,370	4.7
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-986	-937	-1,028	-1,309	-1,342	-2.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	41.7	15.8	17.3	19.3	19.4	0.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	24.2	7.7	7.9	8.2	8.6	4.9
MM096	Welding and soldering equipment:						
	Number of establishments	240	225	200	190	180	-5.3
	Employees (thousands)	12.0	16.0	16.0	17.0	18.0	5.9
	Capacity utilization (percent)	57	50	41	76	77	1.3
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,137	2,749	2,815	3,055	3,200	4.7
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	703	635	618	818	872	6.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	803	761	996	1,088	1,054	([3])
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,238	2,875	3,193	3,325	3,382	1.7
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-101	-126	-378	-270	-182	32.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	35.9	26.5	31.2	32.7	31.2	-4.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	32.9	23.1	22.0	26.8	27.3	1.9
MM097	Nonautomotive insulated electrical wire and related products:						
	Number of establishments	500	323	323	324	324	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	85.0	26.0	25.0	23.0	24.0	4.3
	Capacity utilization (percent)	71	61	64	68	68	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	15,000	6,889	6,921	7,528	8,189	8.8
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	3,286	2,856	2,660	2,936	3,202	9.1
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	3,203	3,076	3,208	3,903	4,693	20.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	14,917	7,109	7,469	8,494	9,680	14.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	83	-220	-548	-966	-1,491	-54.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	21.5	43.3	43.0	45.9	48.5	5.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	21.9	41.5	38.4	39.0	39.1	([3])

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MT-4—*Continued*
Machinery sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
MM099	Molds and molding machinery:						
	Number of establishments	3,070	3,079	3,079	3,079	3,000	-2.6
	Employees (thousands)	69.0	65.0	60.0	60.0	58.0	-3.3
	Capacity utilization (percent)	46	61	58	66	64	-3.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	8,353	8,800	8,266	8,680	8,419	-3.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,791	1,605	1,550	1,833	2,074	13.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,803	2,969	3,262	3,525	4,035	14.5
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	9,365	10,163	9,978	10,371	10,379	([3])
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,012	-1,363	-1,712	-1,691	-1,960	-15.9
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	29.9	29.2	32.7	34.0	38.9	14.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	21.4	18.2	18.8	21.1	24.6	16.6

[1] Not available.
[2] Not meaningful.
[3] Less than 0.05 percent.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

Source: These data have been estimated by the Commission's international trade analysts on the basis of primary and secondary data sources including discussions with various Government and industry contacts. These estimated data are subject to change either from secondary sources or from detailed surveys the Commission often conducts in the course of statutory investigations or other work. Further, these data may undergo adjustments based on revisions in tariff nomenclature, classification practices, or redefinitions of industry classes.

Transportation Equipment

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Change in 2005 from 2004:

U.S. trade deficit: Decreased by $6.9 billion (7 percent) to $90.9 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $24.6 billion (16 percent) to $180.5 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $17.7 billion (7 percent) to $271.5 billion

The trade deficit for transportation equipment narrowed by $6.9 billion (7 percent) in 2005 to $90.9 billion. The improvement in this sector deficit was led by strong growth in U.S. exports of goods such as aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment; aircraft engines and gas turbines; construction and mining equipment; and motor vehicles.

Canada continued to be the largest U.S. trading partner in transportation equipment, accounting for 28 percent of U.S. imports and 32 percent of U.S. exports in 2005 (table TE-1). The automotive industries in the United States and Canada are highly integrated, leading to large volumes of two-way trade in motor vehicles and motor-vehicle parts.

Japan and Mexico are also leading U.S. trading partners in transportation equipment, retaining their second and third spots for overall trade. Japan is a leading motor vehicle and motor-vehicle parts producer, and U.S. demand for vehicles from Japan, as well as demand for Japanese motor-vehicle parts for use in vehicle assembly in the United States by "transplants" from Japan, accounts for a significant portion of transportation equipment trade with Japan. Over the last decade, Mexico has grown both as a global automotive producer and as a U.S. trading partner in the automotive sector.

Motor vehicles accounted for the bulk of U.S. transportation equipment imports, reaching $146.2 billion in 2005 (table TE-2). The principal U.S. export group for 2005 was aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment, which accounted for $48 billion in transportation equipment exports.

The transportation equipment products with the largest year-to-year import shifts (table TE-2), in terms of value, included increased U.S. imports of certain motor vehicle parts; motor vehicles; internal combustion piston engines other than for aircraft; and construction and mining equipment. U.S. imports of motor-vehicle parts rose $3.9 billion in 2005, while exports increased $0.6 billion, widening the deficit in certain motor-vehicles parts trade by $3.3 billion (45 percent) in 2005 to $10.6 billion. U.S. imports of motor vehicles grew by $3.4 billion (2 percent) to $146.2 billion, driven by the popularity of Japanese- and German-built passenger vehicles.

The rise in imports from Canada ($1.8 billion, or 4 percent) was propelled by U.S. imports of both best-selling Chrysler and GM models and the new Honda Ridgeline truck.

U.S. imports of nonaircraft engines rose by $2.4 billion (13 percent) to $21 billion in 2005. Most of the engines from the three chief sources–Japan, Canada, and Mexico–went to the domestic automobile industry.

Table TE-1
Transportation equipment: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2001–2005[1]

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Canada	44,207	46,733	48,568	52,268	58,366	6,098	11.7
Japan	6,812	8,099	8,402	7,947	8,442	495	6.2
Mexico	14,953	14,524	13,725	15,882	16,871	989	6.2
Germany	7,452	6,961	7,932	6,534	6,869	335	5.1
United Kingdom	9,234	6,970	7,526	6,744	7,361	617	9.2
Korea	3,510	3,364	2,809	3,126	3,594	468	15.0
France	5,760	6,042	4,288	6,631	6,789	158	2.4
China	3,198	4,293	3,757	3,835	6,440	2,606	67.9
Brazil	3,855	3,116	2,458	3,763	3,955	192	5.1
Italy	1,555	2,651	2,722	2,158	2,052	-106	-4.9
All other	43,789	41,903	40,759	47,013	59,776	12,763	27.1
Total	144,325	144,655	142,948	155,902	180,517	24,615	15.8
EU-15	33,844	31,778	32,237	34,481	36,013	1,532	4.4
EU-25	34,331	32,269	33,155	35,475	36,916	1,441	4.1
OPEC	5,832	5,641	4,769	5,778	11,647	5,869	101.6
Latin America	23,859	22,226	20,303	24,595	27,606	3,011	12.2
CBERA	1,473	1,756	1,700	1,537	1,889	352	22.9
Asia	24,123	25,073	24,576	25,421	30,897	5,476	21.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	2,856	1,877	2,284	2,893	4,035	1,143	39.5
Central and Eastern Europe	523	389	751	997	858	-139	-13.9
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Canada	64,781	65,462	66,727	73,154	77,209	4,054	5.5
Japan	52,200	55,583	53,274	56,745	62,308	5,563	9.8
Mexico	31,046	31,117	30,664	33,025	34,451	1,425	4.3
Germany	23,916	24,978	27,346	29,008	31,874	2,866	9.9
United Kingdom	9,831	10,147	10,485	10,483	12,351	1,868	17.8
Korea	7,810	8,282	9,836	12,241	12,450	209	1.7
France	10,437	9,161	7,941	8,012	7,338	-674	-8.4
China	1,773	2,302	3,072	4,548	6,072	1,524	33.5
Brazil	3,463	3,739	3,877	4,779	4,651	-128	-2.7
Italy	2,388	2,395	2,425	2,918	3,725	806	27.6
All other	14,264	13,980	16,567	18,862	19,037	175	0.9
Total	221,907	227,147	232,212	253,775	271,464	17,689	7.0
EU-15	54,414	53,599	56,103	59,846	64,609	4,762	8.0
EU-25	55,174	54,381	57,837	61,629	66,049	4,420	7.2
OPEC	339	344	501	356	393	36	10.2
Latin America	34,821	35,223	34,929	38,238	39,580	1,341	3.5
CBERA	60	70	69	84	84	([2])	-0.3
Asia	64,395	69,115	69,476	77,346	85,229	7,883	10.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	399	621	823	651	389	-262	-40.2
Central and Eastern Europe	799	842	1,769	1,853	1,589	-264	-14.3

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table TE-1—*Continued*
Transportation equipment: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2001–2005[1]

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Canada	-20,574	-18,730	-18,159	-20,886	-18,842	2,044	9.8
Japan	-45,388	-47,484	-44,872	-48,797	-53,866	-5,069	-10.4
Mexico	-16,093	-16,593	-16,939	-17,143	-17,579	-436	-2.5
Germany	-16,464	-18,017	-19,414	-22,473	-25,005	-2,531	-11.3
United Kingdom	-597	-3,177	-2,958	-3,739	-4,990	-1,251	-33.4
Korea	-4,300	-4,918	-7,027	-9,115	-8,856	259	2.8
France	-4,677	-3,119	-3,652	-1,381	-549	832	60.2
China	1,425	1,990	686	-713	369	1,082	([3])
Brazil	392	-623	-1,419	-1,016	-696	321	31.6
Italy	-833	256	297	-760	-1,672	-912	-119.9
All other	29,526	27,923	24,192	28,151	40,739	12,588	44.7
Total	-77,583	-82,492	-89,264	-97,873	-90,947	6,926	7.1
EU-15	-20,570	-21,820	-23,866	-25,365	-28,596	-3,231	-12.7
EU-25	-20,843	-22,112	-24,682	-26,155	-29,133	-2,979	-11.4
OPEC	5,492	5,297	4,269	5,422	11,254	5,832	107.6
Latin America	-10,961	-12,997	-14,625	-13,643	-11,974	1,670	12.2
CBERA	1,414	1,686	1,631	1,453	1,805	352	24.2
Asia	-40,272	-44,042	-44,900	-51,925	-54,332	-2,407	-4.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	2,457	1,256	1,461	2,241	3,646	1,405	62.7
Central and Eastern Europe	-276	-453	-1,017	-857	-731	126	14.7

[1]Import values are based on customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.
[2]Less than $500,000.
[3]Not meaningful for purposes of comparison.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data. The countries shown are those with the largest total U.S. trade (U.S. imports plus exports) in these products in 2005.

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

Table TE-2
Leading changes in U.S. exports and imports of transportation equipment, 2001–2005[1]

Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. EXPORTS:							
Increases:							
Aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment (ET013)	42,535	41,447	37,835	40,076	47,981	7,905	19.7
Motor vehicles (ET009)	22,651	26,209	29,379	29,979	34,681	4,702	15.7
Construction and mining equipment (ET004)	9,903	9,504	9,461	11,689	15,418	3,729	31.9
Aircraft engines and gas turbines (ET001)	16,524	15,498	14,742	17,706	20,771	3,065	17.3
Internal combustion piston engines, other than for aircraft (ET002)	12,408	13,069	12,741	13,444	14,969	1,525	11.3
All other	40,304	38,927	38,791	43,007	46,697	3,690	8.6
TOTAL	144,325	144,655	142,948	155,902	180,517	24,615	15.8
U.S. IMPORTS:							
Increases:							
Certain motor-vehicle parts (ET010)	23,977	27,761	30,897	35,045	38,908	3,862	11.0
Motor vehicles (ET009)	127,257	133,264	134,286	142,750	146,169	3,419	2.4
Construction and mining equipment (ET004)	5,260	5,302	5,904	8,844	11,607	2,764	31.2
Internal combustion piston engines, other than for aircraft (ET002)	13,657	14,841	16,250	18,682	21,035	2,352	12.6
Aircraft engines and gas turbines (ET001)	13,548	10,993	8,834	9,642	11,243	1,601	16.6
All other	38,209	34,986	36,042	38,812	42,503	3,691	9.5
TOTAL	221,907	227,147	232,212	253,775	271,464	17,689	7.0

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

U.S. imports of construction and mining equipment amounted to $11.6 billion, an increase of $2.8 billion. Parts for construction and mining equipment and self-propelled excavation equipment contributed to this rise. The group's trade surplus rose by $965 million (34 percent) to $3.8 billion, as U.S. exports outpaced U.S. imports in 2005.

The largest shift in exports of U.S. transportation equipment occurred in the following commodities: motor vehicles; aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment; construction and mining equipment; aircraft engines and gas turbines; and nonaircraft engines. U.S. exports of aircraft, spacecraft and related equipment rose on increasing global demand for large civil aircraft (LCA), and parts for the existing fleet of LCA. Total U.S. exports of this group rose by $7.9 billion (20 percent) to $48 billion, with LCA representing $18.8 billion (39 percent), and parts for civil aircraft accounting for $11 billion (23 percent). Principal export markets in 2005 included Asia ($18.4 billion) and the OPEC nations ($4.5 billion). Strong exports led to a $7.9 billion rise (34 percent) in the trade surplus for such goods, reaching $31.5 billion in 2005.

U.S. exports of motor vehicles rose $4.7 billion (16 percent) to $34.7 billion in 2005, resulting in a $1.3 billion (1 percent) decline in the trade deficit of such products, now standing at $111.5 billion. U.S. exports of construction and mining equipment rose $3.7 billion (32 percent) to $15.4 billion, the bulk of which was made up of construction and mining equipment parts valued at $8.9 billion. Other products contributing to the rise were off-highway dump trucks and self-propelled front-end shovel loaders.

Aircraft engines and gas turbine exports increased $3.1 billion to $20.8 billion. Principal markets for these goods were France, the United Kingdom, Canada, and Germany. U.S. exports of turbojet and turbopropeller engine parts increased by $574 million (9 percent) to $7.1 billion, while exports of turbofan engines whose thrust exceeded 25 kiloNewtons (kN) increased by $649 million (15 percent) to $4.5 billion. Imports of this commodity group grew by $1.6 billion (17 percent) to $11.2 billion. Parts for aircraft and nonaircraft engines, together with turbofan engines of a thrust exceeding 25 kN, accounted for the majority of this increase. The U.S. trade surplus in these goods increased by $1.5 billion (18 percent) to $9.5 billion in 2005, as the rise in exports was nearly double the rise in imports ($3.1 billion vs. $1.6 billion, respectively).

U.S. exports of internal combustion piston engines other than for aircraft grew by $1.5 billion (11 percent) to $15 billion, led by exports of diesel engines and related parts. Canada and Mexico accounted for the largest absolute growth in this sector, receiving $10.4 billion (70 percent) of such exports in 2005.

Aircraft Engines, Other Gas Turbines, and Parts Thereof

Change in 2005 from 2004:

U.S. trade surplus: Increased by $1.5 billion (18 percent) to $9.5 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $3.1 billion (17 percent) to $20.8 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $1.6 billion (17 percent) to $11.2 billion

In 2005, the U.S. trade surplus in aircraft engines, other gas turbines, and parts continued to grow (table TE-3), led by the increase in U.S. exports of parts for turbojet and turbopropeller engines, and increased exports of jet engines with a thrust exceeding 25 kiloNewtons (kN). Reasons for this increase included greater demand from foreign engine manufacturers and airlines seeking U.S.-made parts to build or repair aircraft engines and restock their parts supplies as airlines began heavier utilization of their aircraft. The increased use of aircraft was linked to an increase in passenger traffic, which has returned to levels that existed prior to the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks. In 2005, foreign airlines continued to grow at a faster rate than U.S. airlines, further increasing their need for parts.[1]

U.S. exports

In 2005, the three leading categories of sector exports by value were parts for turbojet and turbopropeller engines used in civil aircraft, turbofan engines whose thrust exceeded 25 kN, and parts of nonaircraft gas turbines. U.S. exports of turbojet and turbopropeller engine parts increased $574 million (9 percent) to $7.1 billion, while exports of these engines increased $649 million (15 percent) to $4.5 billion. U.S. exports of parts for nonaircraft gas turbines declined modestly to $2.5 billion (3 percent).

The top three U.S. export destinations for parts of gas turbine engines, representing 49 percent of total U.S. exports of these goods, were France, with an increase of $213 million (15 percent) to $1.6 billion; the United Kingdom, increasing by $372 million (58 percent) to $1 billion; and Singapore, with a decline of $8 million (1 percent) to $822 million.

The majority of U.S. exports of turbojet or turbopropeller engines whose thrust exceeded 25kN were designed for civil aircraft, and accounted for $4.3 billion of the total U.S. exports of all such engines. In 2005, U.S. exports to France, the largest export market for these engines, increased $219 million (19 percent) to $1.4 billion. U.S. exports of these engines to Canada, the next largest market, decreased $11 million (2 percent) to $604 million but increased to the United Kingdom by $245 million (79 percent) to $557 million. France is a prime destination for both aircraft engines and engine parts, as Airbus assembles large civil aircraft there. The decline in exports to Canada is attributable to declining regional jet deliveries by Bombardier in 2005.[2]

U.S. exports of parts for nonaircraft turbine engines declined by $67 million (3 percent) to $2.5 billion in 2005. Major markets for these U.S. exports were Mexico ($229 million), France ($174 million), Canada ($167 million), Belgium ($150 million), and China ($150

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[1] In 2005, U.S. passenger airlines lost $12.8 billion, (cargo airlines showed a $1.1 billion profit) compared with global airlines who lost an estimated $6 billion. FAA, *FAA Aerospace Forecasts: Fiscal Years 2006-2017*, 11, 17.

[2] Bombardier delivered 113 regional jets in 2005, down from 142 in 2004. SpeedNews, *Commercial Aircraft Orders and Deliveries - December 31, 2005.*

Table TE-3

Aircraft engines and gas turbines (ET001): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2001–2005[1]

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
France	2,967	2,750	2,230	2,938	3,515	577	19.6
United Kingdom	1,823	1,568	1,711	1,606	2,314	708	44.0
Canada	1,971	1,789	1,646	1,671	1,854	184	11.0
Germany	1,565	1,424	1,427	1,506	1,811	305	20.2
Japan	1,394	1,230	1,043	1,237	1,224	-13	-1.1
Singapore	679	723	757	1,094	1,243	150	13.7
Brazil	1,322	1,023	739	1,012	1,140	127	12.6
Mexico	439	523	419	486	627	141	29.0
Italy	435	556	604	508	638	131	25.7
Korea	203	364	318	524	635	111	21.3
All other	3,727	3,548	3,848	5,124	5,769	645	12.6
Total	16,524	15,498	14,742	17,706	20,771	3,065	17.3
EU-15	7,948	7,447	7,096	8,053	9,992	1,940	24.1
EU-25	8,025	7,501	7,152	8,153	10,175	2,022	24.8
OPEC	279	390	520	872	1,045	173	19.9
Latin America	2,057	1,899	1,522	1,831	2,170	339	18.5
CBERA	94	70	157	123	140	17	13.9
Asia	2,964	3,061	2,959	3,987	4,388	401	10.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	80	63	53	76	119	42	55.6
Central and Eastern Europe	73	48	43	102	181	79	77.4
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
France	3,145	2,630	2,096	2,281	2,842	561	24.6
United Kingdom	3,614	2,803	2,100	2,050	2,247	197	9.6
Canada	2,465	2,300	1,594	1,677	1,801	123	7.4
Germany	1,479	1,028	800	1,006	1,216	211	20.9
Japan	902	517	567	667	745	78	11.7
Singapore	50	66	59	77	105	28	36.1
Brazil	24	20	9	14	6	-8	-56.5
Mexico	174	177	217	275	337	63	22.8
Italy	389	265	234	257	326	68	26.5
Korea	226	185	140	150	210	60	40.3
All other	1,079	1,003	1,018	1,189	1,408	219	18.4
Total	13,548	10,993	8,834	9,642	11,243	1,601	16.6
EU-15	8,997	7,065	5,553	5,971	7,139	1,169	19.6
EU-25	9,051	7,138	5,659	6,098	7,274	1,176	19.3
OPEC	11	2	4	4	6	3	68.2
Latin America	201	200	228	295	349	54	18.3
CBERA	1	1	([2])	([2])	1	1	515.9
Asia	1,318	897	890	1,109	1,279	170	15.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	([2])	2	2	2	2	([2])	-13.5
Central and Eastern Europe	68	88	113	153	165	12	7.5

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table TE-3—*Continued*
Aircraft engines and gas turbines (ET001): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2001–2005[1]

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
France	-179	120	133	658	673	15	2.4
United Kingdom	-1,791	-1,235	-388	-444	67	510	([3])
Canada	-494	-511	52	-6	54	60	([3])
Germany	86	396	627	501	595	94	18.8
Japan	493	713	476	570	479	-91	-15.9
Singapore	629	657	698	1,016	1,138	122	12.0
Brazil	1,298	1,004	730	999	1,134	135	13.5
Mexico	265	346	201	212	290	78	37.0
Italy	45	291	370	250	313	62	24.9
Korea	-23	179	178	374	425	51	13.7
All other	2,648	2,545	2,830	3,935	4,362	426	10.8
Total	2,976	4,505	5,907	8,064	9,528	1,464	18.2
EU-15	-1,049	382	1,543	2,082	2,853	771	37.0
EU-25	-1,026	363	1,493	2,055	2,901	846	41.2
OPEC	268	388	517	868	1,038	171	19.7
Latin America	1,856	1,699	1,294	1,536	1,821	285	18.6
CBERA	93	69	156	123	139	16	13.2
Asia	1,646	2,164	2,069	2,878	3,109	231	8.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	80	61	51	74	116	43	57.9
Central and Eastern Europe	5	-40	-70	-51	17	68	([3])

[1]Import values are based on customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.
[2]Less than $500,000.
[3]Not meaningful for purposes of comparison.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data. The countries shown are those with the largest total U.S. trade (U.S. imports plus exports) in these products in 2005.

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

million). These engines are used in stationary power units used for electrical generation and gas- and oil-line pumping stations.

U.S. imports

Total U.S. imports of aircraft engines, other gas turbines, and parts rose because of increased aircraft demand. Parts of turbojet or turbopropeller engines were the largest import category in this sector during 2005, rising $801 million (16 percent) to $5.9 billion. Principal sources of these parts included France, the United Kingdom, and Germany, together accounting for $3.7 billion (63 percent) of U.S. imports of these parts. In 2005, U.S. imports of aircraft turbojets exceeding 25kN in thrust grew by $479 million (28 percent) to $2.2 billion. Principal sources in 2005 of U.S. imports were France ($835 million, an increase of 59 percent), the United Kingdom ($613 million, a decline of 7 percent), and Canada ($340 million, an increase of 20 percent). SNECMA, a French aerospace company, is a partner with GE Aircraft Engines in a joint venture known as CFM International. CFM is the sole engine supplier for Boeing's 737 series aircraft. In 2004, Boeing delivered 202 of this aircraft type; such deliveries rose to 212 in 2005, thus increasing the demand for this engine.[3]

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[3] Boeing Company, *Orders and Deliveries*.

Internal Combustion Piston Engines, Other Than for Aircraft

Change in 2005 from 2004:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $827 million (16 percent) to $6.1 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $1.5 billion (11 percent) to $15.0 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $2.4 billion (13 percent) to $21.0 billion

The trade deficit in motor-vehicle engines and related components rose by $827 million (16 percent) in 2005. As part of the larger automotive industry, trade shifts in the engine sector often reflect U.S. and foreign automotive firms' global production/sourcing strategies, intracompany shipments, vehicle model changes, and increased internationalization of the industry. The extensive integration of the U.S. industry with those of NAFTA partners Canada and Mexico contributes to these countries' dominance of sector trade. Canada and Mexico are leading engine manufacturing locations for U.S. vehicle makers.[1] Additionally, Japanese and German transplants continue to source a portion of their engine requirements from home suppliers.[2]

U.S. exports

Increases in exports of diesel engines for motor vehicles as well as parts for spark-ignition engines offset a slight decline in exports of certain large spark-ignition engines to spur 11 percent growth in exports of this category to nearly $15.0 billion (table TE-4). Traditional leading markets Canada and Mexico continue to account for the bulk of U.S. exports of engines and related parts, with $10.4 billion (70 percent) of such exports in 2005. Canada and Mexico accounted for the largest absolute growth in exports of sector products, but lagged most secondary markets, such as Germany, Italy, and China, in terms of percentage increases. Engine demand by the non-automotive sector (largely agricultural and horticultural equipment and machinery) drove export increases to these three countries.

U.S. imports

U.S. engine imports from nearly all sources increased in 2005, with Germany, Brazil, Italy, and China reporting double-digit growth that contributed to a 13 percent increase in such imports to $21.0 billion (table TE-4). U.S. imports of engines and related parts from Canada increased by nearly 9 percent to $4.7 billion, and imports from Mexico increased by 7 percent to $4.4 billion, as the two NAFTA partners accounted for 43 percent of such imports. Engines and related parts imported from Japanese facilities for use in the growing U.S. motor vehicle and engine output of Japanese transplants contributed to Japan's position as the leading U.S. import source of these products. U.S. imports from Japan rose by 10 percent ($514 million) to $5.7 billion in 2005. The growth in sector imports from Germany is largely attributable to the increase in the number of models produced at U.S. vehicle assembly plants

[1] For example, Canada reportedly supplied seven engine models for General Motors and six models for Ford in 2005. *Ward's Engine & Vehicle Technology Update*, "2006 Light Vehicle Engines."
[2] For example, Mitsubishi sources its engine requirements for its U.S. vehicle assembly operations from Japan and DaimlerChrysler sources engines from Germany for its U.S.-made Mercedes-Benz vehicles. *Ward's Engine & Vehicle Technology Update*, "2006 Light Vehicle Engines."

Table TE-4

Internal combustion piston engines, other than for aircraft (ET002): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2001–2005[1]

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Canada	6,719	6,614	6,640	6,899	7,595	695	10.1
Mexico	1,917	2,095	2,031	2,665	2,834	170	6.4
Japan	375	815	639	233	280	48	20.4
Germany	225	220	165	144	240	96	66.5
United Kingdom	805	774	680	638	576	-62	-9.7
Brazil	152	187	185	149	151	2	1.2
Italy	145	172	156	147	216	69	47.0
China	87	83	115	161	248	87	54.1
Belgium	272	330	334	372	466	94	25.4
Australia	271	330	338	396	414	18	4.6
All other	1,440	1,449	1,458	1,640	1,948	308	18.8
Total	12,408	13,069	12,741	13,444	14,969	1,525	11.3
EU-15	1,801	1,842	1,735	1,666	1,968	302	18.1
EU-25	1,821	1,858	1,753	1,690	1,995	305	18.1
OPEC	242	170	154	197	270	74	37.5
Latin America	2,402	2,537	2,454	3,113	3,370	257	8.3
CBERA	88	72	60	66	81	14	21.4
Asia	800	1,268	1,107	825	1,028	203	24.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	36	40	48	53	60	7	12.7
Central and Eastern Europe	22	17	11	19	29	10	53.4
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Canada	3,315	3,436	3,764	4,314	4,683	369	8.5
Mexico	2,403	2,633	3,024	4,110	4,399	289	7.0
Japan	4,752	4,933	4,995	5,218	5,732	514	9.8
Germany	1,380	1,600	1,804	1,833	2,204	371	20.2
United Kingdom	585	597	581	578	561	-17	-2.9
Brazil	308	546	653	708	953	246	34.7
Italy	117	171	230	369	519	150	40.8
China	79	122	190	266	389	123	46.1
Belgium	39	38	28	19	26	7	39.9
Australia	15	21	28	26	26	([2])	0.9
All other	663	744	953	1,241	1,542	301	24.2
Total	13,657	14,841	16,250	18,682	21,035	2,352	12.6
EU-15	2,447	2,743	3,067	3,378	3,960	582	17.2
EU-25	2,484	2,780	3,132	3,437	4,020	583	16.9
OPEC	4	5	8	8	13	4	50.9
Latin America	2,737	3,210	3,717	4,867	5,408	542	11.1
CBERA	2	2	2	5	5	-1	-12.8
Asia	5,044	5,316	5,525	5,929	6,759	831	14.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	7	15	16	28	43	15	53.3
Central and Eastern Europe	38	38	66	61	63	2	3.2

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table TE-4—*Continued*
Internal combustion piston engines, other than for aircraft (ET002): **U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2001–2005**[1]

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Canada	3,403	3,178	2,876	2,586	2,912	327	12.6
Mexico	-486	-538	-993	-1,446	-1,564	-119	-8.2
Japan	-4,377	-4,119	-4,356	-4,986	-5,452	-466	-9.3
Germany	-1,155	-1,380	-1,639	-1,689	-1,964	-275	-16.3
United Kingdom	219	177	98	60	15	-45	-75.3
Brazil	-155	-359	-468	-559	-803	-244	-43.6
Italy	28	1	-74	-222	-303	-81	-36.7
China	8	-39	-75	-106	-141	-36	-33.8
Belgium	233	292	306	353	440	87	24.6
Australia	256	309	310	370	388	18	4.8
All other	777	705	506	399	407	7	1.9
Total	-1,249	-1,771	-3,509	-5,238	-6,065	-827	-15.8
EU-15	-646	-901	-1,331	-1,712	-1,992	-280	-16.4
EU-25	-663	-922	-1,380	-1,748	-2,025	-277	-15.9
OPEC	238	165	146	188	258	69	36.9
Latin America	-336	-672	-1,263	-1,754	-2,039	-285	-16.2
CBERA	85	70	58	61	76	15	24.3
Asia	-4,244	-4,047	-4,418	-5,104	-5,731	-628	-12.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	29	25	31	25	17	-8	-31.9
Central and Eastern Europe	-16	-20	-55	-42	-34	8	19.3

[1]Import values are based on customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.
[2]Less than $500,000.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data. The countries shown are those with the largest total U.S. trade (U.S. imports plus exports) in these products in 2005.

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

of BMW and Mercedes-Benz, which source engines from their German operations.[3] U.S. imports from Germany rose by 20 percent in 2005 to $2.2 billion. U.S. imports of engines for machinery and equipment led the increase from Brazil; marine engines propelled the growth in U.S. imports from Italy; and the rise in U.S. imports from China largely occurred in the engine parts sector.

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[3] Schweinsberg, "Mercedes not eying U.S. engine build," 4.

Construction and Mining Equipment

Change in 2005 from 2004:

U.S. trade surplus: Increased by $965 million (34 percent) to $3.8 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $3.7 billion (32 percent) to $15.4 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $2.8 billion (31 percent) to $11.6 billion

The expanded U.S. trade surplus for construction and mining equipment occurred as the growth in U.S. exports ($3.7 billion or 32 percent) outpaced that of U.S. imports ($2.8 billion or 31 percent) (table TE-5). The construction and mining equipment industry is highly globalized, consisting of large multinational companies that source product and related components from their worldwide production locations to serve global markets. The increased value of U.S. trade in these products during 2005 resulted from a combination of factors, including growth in mining activity worldwide, generally higher prices for construction and mining equipment, and growth in residential and nonresidential construction.[1] Consequently, U.S. consumption of construction and mining equipment rose for the third consecutive year, growing by nearly 12 percent to an estimated 202,240 units in 2005.[2]

U.S. exports

The 2005 increase in U.S. exports was dominated by parts for construction and mining equipment (almost 32 percent to $8.9 billion), followed by off-highway dump trucks (50 percent to $1.6 billion) and self-propelled front-end shovel loaders (33 percent to $1.2 billion). Canada continued to be the leading market for U.S. exports of construction and mining equipment, accounting for $2.7 billion (17 percent) of total exports in 2005 (table TE-5). Total exports of construction and mining equipment to Canada grew by $724 million (38 percent). Parts, off-highway dump trucks, and self-propelled front-end shovel loaders accounted for much of this growth, reflecting Canada's reported position as the world's third largest investor in future mining projects in 2005.[3]

Other major mining markets also contributed to increased exports. Australia, reported to be the world leader in future mining investments in 2005,[4] was the second largest U.S. export market, accounting for $1.1 billion (7 percent) of total exports. U.S. exports of construction and mining equipment to Australia grew by $318 million (42 percent), of which parts accounted for 79 percent. Brazil, reportedly tied with Canada as the world's third-largest investor in future mining projects in 2005, recorded the largest percentage increase among leading U.S. export markets, up by 69 percent to $823 million; again, parts accounted for the dominant share.[5]

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[1] "Forecast 2006 – sunny with a few puffy clouds on the horizon," 26.
[2] Ibid., 29.
[3] Ericsson and Olsson, "Reported New-Project Investment Grew by 16 Percent in 2005," 56.
[4] Ibid.
[5] In 2005, Chile accounted for almost $500 million (3 percent) of U.S. exports of construction and mining equipment, up by 52 percent from 2004, and was reported to be the second-largest investor in future mining projects. Trade data compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce. For future mining investments in 2005, see Ericsson and Olsson, "Reported New-Project Investment Grew by 16 Percent in 2005," 56.

Table TE-5

Construction and mining equipment (ET004): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2001–2005[1]

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Canada	1,327	1,249	1,524	1,926	2,650	724	37.6
Japan	165	124	102	109	182	73	66.4
United Kingdom	428	396	366	385	466	81	21.2
Mexico	534	554	561	572	649	77	13.4
Germany	220	152	228	261	275	14	5.3
Brazil	482	337	437	487	823	336	69.0
Australia	476	428	446	754	1,073	318	42.2
Belgium	713	404	306	396	655	259	65.5
Italy	100	99	115	149	161	12	8.2
Singapore	568	454	446	521	834	313	60.1
All other	4,890	5,308	4,930	6,128	7,650	1,521	24.8
Total	9,903	9,504	9,461	11,689	15,418	3,729	31.9
EU-15	1,963	1,504	1,480	1,638	2,057	419	25.6
EU-25	1,981	1,521	1,514	1,665	2,102	437	26.3
OPEC	1,283	1,371	982	1,635	1,889	253	15.5
Latin America	2,746	2,378	2,243	2,734	3,436	701	25.6
CBERA	380	422	296	291	342	52	17.7
Asia	1,346	1,455	1,429	1,723	2,165	442	25.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	746	788	848	1,166	1,518	352	30.2
Central and Eastern Europe	38	14	31	28	43	15	55.1
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Canada	541	519	575	750	979	228	30.4
Japan	1,212	1,259	1,526	2,511	3,161	649	25.9
United Kingdom	540	584	611	810	1,070	260	32.1
Mexico	392	349	353	501	766	264	52.7
Germany	577	569	591	753	1,135	381	50.6
Brazil	110	142	187	442	570	128	28.9
Australia	29	20	31	28	40	12	42.1
Belgium	211	147	109	239	258	19	8.0
Italy	463	334	391	544	725	181	33.3
Singapore	5	7	7	6	13	7	108.8
All other	1,180	1,373	1,524	2,259	2,892	634	28.1
Total	5,260	5,302	5,904	8,844	11,607	2,764	31.2
EU-15	2,590	2,410	2,624	3,647	4,785	1,139	31.2
EU-25	2,623	2,441	2,680	3,708	4,866	1,158	31.2
OPEC	6	20	51	17	26	9	51.9
Latin America	512	504	555	959	1,365	405	42.3
CBERA	1	3	1	1	2	1	142.8
Asia	1,470	1,708	1,942	3,281	4,231	950	29.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	30	26	42	55	43	-12	-22.5
Central and Eastern Europe	34	32	60	70	86	16	23.2

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table TE-5—*Continued*
Construction and mining equipment (ET004): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2001–2005[1]

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004	
						Absolute	*Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Canada	786	730	948	1,176	1,671	495	42.1
Japan	-1,046	-1,136	-1,425	-2,402	-2,978	-577	-24.0
United Kingdom	-113	-188	-245	-425	-604	-179	-42.0
Mexico	141	206	208	71	-116	-187	([2])
Germany	-356	-417	-363	-492	-859	-367	-74.6
Brazil	372	195	250	45	253	208	463.7
Australia	447	408	416	726	1,033	307	42.2
Belgium	502	257	197	157	397	240	153.0
Italy	-362	-235	-276	-395	-563	-169	-42.7
Singapore	563	448	439	515	821	307	59.6
All other	3,709	3,935	3,406	3,870	4,757	888	22.9
Total	4,643	4,202	3,557	2,845	3,811	965	33.9
EU-15	-627	-906	-1,144	-2,009	-2,729	-720	-35.8
EU-25	-642	-920	-1,166	-2,043	-2,764	-721	-35.3
OPEC	1,278	1,351	931	1,618	1,863	245	15.1
Latin America	2,235	1,874	1,689	1,775	2,071	296	16.7
CBERA	378	420	294	290	340	50	17.4
Asia	-123	-253	-513	-1,558	-2,066	-508	-32.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	715	762	806	1,111	1,475	364	32.8
Central and Eastern Europe	4	-17	-29	-42	-43	-1	-2.3

[1]Import values are based on customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.
[2]Not meaningful for purposes of comparison.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data. The countries shown are those with the largest total U.S. trade (U.S. imports plus exports) in these products in 2005.

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

U.S. imports

The increase in U.S. imports was principally led by parts for construction and mining equipment (36 percent to $3.8 billion) and self-propelled excavation equipment[6] with a 360 degree revolving superstructure (19 percent to $2.6 billion). Japan continued to be the leading supplier of U.S. imports of construction and mining equipment, accounting for $3.2 billion (27 percent) of total imports in 2005 (table TE-5). Total imports of construction and mining equipment from Japan grew by $649 million (26 percent), with much of this growth accounted for by excavators with a 360 degree revolving superstructure, which posted an increase of 21 percent to $1.8 billion. Numerous smaller suppliers also contributed to the import increase. Imports from Germany and the United Kingdom, the second- and third-largest suppliers, rose $381 million (51 percent) to $1.1 billion and $260 million (32 percent) to almost $1.1 billion, respectively.

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[6] In this context, excavation equipment covers backhoes, mechanical shovels, clamshells, and draglines.

Motor vehicles[1]

Change in 2005 from 2004:

U.S. trade deficit: Decreased by $1.3 billion (1 percent) to $111.5 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $4.7 billion (16 percent) to $34.7 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $3.4 billion (2 percent) to $146.2 billion

In 2005, the U.S. trade deficit in motor vehicles decreased by 1 percent to $111.5 billion, because of a 16 percent increase in U.S. exports. U.S. imports also increased, but by a much smaller margin (2 percent) (table TE-6). U.S. motor vehicle production declined by less than 1 percent in 2005 to 11.9 million units, while motor vehicle sales increased by 1 percent to 17.4 million units.[2]

U.S. exports

U.S. motor vehicle exports increased by $4.7 billion (16 percent) in 2005, to $34.7 billion. Exports to Canada, the largest market for U.S. motor vehicles, increased by 14 percent, or $2.5 billion, to reach $20.4 billion in 2005 (table TE-6). Total motor vehicle sales in Canada increased by nearly 4 percent in 2005, with all segments expanding (passenger cars, light trucks, and medium- and heavy duty trucks).[3]

U.S. exports to Mexico, the second-largest export market for U.S. motor vehicles, also increased notably—by 9 percent—to reach $4.3 billion in 2005. Passenger vehicle (cars and light trucks) sales in Mexico increased by 3 percent in 2005, to reach a record 1.1 million vehicles.[4] Light truck sales increased by 18 percent and car sales decreased by 4 percent, as Mexican consumers are increasingly favoring SUVs and pickup trucks. Light trucks accounted for 37 percent of new passenger vehicles sales in 2005, up from 32 percent in 2004.[5] The expansion of the Mexican motor vehicle market can be attributed to the improved purchasing power of Mexican consumers, owing to declining interest rates and improving credit terms.[6]

Exports to the third-largest market, Germany, which had been growing annually for a number of years, declined by 28 percent in 2005, to $1.8 billion. The German passenger car market grew by less than 2 percent in 2005, with slow economic growth and high fuel prices affecting consumer activity.[7] Moreover, U.S. demand for German-branded vehicles increased in 2005. U.S. production of BMW and Mercedes-Benz models for the U.S. market and for export increased by nearly 3,000 units in 2005, but U.S. sales of these vehicles increased by approximately 8,000 units,[8] leaving fewer vehicles for export to Germany.

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[1] This industry group includes passenger vehicles, commercial trucks, and buses. Passenger vehicles account for the overwhelming majority of trade in this industry group.

[2] Data provided by Ward's Communications.

[3] *Ward's Automotive Reports*, "Canada Big-Truck Sales Up 14.3 % in 2005," 2.

[4] *Ward's Automotive Reports*, "Ward's Mexico Car Sales," 5; and *Ward's Automotive Reports*, "Ward's Mexico Light-Truck Sales," 5.

[5] *Ward's Automotive Reports*, "Ward's Mexico Car Sales," 5; and *Ward's Automotive Reports*, "Ward's Mexico Light-Truck Sales," 5.

[6] just-auto.com editorial team, "Mexico: Credit boom boosts 2005 car sales."

[7] just-auto.com editorial team, "Germany: 2005 car sales rise 2%."

[8] *Ward's Automotive Reports*, "Ward's Lt.-Vehicle Sales Segmentation," 2; and *Ward's Automotive Reports*, "Ward's North America Vehicle Production Summary," 8.

Table TE-6

Motor vehicles (ET009): **U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2001–2005**[1]

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Canada	12,846	15,486	17,193	17,918	20,404	2,485	13.9
Japan	559	423	438	320	339	19	6.0
Germany	1,773	2,737	3,888	2,451	1,769	-683	-27.8
Mexico	3,614	3,711	3,186	3,983	4,323	340	8.5
Korea	35	87	77	49	98	49	99.3
United Kingdom	531	622	907	574	325	-249	-43.3
Sweden	24	20	27	76	164	88	116.3
Belgium	217	151	124	61	80	19	31.5
Saudi Arabia	489	575	476	629	1,009	380	60.4
United Arab Em	135	133	248	323	764	441	136.3
All other	2,428	2,265	2,814	3,594	5,407	1,812	50.4
Total	22,651	26,209	29,379	29,979	34,681	4,702	15.7
EU-15	2,951	3,865	5,431	3,779	3,072	-707	-18.7
EU-25	2,980	3,887	5,484	3,904	3,287	-618	-15.8
OPEC	956	1,049	1,158	1,505	2,677	1,172	77.9
Latin America	4,275	4,280	3,745	4,593	5,447	854	18.6
CBERA	344	346	363	371	496	125	33.7
Asia	870	718	786	716	1,008	292	40.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	231	228	335	406	769	363	89.5
Central and Eastern Europe	32	18	33	62	101	39	63.5
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Canada	41,159	41,589	41,022	46,651	48,458	1,807	3.9
Japan	33,020	35,847	33,061	33,170	35,946	2,776	8.4
Germany	15,852	17,851	20,312	21,147	21,824	676	3.2
Mexico	21,327	20,793	19,327	19,116	18,520	-596	-3.1
Korea	6,369	6,847	7,913	10,033	8,970	-1,064	-10.6
United Kingdom	2,728	4,218	5,148	4,840	5,893	1,054	21.8
Sweden	2,194	2,114	2,875	2,441	2,356	-85	-3.5
Belgium	1,220	1,022	1,033	1,343	1,332	-11	-0.8
Saudi Arabia	([2])	0	([2])	([2])	0	([2])	-100.0
United Arab Em	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	0	([2])	-100.0
All other	3,387	2,984	3,593	4,008	2,870	-1,138	-28.4
Total	127,257	133,264	134,286	142,750	146,169	3,419	2.4
EU-15	23,813	26,481	30,657	31,665	32,996	1,331	4.2
EU-25	24,203	26,769	31,636	32,723	33,624	902	2.8
OPEC	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	-35.9
Latin America	21,953	21,417	19,874	19,343	18,743	-600	-3.1
CBERA	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	395.5
Asia	39,393	42,696	40,977	43,209	44,923	1,713	4.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	262	479	634	418	139	-279	-66.8
Central and Eastern Europe	390	288	979	1,057	628	-429	-40.6

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table TE-6—*Continued*
Motor vehicles (ET009): **U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2001–2005[1]**

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	*Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Canada	-28,313	-26,103	-23,829	-28,732	-28,054	678	2.4
Japan	-32,460	-35,424	-32,623	-32,850	-35,607	-2,757	-8.4
Germany	-14,080	-15,114	-16,424	-18,696	-20,055	-1,359	-7.3
Mexico	-17,713	-17,083	-16,140	-15,133	-14,197	936	6.2
Korea	-6,335	-6,760	-7,836	-9,984	-8,872	1,113	11.1
United Kingdom	-2,198	-3,596	-4,241	-4,266	-5,568	-1,302	-30.5
Sweden	-2,170	-2,095	-2,849	-2,365	-2,192	173	7.3
Belgium	-1,002	-871	-909	-1,282	-1,252	30	2.4
Saudi Arabia	488	575	476	629	1,009	380	60.4
United Arab Em	135	133	248	323	764	441	136.4
All other	-959	-718	-779	-414	2,537	2,951	([3])
Total	-104,606	-107,054	-104,907	-112,770	-111,488	1,283	1.1
EU-15	-20,862	-22,616	-25,226	-27,886	-29,925	-2,038	-7.3
EU-25	-21,223	-22,882	-26,152	-28,818	-30,338	-1,519	-5.3
OPEC	956	1,049	1,158	1,505	2,677	1,172	77.9
Latin America	-17,678	-17,137	-16,128	-14,750	-13,296	1,454	9.9
CBERA	344	345	363	371	496	125	33.7
Asia	-38,523	-41,978	-40,191	-42,494	-43,915	-1,421	-3.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	-31	-252	-299	-13	630	643	([3])
Central and Eastern Europe	-359	-270	-946	-995	-527	468	47.0

[1]Import values are based on customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.
[2]Less than $500,000.
[3]Not meaningful for purposes of comparison.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data. The countries shown are those with the largest total U.S. trade (U.S. imports plus exports) in these products in 2005.

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

U.S. imports

U.S. motor vehicle imports increased by $3.4 billion (2 percent) in 2005, to $146.2 billion (table TE-6). Increases were registered by all leading supplier countries: Canada (4 percent to $48.5 billion), Japan (8 percent to $36.0 billion), and Germany (3 percent to $21.8 billion). The U.S. and Canadian automotive industries are highly integrated, with nearly 90 percent of Canadian-made vehicles exported to the United States.[9] In 2005, increased imports by Chrysler and GM of popular models made in their Canadian facilities, along with the introduction of the Honda Ridgeline pickup truck manufactured in Alliston, Ontario, accounted for the increase in U.S. imports from Canada. Increased imports from Japan can be attributed to stagnant demand in Japan[10] as well as the increased demand for fuel efficient vehicles in the United States and the need to supplement Japanese transplant production with imports.[11] U.S. consumer demand for German-made vehicles remained strong in 2005; motor vehicle imports from Germany have been increasing steadily for a number of years.

Imports from the fourth-leading supplier, Mexico, declined by $596 million (3 percent) to $18.5 billion, despite an 8 percent increase in Mexico's total passenger vehicle exports in 2005, the first increase since 2000.[12] Mexico's exports to many other markets, notably Germany and Japan, increased in 2005.[13] Changes in import levels from the fifth- and sixth-leading suppliers, Korea and the United Kingdom, canceled each other out; imports from Korea declined by $1.1 billion, and imports from the United Kingdom increased by the same amount. Korean automaker Hyundai began production at its first U.S. plant in Alabama in May 2005; slightly more than one-half of the Sonatas sold in the United States in 2005 were built in Alabama, whereas in 2004 they were all imported from Korea.[14] U.S. demand for U.K.-built vehicles such as Land Rover and Mini collectively rose by 13 percent in 2005.[15]

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[9] Mergent Online, "Automotive: North America."
[10] Willenson, "Japan's Auto Market Takes a Particular Downturn," 2.
[11] *The Japan Automotive Digest*, "2005 Auto Exports Climbed Past 5 Million," 6.
[12] *Mexico Watch*, 9.
[13] *World Trade Atlas*.
[14] *Ward's Automotive Reports*, "Ward's Lt.-Vehicle Sales Segmentation," 2.
[15] Ibid.

Certain Motor-Vehicle Parts[1]

Change in 2005 from 2004:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $3.3 billion (45 percent) to $10.6 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $551 million (2 percent) to $28.3 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $3.9 billion (11 percent) to $38.9 billion

The trade deficit in certain motor-vehicle parts rose by 45 percent to $10.6 billion in 2005, as increased imports from leading suppliers with strong links to the U.S.-based motor-vehicle industry outpaced U.S. export growth. The NAFTA continues to facilitate motor-vehicle parts trade within the North American industry. Producers in NAFTA members Canada and Mexico manufacture a wide variety of components (and vehicles) that not only incorporate significant U.S. content, but are often used in the assembly of U.S.-made vehicles, contributing to large bilateral trade flows with the United States. The presence of Japanese and German transplant operations and the recent establishment of a U.S. assembly plant for a Korean automaker (Hyundai)[2] also stimulate trade flows between U.S. and home market manufacturers. Furthermore, the increased sourcing of motor-vehicle parts from lower-cost suppliers, such as China and Korea,[3] is shaping trade trends in this industry.

U.S. exports

U.S. component exports to most markets exhibited relatively stagnant or declining levels, with exports to Germany and Korea posting the only significant gains. U.S. exports of motor-vehicle parts, which rose by $551 million (2 percent) to $28.3 billion in 2005, were principally destined for NAFTA partners Canada and Mexico, which accounted for 79 percent of total exports (table TE-7). U.S. exports to Canada increased by $363 million (2 percent) to $16.9 billion, led by miscellaneous motor vehicle parts ($4.5 billion), miscellaneous motor vehicle body parts ($4.1 billion), and gear boxes for passenger vehicles ($2.1 billion). Exports to Mexico fell by $94 million (2 percent) to $5.5 billion in 2005; leading exports included miscellaneous motor vehicle body parts ($2.1 billion) and miscellaneous parts of motor vehicles ($1.5 billion).

Increased U.S. exports of airbags (up 300 percent to $27.6 million) and miscellaneous motor vehicle body parts (up 40 percent to $160.5 million) drove the 9 percent growth in U.S. exports to Germany. Increased U.S. exports of gearboxes (up 328 percent to $77.5 million) and miscellaneous motor vehicle body parts (up 52 percent to $101.2 million) drove the 21 percent growth in U.S. exports to Korea.

U.S. imports

Double-digit increases in imports from traditional leading sources Mexico and Germany, as well as lower-cost suppliers China, Korea, and Brazil, spurred an 11 percent increase in U.S.

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[1] This commodity group includes body stampings, bumpers, brakes and parts, gear boxes, axles, wheels, shock absorbers, radiators, exhaust systems, clutches, steering wheels, and miscellaneous parts and accessories.

[2] Chappell, "Hyundai focuses on automation," 24M-24P.

[3] See, for example, Thorpe, "Korean suppliers have big plans for the U.S.," and Garsten, "GM pushes its suppliers to tap China."

Table TE-7
Certain motor-vehicle parts (ET010): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2001–2005[1]

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Canada	14,096	15,460	15,126	16,490	16,853	363	2.2
Mexico	6,218	5,852	5,278	5,559	5,464	-94	-1.7
Japan	1,095	1,156	990	811	708	-102	-12.6
Germany	609	567	515	623	679	56	9.0
China	145	180	315	380	324	-56	-14.8
Korea	251	220	205	354	427	74	20.8
Brazil	233	209	260	346	341	-6	-1.6
France	166	151	177	214	218	4	1.8
Taiwan	35	35	72	61	57	-4	-6.3
United Kingdom	450	361	369	452	400	-52	-11.4
All other	3,222	2,461	2,316	2,454	2,821	368	15.0
Total	26,521	26,651	25,625	27,741	28,292	551	2.0
EU-15	2,857	2,426	2,179	2,334	2,533	199	8.5
EU-25	2,888	2,486	2,251	2,403	2,601	198	8.3
OPEC	527	292	227	380	457	77	20.3
Latin America	7,076	6,434	5,847	6,403	6,424	21	0.3
CBERA	69	67	63	59	64	5	8.6
Asia	1,679	1,697	1,727	1,744	1,687	-58	-3.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	216	35	30	34	58	24	69.0
Central and Eastern Europe	32	63	82	79	74	-5	-5.8
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Canada	8,592	9,685	10,564	11,142	11,842	699	6.3
Mexico	4,550	5,121	5,492	6,487	7,576	1,089	16.8
Japan	5,173	6,321	7,052	8,240	8,564	323	3.9
Germany	1,070	1,202	1,576	1,795	2,239	444	24.7
China	562	749	974	1,417	1,951	534	37.7
Korea	327	425	471	604	1,075	471	78.0
Brazil	334	391	430	623	755	132	21.1
France	791	875	940	1,000	810	-190	-19.0
Taiwan	560	623	657	793	892	99	12.5
United Kingdom	383	375	372	418	458	40	9.5
All other	1,635	1,994	2,368	2,524	2,745	221	8.7
Total	23,977	27,761	30,897	35,045	38,908	3,862	11.0
EU-15	2,892	3,211	3,783	4,188	4,571	383	9.2
EU-25	3,007	3,412	4,112	4,408	4,809	401	9.1
OPEC	199	215	219	214	234	20	9.5
Latin America	5,091	5,749	6,171	7,383	8,624	1,241	16.8
CBERA	10	13	14	21	29	8	39.0
Asia	6,908	8,459	9,507	11,521	13,075	1,554	13.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	62	65	92	109	109	1	0.7
Central and Eastern Europe	117	204	331	222	241	20	8.9

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table TE-7—*Continued*

Certain motor-vehicle parts (ET010): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2001–2005[1]

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Canada	5,504	5,775	4,562	5,347	5,011	-336	-6.3
Mexico	1,668	731	-214	-928	-2,112	-1,184	-127.5
Japan	-4,078	-5,164	-6,062	-7,430	-7,855	-426	-5.7
Germany	-461	-635	-1,061	-1,172	-1,560	-388	-33.1
China	-418	-569	-659	-1,037	-1,628	-590	-56.9
Korea	-76	-206	-265	-250	-648	-398	-159.0
Brazil	-101	-182	-170	-277	-414	-137	-49.6
France	-625	-724	-763	-786	-593	194	24.6
Taiwan	-525	-588	-585	-732	-835	-103	-14.0
United Kingdom	67	-15	-3	33	-58	-91	([2])
All other	1,587	467	-52	-71	76	147	([2])
Total	2,544	-1,110	-5,272	-7,304	-10,616	-3,312	-45.3
EU-15	-35	-785	-1,604	-1,854	-2,038	-184	-9.9
EU-25	-119	-926	-1,861	-2,005	-2,207	-202	-10.1
OPEC	328	77	8	166	223	57	34.3
Latin America	1,985	685	-324	-981	-2,200	-1,220	-124.4
CBERA	59	54	49	38	35	-3	-8.1
Asia	-5,229	-6,762	-7,780	-9,777	-11,388	-1,611	-16.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	155	-30	-62	-75	-52	23	30.5
Central and Eastern Europe	-85	-140	-248	-143	-167	-24	-17.0

[1]Import values are based on customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.
[2]Not meaningful for purposes of comparison.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data. The countries shown are those with the largest total U.S. trade (U.S. imports plus exports) in these products in 2005.

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

imports of motor-vehicle parts in 2005 to $38.9 billion (table TE-7).[4] Despite slower growth rates, Canada and Japan remained the leading suppliers to the U.S. market in 2005, accounting for 52 percent of total U.S. imports of motor-vehicle parts.

NAFTA partners Canada and Mexico accounted for 50 percent of total U.S. imports of motor-vehicle parts in 2005, reflecting their critical role in the highly integrated North American automotive industry. U.S. imports from Canada increased by $699 million (6 percent) to $11.8 billion in 2005, despite a stronger Canadian dollar and ongoing pressure from low-cost countries.[5] Imports from Mexico rose at a faster pace (17 percent) during the period, to $7.6 billion.

Because of increased U.S. vehicle assembly at the numerous Japanese and German transplants[6] that incorporate motor-vehicle parts from their home supplier networks,[7] U.S. component imports from these countries have grown as well. Imports from Japan, the second-largest supplier of U.S. motor-vehicle components with 22 percent of imports, increased by $323 million (4 percent) to $8.6 billion, and U.S. imports from Germany increased by $444 million (25 percent) to $2.2 billion in 2005.

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[4] Murphy, "Here They Come."

[5] Gomes, "Canadian auto parts industry outperforming in turbulent times."

[6] U.S. vehicle production by German, Japanese, and other transplants increased by roughly 306,000 units in 2005. *Ward's Automotive Reports*, "Ward's North America Vehicle Production Summary," 8.

[7] See, for example, Florecke and Hamprecht, "Mercedes pushes suppliers on quality," and Chappell, "Toyota: In-house works fine."

Aircraft, Spacecraft, and Related Equipment

Change in 2005 from 2004:

U.S. trade surplus: Increased by $7.9 billion (34 percent) to $31.5 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $7.9 billion (20 percent) to $48 billion
U.S. imports: Decreased by $10 million (less than 1 percent) to $16.5 billion

The U.S. trade surplus for aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment grew primarily because of increased exports and flat U.S. imports. Increases in exports of large civil aircraft and parts for civil aircraft, accounted for $4.5 billion (57 percent) of the U.S. trade surplus. The surplus reflects the continued problems facing the domestic airlines, and the relative prosperity of foreign airlines. The U.S. trade balance has risen in four of the last five years as the market for large civil aircraft and parts has grown through world demand for air transportation services.

U.S. Exports

The increases in U.S. exports are largely accounted for by substantially increased exports to Asia and OPEC nations. U.S. exports of aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment to Asia increased by $3.8 billion (26 percent) to $18.4 billion, while such exports to OPEC nations also increased by $3.8 billion (567 percent) to $4.5 billion during the period (table TE-8). Together, U.S. exports to these regions accounted for 48 percent of total U.S. exports of aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment, while the increases year over year accounted for 92 percent of the 2005 trade surplus. Asia has remained the top market for U.S. aerospace exports for the last five years.

In 2005, the top three products exported included new civil passenger transports (or large civil aircraft, i.e., LCA) of an unladen weight exceeding 15,000 kg and two parts categories.[1] U.S. exports of LCA rose $2.6 billion (16 percent) to $18.8 billion, while exports of civil aircraft parts grew by $1.7 billion (18 percent) to $10.8 billion and exports of military aircraft parts rose $187 million (5 percent) to $3.9 billion.

The principal exports to Asia were LCA, both passenger and cargo transports, and parts for civil aircraft. Shipments to Asia of these three goods increased by $4.5 billion (13 percent) to $33.5 billion in 2005. U.S. exports to OPEC nations mirrored the top three global categories of goods: LCA and parts for both civil and military aircraft. In 2005, OPEC nations purchased $2.5 billion in new LCA from the United States, $943 million in civil aircraft parts, and $255 million in military aircraft parts. Certain Middle East nations have sought to create globally competitive airlines by investing in more aircraft/passenger capacity. The growth in parts exports, both civil and military, likely reflects the increasing maintenance needs of their existing fleets.

[1] HTS 8803.30.0010 and HTS 8803.30.0050, civil and military parts categories, respectively.

Table TE-8
Aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment (ET013): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2001–2005[1]

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Canada	2,262	1,727	1,520	1,762	2,381	619	35.1
Japan	2,648	3,768	4,757	4,750	5,182	432	9.1
France	2,003	2,629	1,359	2,943	2,438	-506	-17.2
China	2,429	3,367	2,447	1,948	4,338	2,391	122.8
United Kingdom	4,608	2,569	2,925	2,486	2,641	155	6.2
Germany	2,708	1,483	1,336	1,200	1,619	419	34.9
United Arab Em	273	971	728	173	3,283	3,110	1,795.4
Brazil	1,418	1,145	649	1,243	1,031	-212	-17.1
Singapore	3,517	2,812	2,606	2,292	2,603	311	13.5
Taiwan	1,237	887	1,065	1,351	2,334	983	72.8
All other	19,433	20,088	18,444	19,929	20,132	203	1.0
Total	42,535	41,447	37,835	40,076	47,981	7,905	19.7
EU-15	13,940	12,335	11,855	14,425	13,260	-1,165	-8.1
EU-25	14,224	12,604	12,495	15,019	13,552	-1,468	-9.8
OPEC	2,152	2,018	1,310	674	4,496	3,822	567.3
Latin America	2,669	2,336	1,909	2,862	3,067	205	7.2
CBERA	179	418	345	327	357	29	8.9
Asia	14,592	15,164	15,053	14,613	18,401	3,788	25.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	1,377	587	814	975	1,262	288	29.5
Central and Eastern Europe	288	194	510	645	344	-301	-46.7
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Canada	6,094	5,268	6,345	5,347	6,006	658	12.3
Japan	1,398	1,027	848	872	1,058	187	21.4
France	5,727	4,948	4,128	3,688	2,441	-1,248	-33.8
China	59	54	62	80	84	4	5.5
United Kingdom	1,263	932	936	874	988	114	13.0
Germany	2,612	1,663	1,091	1,217	1,837	620	50.9
United Arab Em	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	4.7
Brazil	1,950	1,847	1,845	2,508	1,806	-702	-28.0
Singapore	73	62	64	74	81	7	8.8
Taiwan	30	17	37	55	52	-3	-6.1
All other	1,822	1,818	1,554	1,769	2,123	354	20.0
Total	21,027	17,636	16,910	16,485	16,475	-10	-0.1
EU-15	10,330	8,286	6,685	6,481	6,123	-357	-5.5
EU-25	10,364	8,332	6,755	6,577	6,214	-364	-5.5
OPEC	18	3	3	3	5	2	56.9
Latin America	2,005	2,078	1,915	2,543	1,852	-691	-27.2
CBERA	1	1	2	3	5	1	39.6
Asia	1,781	1,286	1,133	1,236	1,511	274	22.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	4	3	3	5	4	-1	-20.7
Central and Eastern Europe	34	47	70	100	91	-9	-9.5

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table TE-8—*Continued*

Aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment (ET013): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2001–2005[1]

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	*Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Canada	-3,832	-3,541	-4,826	-3,585	-3,625	-40	-1.1
Japan	1,251	2,741	3,910	3,878	4,123	246	6.3
France	-3,725	-2,319	-2,770	-745	-3	742	99.6
China	2,370	3,313	2,384	1,868	4,254	2,386	127.8
United Kingdom	3,345	1,637	1,989	1,612	1,653	41	2.6
Germany	96	-180	245	-17	-218	-201	-1,173.0
United Arab Em	272	971	728	173	3,283	3,110	1,798.6
Brazil	-531	-702	-1,195	-1,265	-775	490	38.7
Singapore	3,444	2,751	2,542	2,218	2,522	304	13.7
Taiwan	1,207	870	1,028	1,296	2,282	986	76.1
All other	17,611	18,270	16,889	18,160	18,009	-151	-0.8
Total	21,508	23,811	20,924	23,592	31,506	7,915	33.5
EU-15	3,610	4,048	5,170	7,944	7,137	-808	-10.2
EU-25	3,861	4,271	5,740	8,442	7,338	-1,104	-13.1
OPEC	2,134	2,015	1,307	671	4,491	3,820	569.7
Latin America	664	259	-6	319	1,215	897	281.5
CBERA	178	417	343	324	352	28	8.6
Asia	12,811	13,878	13,921	13,377	16,890	3,513	26.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	1,373	584	811	970	1,259	289	29.7
Central and Eastern Europe	254	146	440	545	254	-292	-53.5

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

[2]Less than $500,000.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data. The countries shown are those with the largest total U.S. trade (U.S. imports plus exports) in these products in 2005.

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

U.S. Imports

During 2005, the leading product imported in the grouping aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment was new LCA, which were valued at $6 billion, a 14 percent increase over 2004. Imports of these aircraft from Canada continued to rise, accounting for $2.3 billion (32 percent increase), while imports from Germany and France combined accounted for $2.9 billion (3 percent rise). These three nations have supplied the bulk of imported LCA to the United States for the last five years. Brazil, the other major producer of these aircraft, saw its exports to the United States grow by $71 million (10 percent) to $787 million. U.S. airlines have a substantial backlog of orders with Brazilian manufacturer Embraer.

U.S. imports of certain parts for civil aircraft grew modestly, from $3.2 billion to $3.6 billion (14 percent). This growth reflected the increased production of LCA and the continued maintenance needs of U.S. airlines' aging fleets.

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Table TE-9
Transportation equipment : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001-2005[w]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
		Million dollars						
ET001	Aircraft engines and gas turbines:							
	Exports	16,524	15,498	14,742	17,706	20,771	3,065	17.3
	Imports	13,548	10,993	8,834	9,642	11,243	1,601	16.6
	Trade balance	2,976	4,505	5,907	8,064	9,528	1,464	18.2
ET002	Internal combustion piston engines, other than for aircraft:							
	Exports	12,408	13,069	12,741	13,444	14,969	1,525	11.3
	Imports	13,657	14,841	16,250	18,682	21,035	2,352	12.6
	Trade balance	-1,249	-1,771	-3,509	-5,238	-6,065	-827	-15.8
ET003	Forklift trucks and similar industrial vehicles:							
	Exports	1,341	1,090	1,028	1,324	1,760	436	32.9
	Imports	1,423	1,266	1,408	1,853	2,435	583	31.5
	Trade balance	-82	-176	-381	-528	-675	-147	-27.9
ET004	Construction and mining equipment:							
	Exports	9,903	9,504	9,461	11,689	15,418	3,729	31.9
	Imports	5,260	5,302	5,904	8,844	11,607	2,764	31.2
	Trade balance	4,643	4,202	3,557	2,845	3,811	965	33.9
ET005	Ball and rollers bearings:							
	Exports	1,197	1,249	1,320	1,494	1,638	144	9.7
	Imports	1,579	1,598	1,680	2,052	2,351	298	14.5
	Trade balance	-381	-349	-360	-558	-712	-154	-27.6
ET006	Primary cells and batteries and electric storage batteries:							
	Exports	2,270	1,807	1,786	1,977	2,272	294	14.9
	Imports	2,342	2,196	2,175	2,620	2,841	222	8.5
	Trade balance	-72	-389	-389	-642	-570	73	11.3
ET007	Ignition, starting, lighting, and other electrical equipment:							
	Exports	1,824	1,894	1,822	1,773	1,844	70	4.0
	Imports	3,052	3,467	3,858	4,371	4,813	442	10.1
	Trade balance	-1,228	-1,574	-2,036	-2,598	-2,969	-372	-14.3
ET008	Rail locomotive and rolling stock:							
	Exports	1,422	1,006	1,386	1,649	2,124	474	28.8
	Imports	1,357	1,039	1,105	1,282	1,516	235	18.3
	Trade balance	65	-33	282	368	607	240	65.2

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table TE-9--*Continued*
Transportation equipment : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001-2005[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	*Percent*
		Million dollars						
ET009	Motor vehicles:							
	Exports	22,651	26,209	29,379	29,979	34,681	4,702	15.7
	Imports	127,257	133,264	134,286	142,750	146,169	3,419	2.4
	Trade balance	-104,606	-107,054	-104,907	-112,770	-111,488	1,283	1.1
ET010	Certain motor-vehicle parts:							
	Exports	26,521	26,651	25,625	27,741	28,292	551	2.0
	Imports	23,977	27,761	30,897	35,045	38,908	3,862	11.0
	Trade balance	2,544	-1,110	-5,272	-7,304	-10,616	-3,312	-45.3
ET011	Motorcycles, mopeds, and parts:							
	Exports	742	793	864	917	983	66	7.2
	Imports	2,870	2,927	3,213	3,809	4,277	468	12.3
	Trade balance	-2,128	-2,134	-2,349	-2,891	-3,293	-402	-13.9
ET012	Miscellaneous vehicles and transportation-related equipment:							
	Exports	2,658	2,725	3,187	3,803	4,997	1,194	31.4
	Imports	2,364	2,744	2,926	3,386	4,084	698	20.6
	Trade balance	293	-19	261	417	913	496	118.9
ET013	Aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment:							
	Exports	42,535	41,447	37,835	40,076	47,981	7,905	19.7
	Imports	21,027	17,636	16,910	16,485	16,475	-10	-0.1
	Trade balance	21,508	23,811	20,924	23,592	31,506	7,915	33.5
ET014	Ships, tugs, pleasure boats, and similar vessels:							
	Exports	1,820	1,234	1,195	1,659	1,950	291	17.5
	Imports	1,411	1,413	1,932	1,888	2,350	462	24.5
	Trade balance	410	-179	-736	-229	-400	-171	-74.6

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table TE-9--*Continued*
Transportation equipment : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001-2005[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
		Million dollars						
ET015	Motors and engines, except internal combustion, aircraft, or electric:							
	Exports	508	479	578	668	837	169	25.4
	Imports	784	700	834	1,066	1,360	294	27.5
	Trade balance	-276	-221	-256	-399	-523	-124	-31.2

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

[2]This coding system is used by the U.S. International Trade Commission to identify major groupings and subgroupings of HTS import and export items for trade monitoring purposes

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

Table TE-10
Transportation equipment sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
ET001	Aircraft engines and gas turbines:						
	Number of establishments	27	27	25	25	22	-12.0
	Employees (thousands)	109.0	95.3	93.5	96.3	97.2	0.9
	Capacity utilization (percent)	80	75	75	70	80	14.3
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	35,051	44,307	37,120	37,682	39,566	5.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	16,524	15,498	14,742	17,706	20,771	17.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	13,548	10,993	8,834	9,642	11,243	16.6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	32,075	39,802	31,213	29,618	30,038	1.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	2,976	4,505	5,907	8,064	9,528	18.2
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	42.2	27.6	28.3	32.6	37.4	14.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	47.1	35.0	39.7	47.0	52.5	11.7
ET002	Internal combustion piston engines, other than for aircraft:						
	Number of establishments	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	([1])	([1])
	Employees (thousands)	156.0	155.0	150.0	150.0	145.0	-3.3
	Capacity utilization (percent)	75	78	71	74	([1])	([1])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	48,000	50,500	49,000	50,000	51,000	2.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	12,408	13,069	12,741	13,444	14,969	11.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	13,657	14,841	16,250	18,682	21,035	12.6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	49,249	52,271	52,509	55,238	57,065	3.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,249	-1,771	-3,509	-5,238	-6,065	-15.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	27.7	28.4	30.9	33.8	36.9	9.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	25.9	25.9	26.0	26.9	29.4	9.3
ET003	Forklift trucks and similar industrial vehicles:						
	Number of establishments	419	419	419	419	419	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	24.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	51	52	58	60	60	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	4,829	5,106	5,679	6,679	7,000	4.8
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,341	1,090	1,028	1,324	1,760	32.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,423	1,266	1,408	1,853	2,435	31.5
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	4,911	5,282	6,060	7,207	7,675	6.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-82	-176	-381	-528	-675	-27.9
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	29.0	24.0	23.2	25.7	31.7	23.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	27.8	21.3	18.1	19.8	25.1	26.8

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table TE-10—*Continued*
Transportation equipment sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
ET004	Construction and mining equipment:						
	Number of establishments	1,611	1,611	1,611	1,611	1,611	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	106.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	62	56	61	64	64	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	26,546	23,479	25,087	31,789	32,000	0.7
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	9,903	9,504	9,461	11,689	15,418	31.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	5,260	5,302	5,904	8,844	11,607	31.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	21,903	19,277	21,530	28,944	28,189	-2.6
	Trade balance (million dollars)	4,643	4,202	3,557	2,845	3,811	33.9
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	24.0	27.5	27.4	30.6	41.2	34.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	37.3	40.5	37.7	36.8	48.2	31.0
ET005	Ball and rollers bearings:						
	Number of establishments	183	181	181	181	([1])	([1])
	Employees (thousands)	36.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	74	62	71	78	([1])	([1])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	5,766	5,700	5,800	6,000	6,100	1.7
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,197	1,249	1,320	1,494	1,638	9.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,579	1,598	1,680	2,052	2,351	14.5
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	6,147	6,049	6,160	6,558	6,812	3.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-381	-349	-360	-558	-712	-27.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	25.7	26.4	27.3	31.3	34.5	10.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	20.8	21.9	22.8	24.9	26.9	8.0
ET006	Primary cells and batteries and electric storage batteries:						
	Number of establishments	170	165	165	165	([1])	([1])
	Employees (thousands)	30.0	28.0	28.0	27.0	28.0	3.7
	Capacity utilization (percent)	71	75	65	67	([1])	([1])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	6,700	6,200	6,000	5,800	5,700	-1.7
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,270	1,807	1,786	1,977	2,272	14.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,342	2,196	2,175	2,620	2,841	8.5
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	6,772	6,589	6,389	6,442	6,270	-2.7
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-72	-389	-389	-642	-570	11.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	34.6	33.3	34.0	40.7	45.3	11.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	33.9	29.1	29.8	34.1	39.9	17.0

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table TE-10—*Continued*
Transportation equipment sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
ET007	Ignition, starting, lighting, and other electrical equipment:						
	Number of establishments	670	670	670	670	([1])	([1])
	Employees (thousands)	115.0	108.0	103.0	99.0	97.0	-2.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	73	75	64	74	([1])	([1])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	19,000	19,200	19,000	17,400	17,000	-2.3
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,824	1,894	1,822	1,773	1,844	4.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	3,052	3,467	3,858	4,371	4,813	10.1
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	20,228	20,774	21,036	19,998	19,969	-0.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,228	-1,574	-2,036	-2,598	-2,969	-14.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	15.1	16.7	18.3	21.9	24.1	10.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	9.6	9.9	9.6	10.2	10.8	5.9
ET008	Rail locomotive and rolling stock:						
	Number of establishments	180	199	200	200	200	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	26.0	25.0	24.0	23.0	25.0	8.7
	Capacity utilization (percent)	65	60	60	70	85	21.4
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	6,000	7,793	5,000	4,465	6,550	46.7
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,422	1,006	1,386	1,649	2,124	28.8
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,357	1,039	1,105	1,282	1,516	18.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	5,935	7,826	4,718	4,097	5,943	45.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	65	-33	282	368	607	65.2
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	22.9	13.3	23.4	31.3	25.5	-18.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	23.7	12.9	27.7	36.9	32.4	-12.2
ET009	Motor vehicles:						
	Number of establishments	1,300	1,312	1,307	1,305	1,303	-0.2
	Employees (thousands)	279.0	265.0	265.0	256.0	250.0	-2.3
	Capacity utilization (percent)	85	89	84	89	92	3.4
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	227,002	244,835	263,546	260,779	260,492	-0.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	22,651	26,209	29,379	29,979	34,681	15.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	127,257	133,264	134,286	142,750	146,169	2.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	331,608	351,889	368,453	373,549	371,980	-0.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-104,606	-107,054	-104,907	-112,770	-111,488	1.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	38.4	37.9	36.4	38.2	39.3	2.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	10.0	10.7	11.1	11.5	13.3	15.7

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table TE-10—*Continued*
Transportation equipment sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
ET010	Certain motor-vehicle parts:						
	Number of establishments	3,150	3,125	3,125	3,125	([1])	([1])
	Employees (thousands)	545.0	525.0	525.0	520.0	500.0	-3.8
	Capacity utilization (percent)	75	80	73	74	([1])	([1])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	122,000	128,000	124,000	126,500	127,000	([2])
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	26,521	26,651	25,625	27,741	28,292	2.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	23,977	27,761	30,897	35,045	38,908	11.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	119,456	129,110	129,272	133,804	137,616	2.8
	Trade balance (million dollars)	2,544	-1,110	-5,272	-7,304	-10,616	-45.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	20.1	21.5	23.9	26.2	28.3	8.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	21.7	20.8	20.7	21.9	22.3	1.8
ET011	Motorcycles, mopeds, and parts:						
	Number of establishments	60	60	65	70	75	7.1
	Employees (thousands)	11.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	13.0	8.3
	Capacity utilization (percent)	85	85	85	85	85	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	4,300	5,200	6,100	6,800	7,500	10.3
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	742	793	864	917	983	7.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,870	2,927	3,213	3,809	4,277	12.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	6,428	7,334	8,449	9,691	10,793	11.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-2,128	-2,134	-2,349	-2,891	-3,293	-13.9
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	44.6	39.9	38.0	39.3	39.6	0.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	17.3	15.3	14.2	13.5	13.1	-3.0
ET012	Miscellaneous vehicles and transportation-related equipment:						
	Number of establishments	1,640	1,676	1,665	1,670	1,670	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	92.0	90.0	90.0	98.0	98.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	60	64	65	68	68	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	19,480	19,120	20,010	23,421	24,000	2.5
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,658	2,725	3,187	3,803	4,997	31.4
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,364	2,744	2,926	3,386	4,084	20.6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	19,187	19,139	19,749	23,004	23,087	([2])
	Trade balance (million dollars)	293	-19	261	417	913	118.9
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	12.3	14.3	14.8	14.7	17.7	20.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	13.6	14.3	15.9	16.2	20.8	28.4

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table TE-10—*Continued*
Transportation equipment sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
ET013	Aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment:						
	Number of establishments	200	210	200	190	210	10.5
	Employees (thousands)	381.0	324.9	325.5	323.9	338.2	4.4
	Capacity utilization (percent)	75	55	52	65	80	23.1
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	64,765	53,338	43,365	50,503	55,087	9.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	42,535	41,447	37,835	40,076	47,981	19.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	21,027	17,636	16,910	16,485	16,475	([2])
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	43,257	29,527	22,441	26,911	23,581	-12.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	21,508	23,811	20,924	23,592	31,506	33.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	48.6	59.7	75.4	61.3	69.9	14.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	65.7	77.7	87.2	79.4	87.1	9.7
ET014	Ships, tugs, pleasure boats, and similar vessels:						
	Number of establishments	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,200	1,685	40.4
	Employees (thousands)	112.0	113.0	115.0	144.0	145.0	0.7
	Capacity utilization (percent)	56	57	60	70	85	21.4
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	14,000	14,100	14,300	15,000	20,000	33.3
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,820	1,234	1,195	1,659	1,950	17.5
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,411	1,413	1,932	1,888	2,350	24.5
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	13,590	14,279	15,036	15,229	20,400	34.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	410	-179	-736	-229	-400	-74.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	10.4	9.9	12.8	12.4	11.5	-7.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	13.0	8.8	8.4	11.1	9.8	-11.7

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table TE-10—*Continued*
Transportation equipment sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
ET015	Motors and engines, except internal combustion, aircraft, or electric:						
	Number of establishments	335	335	335	335	([1])	([1])
	Employees (thousands)	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	([1])	([1])
	Capacity utilization (percent)	68	70	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	6,300	6,600	6,400	6,500	6,500	0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	508	479	578	668	837	25.4
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	784	700	834	1,066	1,360	27.5
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	6,576	6,821	6,656	6,899	7,023	1.8
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-276	-221	-256	-399	-523	-31.2
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	11.9	10.3	12.5	15.5	19.4	25.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	8.1	7.3	9.0	10.3	12.9	25.2

[1] Not available.
[2] Less than 0.05 percent.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

Source: These data have been estimated by the Commission's international trade analysts on the basis of primary and secondary data sources including discussions with various Government and industry contacts. These estimated data are subject to change either from secondary sources or from detailed surveys the Commission often conducts in the course of statutory investigations or other work. Further, these data may undergo adjustments based on revisions in tariff nomenclature, classification practices, or redefinitions of industry classes.

Electronic Products

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Change in 2005 from 2004:[1]

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $19.2 billion (15 percent) to $149.9 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $6.0 billion (4 percent) to $155.4 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $25.1 billion (9 percent) to $305.3 billion

The U.S. merchandise trade deficit in electronic products continued to expand in 2005, increasing by approximately $19.2 billion dollars (15 percent) (table ET-1). Factors such as increased U.S. demand for the latest technological items, business cycles, and new government policies all contributed to the increase. Asia, historically a major source of production for the electronics sector, accounted for 92 percent of the total increase in the trade deficit. One industry source indicated that the Asia-Pacific region has favorable conditions such as lower overheads, skilled labor, and complimentary government policies which have promoted investment in the information technology and high-tech sectors.[2]

U.S. exports

The major markets for U.S. exports of electronics in 2005 were Canada, Mexico, and Japan, which together accounted for almost 30 percent of total sectoral exports. Exports to Canada and China (the fourth-largest market) increased by over $1 billion to each country, accounting for approximately 40 percent of the total increase, while exports to most other countries either declined or increased only slightly. The top three leading electronics export growth sectors, in terms of absolute value, were medical goods ($2.5 billion); computers, peripherals and parts ($1.5 billion); and measuring, testing, and controlling instruments ($796 million) (table ET-2). Meanwhile, U.S. exports of semiconductors and integrated circuits, cathode-ray tubes, and electrical capacitors and resistors experienced the greatest declines in 2005, decreasing in absolute value by $935 million, $398 million, and $377 million, respectively.

The U.S. medical goods sector experienced the greatest growth in exports, increasing by over $2.5 billion (14 percent) in 2005 as national governments in the European Union, Japan, and other foreign markets faced increased pressures to upgrade their healthcare systems. U.S. manufacturers of advanced technology products such as cardiac rhythm management equipment, drug eluting stents, and orthopedic implants particularly benefitted from increased expenditures for healthcare in the Netherlands, Germany, the United Kingdom, Japan, Mexico, and China.

U.S. exports of computer hardware increased slightly after several years of decline. Like many industries in the electronics sector, a large part of the manufacturing of computer hardware takes place overseas, particularly in the Asia-Pacific region. In 2005, approximately $12 billion (40 percent) of total U.S. computer sector exports consisted of

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[1] Telephone and telegraph apparatus; television receivers and video monitors; computers, peripherals, and parts; and medical goods are analyzed separately in this chapter.

[2] Mergent Online, "The Asia-Pacific IT & High Technology Sectors."

Table ET-1

Electronic products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2001–2005[1]

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
China	4,892	4,855	5,934	6,902	7,951	1,049	15.2
Mexico	20,798	18,965	16,414	17,383	16,609	-774	-4.5
Japan	15,393	11,810	11,348	11,231	10,963	-268	-2.4
Malaysia	5,145	5,997	7,290	6,546	6,314	-231	-3.5
Canada	20,108	17,025	16,637	17,559	18,894	1,335	7.6
Korea	6,479	6,380	7,085	7,388	7,896	509	6.9
Taiwan	5,661	5,961	5,555	5,624	5,463	-161	-2.9
Germany	8,787	7,639	7,633	7,526	7,944	418	5.6
Singapore	5,193	4,600	4,992	6,004	6,039	35	0.6
United Kingdom	9,748	7,432	7,065	8,112	7,509	-603	-7.4
All other	58,406	49,764	50,887	55,175	59,825	4,650	8.4
Total	160,610	140,428	140,838	149,450	155,408	5,959	4.0
EU-15	41,819	34,805	34,703	36,641	37,681	1,040	2.8
EU-25	42,710	35,672	35,604	37,600	38,807	1,207	3.2
OPEC	2,462	1,981	1,888	2,957	3,752	795	26.9
Latin America	31,759	27,705	24,648	26,798	27,548	751	2.8
CBERA	2,505	2,883	3,098	3,101	3,433	332	10.7
Asia	56,809	51,835	55,638	57,832	59,412	1,580	2.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	700	637	778	878	1,008	130	14.8
Central and Eastern Europe	872	823	942	996	1,192	196	19.7
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
China	27,231	36,270	47,150	69,153	86,716	17,563	25.4
Mexico	37,221	35,029	34,560	38,945	40,160	1,215	3.1
Japan	35,676	30,745	29,177	32,020	31,510	-510	-1.6
Malaysia	17,751	19,501	20,695	22,273	27,554	5,281	23.7
Canada	13,868	10,605	9,768	10,960	12,457	1,497	13.7
Korea	15,409	15,411	15,955	19,699	15,381	-4,318	-21.9
Taiwan	17,391	16,594	15,654	16,418	16,221	-198	-1.2
Germany	7,242	7,295	7,983	9,039	9,963	924	10.2
Singapore	11,462	10,669	10,066	10,477	9,853	-624	-6.0
United Kingdom	5,805	4,597	4,795	5,317	5,411	94	1.8
All other	40,515	42,530	43,030	45,846	50,043	4,197	9.2
Total	229,571	229,245	238,833	280,146	305,268	25,122	9.0
EU-15	26,545	27,220	28,986	31,986	33,750	1,764	5.5
EU-25	28,128	28,655	30,656	34,063	36,087	2,024	5.9
OPEC	2,300	2,093	1,761	2,067	2,233	166	8.0
Latin America	40,186	38,299	38,105	41,742	43,528	1,786	4.3
CBERA	1,510	1,732	2,164	2,068	2,306	238	11.5
Asia	141,280	145,645	153,491	185,897	205,118	19,222	10.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	53	50	66	71	76	5	6.9
Central and Eastern Europe	1,327	1,207	1,425	1,783	2,136	353	19.8

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table ET-1—*Continued*
Electronic products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2001–2005[1]

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
China	-22,340	-31,414	-41,216	-62,251	-78,764	-16,513	-26.5
Mexico	-16,423	-16,064	-18,146	-21,562	-23,550	-1,988	-9.2
Japan	-20,283	-18,935	-17,829	-20,789	-20,547	242	1.2
Malaysia	-12,606	-13,504	-13,406	-15,728	-21,240	-5,512	-35.0
Canada	6,241	6,420	6,869	6,600	6,437	-163	-2.5
Korea	-8,930	-9,031	-8,869	-12,311	-7,484	4,826	39.2
Taiwan	-11,729	-10,633	-10,099	-10,794	-10,758	36	0.3
Germany	1,544	345	-350	-1,513	-2,019	-506	-33.5
Singapore	-6,269	-6,069	-5,075	-4,473	-3,814	660	14.7
United Kingdom	3,942	2,835	2,270	2,795	2,098	-697	-24.9
All other	17,891	7,235	7,856	9,330	9,782	452	4.8
Total	-68,962	-88,817	-97,994	-130,696	-149,859	-19,163	-14.7
EU-15	15,274	7,585	5,718	4,655	3,931	-724	-15.6
EU-25	14,582	7,016	4,948	3,538	2,720	-817	-23.1
OPEC	161	-111	127	891	1,519	629	70.6
Latin America	-8,427	-10,594	-13,457	-14,945	-15,980	-1,035	-6.9
CBERA	995	1,151	934	1,033	1,127	94	9.1
Asia	-84,471	-93,811	-97,852	-128,065	-145,707	-17,642	-13.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	648	587	711	807	932	125	15.5
Central and Eastern Europe	-455	-383	-483	-788	-944	-157	-19.9

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data. The countries shown are those with the largest total U.S. trade (U.S. imports plus exports) in these products in 2005.

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

Table ET-2
Leading changes in U.S. exports and imports of electronic products, 2001–2005[1]

Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. EXPORTS:							
Increases:							
Medical goods (ET040)	14,987	15,059	16,827	18,433	20,970	2,537	13.8
Computers, peripherals, and parts (ET035)	38,125	29,534	28,038	27,350	28,862	1,512	5.5
Measuring, testing, and controlling instruments (ET043)	15,605	14,346	14,683	16,603	17,399	796	4.8
Decreases:							
Semiconductors and integrated circuits (ET033)	33,455	31,738	35,712	35,130	34,195	-935	-2.7
Cathode-ray tubes (ET031)	2,056	1,762	1,202	998	600	-398	-39.9
Electrical capacitors and resistors (ET025)	2,002	1,706	1,623	1,664	1,286	-377	-22.7
All other	54,380	46,283	42,754	49,271	52,095	2,824	5.7
TOTAL	160,610	140,428	140,838	149,450	155,408	5,959	4.0
U.S. IMPORTS:							
Increases:							
Telephone and telegraph apparatus (ET017)	27,174	27,948	30,982	39,341	49,220	9,879	25.1
Television receivers and video monitors (ET022)	8,615	10,586	12,654	17,509	22,712	5,202	29.7
Computers, peripherals, and parts (ET035)	74,547	75,817	76,940	89,264	93,950	4,685	5.2
Medical goods (ET040)	10,869	13,232	16,143	19,006	20,548	1,542	8.1
Consumer electronics (except televisions) (ET018)	19,525	21,455	21,471	24,428	25,866	1,438	5.9
Decreases:							
Semiconductors and integrated circuits (ET033)	30,016	25,651	24,190	26,256	25,425	-831	-3.2
Photographic cameras and equipment (ET039)	3,560	3,029	2,715	2,382	1,880	-503	-21.1
Radio and television broadcasting equipment (ET023)	6,066	4,977	4,120	4,309	3,830	-479	-11.1
All other	49,200	46,549	49,618	57,649	61,838	4,188	7.3
TOTAL	229,571	229,245	238,833	280,146	305,268	25,122	9.0

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

parts and accessories for personal computers, of which $4.5 billion was destined for Asian manufacturers and consumers.

U.S. imports

The major sources of increases in U.S. imports of electronics in 2005 were China, Malaysia, and Canada, which together accounted for nearly 42 percent of total sector imports (table ET-1). While Mexico and Japan remained the second- and third-largest import sources for electronics, Mexico only accounted for 5 percent of the total increase in sector imports and imports from Japan declined. Meanwhile, imports from Malaysia grew by almost $5.3 billion, or 21 percent of the total rise in sector imports, remaining as the fourth-largest import source of electronics for the United States.

The three leading electronics import growth sectors in terms of absolute value were telephone and telegraph apparatus ($9.9 billion); television receivers and video monitors ($5.2 billion); and computers, peripherals, and parts ($4.7 billion). The leading decreases in imports in terms of absolute value were in semiconductors and integrated circuits ($831 million), photographic cameras and equipment ($503 million), and radio and television broadcasting equipment ($479 million) (table ET-2). Telephone and telegraph apparatus accounted for the largest total increase in U.S. electronics imports; factors such as converged technologies and increasing wireless usage all contributed to growth in consumer demand for products such as cellular phones and personal digital assistants in 2005.[3] Imports of television receivers and video monitors increased by 30 percent to almost $23 billion, due to shifting U.S. consumer demand in favor of flat panel display color televisions. Demand for picture tubes has declined to the point that the last two U.S. producers of color picture tubes announced plans to end production in the United States in 2006.[4] The third-largest increase in imports was in computer equipment. For several years, this sector has experienced significant growth rates in imports, due primarily to the global supply chain and the location of production by many major original equipment manufacturers in Asia.

Factors such as business cycles, the timing of equipment upgrade cycles, and product changes contributed to declines in imports of semiconductors and integrated circuits, photographic cameras and equipment, and radio and television broadcasting equipment in 2005. The semiconductor market is cyclical and had experienced a boom year in the chip cycle (28 percent growth) in 2004.[5] In 2005, the immediate post-boom year in the cycle, both U.S. imports and exports of semiconductors declined. Meanwhile, the market share of photographic or analog cameras in the United States declined from 81 percent of cameras sold in 2000 to an estimated 19 percent in 2005.[6] Most analog cameras are now sold in markets outside of the United States, Europe, and Japan, as the trend towards digital cameras continues. Radio and television broadcasting equipment imports also decreased in 2005 due to migration by consumers to newer technologies. Imports under this sector decreased by $479 million to $3.8 billion (11 percent), due principally to a decrease in imports from Mexico of set top boxes without tuners and apparatus for receiving satellite television

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[3] Pappalardo, “Study: Telecom is over the hump.”

[4] Associated Press, “Flat Panels Dim TV Tube Era;” and Cal Trade Report, “Sony to Shutter San Diego Facility.”

[5] McClean, Matas, and Yancey, *The McClean Report: A Complete Analysis and Forecast of the Integrated Circuit* 1-1.

[6] Photo Marketing Association International, “Photo Industry 2005: Review and Forecast.”

signals, as the U.S. market is shifting towards set top boxes and satellite receivers containing integral digital tuners.[7]

[7] Set top boxes and satellite receivers containing digital tuners are under digest ET022.

Telephone and Telegraph Apparatus[1]

Change in 2005 from 2004:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $9.7 billion (38 percent) to $35.0 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $224 million (2 percent) to $14.2 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $9.9 billion (25 percent) to $49.2 billion

The U.S. trade deficit in telephone and telegraph apparatus increased significantly for the fourth consecutive year. U.S. exports remained relatively stable in 2005, while imports continued to rise largely in response to U.S. spending on network equipment and wireless devices, which increased by 16 percent and 23 percent,[2] respectively, as new wireless subscribers were added and others, spurred by new applications such as cameras, video games, and ring tones, replaced or upgraded their wireless devices.

U.S. exports

U.S. exports of telephone and telegraph apparatus increased by $224 million (2 percent) to $14.2 billion in 2005 (table ET-3). Leading U.S. sector exports consisted largely of parts, transmission and reception apparatus for telecommunications networks, and cellular telephones. The largest markets for U.S. sector exports were the Netherlands, Mexico, and Canada which collectively accounted for nearly one-third of the total in 2005. U.S. sector exports to the Netherlands increased by 38 percent, reflecting the continued expansion of the European market, which grew by 8 percent in 2005.[3] Exports to Mexico and Canada, on the other hand, decreased by 7 percent and 4 percent, respectively, as both countries increased their reliance on Asian sources of sector equipment.[4]

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of telephone and telegraph apparatus increased by approximately $10 billion (25 percent) in 2005, to $49.2 billion (table ET-3). The largest import sources were China, Malaysia, Korea, and Mexico. U.S. sector imports from Malaysia nearly doubled in 2005, reaching $7.5 billion, while imports from China increased by 51 percent to reach $14 billion. U.S. sector imports from Mexico and Korea decreased by 5 percent and 25 percent, respectively, as the United States sourced an increasing share of its cellular telephone imports from China at the expense of these countries. Printed circuit assemblies for use in sector apparatus, largely from Malaysia, accounted for a $2.5 billion increase, while cellular telephones imports increased by $3.1 billion, reflecting sharply increasing U.S. demand. During 2005, 25 million new wireless subscribers were added and an even larger number, enticed by new applications such as cameras, video games, and ring tones, replaced or upgraded their wireless devices.[5]

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[1] This industry/commodity group includes both wireless and wired telecommunications equipment such as cellular telephones, facsimile machines, switches, and modems.
[2] Telecommunications Industry Association, *2006 Telecommunications Market Review*, 9.
[3] Ibid., 238.
[4] *World Trade Atlas*.
[5] Telecommunications Industry Association, *2006 Telecommunications Market Review*, 157.

Table ET-3
Telephone and telegraph apparatus (ET017): **U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2001–2005**[1]

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
China	874	756	545	616	645	29	4.7
Malaysia	167	233	138	151	119	-32	-21.1
Mexico	2,189	1,328	1,229	1,573	1,459	-114	-7.2
Korea	462	404	373	460	397	-63	-13.8
Canada	2,048	1,571	1,416	1,506	1,440	-66	-4.4
Thailand	70	89	78	102	248	146	142.2
Japan	1,542	971	858	1,135	895	-241	-21.2
Netherlands	676	911	710	1,256	1,734	478	38.0
Taiwan	335	247	211	338	205	-133	-39.4
Sweden	81	69	86	43	75	32	73.6
All other	8,062	6,373	5,301	6,778	6,966	188	2.8
Total	16,506	12,952	10,946	13,958	14,183	224	1.6
EU-15	4,240	3,165	2,622	3,388	3,849	461	13.6
EU-25	4,366	3,302	2,736	3,519	4,018	500	14.2
OPEC	442	496	380	734	864	130	17.7
Latin America	4,438	3,038	2,770	3,652	3,477	-175	-4.8
CBERA	609	541	568	562	606	44	7.9
Asia	4,395	3,682	3,027	3,966	3,788	-179	-4.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	137	119	169	213	245	32	14.9
Central and Eastern Europe	190	165	128	162	206	43	26.8
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
China	3,222	4,659	5,932	9,556	14,410	4,854	50.8
Malaysia	1,958	2,326	3,495	3,778	7,512	3,734	98.8
Mexico	4,390	4,210	4,664	5,913	5,645	-267	-4.5
Korea	4,527	4,556	5,936	8,668	6,435	-2,233	-25.8
Canada	3,902	2,975	2,470	2,713	3,275	561	20.7
Thailand	310	340	711	1,450	2,657	1,207	83.2
Japan	2,488	1,815	1,477	1,588	1,851	263	16.5
Netherlands	14	13	30	32	14	-18	-56.9
Taiwan	882	761	810	833	1,282	449	53.9
Sweden	652	1,073	846	811	1,204	393	48.5
All other	4,829	5,219	4,610	3,999	4,935	936	23.4
Total	27,174	27,948	30,982	39,341	49,220	9,879	25.1
EU-15	2,856	3,642	2,894	2,366	2,968	601	25.4
EU-25	2,880	3,667	2,950	2,549	3,327	777	30.5
OPEC	58	40	31	44	93	50	112.9
Latin America	5,340	5,304	5,704	6,392	6,505	113	1.8
CBERA	25	27	59	107	103	-4	-3.9
Asia	14,000	15,313	19,195	26,978	35,290	8,312	30.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	6	6	10	6	5	-1	-16.6
Central and Eastern Europe	49	30	52	180	363	183	101.7

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table ET-3—*Continued*

Telephone and telegraph apparatus (ET017): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2001–2005[1]

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
China	-2,348	-3,903	-5,387	-8,940	-13,765	-4,825	-54.0
Malaysia	-1,791	-2,092	-3,357	-3,628	-7,393	-3,766	-103.8
Mexico	-2,201	-2,882	-3,436	-4,339	-4,186	153	3.5
Korea	-4,065	-4,152	-5,563	-8,208	-6,039	2,169	26.4
Canada	-1,854	-1,404	-1,054	-1,208	-1,835	-627	-51.9
Thailand	-239	-250	-633	-1,348	-2,409	-1,061	-78.7
Japan	-946	-844	-619	-453	-956	-503	-111.2
Netherlands	662	897	680	1,224	1,720	496	40.5
Taiwan	-548	-514	-599	-495	-1,077	-582	-117.7
Sweden	-571	-1,004	-760	-768	-1,129	-361	-47.0
All other	3,233	1,154	691	2,779	2,031	-748	-26.9
Total	-10,668	-14,996	-20,037	-25,382	-35,038	-9,655	-38.0
EU-15	1,384	-477	-272	1,021	881	-140	-13.7
EU-25	1,485	-365	-214	969	692	-277	-28.6
OPEC	385	455	349	690	770	81	11.7
Latin America	-902	-2,265	-2,934	-2,740	-3,028	-288	-10.5
CBERA	584	514	510	454	503	48	10.6
Asia	-9,605	-11,632	-16,168	-23,011	-31,502	-8,491	-36.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	131	112	160	208	241	33	15.7
Central and Eastern Europe	141	135	76	-17	-157	-139	-803.5

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data. The countries shown are those with the largest total U.S. trade (U.S. imports plus exports) in these products in 2005.

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

Sector demand was also driven by growing investment in telecommunication network upgrades by service providers, the principal customers for sector equipment. These upgrades were in response to the greater bandwidth requirements necessary to provide multimedia applications combining voice, data, and video and to allow greater speed, flexibility, and security.[6]

In addition, the growth in U.S. sector imports has been affected by the increasingly competitive market for many sector products, which have driven contract manufacturers, the major producers of telephone and telegraph apparatus, to locate production facilities in low-cost countries such as China, Malaysia, and Thailand.[7] This has encouraged not only greater U.S. reliance on imports for telephone and telegraph apparatus but also has caused major shifts in the source of those imports. In 2001, Canada, the EU-15 and Japan collectively supplied 34 percent of U.S. sector imports while the collective share of China, Malaysia, and Thailand was 20 percent. By 2005, the former group accounted for 16 percent of total sector imports while the latter's share had increased to 50 percent.

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[6] Standard and Poor's, *Industry Surveys: Communications Equipment*, 1-2.

[7] See, for example, SEC 2005 Form 10-K filings for Flextronics International Ltd., Solectron Corporation, and Jabil Circuit, Inc.

Television Receivers and Video Monitors[1]

Change in 2005 from 2004:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $5.2 billion (31 percent) to $21.9 billion
U.S. exports: Decreased by $16.6 million (2 percent) to $857.2 million
U.S. imports: Increased by $5.2 billion (30 percent) to $22.7 billion

Imports of television receivers and video monitors grew by $5.2 billion (30 percent) to $22.7 billion, reflecting increased demand for more expensive flat-panel display color television receivers (CTVs) and interactive set top boxes (STBs)[2] with integral tuners, and decreased demand for less costly, older technology cathode ray tube (CRT) sets. Few of these products are made in the United States; the trade deficit grew as a result.

Mexico, China, and Japan continued to be the largest suppliers to the United States of commodity group imports, accounting for $17.8 billion (78 percent) of imports in 2005 versus $13.2 billion (75 percent) of imports in 2004. China ($5.1 billion) exceeded Japan ($2.6 billion) to become the second-largest supplier to the United States in 2005 (table ET-4).

U.S. exports

U.S. exports declined by $16.6 million (2 percent) to $857.2 million, principally due to reduced U.S. production of CRT CTVs and parts of television reception apparatus. Most former U.S. producers of CTVs have shifted production from the United States to Mexico and elsewhere. Although CRT CTV production continues in the United States, the trend is away from CRT CTVs to CTVs using other display technology.

U.S. imports

The increase in U.S. imports of television receivers and video monitors in 2005 was due principally to an increase in imports of two products: flat-panel direct-view CTVs with a display diagonal greater than 34.29cm (13.5 inches), not incorporating a videocassette or DVD recorder or player, and interactive STBs with integral tuners (see table ET-5). These two products combined accounted for $10.6 billion (47 percent) of commodity group imports in 2005 and for $4.9 billion (93 percent) of the increase in imports. Imports of non-high definition flat-panel direct view video monitors combined with VCRs or (more likely) DVD players also increased significantly, rising by 83 percent to $1.3 billion.

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[1] This industry/commodity group includes television receivers and video monitors (not computer monitors), set top boxes with a communications function and integral tuners, and parts of the foregoing. Set top boxes (STBs) with a communications function but without an integral tuner are not included in this digest.

[2] The term originally described a channel selector allowing households to watch broadband cable channels. Subsequently, STB was also used to describe the indoor element of a satellite receiver. Usually the STB contains some form of decoder to allow access to encrypted and scrambled pay-TV channels. The digital STB also has the function of converting the digital TV channels to the analog form needed to view on a standard TV set. Spidersat Communications, “Glossary.”

Table ET-4
Television receivers and video monitors (ET022): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2001–2005[1]

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Mexico	396	406	171	191	211	20	10.6
China	14	22	31	40	44	4	9.7
Japan	44	19	17	21	20	-1	-3.7
Taiwan	9	16	11	10	10	([2])	2.1
Thailand	5	2	3	3	1	-2	-56.1
Malaysia	7	9	8	6	3	-3	-45.6
Korea	19	12	15	39	25	-14	-36.7
Canada	379	452	296	291	260	-31	-10.7
Indonesia	2	1	4	1	([2])	-1	-58.7
Belgium	35	27	5	3	3	([2])	0.3
All other	328	292	247	268	279	11	4.1
Total	1,237	1,257	809	874	857	-17	-1.9
EU-15	149	129	111	105	100	-5	-5.2
EU-25	152	133	113	107	105	-3	-2.5
OPEC	31	15	11	24	32	8	32.5
Latin America	521	526	253	292	330	38	12.9
CBERA	42	43	39	36	42	6	16.0
Asia	142	108	122	156	133	-23	-14.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	6	2	2	4	3	-1	-24.7
Central and Eastern Europe	5	5	3	3	6	3	79.7
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Mexico	5,071	5,165	5,532	7,743	10,029	2,286	29.5
China	263	849	1,490	2,438	5,130	2,691	110.4
Japan	1,280	1,678	2,229	2,987	2,605	-382	-12.8
Taiwan	155	226	526	1,140	1,699	559	49.0
Thailand	521	732	682	928	1,015	87	9.3
Malaysia	779	1,295	1,019	863	955	92	10.7
Korea	240	353	816	1,054	809	-245	-23.3
Canada	16	13	14	8	35	28	358.1
Indonesia	91	106	89	59	123	64	108.9
Belgium	49	65	74	70	90	20	28.3
All other	149	103	182	219	221	2	1.0
Total	8,615	10,586	12,654	17,509	22,712	5,202	29.7
EU-15	101	117	148	154	148	-6	-3.7
EU-25	101	119	149	154	149	-5	-3.1
OPEC	91	106	89	59	123	64	108.9
Latin America	5,094	5,172	5,546	7,769	10,044	2,275	29.3
CBERA	4	3	2	7	4	-4	-49.7
Asia	3,357	5,270	6,912	9,554	12,462	2,908	30.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	([2])	([2])	2	3	([2])	-2	-93.7
Central and Eastern Europe	1	2	21	8	1	-7	-85.1

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table ET-4—*Continued*
Television receivers and video monitors (ET022): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2001–2005[1]

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004	
						Absolute	*Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Mexico	-4,675	-4,760	-5,362	-7,552	-9,818	-2,266	-30.0
China	-250	-828	-1,459	-2,398	-5,086	-2,687	-112.0
Japan	-1,237	-1,660	-2,212	-2,966	-2,585	381	12.9
Taiwan	-146	-210	-515	-1,130	-1,689	-559	-49.4
Thailand	-517	-730	-679	-925	-1,013	-88	-9.5
Malaysia	-772	-1,286	-1,011	-856	-952	-95	-11.1
Korea	-221	-341	-801	-1,015	-784	231	22.7
Canada	363	439	282	284	225	-59	-20.8
Indonesia	-89	-105	-85	-58	-123	-65	-112.2
Belgium	-15	-38	-69	-67	-87	-20	-29.7
All other	179	190	65	49	58	9	17.6
Total	-7,378	-9,329	-11,845	-16,636	-21,854	-5,219	-31.4
EU-15	48	12	-37	-49	-48	([2])	0.4
EU-25	51	14	-35	-47	-45	2	4.3
OPEC	-60	-91	-78	-35	-91	-56	-162.5
Latin America	-4,574	-4,646	-5,293	-7,477	-9,714	-2,237	-29.9
CBERA	37	40	37	29	38	9	32.4
Asia	-3,214	-5,162	-6,790	-9,398	-12,329	-2,931	-31.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	6	2	1	1	3	1	122.2
Central and Eastern Europe	4	3	-18	-4	5	9	([3])

[1]Import values are based on customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.
[2]Less than $500,000.
[3]Not meaningful for purposes of comparison.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data. The countries shown are those with the largest total U.S. trade (U.S. imports plus exports) in these products in 2005.

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

Table ET-5
Changes in U.S. imports of television receivers and video monitors, 2001–05

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
			million dollars				
Certain flat-panel TV receivers . . .	95	310	1,109	3,234	6,865	3,632	112
Certain color TV set top boxes . . .	175	279	1,042	2,498	3,716	1,219	49
Certain flat-panel video monitor combinations	29	134	419	728	1,332	604	83
Certain projection television combinations	1,160	1,330	1,308	1,003	413	-590	-59
Other	7,155	8,533	8,776	10,047	10,385	338	3
Total	8,615	10,586	12,654	17,509	22,712	5,202	30

Note.–Calculations based on unrounded data.
Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Partially offsetting these increases were significant decreases in the imports of CRT projection televisions combined with VCRs or DVD players, which declined by 59 percent to $413 million, and of CRT direct-view CTVs with screen size exceeding 35.56cm (14 inches), which declined by 13 percent to $2.3 billion.

In 2005, U.S. consumer demand continued to shift away from CRT CTVs to flat-panel display CTVs and monitors, which offer viewers a larger picture without using as much floor or shelf space as comparably sized, but bulkier and heavier, CRT CTVs.[3] The Consumer Electronics Association reported that an estimated $7.3 billion of direct-view flat-panel CTVs were sold at the factory level[4] in 2005, an 86 percent increase over 2004 sales of $3.9 billion. At the same time, direct-view CRT CTV sales declined to $3.5 billion in 2005, an 18 percent reduction from $4.3 billion in 2004. In 2004, the sales value of direct-view CTVs was split almost evenly between CRT and flat-panel CTVs–52 percent versus 48 percent, respectively.[5] It is estimated that flat-panel CTVs accounted for over two-thirds–68 percent–of the sales value of direct-view CTVs in 2005.[6] U.S. production of flat-panel display CTVs and monitors is small and most demand is supplied by imports.

The average value of imported flat-panel direct-view CTVs with screen size greater than 34.29cm (14 inches) grew from $445 in 2001 to $1,053 in 2004, then dropped to $863 in 2005. Unit imports of these flat-panel CTVs increased by 159 percent in 2005, and have increased by 3,630 percent since 2001. These CTVs accounted for over 90 percent of the value of all flat-panel CTVs imported in 2005. As the average value of flat-panel CTVs decreases, the quantity demanded is expected to continue to grow.

Imports from the three top suppliers–Mexico, China, and Japan–continued to increase, and accounted for 88 percent of the value of 2005 imports of flat-panel CTVs, with Mexico accounting for over 62 percent. China exceeded Japan as the second-largest supplier to the United States of flat-panel CTVs, as imports from China more than doubled to $5.1 billion. However, imports from China were just over half the value of imports from Mexico, the largest supplier. An antidumping finding in April 2004 led to the imposition of antidumping

[3] Wolk, "For TV Retailers." For example, a 32-inch CRT direct-view CTV can weigh as much as 140 pounds, while a 32-inch flat-panel direct-view CTV can weigh as little as 50 pounds.

[4] Includes both U.S.-produced and imported CTVs.

[5] Direct-view CTVs accounted for 59 percent of non-combination CTV sales in 2004 and 70 percent in 2005.

[6] Consumer Electronics Association, "U.S. Consumer Electronics ."

duties ranging from 9.69 percent to 78.45 percent[7] on imports from China of CRT direct-view CTVs with screen size greater than 35.56cm (14 inches); imports of such CTVs from China fell by 45 percent between 2004 and 2005.

Demand for STBs with integral tuners is increasing as consumers switch to direct-broadcast satellite television service or to interactive cable television service. The new services include pay-per-view, video-on-demand, and interactive program guides, and it is anticipated that other services will become available as the population of interactive boxes grows.[8] In addition, as more high definition programming is available, demand for STBs with high definition (HDTV) tuners is increasing, leading to higher imports.

The value of imports of STBs products rose by 49 percent, as unit imports increased by 24 percent, and unit value increased by 20 percent. Imports from Mexico accounted for 61 percent of the value of U.S. imports of STBs in 2005, down from 72 percent in 2004. The next largest suppliers, Taiwan and China, gained ground at the expense of Mexico, increasing to 20 percent and 11 percent of total imports, respectively. These three countries combined accounted for over 91 percent of U.S. imports in 2004 and 2005.

Although imports of HDTV receivers and video monitors increased by 25 percent (up from 8 percent in 2004), they constituted only 4 percent of imports of receivers and monitors in 2005. Cable companies and satellite broadcasters are moving rapidly towards providing HDTV service.

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[7] Department of Commerce, "Notice of Amended Final Determination," 28879-80.

[8] Telephone interviews with Steve Hill, Satellite Broadcasting and Communications Association, March 31, 2005, and Paul Rodriguez, National Cable Television Association, April 1, 2005.

Computers, Peripherals, and Parts

Change in 2005 from 2004:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $3.2 billion (5 percent) to $65.1 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $1.5 billion (5 percent) to $28.9 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $4.7 billion (5 percent) to $94.0 billion

The U.S. trade deficit in the computers, peripherals, and parts sector continued to increase in 2005 to $65.1 billion, but at a slower pace than in previous years (table ET-6). Compared to 2004, last year's expansion of the trade deficit was smaller, due in part to slower growth in U.S. imports but mainly to growth in U.S. exports for the first time in several years. In 2005, overall personal computer (PC) worldwide demand continued to expand–units of worldwide PC shipments grew by 16 percent in 2005– primarily because of increased demand for laptop computers and declining prices of computers.[1]

Worldwide shipments of PCs continued to grow in 2005, led by factors such as strong demand from small and medium-sized businesses and strength in the laptop market.[2] Industry consolidation, competitive pricing, continued PC replacement, and consumers striving for mobility were all factors driving strong demand for computers in 2005.[3] One industry source indicated that the weak dollar contributed somewhat to stronger PC sales worldwide by promoting consumer purchases abroad.[4]

U.S. exports

U.S. exports grew for the first time since 2000, primarily because of factors such as increased worldwide demand for computer products, growing international markets, and a need for computer inputs in manufacturing facilities abroad. U.S. exports to Canada, Malaysia, and China accounted for almost 58 percent of sector growth in 2005. In particular, U.S. exports to Canada experienced an increase of $367 million (10 percent) to $4.2 billion dollars. Increases were concentrated in areas such as computer peripherals and desktop systems. The United States is a primary supplier of computer hardware and peripherals to Canada, and growing demand for these products combined with a continued PC replacement cycle played a role in the United States' computer hardware trade surplus with Canada.[5] Meanwhile, a majority of U.S. export increases to Malaysia and China, which are large computer manufacturing locations, consisted of inputs for the production of computer systems, such as computer parts and disk drive storage devices.

U.S. imports

China continued to be a leading source of imports for the computer industry, with U.S. imports increasing by $6.3 billion (19 percent) in 2005 to $40.3 billion. Laptop computers, the leading import item, accounted for over 26 percent of all sector imports from China;

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[1] Kanellos, "PC market surged in 2005."
[2] Graham-Hackett, "Industry Surveys–Computers: Hardware," 1.
[3] Ibid. and Gartner Press Release, "Gartner Says Lower Prices."
[4] Techweb News, "Report: PC Shipments Remain Strong;" and Gardner, "1Q PC Shipments Rose, Weak Dollar Credited."
[5] Michigan District Export Council, "2005 Washtenaw County."

Table ET-6
Computers, peripherals, and parts (ET035): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2001–2005[1]

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
China	1,209	892	1,022	1,038	1,246	208	20.1
Malaysia	617	643	459	459	759	301	65.6
Mexico	3,188	3,612	2,660	2,646	2,442	-204	-7.7
Japan	3,780	2,498	2,246	2,040	1,871	-170	-8.3
Singapore	1,380	1,125	1,461	1,313	1,463	150	11.4
Canada	4,987	3,948	3,655	3,834	4,201	367	9.6
Taiwan	763	611	509	502	474	-28	-5.7
Korea	1,078	832	655	580	570	-10	-1.7
Thailand	411	367	492	551	675	124	22.5
United Kingdom	3,269	2,371	2,260	2,427	2,278	-148	-6.1
All other	17,443	12,635	12,617	11,958	12,882	924	7.7
Total	38,125	29,534	28,038	27,350	28,862	1,512	5.5
EU-15	12,730	9,298	9,357	8,368	8,226	-142	-1.7
EU-25	12,939	9,467	9,537	8,540	8,435	-105	-1.2
OPEC	559	388	362	580	740	159	27.5
Latin America	6,482	5,894	4,835	5,152	5,522	371	7.2
CBERA	570	509	466	497	607	109	22.0
Asia	11,411	8,547	8,292	7,943	8,746	803	10.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	177	153	191	186	195	9	5.0
Central and Eastern Europe	227	198	219	206	267	61	29.7
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
China	10,548	14,928	22,141	33,985	40,298	6,313	18.6
Malaysia	7,347	9,085	9,978	11,171	12,658	1,487	13.3
Mexico	10,365	8,913	7,640	7,794	7,161	-632	-8.1
Japan	10,200	8,734	6,977	6,799	6,536	-263	-3.9
Singapore	7,904	7,630	7,151	6,977	6,217	-760	-10.9
Canada	2,836	1,745	1,533	1,739	1,831	92	5.3
Taiwan	8,803	8,725	7,046	6,213	4,948	-1,265	-20.4
Korea	4,622	4,600	3,686	3,781	2,995	-786	-20.8
Thailand	2,306	2,382	2,065	2,498	2,833	334	13.4
United Kingdom	1,539	1,021	1,069	1,179	899	-280	-23.7
All other	8,078	8,054	7,654	7,129	7,574	445	6.2
Total	74,547	75,817	76,940	89,264	93,950	4,685	5.2
EU-15	4,504	4,226	4,455	4,376	4,113	-262	-6.0
EU-25	5,395	4,944	5,173	5,243	5,121	-122	-2.3
OPEC	662	476	441	519	462	-57	-11.0
Latin America	10,557	9,110	7,818	8,000	7,651	-348	-4.4
CBERA	112	121	123	167	457	290	173.2
Asia	55,224	59,625	62,040	73,882	78,865	4,983	6.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	8	8	18	7	6	-1	-15.8
Central and Eastern Europe	892	719	721	866	1,004	138	15.9

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table ET-6—*Continued*
Computers, peripherals, and parts (ET035): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2001–2005[1]

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
China	-9,339	-14,036	-21,119	-32,947	-39,052	-6,105	-18.5
Malaysia	-6,730	-8,441	-9,518	-10,712	-11,899	-1,187	-11.1
Mexico	-7,177	-5,301	-4,979	-5,147	-4,719	428	8.3
Japan	-6,420	-6,236	-4,731	-4,758	-4,665	93	2.0
Singapore	-6,524	-6,505	-5,689	-5,663	-4,753	910	16.1
Canada	2,151	2,203	2,122	2,095	2,370	275	13.1
Taiwan	-8,040	-8,114	-6,538	-5,711	-4,475	1,237	21.7
Korea	-3,544	-3,768	-3,031	-3,201	-2,424	776	24.2
Thailand	-1,895	-2,015	-1,573	-1,947	-2,157	-210	-10.8
United Kingdom	1,730	1,350	1,192	1,248	1,379	131	10.5
All other	9,365	4,580	4,963	4,829	5,308	479	9.9
Total	-36,422	-46,283	-48,902	-61,914	-65,087	-3,173	-5.1
EU-15	8,226	5,072	4,902	3,992	4,112	120	3.0
EU-25	7,544	4,524	4,363	3,297	3,314	17	0.5
OPEC	-103	-89	-79	62	278	216	350.3
Latin America	-4,075	-3,216	-2,983	-2,848	-2,129	719	25.3
CBERA	458	388	343	330	149	-181	-54.8
Asia	-43,813	-51,078	-53,747	-65,939	-70,120	-4,181	-6.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	169	145	172	179	190	10	5.8
Central and Eastern Europe	-665	-521	-502	-661	-737	-76	-11.6

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data. The countries shown are those with the largest total U.S. trade (U.S. imports plus exports) in these products in 2005.

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

other leading imports included display units, computer parts, and peripherals. One factor leading to the significant increase in laptop imports from China is the movement of production by Taiwanese producers to China over the past few years. Leading Taiwanese manufacturers that produce laptops for large original equipment manufacturers such as Hewlett-Packard have located facilities on the mainland to take advantage of lower labor costs.[6] Consequently, imports of portable computers such as laptops from Taiwan have continually decreased since 2002. From 2000-2005, imports of laptops from Taiwan declined from $3.8 billion to $372 million (90 percent). One industry source indicates that most laptop manufacturing assembly in China occurs due to original equipment manufacturer orders and that Chinese firms are still lacking core technologies for production.[7]

The second-leading source of imports was Malaysia, which also expanded its shipments of computer products to the United States in 2005. Over half of all imports of computer equipment from Malaysia consisted of portable computers such as laptops. Large manufacturers such as Dell have production facilities in Malaysia,[8] accounting for a majority of computer equipment shipped to the United States. Meanwhile, U.S. imports of computer equipment from almost all other major trading partners, with the exceptions of Canada and Thailand, decreased in 2005. However, increases in imports from China and Malaysia more than offset any import decreases from the other trading partners.

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[6] Eighty-five percent of Taiwanese laptop manufacturers' output is estimated to be located in China, up from approximately 4 percent in 2001. Dean and Tam, "The Laptop Trail."

[7] People's Daily Online, "E. China city exports 16 million laptops in 2005."

[8] Currently, 95 percent of Dell's notebooks for the U.S. market are assembled in their Penang, Malaysia, facility. Tzeng, "Dell to move assembly."

Medical Goods

Change in 2005 from 2004

U.S. trade surplus: Increased from a deficit of $573 million to a surplus of $422 million
U.S. exports: Increased by $2.5 billion (14 percent) to $ 21.0 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $1.5 billion (8 percent) to $20.5 billion

After experiencing its first trade deficit in two decades in 2004, the U.S. medical goods industry registered a trade surplus in 2005, with strong gains in exports to most of its major overseas markets. While U.S. imports also increased, they grew more slowly than exports. The growth in U.S. medical goods exports was largely driven by advanced technology products. Among these were implantable cardiac defibrillators, electronic instruments that deliver brief electronic shocks to restore normal rhythm to a failing heart; drug eluting stents, which consist of tiny wire mesh-like tubes coated with drugs that are inserted into coronary blood vessels to keep them from closing after they are opened in a procedure known as balloon angioplasty; and orthopedic products incorporating materials promoting bone growth to facilitate fusion of bone with vertebrae in spinal and degenerative disc procedures.[1]

U.S. exports

U.S. exports of medical goods increased by almost 14 percent in 2005, to $21.0 billion (table ET-7). The most significant export growth was to the EU, Mexico, and China, while Japan continued to be the most important single country market for U.S.-manufactured medical products.[2] Within the EU, U.S. exports rose to $2.3 billion to the Netherlands and $1.2 billion to the United Kingdom, representing 18 percent gains in exports to each of those markets over 2004. Although a significant portion of U.S. exports to the Netherlands represented intracompany transactions between Dutch-based manufacturers with manufacturing operations in both the Netherlands and the United States, such as Philips Medical Systems,[3] the majority of shipments represented U.S.-made goods destined for other EU markets that were passing through the Dutch port of Rotterdam.[4] Following a period of stagnant growth in the 1990s, health expenditures in the United Kingdom have risen steadily in the past several years, reflecting "the UK government's commitment to increase public spending on health."[5] These expenditures have benefitted U.S. and other foreign suppliers of medical devices to that country and accounted for the increase in U.S. exports to the United Kindgom in 2005.

U.S. exports of medical devices to Mexico increased by 13 percent in 2005, and largely consisted of U.S.-made parts and components sent for final assembly into finished medical goods.[6] A large portion of the finished products was destined for consumption in U.S. and

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[1] Gold and Diller, "Healthcare," 3-7, 30, and 31; and Zimmer Inc., *Spinal Fusion*, 1-8.
[2] Yeo, *North America Medical Instruments*, 3; and Alch, *The U.S. Market for Medical Devices*, 8.
[3] On August 1, 2001, Philips acquired Agilent Technologies' Healthcare Solutions Group of Andover, Massachusetts (formerly Hewlett-Packard Medical Systems), a major U.S. producer of patient monitoring systems. The purchase of Agilent's healthcare business transformed Philips into the number two medical equipment provider in the world (after General Electric Medical Systems) with dual headquarters in Andover and Best, Netherlands, where it has long been a major global producer of medical imaging equipment.
[4] U.S. and Dutch industry officials, telephone interviews by Commission staff, March 9 and 21, 2006.
[5] *OECD Health Data 2005*, 1-2.
[6] U.S. industry officials, telephone interviews by Commission staff, March 15, 2006.

Table ET-7
Medical goods (ET040): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2001–2005[1]

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Ireland	708	875	1,293	1,360	1,342	-18	-1.4
Germany	1,531	1,530	1,679	1,602	1,714	113	7.0
Japan	2,367	2,203	2,307	2,408	2,624	216	9.0
Mexico	689	848	983	1,030	1,163	133	12.9
Netherlands	1,058	1,284	1,618	1,940	2,283	343	17.7
Canada	1,235	1,204	1,337	1,510	1,701	191	12.7
United Kingdom	887	822	839	979	1,157	178	18.2
France	932	901	859	880	985	105	12.0
Switzerland	400	434	477	461	533	72	15.7
China	302	313	453	493	593	100	20.3
All other	4,879	4,646	4,983	5,771	6,874	1,103	19.1
Total	14,987	15,059	16,827	18,433	20,970	2,537	13.8
EU-15	6,922	7,074	8,059	8,854	9,832	978	11.1
EU-25	7,003	7,160	8,164	8,972	9,989	1,018	11.3
OPEC	230	193	197	250	336	86	34.3
Latin America	1,492	1,582	1,724	1,906	2,251	346	18.1
CBERA	185	212	249	248	297	49	19.6
Asia	3,742	3,608	3,974	4,241	4,854	612	14.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	96	92	93	113	154	41	36.6
Central and Eastern Europe	137	96	103	119	161	42	35.1
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Ireland	1,358	1,807	2,853	4,056	3,707	-349	-8.6
Germany	1,599	1,931	2,342	2,883	3,308	425	14.7
Japan	1,279	1,329	1,327	1,501	1,694	193	12.9
Mexico	1,533	1,957	2,315	2,575	3,015	440	17.1
Netherlands	477	501	470	530	608	77	14.6
Canada	304	400	466	520	551	31	5.9
United Kingdom	347	415	439	527	646	119	22.6
France	401	469	510	604	638	34	5.6
Switzerland	401	708	1,204	1,142	1,069	-73	-6.4
China	459	531	594	710	864	155	21.8
All other	2,711	3,184	3,621	3,957	4,447	490	12.4
Total	10,869	13,232	16,143	19,006	20,548	1,542	8.1
EU-15	4,854	5,916	7,526	9,633	10,136	502	5.2
EU-25	4,880	5,970	7,591	9,720	10,200	479	4.9
OPEC	6	7	8	9	10	1	8.6
Latin America	2,200	2,701	3,260	3,493	3,996	504	14.4
CBERA	649	719	917	893	946	53	5.9
Asia	2,562	2,829	2,937	3,321	3,793	472	14.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	7	4	6	8	15	7	82.7
Central and Eastern Europe	25	52	62	83	59	-25	-29.6

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table ET-7—*Continued*
Medical goods (ET040): **U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2001–2005**[1]

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Ireland	-650	-933	-1,560	-2,696	-2,365	330	12.3
Germany	-68	-401	-664	-1,282	-1,594	-312	-24.3
Japan	1,088	875	980	907	930	23	2.5
Mexico	-844	-1,109	-1,332	-1,546	-1,853	-307	-19.9
Netherlands	581	782	1,148	1,409	1,675	265	18.8
Canada	932	804	870	990	1,150	161	16.3
United Kingdom	540	407	399	452	511	59	13.0
France	531	432	350	276	348	71	25.9
Switzerland	-2	-274	-728	-681	-535	146	21.4
China	-157	-218	-141	-217	-271	-54	-25.1
All other	2,167	1,462	1,361	1,814	2,427	613	33.8
Total	4,119	1,826	683	-573	422	995	([2])
EU-15	2,068	1,158	533	-780	-303	476	61.1
EU-25	2,123	1,190	573	-749	-210	538	71.9
OPEC	224	186	189	241	326	85	35.3
Latin America	-708	-1,120	-1,536	-1,587	-1,745	-158	-10.0
CBERA	-464	-506	-668	-645	-649	-4	-0.7
Asia	1,181	779	1,037	921	1,061	140	15.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	90	88	87	105	139	35	33.0
Central and Eastern Europe	112	44	41	36	102	66	186.4

[1]Import values are based on customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.
[2]Not meaningful for purposes of comparison.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data. The countries shown are those with the largest total U.S. trade (U.S. imports plus exports) in these products in 2005.

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

third-country markets rather than in Mexico, as healthcare expenditures in that country lagged well behind the OECD average.[7] Meanwhile, U.S. exports to China rose by 20 percent to $593 million, as demands for better healthcare by China's growing middle class led to increased expenditures on medical devices, including U.S.-made medical goods.[8] Finally, after several years of slow growth in Japanese imports of U.S.-made medical equipment, as the Japanese government attempted to control escalating healthcare costs, U.S. exports to that country rose by 9 percent in 2005, increasing the sectoral U.S. trade surplus with Japan to $930 million. U.S. medical device makers benefitted from efforts by the Japanese government in 2005 to redress growing imbalances in healthcare expenditures with other OECD countries[9] by encouraging increased purchases of more advanced medical technology, including cardiac defibrillators and drug eluting stents, manufactured primarily in the United States.[10]

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of medical goods increased by 8 percent in 2005, led by double-digit increases in imports from Germany, the United Kingdom, and China. Meanwhile imports from Switzerland and Ireland, the largest and fastest growing foreign supplier of medical devices to the United States in recent years, declined slightly.

U.S. imports from Germany, the largest EU manufacturer of medical goods, increased by 15 percent to $3.3 billion. Such imports consisted of a broad range of medical instruments for diagnostic and therapeutic applications, including general medical instruments and hospital supplies, electromedical breathing systems, patient monitoring systems, and medical imaging instruments.[11] U.S. imports of medical goods from the United Kingdom, meanwhile, grew by 23 percent to $646 million, and included such products as innovative knee and hip implants and arthroscopic surgical instrumentation.[12] Swiss exports of medical goods to the United States declined by 6 percent to $1.1 billion, consisting partly of cardiac pacemakers manufactured by a Swiss subsidiary of a major U.S.-based manufacturer, and orthopedic devices from a major Swiss producer.[13] Although Ireland remained the leading supplier of U.S. imports of medical goods, its exports to the United States declined by 9 percent in 2005, after almost tripling from 2001 to 2004, as Irish subsidiaries of U.S. high-tech producers directed a greater portion of their sales to fast-growing markets in other EU countries.[14]

Finally, U.S. imports from China continued their steady rise over the past 5 years, increasing by 22 percent to $864 million. China's exports to the United States included diagnostic imaging devices, such as CT Scanners and traditional x-ray apparatus, produced by

[7] *OECD Health Data 2005*, 1-2.

[8] According to medical device industry analysts, China's medical device market has grown at an average of about 20 percent a year since 2000, and more than doubled in the past two years. The market now is the second leading market for medical devices in Asia, after Japan, and the world's fastest growing healthcare market in the world. Von Hassell and Bella, "Diagnosing China's Medical Device Market," 1-5; and "As China's Capabilities Grow," 1-6.

[9] "How Does Japan Compare," *OECD Health Data 2005*, 1.

[10] U.S. industry officials, telephone interviews by Commission staff, March 13 and 16, 2006.

[11] Salama, "Medical Devices," 1-21.

[12] *Smith & Nephew Press Releases,* 1-2.

[13] Alch, *The U.S. Market for Medical Devices*, 8; Medtronic, Inc., Medtronic Switzerland at a Glance, 1; and Medtronic Inc., SEC 10-K filings.

[14] U.S. industry officials, telephone interviews by Commission staff, March 20-21, 2006.

subsidiaries of major U.S., Japanese, and European manufacturers.[15] Other major U.S. imports of Chinese medical equipment included less sophisticated oxygen therapy apparatus and massage apparatus, produced mainly by smaller indigenous Chinese producers.[16]

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[15] U.S. industry officials, telephone interviews by Commission staff, March 22, 2006; "General Electric Medical to Double Business," 1; "GE Medical Systems Unveils Industrial Park," 1; and "Philips Sets Up Medical Equipment Venture in China," 1-2.

[16] Von Hassell and Bella, "Diagnosing China's Medical Device Market," 1-5.

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Table ET-8
Electronic products : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001-2005[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
		Million dollars						
ET016	Office machines:							
	Exports	1,061	816	725	682	751	69	10.1
	Imports	1,817	1,491	1,544	1,732	1,793	60	3.5
	Trade balance	-757	-675	-819	-1,050	-1,041	9	0.8
ET017	Telephone and telegraph apparatus:							
	Exports	16,506	12,952	10,946	13,958	14,183	224	1.6
	Imports	27,174	27,948	30,982	39,341	49,220	9,879	25.1
	Trade balance	-10,668	-14,996	-20,037	-25,382	-35,038	-9,655	-38.0
ET018	Consumer electronics (except televisions):							
	Exports	2,791	2,631	2,392	2,518	2,679	161	6.4
	Imports	19,525	21,455	21,471	24,428	25,866	1,438	5.9
	Trade balance	-16,734	-18,825	-19,079	-21,911	-23,187	-1,277	-5.8
ET019	Blank media:							
	Exports	1,017	970	1,082	1,159	1,195	37	3.2
	Imports	2,423	2,746	3,127	3,831	4,248	418	10.9
	Trade balance	-1,406	-1,776	-2,045	-2,672	-3,053	-381	-14.3
ET020	Prerecorded media:							
	Exports	3,195	3,069	3,010	3,124	3,422	299	9.6
	Imports	1,259	1,308	1,436	1,503	1,499	-4	-0.3
	Trade balance	1,935	1,761	1,574	1,621	1,924	303	18.7
ET021	Navigational instruments and remote control apparatus:							
	Exports	3,102	2,921	2,866	3,082	3,217	135	4.4
	Imports	1,796	1,858	2,286	2,761	3,241	480	17.4
	Trade balance	1,306	1,063	580	321	-23	-344	([3])
ET022	Television receivers and video monitors:							
	Exports	1,237	1,257	809	874	857	-17	-1.9
	Imports	8,615	10,586	12,654	17,509	22,712	5,202	29.7
	Trade balance	-7,378	-9,329	-11,845	-16,636	-21,854	-5,219	-31.4
ET023	Radio and television broadcasting equipment:							
	Exports	2,321	1,364	1,241	1,335	1,544	209	15.7
	Imports	6,066	4,977	4,120	4,309	3,830	-479	-11.1
	Trade balance	-3,745	-3,613	-2,879	-2,974	-2,286	688	23.1

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table ET-8--*Continued*
Electronic products : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001-2005[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	*Percent*
		Million dollars						
ET024	Electric sound and visual signaling apparatus:							
	Exports	949	1,042	937	1,098	1,092	-6	-0.6
	Imports	1,968	1,797	1,845	2,145	2,409	263	12.3
	Trade balance	-1,020	-755	-908	-1,047	-1,317	-270	-25.7
ET025	Electrical capacitors and resistors:							
	Exports	2,002	1,706	1,623	1,664	1,286	-377	-22.7
	Imports	2,333	2,093	1,964	2,035	2,177	143	7.0
	Trade balance	-331	-386	-341	-371	-891	-520	-140.2
ET026	Printed circuits:							
	Exports	2,089	1,853	1,742	1,836	1,781	-56	-3.0
	Imports	2,141	1,896	1,785	2,113	2,123	9	0.4
	Trade balance	-53	-44	-44	-277	-342	-65	-23.5
ET027	Circuit apparatus exceeding 1000V:							
	Exports	612	549	487	507	509	3	0.6
	Imports	357	338	272	309	401	92	29.6
	Trade balance	255	211	215	197	109	-89	-44.9
ET028	Circuit apparatus not exceeding 1000V:							
	Exports	5,098	4,478	4,431	5,138	5,327	189	3.7
	Imports	5,280	4,933	5,127	6,259	6,818	559	8.9
	Trade balance	-182	-455	-696	-1,120	-1,491	-370	-33.0
ET029	Circuit apparatus assemblies:							
	Exports	1,179	1,108	1,150	1,193	1,447	254	21.3
	Imports	2,528	2,577	2,920	3,341	3,941	599	17.9
	Trade balance	-1,350	-1,469	-1,771	-2,148	-2,493	-345	-16.1
ET030	Parts of circuit apparatus:							
	Exports	1,503	1,592	1,807	2,201	2,348	147	6.7
	Imports	1,108	1,087	1,206	1,526	1,730	203	13.3
	Trade balance	396	506	601	675	619	-56	-8.3
ET031	Cathode-ray tubes:							
	Exports	2,056	1,762	1,202	998	600	-398	-39.9
	Imports	612	607	577	673	545	-128	-19.0
	Trade balance	1,444	1,155	625	325	54	-271	-83.2
ET032	Electron tubes other than CRTs:							
	Exports	178	180	165	175	192	17	9.6
	Imports	271	247	203	195	214	18	9.4
	Trade balance	-93	-66	-38	-21	-22	-2	-7.8

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table ET-8--*Continued*
Electronic products : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001-2005[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
		Million dollars						
ET033	Semiconductors and integrated circuits:							
	Exports	33,455	31,738	35,712	35,130	34,195	-935	-2.7
	Imports	30,016	25,651	24,190	26,256	25,425	-831	-3.2
	Trade balance	3,439	6,087	11,522	8,874	8,770	-104	-1.2
ET034	Miscellaneous electrical equipment:							
	Exports	1,805	1,564	1,426	1,968	2,419	451	22.9
	Imports	2,277	2,428	2,649	3,313	3,333	20	0.6
	Trade balance	-473	-865	-1,223	-1,345	-914	430	32.0
ET035	Computers, peripherals, and parts:							
	Exports	38,125	29,534	28,038	27,350	28,862	1,512	5.5
	Imports	74,547	75,817	76,940	89,264	93,950	4,685	5.2
	Trade balance	-36,422	-46,283	-48,902	-61,914	-65,087	-3,173	-5.1
ET036	Photographic film and paper:							
	Exports	1,953	2,127	2,233	2,182	2,091	-91	-4.2
	Imports	1,856	1,865	1,820	1,951	1,845	-106	-5.4
	Trade balance	96	262	413	231	246	15	6.5
ET037	Optical fibers, optical fiber bundles and cables:							
	Exports	1,689	474	437	383	459	76	19.7
	Imports	1,244	252	210	310	408	98	31.7
	Trade balance	446	222	227	74	51	-22	-30.3
ET038	Optical goods, including ophthalmic goods:							
	Exports	3,727	3,548	3,309	3,992	4,664	672	16.8
	Imports	4,957	4,142	4,495	5,386	5,626	239	4.4
	Trade balance	-1,230	-594	-1,186	-1,395	-962	433	31.0
ET039	Photographic cameras and equipment:							
	Exports	1,694	1,187	954	1,197	1,175	-22	-1.8
	Imports	3,560	3,029	2,715	2,382	1,880	-503	-21.1
	Trade balance	-1,866	-1,842	-1,761	-1,185	-704	481	40.6
ET040	Medical goods:							
	Exports	14,987	15,059	16,827	18,433	20,970	2,537	13.8
	Imports	10,869	13,232	16,143	19,006	20,548	1,542	8.1
	Trade balance	4,119	1,826	683	-573	422	995	([3])
ET041	Watches and clocks:							
	Exports	279	235	242	271	255	-16	-5.7
	Imports	2,957	3,098	3,291	3,634	3,795	161	4.4
	Trade balance	-2,678	-2,864	-3,049	-3,363	-3,539	-176	-5.2

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table ET-8--*Continued*
Electronic products : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001-2005[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	*Percent*
		Million dollars						
ET042	Drawing, drafting, and calculating instruments:							
	Exports	395	368	364	397	485	88	22.2
	Imports	207	192	223	264	335	70	26.6
	Trade balance	188	176	141	133	151	18	13.5
ET043	Measuring, testing, and controlling instruments:							
	Exports	15,605	14,346	14,683	16,603	17,399	796	4.8
	Imports	11,806	11,595	12,638	14,367	15,359	992	6.9
	Trade balance	3,799	2,751	2,046	2,237	2,040	-196	-8.8

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

[2]This coding system is used by the U.S. International Trade Commission to identify major groupings and subgroupings of HTS import and export items for trade monitoring purposes

[3]Not meaningful for purposes of comparison.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

Table ET-9
Electronic products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
ET016	Office machines:						
	Number of establishments	144	119	110	110	110	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	10.0	10.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	51	56	43	79	79	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,072	2,554	1,941	2,174	2,435	12.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,061	816	725	682	751	10.1
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,817	1,491	1,544	1,732	1,793	3.5
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,829	3,229	2,760	3,224	3,476	7.8
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-757	-675	-819	-1,050	-1,041	0.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	47.5	46.2	55.9	53.7	51.6	-3.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	34.5	32.0	37.4	31.4	30.9	-1.6
ET017	Telephone and telegraph apparatus:						
	Number of establishments	960	890	830	727	625	-14.0
	Employees (thousands)	206.0	152.0	125.0	120.0	120.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	52	35	32	56	58	3.6
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	82,473	50,914	46,022	50,062	52,765	5.4
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	16,506	12,952	10,946	13,958	14,183	1.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	27,174	27,948	30,982	39,341	49,220	25.1
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	93,141	65,910	66,059	75,444	87,803	16.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-10,668	-14,996	-20,037	-25,382	-35,038	-38.0
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	29.2	42.4	46.9	52.1	56.1	7.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	20.0	25.4	23.8	27.9	26.9	-3.6
ET018	Consumer electronics (except televisions):						
	Number of establishments	225	215	205	205	210	2.4
	Employees (thousands)	21.0	25.0	25.0	23.0	22.0	-4.3
	Capacity utilization (percent)	58	54	57	57	57	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	4,200	5,270	5,520	5,200	4,900	-5.8
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,791	2,631	2,392	2,518	2,679	6.4
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	19,525	21,455	21,471	24,428	25,866	5.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	20,934	24,095	24,599	27,111	28,087	3.6
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-16,734	-18,825	-19,079	-21,911	-23,187	-5.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	93.3	89.0	87.3	90.1	92.1	2.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	66.5	49.9	43.3	48.4	54.7	13.0

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table ET-9—*Continued*
Electronic products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
ET019	Blank media:						
	Number of establishments	220	212	210	210	208	-1.0
	Employees (thousands)	13.0	11.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	80	75	70	67	65	-3.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,074	2,800	2,600	2,450	2,350	-4.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,017	970	1,082	1,159	1,195	3.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,423	2,746	3,127	3,831	4,248	10.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	4,480	4,576	4,645	5,122	5,403	5.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,406	-1,776	-2,045	-2,672	-3,053	-14.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	54.1	60.0	67.3	74.8	78.6	5.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	33.1	34.6	41.6	47.3	50.9	7.6
ET020	Prerecorded media:						
	Number of establishments	690	700	708	710	710	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	29.0	28.0	27.0	28.0	28.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	66	73	67	70	70	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	5,728	6,200	6,700	6,750	6,750	0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	3,195	3,069	3,010	3,124	3,422	9.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,259	1,308	1,436	1,503	1,499	([1])
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,793	4,439	5,126	5,129	4,826	-5.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	1,935	1,761	1,574	1,621	1,924	18.7
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	33.2	29.5	28.0	29.3	31.1	6.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	55.8	49.5	44.9	46.3	50.7	9.5
ET021	Navigational instruments and remote control apparatus:						
	Number of establishments	107	107	107	107	107	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	150.0	148.0	145.0	151.0	157.0	4.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	59	59	67	56	58	3.6
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	26,594	32,258	33,024	39,002	40,000	2.6
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	3,102	2,921	2,866	3,082	3,217	4.4
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,796	1,858	2,286	2,761	3,241	17.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	25,288	31,195	32,444	38,681	40,023	3.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	1,306	1,063	580	321	-23	([2])
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	7.1	6.0	7.0	7.1	8.1	14.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	11.7	9.1	8.7	7.9	8.0	1.3

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table ET-9—*Continued*
Electronic products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
ET022	Television receivers and video monitors:						
	Number of establishments	10	9	8	8	7	-12.5
	Employees (thousands)	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	58	54	57	57	57	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,040	3,285	3,499	3,763	3,000	-20.3
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,237	1,257	809	874	857	-1.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	8,615	10,586	12,654	17,509	22,712	29.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	10,418	12,614	15,344	20,399	24,854	21.8
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-7,378	-9,329	-11,845	-16,636	-21,854	-31.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	82.7	83.9	82.5	85.8	91.4	6.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	40.7	38.3	23.1	23.2	28.6	23.3
ET023	Radio and television broadcasting equipment:						
	Number of establishments	165	170	175	170	170	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	13.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	65	56	52	52	52	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,490	3,305	2,932	2,900	2,900	0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,321	1,364	1,241	1,335	1,544	15.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	6,066	4,977	4,120	4,309	3,830	([1])
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	7,235	6,918	5,811	5,874	5,186	-11.7
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-3,745	-3,613	-2,879	-2,974	-2,286	23.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	83.8	71.9	70.9	73.4	73.9	0.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	66.5	41.3	42.3	46.0	53.2	15.7
ET024	Electric sound and visual signaling apparatus:						
	Number of establishments	468	454	486	486	486	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	28.0	26.0	22.0	19.0	19.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	66	66	63	63	63	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	5,571	5,546	4,874	4,550	4,248	-6.6
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	949	1,042	937	1,098	1,092	-0.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,968	1,797	1,845	2,145	2,409	12.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	6,591	6,301	5,782	5,597	5,565	-0.6
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,020	-755	-908	-1,047	-1,317	-25.7
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	29.9	28.5	31.9	38.3	43.3	13.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	17.0	18.8	19.2	24.1	25.7	6.6

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table ET-9—*Continued*
Electronic products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
ET025	Electrical capacitors and resistors:						
	Number of establishments	267	185	174	166	158	-4.8
	Employees (thousands)	24.0	16.0	15.0	13.0	11.0	-15.4
	Capacity utilization (percent)	45	50	54	60	60	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,510	1,991	1,828	1,884	1,750	-7.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,002	1,706	1,623	1,664	1,286	-22.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,333	2,093	1,964	2,035	2,177	7.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,841	2,377	2,169	2,255	2,641	17.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-331	-386	-341	-371	-891	-140.2
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	82.1	88.0	90.5	90.2	82.4	-8.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	79.8	85.7	88.8	88.3	73.5	-16.8
ET026	Printed circuits:						
	Number of establishments	641	435	515	418	415	-0.7
	Employees (thousands)	72.0	51.0	60.0	58.0	55.0	-5.2
	Capacity utilization (percent)	49	51	60	65	65	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	8,911	5,764	4,871	4,965	4,816	-3.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,089	1,853	1,742	1,836	1,781	-3.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,141	1,896	1,785	2,113	2,123	([1])
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	8,964	5,808	4,915	5,242	5,158	-1.6
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-53	-44	-44	-277	-342	-23.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	23.9	32.7	36.3	40.3	41.2	2.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	23.4	32.1	35.8	37.0	37.0	0.0
ET027	Circuit apparatus exceeding 1000V:						
	Number of establishments	200	200	200	200	200	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	16.0	15.0	14.0	15.0	15.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	60	60	60	60	60	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	4,150	3,800	3,600	3,800	3,800	0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	612	549	487	507	509	0.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	357	338	272	309	401	29.6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,895	3,589	3,385	3,603	3,691	2.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	255	211	215	197	109	-44.9
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	9.2	9.4	8.0	8.6	10.9	26.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	14.7	14.4	13.5	13.3	13.4	0.8

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table ET-9—*Continued*
Electronic products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
ET028	Circuit apparatus not exceeding 1000V:						
	Number of establishments	600	600	600	600	600	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	52.0	46.0	43.0	46.0	48.0	4.3
	Capacity utilization (percent)	60	60	60	60	60	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	13,000	11,800	11,200	11,800	12,240	3.7
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	5,098	4,478	4,431	5,138	5,327	3.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	5,280	4,933	5,127	6,259	6,818	8.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	13,182	12,255	11,896	12,920	13,731	6.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-182	-455	-696	-1,120	-1,491	-33.0
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	40.1	40.2	43.1	48.4	49.7	2.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	39.2	37.9	39.6	43.5	43.5	0.0
ET031	Cathode-ray tubes:						
	Number of establishments	15	14	13	12	7	-41.7
	Employees (thousands)	12.0	11.0	7.0	6.0	4.0	-33.3
	Capacity utilization (percent)	64	73	74	74	74	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,847	2,486	1,508	1,050	750	-28.6
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,056	1,762	1,202	998	600	-39.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	612	607	577	673	545	([1])
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,403	1,331	883	725	696	-4.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	1,444	1,155	625	325	54	-83.2
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	43.6	45.6	65.3	92.8	78.4	-15.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	72.2	70.9	79.7	95.1	80.0	-15.9
ET032	Electron tubes other than CRTs:						
	Number of establishments	38	35	33	35	36	2.9
	Employees (thousands)	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	64	64	60	65	70	7.7
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	700	584	629	638	700	9.7
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	178	180	165	175	192	9.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	271	247	203	195	214	9.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	793	650	667	659	722	9.7
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-93	-66	-38	-21	-22	-7.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	34.2	37.9	30.4	29.7	29.6	-0.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	25.5	30.9	26.2	27.4	27.4	0.0

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table ET-9—*Continued*
Electronic products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
ET033	Semiconductors and integrated circuits:						
	Number of establishments	1,194	1,190	1,291	1,274	1,285	0.9
	Employees (thousands)	189.0	180.0	226.0	223.0	225.0	0.9
	Capacity utilization (percent)	57	57	86	87	89	2.3
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	63,109	63,659	70,863	81,459	86,190	5.8
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	33,455	31,738	35,712	35,130	34,195	-2.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	30,016	25,651	24,190	26,256	25,425	([1])
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	59,670	57,572	59,341	72,585	77,420	6.7
	Trade balance (million dollars)	3,439	6,087	11,522	8,874	8,770	-1.2
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	50.3	44.6	40.8	36.2	32.8	-9.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	53.0	49.9	50.4	43.1	39.7	-7.9
ET035	Computers, peripherals, and parts:						
	Number of establishments	730	715	715	720	720	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	193.0	177.0	175.0	177.0	180.0	1.7
	Capacity utilization (percent)	62	59	65	68	70	2.9
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	89,528	82,100	84,000	84,500	85,000	0.6
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	38,125	29,534	28,038	27,350	28,862	5.5
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	74,547	75,817	76,940	89,264	93,950	5.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	125,950	128,383	132,902	146,414	150,087	2.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-36,422	-46,283	-48,902	-61,914	-65,087	-5.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	59.2	59.1	57.9	61.0	62.6	2.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	42.6	36.0	33.4	32.4	34.0	4.9
ET036	Photographic film and paper:						
	Number of establishments	344	379	410	410	410	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	33.0	32.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	65	69	72	82	82	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	12,343	11,856	12,377	14,203	16,298	14.8
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,953	2,127	2,233	2,182	2,091	-4.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,856	1,865	1,820	1,951	1,845	([1])
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	12,247	11,594	11,964	13,972	16,052	14.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	96	262	413	231	246	6.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	15.2	16.1	15.2	14.0	11.5	-17.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	15.8	17.9	18.0	15.4	12.8	-16.9

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table ET-9—*Continued*
Electronic products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
ET037	Optical fibers, optical fiber bundles and cables:						
	Number of establishments	60	45	47	47	47	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	13.0	8.0	8.0	9.0	9.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	88	52	54	58	60	3.4
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	5,300	3,000	2,400	2,600	2,800	7.7
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,689	474	437	383	459	19.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,244	252	210	310	408	31.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	4,854	2,778	2,173	2,526	2,749	8.8
	Trade balance (million dollars)	446	222	227	74	51	-30.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	25.6	9.1	9.6	12.3	14.8	20.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	31.9	15.8	18.2	14.7	16.4	11.6
ET038	Optical goods, including ophthalmic goods:						
	Number of establishments	900	850	855	850	850	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	60.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	68	54	52	53	59	11.3
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	7,960	7,700	7,800	7,800	7,900	1.3
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	3,727	3,548	3,309	3,992	4,664	16.8
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	4,957	4,142	4,495	5,386	5,626	4.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	9,190	8,294	8,986	9,195	8,862	-3.6
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,230	-594	-1,186	-1,395	-962	31.0
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	53.9	49.9	50.0	58.6	63.5	8.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	46.8	46.1	42.4	51.2	59.0	15.2
ET039	Photographic cameras and equipment:						
	Number of establishments	377	316	303	303	303	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	13.0	9.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	54	59	70	41	41	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,567	1,965	2,021	2,084	2,149	3.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,694	1,187	954	1,197	1,175	-1.8
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	3,560	3,029	2,715	2,382	1,880	([1])
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	5,433	3,807	3,782	3,269	2,853	-12.7
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,866	-1,842	-1,761	-1,185	-704	40.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	65.5	79.6	71.8	72.9	65.9	-9.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	47.5	60.4	47.2	57.4	54.7	-4.7

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table ET-9—*Continued*
Electronic products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
ET040	Medical goods:						
	Number of establishments	2,350	2,350	2,380	2,385	2,385	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	188.0	190.0	192.0	193.0	195.0	1.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	65	63	68	68	70	2.9
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	37,000	41,440	44,755	45,700	48,000	5.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	14,987	15,059	16,827	18,433	20,970	13.8
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	10,869	13,232	16,143	19,006	20,548	8.1
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	32,881	39,614	44,072	46,273	47,578	2.8
	Trade balance (million dollars)	4,119	1,826	683	-573	422	([2])
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	33.1	33.4	36.6	41.1	43.2	5.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	40.5	36.3	37.6	40.3	43.7	8.4
ET041	Watches and clocks:						
	Number of establishments	145	140	140	140	140	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.0	5.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	55	51	46	46	46	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	723	677	579	630	630	0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	279	235	242	271	255	-5.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,957	3,098	3,291	3,634	3,795	4.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,401	3,541	3,628	3,993	4,169	4.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-2,678	-2,864	-3,049	-3,363	-3,539	-5.2
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	86.9	87.5	90.7	91.0	91.0	0.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	38.6	34.7	41.8	43.0	40.6	-5.6
ET042	Drawing, drafting, and calculating instruments:						
	Number of establishments	130	130	130	130	130	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	6.0	6.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	69	70	64	70	70	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	852	881	813	893	900	0.8
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	395	368	364	397	485	22.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	207	192	223	264	335	26.6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	664	705	672	760	749	-1.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	188	176	141	133	151	13.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	31.2	27.2	33.2	34.8	44.7	28.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	46.4	41.7	44.8	44.5	53.9	21.1

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table ET-9—*Continued*
Electronic products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
ET043	Measuring, testing, and controlling instruments:						
	Number of establishments	4,060	4,060	4,060	4,060	4,060	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	232.0	210.0	192.0	183.0	183.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	70	65	65	70	75	7.1
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	42,220	38,847	38,983	42,255	43,000	1.8
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	15,605	14,346	14,683	16,603	17,399	4.8
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	11,806	11,595	12,638	14,367	15,359	6.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	38,421	36,096	36,937	40,018	40,960	2.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	3,799	2,751	2,046	2,237	2,040	-8.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	30.7	32.1	34.2	35.9	37.5	4.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	37.0	36.9	37.7	39.3	40.5	3.1

[1] Less than 0.05 percent.
[2] Not meaningful.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

Source: These data have been estimated by the Commission's international trade analysts on the basis of primary and secondary data sources including discussions with various Government and industry contacts. These estimated data are subject to change either from secondary sources or from detailed surveys the Commission often conducts in the course of statutory investigations or other work. Further, these data may undergo adjustments based on revisions in tariff nomenclature, classification practices, or redefinitions of industry classes.

Miscellaneous Manufactures

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Change in 2005 from 2004:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $5.9 billion (9 percent) to $72.2 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $2.2 billion (13 percent) to $19.1 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $8.1 billion (10 percent) to $91.3 billion

The U.S. trade deficit in miscellaneous manufactures expanded $5.9 billion (9 percent) to $72.2 billion in 2005, largely as a result of rising imports of furniture, video games, precious and costume jewelry, and certain leather products, such as handbags. China continued to be the dominant supplier (51 percent of total imports in 2005) of most of the products covered in this broad industry sector (table MS-1). The majority of these products were produced in China under license from U.S. companies. U.S. imports of miscellaneous manufactures also benefitted from a healthy U.S. economy as well as high levels of business spending and consumer confidence in 2005.[1]

U.S. exports

The principal U.S. export destinations for miscellaneous manufactures were Canada, Japan, Mexico, and the United Kingdom, which collectively accounted for 52 percent of sector exports in 2005. Furniture and works of art (on loan and sold) were the principal sector exports to these countries.

In 2005, U.S. exports of furniture increased by $233 million (8 percent) to $3.0 billion (table MS-2). A strong Canadian economy, as well as preferences for certain furniture styles shared with U.S. consumers, led to a rise in all types of furniture exports to Canada, maintaining that country as the largest single U.S. export market for furniture. Another leading miscellaneous manufactures export category was works of art which rose by $618 million (34 percent) to $2.4 billion in 2005. Exports to Japan rose by $256 million (16 percent) to $1.9 billion and represented largely works of art sold to Japanese investors.

Exports of certain other leather goods increased by $97 million (78 percent) to $221 million. A weakening U.S. dollar and strong foreign demand for exotic, durable buffalo leather (which has special grain patterns) used in fashion, leather carrying bags, travel bags, coin purses, and boots (stronger than cowhide) resulted in a record year for U.S. exports of other types of leather goods.[2] Japan, China, and Taiwan were the leading foreign destinations for these products in 2005.

U.S. exports of leather handbags grew by $62 million (71 percent) to $149 million last year. Japan was the leading market for U.S. exports of high-end, high-quality handbags prized by fashion-conscious and brand-knowledgeable consumers.

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[1] Faucher, “United States GDP-First Take.”
[2] Gunin, “Non-Asian Leather Suppliers,” 32.

Table MS-1
Miscellaneous manufactures: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2001–2005[1]

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
China	136	137	143	185	222	36	19.7
Canada	3,759	3,561	3,697	4,257	4,745	488	11.5
Mexico	1,729	1,687	1,511	1,525	1,611	85	5.6
Japan	2,007	1,686	1,604	1,625	1,882	256	15.8
Italy	250	236	247	266	308	41	15.5
United Kingdom	1,516	1,327	1,315	1,535	1,710	175	11.4
France	505	334	299	361	490	129	35.8
Taiwan	404	230	299	355	289	-66	-18.7
India	35	45	69	90	167	77	86.0
Germany	667	455	450	524	604	81	15.4
All other	5,419	5,306	5,225	6,200	7,085	884	14.3
Total	16,428	15,004	14,859	16,923	19,111	2,188	12.9
EU-15	4,119	3,434	3,344	3,845	4,412	567	14.7
EU-25	4,168	3,494	3,409	3,920	4,489	569	14.5
OPEC	461	394	456	451	520	69	15.2
Latin America	2,970	2,869	2,755	2,814	3,217	403	14.3
CBERA	688	789	827	818	1,011	193	23.6
Asia	3,629	3,303	3,151	3,679	4,055	377	10.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	99	69	89	133	146	13	10.0
Central and Eastern Europe	39	38	45	61	67	7	10.9
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
China	25,690	31,490	35,812	40,712	46,411	5,698	14.0
Canada	5,931	5,967	6,137	6,700	6,828	129	1.9
Mexico	5,295	6,356	6,252	6,555	6,814	259	3.9
Japan	4,732	3,399	1,992	2,058	2,656	599	29.1
Italy	3,818	4,020	3,852	3,593	3,539	-54	-1.5
United Kingdom	1,730	1,602	1,496	1,944	2,040	95	4.9
France	2,914	2,546	2,220	2,643	2,693	50	1.9
Taiwan	2,427	2,325	2,282	2,342	2,358	16	0.7
India	932	1,283	1,618	1,958	2,311	353	18.0
Germany	1,107	1,189	1,409	1,587	1,625	37	2.4
All other	11,999	11,949	11,695	13,134	14,031	898	6.8
Total	66,575	72,129	74,765	83,226	91,306	8,080	9.7
EU-15	11,403	11,338	10,815	11,867	12,013	146	1.2
EU-25	11,956	11,741	11,249	12,402	12,605	203	1.6
OPEC	1,126	1,125	1,053	1,072	1,204	132	12.3
Latin America	6,582	7,779	7,582	8,114	8,455	340	4.2
CBERA	419	465	418	464	481	17	3.7
Asia	40,296	44,775	47,838	53,668	60,793	7,125	13.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	109	118	123	127	133	6	5.0
Central and Eastern Europe	589	485	542	716	844	128	18.0

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MS-1—*Continued*
Miscellaneous manufactures: **U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2001–2005**[1]

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
China	-25,554	-31,353	-35,669	-40,527	-46,189	-5,662	-14.0
Canada	-2,172	-2,406	-2,440	-2,443	-2,083	359	14.7
Mexico	-3,566	-4,668	-4,741	-5,030	-5,204	-173	-3.4
Japan	-2,724	-1,713	-388	-432	-775	-342	-79.2
Italy	-3,568	-3,785	-3,605	-3,327	-3,231	96	2.9
United Kingdom	-214	-275	-181	-410	-330	80	19.5
France	-2,409	-2,213	-1,921	-2,282	-2,203	79	3.5
Taiwan	-2,022	-2,095	-1,984	-1,987	-2,069	-82	-4.1
India	-897	-1,238	-1,549	-1,868	-2,144	-276	-14.7
Germany	-440	-734	-959	-1,064	-1,021	43	4.1
All other	-6,580	-6,644	-6,469	-6,934	-6,947	-13	-0.2
Total	-50,147	-57,124	-59,906	-66,304	-72,195	-5,891	-8.9
EU-15	-7,284	-7,905	-7,471	-8,022	-7,601	421	5.2
EU-25	-7,789	-8,248	-7,840	-8,482	-8,116	366	4.3
OPEC	-665	-732	-597	-621	-684	-63	-10.2
Latin America	-3,612	-4,910	-4,827	-5,300	-5,238	62	1.2
CBERA	269	324	409	354	530	176	49.8
Asia	-36,667	-41,472	-44,687	-49,989	-56,737	-6,748	-13.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	-9	-48	-35	6	13	7	120.8
Central and Eastern Europe	-550	-447	-496	-655	-777	-122	-18.6

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data. The countries shown are those with the largest total U.S. trade (U.S. imports plus exports) in these products in 2005.

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

Table MS-2
Leading changes in U.S. exports and imports of miscellaneous manufactures, 2001–2005[1]

Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. EXPORTS:							
Increases:							
Works of art and miscellaneous manufactured goods (MM064)	2,177	1,379	1,561	1,806	2,423	618	34.2
Furniture (MM054)	2,689	2,409	2,595	2,787	3,020	233	8.3
All other	11,562	11,217	10,703	12,330	13,667	1,338	10.9
TOTAL	16,428	15,004	14,859	16,923	19,111	2,188	12.9
U.S. IMPORTS:							
Increases:							
Furniture (MM054)	14,839	17,028	19,035	21,819	24,296	2,478	11.4
Games (MM060)	5,537	5,887	4,985	5,199	6,745	1,546	29.7
Precious jewelry and related articles (MM051)	5,533	6,261	6,559	7,492	8,359	867	11.6
Luggage, handbags, and flat goods (MM046)	4,309	4,412	4,734	5,585	6,151	566	10.1
All other	36,357	38,541	39,452	43,132	45,755	2,623	6.1
TOTAL	66,575	72,129	74,765	83,226	91,306	8,080	9.7

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

U.S. imports

China, Canada, and Mexico were the most significant suppliers of miscellaneous manufactures to the U.S. market in 2005, accounting for approximately 66 percent of total imports. U.S. imports from China of miscellaneous manufactures consisted largely of low-value, high labor content products.

U.S. imports of video games rose by $1.5 billion (30 percent) to $6.7 billion during 2005. Multimedia video games that are used with television receivers, and parts and game consoles accounted for $2.5 billion and $2.9 billion, respectively. Electronic interactive multimedia games such as *Call of Duty 2* by *Activision; Madden NFL 06* and *MVP 06 NCAA Baseball* by *Electronic Arts Co; Grand Theft Auto: Liberty City Stories* by *Take 2 Interactive Inc;* and *Mario Kart* and *Animal Crossing: Wild World* by *Nintendo Corp. of America* combined for a 79 percent share of total games imported in 2005.[3]

In 2005, U.S. imports of costume jewelry and related articles increased by $268 million (28 percent) to $1.2 billion. China's emergence in recent years as a producer of low priced and high quality costume jewelry resulted in a $198 million (28 percent) increase in imports from China to $901 million in 2005. U.S. imports of costume jewelry from China accounted for approximately 74 percent of total imports of these products.[4]

U.S. imports of precious jewelry rose $867 million (12 percent) to $8.4 billion in 2005. The continued high price of gold largely accounted for the increased value of all imported jewelry of precious metals. U.S. imports of precious jewelry from India (mostly gold) increased $270 million (18 percent) to $1.7 billion. India was the leading U.S. supplier of precious jewelry imports, followed by China and Italy. U.S. imports of precious jewelry from China rose by $143 million (17 percent) to $985 million in 2005. In recent years, Chinese exports of precious jewelry to the United States have increased as a result of quality improvements, low operating costs, and the ability to design and tailor jewelry products to U.S. consumer tastes.

U.S. imports of leather handbags grew by $293 million (15 percent) to $2.2 billion in 2005. Companies that produce high-end and medium-priced leather handbags such as Coach have outsourced all of their production of these products to Asian countries. This outsourcing has reportedly permitted these companies to improve overall quality while still lowering costs.[5] The Coach handbag company produces all of its fashion accessory handbags under licensing agreement in approximately 60 factories throughout Asia.

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[3] Benitez, "Made in Hong Kong,"12.
[4] Braverman, "China Poised," 36-37.
[5] Parker, "A Yen For Coach," B1-B4.

Furniture[1]

Change in 2005 from 2004:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $2.2 billion (12 percent) to $21.3 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $0.2 billion (8 percent) to $3.0 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $2.5 billion (11 percent) to $24.3 billion

A strong domestic housing market coupled with an overall healthy U.S. economy resulted in U.S. furniture imports increasing faster than exports in 2005. This led to an increase of $2.2 billion (12 percent) in the U.S. trade deficit in 2005 (table MS-3). Import penetration of the U.S. furniture market grew slightly in 2005, from 21.7 percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2004 to 22.0 percent in 2005.[2] China, the leading import supplier, accounted for $1.9 billion (86 percent) of the 2005 increase in the trade deficit, compared with $1.8 billion (70 percent) of the increase in 2004.

U.S. exports

Canada and Mexico continue to be the two most important U.S. furniture export markets, accounting for 59 percent of total U.S. furniture exports in 2005. This share represents a slight decrease (2 percent) in the total share of U.S. exports recorded in 2004. U.S. exporters benefit from lower transportation costs to Canada and Mexico relative to other foreign suppliers. Also, Mexico is a key destination for U.S. exports of furniture parts, which are assembled into completed furniture and often exported back to the U.S. market for final sale.

In 2005, U.S. furniture exports to Canada increased $199 million (16 percent) to $1.5 billion, which accounted for 85 percent of the overall increase in U.S. exports. Each category of furniture (table MS-4) increased its exports to Canada between 9 and 20 percent in 2005. U.S. furniture exports to Mexico, the second-leading export market, declined by $111 million (26 percent).

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[1] This industry/commodity group includes any movable articles that have the essential characteristic of being constructed for placement on the floor or ground and having a utilitarian purpose, to equip homes and buildings.

[2] From 2004 to 2005, furniture imports grew 11 percent to $24.3 billion, while U.S. manufacturers' shipments of furniture and related products increased 9 percent ($7.4 billion) to $89.0 billion, leading to the increase in import penetration. For more information on U.S. shipments of furniture and related products, see: U.S. Department of Commerce, *Full Report on Manufacturers' Shipments*, 2.

Table MS-3
Furniture (MM054): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2001–2005[1]

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
China	25	24	29	32	47	15	47.6
Canada	1,157	1,054	1,099	1,259	1,457	199	15.8
Mexico	284	223	409	433	322	-111	-25.5
Italy	21	27	26	30	30	([2])	-0.9
Malaysia	8	5	3	7	6	-1	-11.9
Taiwan	13	11	8	13	16	3	24.8
Vietnam	1	1	1	1	1	1	87.2
Indonesia	3	3	5	3	3	([2])	4.9
Brazil	48	12	7	17	24	7	41.7
Thailand	7	5	5	6	8	2	40.2
All other	1,122	1,044	1,002	988	1,106	118	11.9
Total	2,689	2,409	2,595	2,787	3,020	233	8.3
EU-15	387	394	386	343	365	22	6.3
EU-25	395	405	396	357	380	24	6.7
OPEC	188	162	136	132	167	35	26.8
Latin America	583	432	598	629	582	-47	-7.5
CBERA	147	126	133	117	138	21	18.2
Asia	264	245	258	273	296	22	8.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	19	15	17	13	16	3	24.7
Central and Eastern Europe	6	8	9	11	14	3	28.8
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
China	4,608	6,396	7,964	9,773	11,726	1,952	20.0
Canada	3,871	3,803	3,846	4,043	4,102	59	1.4
Mexico	923	993	1,028	1,179	1,239	60	5.1
Italy	1,249	1,292	1,350	1,211	1,068	-143	-11.8
Malaysia	429	492	526	631	741	110	17.5
Taiwan	781	813	763	755	719	-36	-4.7
Vietnam	13	79	177	374	683	309	82.6
Indonesia	495	538	522	541	607	65	12.0
Brazil	157	244	277	382	428	46	12.0
Thailand	295	375	391	474	443	-31	-6.5
All other	2,018	2,003	2,189	2,455	2,541	87	3.5
Total	14,839	17,028	19,035	21,819	24,296	2,478	11.4
EU-15	2,146	2,143	2,295	2,265	2,135	-130	-5.7
EU-25	2,305	2,319	2,510	2,545	2,454	-92	-3.6
OPEC	498	540	526	544	609	65	12.0
Latin America	1,311	1,461	1,539	1,833	1,914	81	4.4
CBERA	72	66	59	65	60	-5	-8.0
Asia	7,116	9,180	10,850	13,079	15,512	2,433	18.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	21	19	19	15	16	([2])	1.4
Central and Eastern Europe	189	224	263	316	366	50	15.8

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MS-3—*Continued*
Furniture (MM054): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2001–2005[1]

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
China	-4,583	-6,372	-7,935	-9,742	-11,679	-1,937	-19.9
Canada	-2,714	-2,749	-2,747	-2,785	-2,645	140	5.0
Mexico	-639	-770	-619	-746	-916	-170	-22.9
Italy	-1,228	-1,265	-1,324	-1,181	-1,039	143	12.1
Malaysia	-421	-487	-523	-624	-735	-111	-17.8
Taiwan	-768	-802	-755	-742	-703	39	5.3
Vietnam	-12	-78	-177	-373	-681	-308	-82.6
Indonesia	-492	-535	-518	-538	-603	-65	-12.1
Brazil	-109	-232	-270	-365	-404	-39	-10.6
Thailand	-288	-371	-387	-468	-435	33	7.0
All other	-896	-959	-1,188	-1,466	-1,435	31	2.1
Total	-12,150	-14,620	-16,440	-19,031	-21,276	-2,245	-11.8
EU-15	-1,759	-1,749	-1,908	-1,922	-1,770	152	7.9
EU-25	-1,910	-1,914	-2,114	-2,189	-2,073	116	5.3
OPEC	-310	-378	-390	-412	-442	-30	-7.3
Latin America	-728	-1,029	-941	-1,204	-1,332	-128	-10.7
CBERA	75	60	75	52	78	26	51.1
Asia	-6,851	-8,934	-10,592	-12,806	-15,216	-2,410	-18.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	-2	-5	-2	-3	([2])	3	([3])
Central and Eastern Europe	-183	-216	-254	-305	-352	-47	-15.4

[1]Import values are based on customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.
[2]Less than $500,000.
[3]Not meaningful for purposes of comparison.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data. The countries shown are those with the largest total U.S. trade (U.S. imports plus exports) in these products in 2005.

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

Table MS-4
Changes in U.S. exports of furniture, 2001–2005

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004	
						Absolute	*Percent*
	Million dollars						
Wooden furniture, not upholstered	621	583	587	636	692	56	9
Wooden furniture, upholstered . . .	193	183	202	242	285	44	18
Metal furniture, upholstered or not	1,107	952	898	928	1,082	155	17
All other furniture and parts	770	692	910	983	962	-21	-2
Total	2,691	2,410	2,596	2,789	3,022	233	8

Note.–Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

The overall increase in U.S. furniture exports occurred despite decreases to some significant U.S. export markets. Mexico, the second-leading U.S. export market, experienced a $111 million (26 percent) decrease in U.S. exports in 2005 to $322 million. The decline in U.S. exports to Mexico was due mainly to reduced exports of furniture parts. Furniture parts, which traditionally constitute a major share of U.S. exports to Mexico (47 percent in 2005), decreased $120 million (44 percent) from $270 million in 2004 to $150 million in 2005.[3] U.S. exports also fell to the United Kingdom and Japan, the United States's third- and fourth-leading markets, by $9 million (8 percent) and $2.7 million (2 percent), respectively.

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of furniture increased $2.5 billion (11 percent) to $24.3 billion in 2005. China accounted for $2.0 billion (79 percent) of the $2.5 billion increase in total U.S. furniture imports compared with 65 percent of the import increase in 2004. China led all suppliers of U.S. furniture imports in 2005 ($11.7 billion), with its share of imports increasing to 48 percent in 2005 from 45 percent in 2004. Furniture imports from Canada and Mexico, the second- and third-leading U.S. suppliers, both increased slightly in 2005 by $59 million (1 percent) and $60 million (5 percent), respectively. Furniture imports from Italy, the fourth-leading U.S. supplier, decreased by $143 million (12 percent) in 2005.

U.S. imports in all four main furniture categories increased in 2005 with the "wooden furniture, not upholstered" category registering the biggest absolute gain of $1.0 billion and the "all other furniture and parts" category registering the biggest percentage gain of 16 percent (table MS-5). China led all suppliers to the United States in all four major product categories in 2005. In addition, China recorded gains in import market share in all four categories in 2005, including an 11 percent gain in the wooden furniture, upholstered category. China maintains certain advantages in furniture production including low operating costs and increasingly higher quality.[4] Many foreign firms (including several leading U.S. firms) have transferred production to China to take advantage of these lower production costs,[5] which has contributed to the increase in U.S. imports from China. Additional factors contributing to increased imports from China include lower container ship transportation

[3] Exports to Mexico of furniture parts account for parts exported for either assembly or certain processing in Mexico before being re-exported to the United States.
[4] USITC, *Wooden Bedroom Furniture from China*, VII-6--VII-7.
[5] Glynn and Normand, "Household Durables," 12.

rates[6] and a strengthening of the relationship between Chinese manufacturers and leading U.S. retailers.[7]

U.S. imports of nonupholstered wooden furniture increased $1.0 billion (10 percent) to $11.3 billion in 2005. Imports from China accounted for 43 percent of the total.[8] Imports of nonupholstered wooden furniture from Vietnam continued to increase dramatically, reaching $592 million in 2005. This increase of $287 million (89 percent) represented the second-largest increase of all foreign suppliers to the U.S. market for this category. The rapid rise in U.S. furniture imports from Vietnam, particularly in the nonupholstered wooden furniture category, is due to low wage rates (which have encouraged investment by foreign wood products companies), equipment and technology upgrades, and Vietnamese government programs designed to increase growth of the solid wood products industry.[9]

Table MS-5
Changes in U.S. imports of furniture, 2001–2005

						Change, 2005 from 2004	
Item	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**Absolute**	***Percent***
	Million dollars						
Wooden furniture, not upholstered	6,909	8,184	9,086	10,274	11,276	1,002	10
Wooden furniture, upholstered . . .	1,352	1,637	1,985	2,337	2,623	286	12
Metal furniture, upholstered or not	3,600	3,919	4,399	4,896	5,381	485	10
All other furniture and parts	2,978	3,288	3,565	4,312	5,017	705	16
Total	14,839	17,028	19,035	21,819	24,296	2,478	11

Note.–Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

U.S. imports of upholstered wooden furniture increased $286 million (12 percent) to $2.6 billion in 2005. Imports from China accounted for half of all U.S. imports of upholstered wooden furniture in 2005. Offsetting the decrease in U.S. imports from Italy and Canada, U.S. imports from China rose $394 million (44 percent) in 2005 to $1.3 billion.[10] Italy, historically the leading foreign supplier to the United States, slipped to third place in 2005 from second in 2004, as U.S. imports from Italy decreased $136 million (28 percent) to $344.6 million. Mexico moved into second place as its imports increased by $5 million (2 percent) to $345.1 million.

U.S. imports of metal furniture increased $485 million (10 percent) to $5.4 billion in 2005. Imports from China accounted for 60 percent of total U.S. imports of metal furniture in 2005. Other leading suppliers of U.S. imports of metal furniture in 2005 were Canada, Taiwan, Mexico, and Italy.

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[6] Carroll, "1st Half Imports Up 11%."

[7] Glynn and Normand, "Household Durables," 3.

[8] Despite recent antidumping orders imposed on U.S. imports of certain wooden bedroom furniture (a subset of the nonupholstered wooden furniture category) from China, imports of this particular product increased at a higher rate than overall imports from China of nonupholstered wooden furniture.

[9] Gazo and Quesada, "A Review of Competitive Strategies," 9-10.

[10] China's major gain in import market share of 11 percent in this category in 2005 was due to Chinese companies moving into more sophisticated furniture-making and upholstery, as well as Italian and U.S.-based companies shifting production to China. Carroll, "1st Half Imports Up 11%;" and Gunin, "Sources Expand Value-Driven Chinese Imports."

U.S. imports in the all other furniture and parts category increased by $705 million (16 percent) to $5.0 billion in 2005. Imports increased from the top eight suppliers in this category, including increases of 10 percent or greater for the top five countries: China, Canada, Mexico, Taiwan, and Italy.

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Table MS-6
Miscellaneous manufactures : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001-2005[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	*Percent*
		Million dollars						
MM046	Luggage, handbags, and flat goods:							
	Exports	308	278	298	315	384	69	21.8
	Imports	4,309	4,412	4,734	5,585	6,151	566	10.1
	Trade balance	-4,001	-4,134	-4,437	-5,270	-5,767	-497	-9.4
MM046A	Luggage:							
	Exports	223	194	187	195	204	9	4.5
	Imports	2,667	2,656	2,622	3,044	3,259	216	7.1
	Trade balance	-2,444	-2,462	-2,435	-2,849	-3,056	-207	-7.3
MM046B	Handbags:							
	Exports	58	55	76	87	149	62	70.7
	Imports	1,203	1,301	1,503	1,926	2,220	293	15.2
	Trade balance	-1,146	-1,247	-1,426	-1,839	-2,071	-232	-12.6
MM046C	Flat goods:							
	Exports	22	25	23	26	23	-3	-12.9
	Imports	417	433	473	532	580	48	9.0
	Trade balance	-396	-408	-451	-506	-557	-51	-10.1
MM047	Certain other leather goods:							
	Exports	100	94	87	124	221	97	78.3
	Imports	256	291	348	384	408	23	6.1
	Trade balance	-156	-197	-262	-260	-186	74	28.4
MM048	Musical instruments and accessories:							
	Exports	398	373	381	456	516	60	13.3
	Imports	1,300	1,306	1,363	1,503	1,531	28	1.9
	Trade balance	-902	-933	-982	-1,047	-1,014	33	3.1
MM049	Umbrellas, whips, riding crops, and canes:							
	Exports	11	9	7	8	10	2	25.6
	Imports	293	275	310	341	371	30	8.7
	Trade balance	-281	-266	-303	-333	-361	-28	-8.3
MM050	Silverware and related articles of precious metal:							
	Exports	180	155	161	180	184	3	1.9
	Imports	57	54	68	81	85	4	4.9
	Trade balance	124	101	92	99	98	-1	-0.7
MM051	Precious jewelry and related articles:							
	Exports	1,659	1,826	1,770	2,270	2,721	451	19.9
	Imports	5,533	6,261	6,559	7,492	8,359	867	11.6
	Trade balance	-3,874	-4,435	-4,789	-5,222	-5,638	-416	-8.0

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MS-6--*Continued*
Miscellaneous manufactures : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001-2005[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	*Percent*
		Million dollars						
MM052	Costume jewelry and related articles:							
	Exports	113	104	100	109	126	17	16.0
	Imports	655	750	816	947	1,214	268	28.3
	Trade balance	-542	-646	-716	-838	-1,088	-250	-29.9
MM053	Bicycles and certain parts:							
	Exports	226	216	240	266	288	22	8.1
	Imports	1,025	1,125	1,106	1,260	1,434	174	13.8
	Trade balance	-799	-909	-867	-994	-1,146	-152	-15.3
MM054	Furniture:							
	Exports	2,689	2,409	2,595	2,787	3,020	233	8.3
	Imports	14,839	17,028	19,035	21,819	24,296	2,478	11.4
	Trade balance	-12,150	-14,620	-16,440	-19,031	-21,276	-2,245	-11.8
MM055	Writing instruments and related articles:							
	Exports	263	269	241	228	210	-18	-8.0
	Imports	1,027	1,044	1,100	1,215	1,225	10	0.8
	Trade balance	-764	-775	-859	-986	-1,015	-28	-2.9
MM056	Lamps and lighting fittings:							
	Exports	648	671	628	677	742	65	9.5
	Imports	4,148	4,605	4,781	5,319	5,831	512	9.6
	Trade balance	-3,500	-3,934	-4,153	-4,641	-5,089	-447	-9.6
MM057	Prefabricated buildings:							
	Exports	291	275	309	353	447	94	26.8
	Imports	308	341	347	403	427	24	5.9
	Trade balance	-17	-66	-39	-50	21	71	([3])
MM058	Dolls:							
	Exports	33	24	20	22	17	-4	-20.5
	Imports	1,218	1,257	1,226	1,005	1,038	33	3.3
	Trade balance	-1,186	-1,233	-1,206	-983	-1,020	-37	-3.8
MM059	Toys:							
	Exports	489	424	378	412	406	-6	-1.5
	Imports	7,905	8,292	8,452	8,848	9,287	439	5.0
	Trade balance	-7,416	-7,868	-8,074	-8,435	-8,880	-445	-5.3
MM060	Games:							
	Exports	788	858	1,084	1,089	1,410	322	29.5
	Imports	5,537	5,887	4,985	5,199	6,745	1,546	29.7
	Trade balance	-4,748	-5,029	-3,901	-4,111	-5,335	-1,224	-29.8

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MS-6--*Continued*

Miscellaneous manufactures : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001-2005[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
		Million dollars						
MM061	Sporting goods:							
	Exports	1,672	1,537	1,534	1,670	1,735	65	3.9
	Imports	3,632	3,859	4,149	4,581	4,978	397	8.7
	Trade balance	-1,960	-2,322	-2,615	-2,911	-3,243	-332	-11.4
MM062	Smokers' articles:							
	Exports	77	82	93	99	96	-2	-2.4
	Imports	163	139	170	191	204	12	6.4
	Trade balance	-86	-57	-77	-93	-107	-15	-15.9
MM063	Brooms, brushes, and hair grooming articles:							
	Exports	213	205	228	258	272	14	5.3
	Imports	894	999	1,011	1,112	1,236	124	11.1
	Trade balance	-682	-795	-783	-854	-964	-110	-12.9
MM063A	Brooms and brushes:							
	Exports	187	185	211	239	253	15	6.1
	Imports	697	815	847	945	1,049	103	10.9
	Trade balance	-510	-630	-635	-707	-796	-89	-12.6
MM063B	Hair grooming articles, non-electric (except brushes):							
	Exports	25	20	17	19	18	-1	-4.0
	Imports	197	184	164	166	187	20	12.3
	Trade balance	-172	-164	-147	-147	-168	-21	-14.4
MM064	Works of art and miscellaneous manufactured goods:							
	Exports	2,177	1,379	1,561	1,806	2,423	618	34.2
	Imports	9,312	9,274	8,556	9,662	9,943	281	2.9
	Trade balance	-7,136	-7,895	-6,995	-7,857	-7,520	337	4.3
MM065	Apparel fasteners:							
	Exports	154	157	148	158	145	-13	-8.2
	Imports	73	65	69	81	80	-1	-1.2
	Trade balance	81	92	79	77	65	-12	-15.5
MM066	Arms and ammunition:							
	Exports	2,130	2,019	1,736	2,240	2,186	-54	-2.4
	Imports	850	978	1,090	1,357	1,444	87	6.4
	Trade balance	1,280	1,040	646	883	742	-142	-16.0

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MS-6--*Continued*

Miscellaneous manufactures : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001-2005[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	*Percent*
		Million dollars						
MM066A	Small arms and ammunition:							
	Exports	558	480	551	777	823	45	5.8
	Imports	679	800	873	1,059	1,071	13	1.2
	Trade balance	-120	-320	-321	-281	-249	33	11.6
MM067	Seats for motor vehicles and aircraft:							
	Exports	1,808	1,641	1,260	1,395	1,550	155	11.1
	Imports	3,239	3,886	4,489	4,841	5,020	179	3.7
	Trade balance	-1,431	-2,245	-3,229	-3,446	-3,470	-24	-0.7

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

[2]This coding system is used by the U.S. International Trade Commission to identify major groupings and subgroupings of HTS import and export items for trade monitoring purposes

[3]Not meaningful for purposes of comparison.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

Table MS-7
Miscellaneous manufactures sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
MM046A	Luggage:						
	Number of establishments	189	183	181	179	([1])	([1])
	Employees (thousands)	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	([1])	([1])
	Capacity utilization (percent)	68	68	72	73	([1])	([1])
	U.S. production (million dollars)	853	825	875	881	([1])	([1])
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	223	194	187	195	204	4.5
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,667	2,656	2,622	3,044	3,259	7.1
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,297	3,287	3,310	3,730	([1])	([1])
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-2,444	-2,462	-2,435	-2,849	-3,056	-7.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	80.9	80.8	79.2	81.6	([1])	([1])
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	26.1	23.5	21.4	22.1	([1])	([1])
MM046B	Handbags:						
	Number of establishments	93	90	88	86	([1])	([1])
	Employees (thousands)	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	([1])	([1])
	Capacity utilization (percent)	59	60	64	65	([1])	([1])
	U.S. production (million dollars)	229	220	233	235	([1])	([1])
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	58	55	76	87	149	70.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,203	1,301	1,503	1,926	2,220	15.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,375	1,467	1,659	2,074	([1])	([1])
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,146	-1,247	-1,426	-1,839	-2,071	-12.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	87.5	88.7	90.6	92.9	([1])	([1])
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	25.1	24.9	32.7	37.1	([1])	([1])
MM046C	Flat goods:						
	Number of establishments	117	112	110	108	([1])	([1])
	Employees (thousands)	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	([1])	([1])
	Capacity utilization (percent)	64	64	68	68	([1])	([1])
	U.S. production (million dollars)	390	375	398	396	([1])	([1])
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	22	25	23	26	23	-12.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	417	433	473	532	580	9.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	786	783	849	902	([1])	([1])
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-396	-408	-451	-506	-557	-10.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	53.1	55.3	55.8	59.0	([1])	([1])
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	5.5	6.7	5.7	6.5	([1])	([1])

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MS-7—*Continued*
Miscellaneous manufactures sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
MM047	Certain other leather goods:						
	Number of establishments	450	434	430	426	([1])	([1])
	Employees (thousands)	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	([1])	([1])
	Capacity utilization (percent)	58	58	62	64	([1])	([1])
	U.S. production (million dollars)	565	545	578	585	([1])	([1])
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	100	94	87	124	221	78.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	256	291	348	384	408	6.1
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	721	742	840	845	([1])	([1])
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-156	-197	-262	-260	-186	28.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	35.5	39.2	41.5	45.5	([1])	([1])
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	17.8	17.3	15.0	21.2	([1])	([1])
MM048	Musical instruments and accessories:						
	Number of establishments	600	600	600	600	600	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	14.0	15.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	75	75	75	75	75	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,600	1,800	1,750	1,740	1,740	0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	398	373	381	456	516	13.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,300	1,306	1,363	1,503	1,531	1.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,502	2,733	2,732	2,787	2,754	-1.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-902	-933	-982	-1,047	-1,014	3.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	52.0	47.8	49.9	53.9	55.6	3.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	24.9	20.7	21.8	26.2	29.7	13.4
MM049	Umbrellas, whips, riding crops, and canes:						
	Number of establishments	12	12	12	12	12	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	50	65	65	65	70	7.7
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	55	70	70	71	72	1.4
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	11	9	7	8	10	25.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	293	275	310	341	371	8.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	336	336	373	404	433	7.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-281	-266	-303	-333	-361	-8.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	87.1	81.8	83.2	84.5	85.7	1.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	20.8	12.4	10.5	11.5	14.3	24.3

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MS-7—*Continued*
Miscellaneous manufactures sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
MM050	Silverware and related articles of precious metal:						
	Number of establishments	30	30	30	29	27	-6.9
	Employees (thousands)	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	75	75	77	78	78	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	390	400	400	423	425	0.5
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	180	155	161	180	184	1.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	57	54	68	81	85	4.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	266	299	308	324	327	0.8
	Trade balance (million dollars)	124	101	92	99	98	-0.7
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	21.3	18.0	22.2	25.1	26.1	4.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	46.2	38.8	40.1	42.6	43.2	1.4
MM051	Precious jewelry and related articles:						
	Number of establishments	2,270	2,270	2,270	2,240	2,240	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	39.0	39.0	39.0	39.0	39.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	70	70	73	74	74	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	5,410	5,800	5,800	6,136	7,000	14.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,659	1,826	1,770	2,270	2,721	19.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	5,533	6,261	6,559	7,492	8,359	11.6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	9,284	10,235	10,589	11,358	12,638	11.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-3,874	-4,435	-4,789	-5,222	-5,638	-8.0
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	59.6	61.2	61.9	66.0	66.1	([2])
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	30.7	31.5	30.5	37.0	38.9	5.1
MM052	Costume jewelry and related articles:						
	Number of establishments	700	700	700	675	675	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	64	64	70	71	75	5.6
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	941	930	900	952	1,000	5.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	113	104	100	109	126	16.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	655	750	816	947	1,214	28.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,483	1,576	1,616	1,790	2,088	16.7
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-542	-646	-716	-838	-1,088	-29.9
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	44.2	47.6	50.5	52.9	58.2	10.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	12.0	11.2	11.2	11.4	12.6	10.5

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MS-7—*Continued*
Miscellaneous manufactures sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
MM053	Bicycles and certain parts:						
	Number of establishments	143	141	136	130	130	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	57	58	58	60	60	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	900	896	894	936	936	0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	226	216	240	266	288	8.1
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,025	1,125	1,106	1,260	1,434	13.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,699	1,805	1,761	1,930	2,082	7.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-799	-909	-867	-994	-1,146	-15.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	60.3	62.3	62.8	65.3	68.9	5.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	25.1	24.1	26.8	28.4	30.7	8.1
MM054	Furniture:						
	Number of establishments	17,500	17,000	17,000	16,600	16,100	-3.0
	Employees (thousands)	500.0	480.0	480.0	470.0	455.0	-3.2
	Capacity utilization (percent)	73	71	71	72	75	4.2
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	64,200	62,400	62,300	68,300	72,300	5.9
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,689	2,409	2,595	2,787	3,020	8.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	14,839	17,028	19,035	21,819	24,296	11.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	76,350	77,020	78,740	87,331	93,576	7.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-12,150	-14,620	-16,440	-19,031	-21,276	-11.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	19.4	22.1	24.2	25.0	26.0	4.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	4.2	3.9	4.2	4.1	4.2	2.4
MM055	Writing instruments and related articles:						
	Number of establishments	190	187	186	186	186	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	16.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	77	77	77	77	77	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,510	2,470	2,450	2,450	2,450	0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	263	269	241	228	210	-8.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,027	1,044	1,100	1,215	1,225	0.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,274	3,245	3,309	3,436	3,465	0.8
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-764	-775	-859	-986	-1,015	-2.9
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	31.4	32.2	33.3	35.3	35.3	0.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	10.5	10.9	9.9	9.3	8.6	-7.5

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MS-7—*Continued*

Miscellaneous manufactures sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
MM056	Lamps and lighting fittings:						
	Number of establishments	810	794	790	790	800	1.3
	Employees (thousands)	39.0	35.0	35.0	36.0	37.0	2.8
	Capacity utilization (percent)	82	80	80	85	85	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	9,700	9,100	9,550	10,027	10,059	([2])
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	648	671	628	677	742	9.5
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	4,148	4,605	4,781	5,319	5,831	9.6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	13,200	13,034	13,703	14,668	15,148	3.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-3,500	-3,934	-4,153	-4,641	-5,089	-9.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	31.4	35.3	34.9	36.3	38.5	6.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	6.7	7.4	6.6	6.8	7.4	8.8
MM057	Prefabricated buildings:						
	Number of establishments	1,900	760	770	780	780	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	105.0	34.0	34.0	35.0	35.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	74	74	77	77	77	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	15,230	6,440	6,600	7,000	7,000	0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	291	275	309	353	447	26.8
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	308	341	347	403	427	5.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	15,247	6,506	6,639	7,050	6,979	-1.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-17	-66	-39	-50	21	([3])
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	2.0	5.2	5.2	5.7	6.1	7.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	1.9	4.3	4.7	5.0	6.4	28.0
MM058	Dolls:						
	Number of establishments	140	140	140	140	140	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	47	50	50	50	50	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	110	140	140	135	130	-3.7
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	33	24	20	22	17	-20.5
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,218	1,257	1,226	1,005	1,038	3.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,296	1,373	1,346	1,118	1,150	2.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,186	-1,233	-1,206	-983	-1,020	-3.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	94.0	91.5	91.1	89.9	90.2	([2])
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	29.6	17.0	14.3	16.2	13.4	-17.3

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MS-7—*Continued*
Miscellaneous manufactures sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
MM059	Toys:						
	Number of establishments	495	450	430	430	430	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	60	60	60	60	60	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,130	2,100	2,020	2,010	1,900	-5.5
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	489	424	378	412	406	-1.5
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	7,905	8,292	8,452	8,848	9,287	5.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	9,546	9,968	10,094	10,445	10,780	3.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-7,416	-7,868	-8,074	-8,435	-8,880	-5.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	82.8	83.2	83.7	84.7	86.1	1.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	23.0	20.2	18.7	20.5	21.4	4.4
MM060	Games:						
	Number of establishments	140	150	140	140	140	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	14.0	15.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	80	80	80	80	80	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,380	2,175	2,100	1,520	1,800	18.4
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	788	858	1,084	1,089	1,410	29.5
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	5,537	5,887	4,985	5,199	6,745	29.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	6,128	7,204	6,001	5,631	7,135	26.7
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-4,748	-5,029	-3,901	-4,111	-5,335	-29.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	90.3	81.7	83.1	92.3	94.5	2.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	57.1	39.4	51.6	71.6	78.3	9.4
MM061	Sporting goods:						
	Number of establishments	2,250	2,233	2,230	2,230	2,230	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	69.0	62.0	64.0	65.0	65.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	68	68	70	72	72	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	10,661	10,795	11,300	12,000	1,200	-90.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,672	1,537	1,534	1,670	1,735	3.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	3,632	3,859	4,149	4,581	4,978	8.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	12,621	13,117	13,915	14,911	4,443	-70.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,960	-2,322	-2,615	-2,911	-3,243	-11.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	28.8	29.4	29.8	30.7	[4]112.0	264.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	15.7	14.2	13.6	13.9	[4]144.6	940.3

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MS-7—*Continued*
Miscellaneous manufactures sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
MM063A	Brooms and brushes:						
	Number of establishments	275	268	265	265	([1])	([1])
	Employees (thousands)	15.3	15.0	15.0	15.0	([1])	([1])
	Capacity utilization (percent)	73	75	75	75	([1])	([1])
	U.S. production (million dollars)	1,946	2,065	2,065	2,065	([1])	([1])
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	187	185	211	239	253	6.1
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	697	815	847	945	1,049	10.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,456	2,695	2,700	2,772	([1])	([1])
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-510	-630	-635	-707	-796	-12.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	28.4	30.2	31.4	34.1	([1])	([1])
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	9.6	8.9	10.2	11.6	([1])	([1])
MM063B	Hair grooming articles, non-electric (except brushes):						
	Number of establishments	88	88	85	85	([1])	([1])
	Employees (thousands)	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	([1])	([1])
	Capacity utilization (percent)	84	85	85	85	([1])	([1])
	U.S. production (million dollars)	572	575	600	600	([1])	([1])
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	25	20	17	19	18	-4.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	197	184	164	166	187	12.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	744	739	747	747	([1])	([1])
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-172	-164	-147	-147	-168	-14.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	26.5	24.9	22.0	22.3	([1])	([1])
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	4.4	3.5	2.9	3.2	([1])	([1])
MM065	Apparel fasteners:						
	Number of establishments	180	180	175	170	170	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	5.2	5.2	4.8	4.5	4.5	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	83	80	80	80	80	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	669	669	642	688	688	0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	154	157	148	158	145	-8.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	73	65	69	81	80	([2])
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	588	577	563	611	623	1.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	81	92	79	77	65	-15.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	12.4	11.3	12.2	13.3	12.9	-3.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	23.0	23.5	23.0	23.0	21.1	-8.3

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MS-7—*Continued*
Miscellaneous manufactures sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
MM066A	Small arms and ammunition:						
	Number of establishments	280	280	280	280	280	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	17.0	17.0	17.0	18.0	18.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	75	75	75	80	80	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,650	2,650	2,650	2,700	2,700	0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	558	480	551	777	823	5.8
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	679	800	873	1,059	1,071	1.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,770	2,970	2,971	2,981	2,949	-1.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-120	-320	-321	-281	-249	11.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	24.5	26.9	29.4	35.5	36.3	2.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	21.1	18.1	20.8	28.8	30.5	5.9
MM067	Seats for motor vehicles and aircraft:						
	Number of establishments	190	190	190	190	([1])	([1])
	Employees (thousands)	23.0	24.0	23.0	23.0	22.0	-4.3
	Capacity utilization (percent)	75	77	84	72	([1])	([1])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	7,030	7,400	7,180	7,200	7,500	4.2
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,808	1,641	1,260	1,395	1,550	11.1
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	3,239	3,886	4,489	4,841	5,020	3.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	8,461	9,645	10,409	10,646	10,970	3.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,431	-2,245	-3,229	-3,446	-3,470	-0.7
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	38.3	40.3	43.1	45.5	45.8	0.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	25.7	22.2	17.5	19.4	20.7	6.7

[1] Not available.
[2] Less than 0.05 percent.
[3] Not meaningful.
[4] Inventory changes, for which data are not available, likely account for ratios that exceed 100 percent.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

Source: These data have been estimated by the Commission's international trade analysts on the basis of primary and secondary data sources including discussions with various Government and industry contacts. These estimated data are subject to change either from secondary sources or from detailed surveys the Commission often conducts in the course of statutory investigations or other work. Further, these data may undergo adjustments based on revisions in tariff nomenclature, classification practices, or redefinitions of industry classes.