Shifts in U.S. Merchandise Trade 2006

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U.S. International Trade Commission

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Introduction

The annual Shifts in U.S. Merchandise Trade report is prepared on the basis of the Commission's more than 250 major industry/commodity groups and subgroups monitored by the Office of Industries. The analyses are performed by the international trade analysts of the U.S. International Trade Commission (the Commission), Office of Industries, who routinely monitor trade developments in all natural resource, agricultural, and manufacturing industries.

This report is divided into three parts:

Part I, which begins on page 2, presents an analysis of U.S. merchandise trade and overall economic performance from 2005–06. Overall U.S. merchandise trade performance is summarized for 2006, compared with such trade for 2005, on the basis of 10 merchandise sectors.[1] Coverage of the individual merchandise sectors includes data showing U.S. export, import, and trade balance shifts by sectors, industry/commodity groups (and in some cases subgroups), and shifts in trade with U.S. trade partners. Major shifts in trade are highlighted, which are examined in greater detail in the rest of the report.

Part II, which begins on page 13, presents and examines the shifts in U.S. trade with each of the top four U.S. trade partners—Canada, China, the European Union, and Mexico. Also presented and examined are shifts in trade with India, a U.S. trading partner that is of increasing interest and importance. Summary tables detail the important shifts in U.S. bilateral trade and highlight leading changes in industry/commodity groups for each of the major trade partners.

Part III, which begins on page 46, presents a general sector overview for each of 10 merchandise sectors, identifying significant shifts in trade within each sector. Each sector chapter includes a statistical summary table of industry/commodity groups or subgroups, showing absolute and percent changes in bilateral trade in a year-to-year comparison for 2005 and 2006, and a table of industry/commodity profiles.

In addition to the sectoral analyses, shifts in 23 specific industry/commodity groups are examined in greater detail. The industry/commodity groups were selected based on shifts in trade both on an absolute and percentage basis, exceeding $1.5 billion and 10 percent.

[1] Agricultural Products; Forest Products; Chemicals and Related Products; Energy Products; Textiles, Apparel, and Footwear; Minerals and Metals; Transportation Equipment; Machinery; Electronic Products; and Miscellaneous Manufactures

Part I: U.S. Merchandise Trade and Overall Economic Performance

This part of the report presents an analysis of U.S. merchandise trade and overall economic performance from 2005–06. Overall U.S. merchandise trade performance is summarized for 2006, compared with such trade for 2005, on the basis of 10 merchandise sectors.[2] Coverage of the individual merchandise sectors includes data showing U.S. export, import, and trade balance shifts by sectors, industry/commodity groups (and in some cases subgroups), and shifts in trade with U.S. trade partners. Major shifts in trade are highlighted, which are examined in greater detail in the rest of the report.

[2] Agricultural Products; Forest Products; Chemicals and Related Products; Energy Products; Textiles, Apparel, and Footwear; Minerals and Metals; Transportation Equipment; Machinery; Electronic Products; and Miscellaneous Manufactures

U.S. Merchandise Trade and Overall Economic Performance

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In 2006, U.S. total merchandise trade (exports plus imports) rose by $308.2 billion (12 percent) to $2.8 trillion, slightly less in percent terms than in 2005, while slightly higher in value. The fastest growth in exports of U.S. goods and services was to India, but exports to China, Africa, and Latin America also increased rapidly.[3] U.S. total merchandise trade in 2006 accounted for 76 percent of total U.S. combined trade (exports plus imports of merchandise and services),[4] a slight increase from 2005. It also represented 21 percent of real U.S. gross domestic product (GDP), up from 20 percent in 2005. The rate of increase in the U.S. merchandise trade deficit slowed from 17 percent in 2005 to 7 percent in 2006, even as the deficit grew from $858.4 billion in 2005 to $915.6 billion in 2006. Transportation equipment, electronic products, and energy-related products combined accounted for 49 percent of total merchandise trade in 2006.

The U.S. current account deficit (the combined balances on trade in goods and services, income, and net unilateral current transfers) increased from $791.5 billion in 2005 to $856.7 billion (preliminary) in 2006 as a result of the increase in the merchandise trade deficit and a shift from a surplus to a deficit on income. In contrast, the surplus in services increased and net unilateral current transfers to foreigners decreased.[5]

Continued economic growth in the United States and its major trading partners contributed to increased bilateral trade flows in 2006.[6] Strong growth in consumer spending, business structures investment, and exports supported the economic performance of the United States.[7] Crude petroleum prices continued to rise in 2006, resulting from increased global demand as well as supply disruptions in foreign countries.[8]

The U.S. economic growth rate increased in 2006, while growth among its major trading partners varied.[9] Real GDP in the United States increased by 3.3 percent in 2006 (versus 3.2 percent in 2005),[10] compared to 2.7 percent each in the European Union (EU) and Canada, 2.2 percent in Japan, and 4.8 percent in Mexico.[11] China was significantly higher, at 10.7 percent.[12]

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[3] Council of Economic Advisers (CEA), *Economic Report of the President*, 32.
[4] Total U.S. combined trade increased by $348 billion (12 percent) during 2006 to $3.3 trillion, according to statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.
[5] USDOC, *U.S. International Transactions: Fourth Quarter and Year 2006*.
[6] CEA, *Economic Report of the President*, 23.
[7] USDOC, BEA, *Survey of Current Business*, 1.
[8] CEA, *Economic Report of the President*, 25.
[9] OECD, *Main Economic Indicators*.
[10] USDOC, BEA, *Survey of Current Business*, 6.
[11] OECD, *Main Economic Indicators*.
[12] Chinese National Bureau of Statistics, "China's GDP Grows 10.7% in 2006."

Consumer spending, the mainstay of U.S. economic growth, rose by 3.2 percent in 2006,[13] supported by a rise in disposable personal income of 1.8 percent.[14] Business fixed investment, made up of spending on equipment, software, and structures, increased by 7.4 percent in 2006, a rate slightly higher than the increase in 2005.[15] Growth in this area was concentrated in nonresidential construction (office and industrial buildings), which grew by 9.1 percent, while investment in equipment and software grew by 6.7 percent in 2006.[16]

The Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) raised the Federal funds rate from 5.0 to 5.25 percent in mid-2006, and it remained at that level through the year. The intent of the slightly higher rate was to foster sustainable economic expansion and to promote a return to low and stable inflation.[17]

World prices for crude petroleum increased by an average of 20 percent from 2005 to an average of $60.12 per barrel in 2006. During the same period, U.S. imports of crude petroleum declined by 43,000 barrels per day (b/d) (0.4 percent). The increase in prices, influenced by rising global demand and supply disruptions and uncertainties, raised the cost of production for goods that use petroleum or its derivatives as an input, the cost of production for all goods in which energy is used during production, as well as the transportation cost for all goods.

The trade-weighted exchange value of the dollar declined by 3.75 percent from the beginning of 2006 through early February 2007, but varied widely against other currencies. Over that period, the dollar appreciated 2.25 percent against the yen and 1.5 percent against the Canadian dollar, but it depreciated by 4 percent against the Chinese renminbi, 9 percent against the euro, and almost 13 percent against the pound sterling.[18]

U.S. Trade by Industry/Commodity Groups and Sectors[19]

U.S. Trade Balance

The U.S. merchandise trade deficit expanded every year during the 2002–06 period (table US-1). In 2006, the U.S. merchandise trade deficit grew by $57.2 billion (7 percent) to a record $915.6 billion. Unlike 2004 and 2005, the value of the U.S. merchandise trade deficit was less than the value of U.S. merchandise exports, as the rate of increase in exports (15.6 percent) exceeded the rate of increase in imports (11 percent).

Although all industry/commodity sectors registered trade deficits in 2006, as they did in 2005, the rate of the overall deficit growth slowed in 2006. The deficits in the transportation equipment, forest products, and chemicals sectors actually declined as the increase in exports for each of the three sectors exceeded the increase in imports.

[13] USDOC, BEA, *Survey of Current Business*, 10.
[14] Ibid.
[15] CEA, *Economic Report of the President*, 285.
[16] Ibid., 32.
[17] Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, *Monetary Policy Report.*
[18] Ibid.
[19] Each industry is analyzed in a separate chapter in part III of this report.

TABLE US-1 U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by major industry/commodity sectors, 2002–06[a]

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Agricultural products	58,345	64,706	66,908	68,698	76,924	8,227	12.0
Forest products	22,825	23,566	25,637	27,809	30,156	2,346	8.4
Chemicals and related products	91,702	102,330	121,383	132,734	149,848	17,114	12.9
Energy-related products	14,431	16,639	21,783	29,892	38,999	9,107	30.5
Textiles and apparel	17,298	17,033	17,663	17,864	18,088	224	1.3
Footwear	520	495	450	507	573	66	12.9
Minerals and metals	39,924	42,980	50,588	62,911	82,944	20,033	31.8
Machinery	63,262	63,462	76,744	82,087	94,606	12,519	15.3
Transportation equipment	144,655	142,948	155,902	180,517	215,810	35,293	19.6
Electronic products	140,428	140,838	149,450	155,408	169,248	13,840	8.9
Miscellaneous manufactures	15,004	14,859	16,923	19,111	23,366	4,255	22.3
Special provisions	21,205	21,570	23,753	26,454	28,925	2,471	9.3
Total	629,599	651,424	727,183	803,992	929,486	125,494	15.6
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Agricultural products	55,591	60,899	67,012	73,050	81,456	8,407	11.5
Forest products	37,048	38,769	47,591	50,003	50,416	413	0.8
Chemicals and related products	106,924	123,922	141,683	163,050	179,410	16,359	10.0
Energy-related products	109,800	147,183	195,553	273,197	319,168	45,972	16.8
Textiles and apparel	81,585	87,241	94,045	100,485	104,563	4,078	4.1
Footwear	15,379	15,560	16,498	17,834	19,038	1,204	6.8
Minerals and metals	85,616	89,204	120,897	137,367	169,510	32,143	23.4
Machinery	85,181	93,138	108,564	123,258	138,592	15,335	12.4
Transportation equipment	227,147	232,212	253,775	271,464	292,065	20,601	7.6
Electronic products	229,245	238,833	280,146	305,268	332,065	26,797	8.8
Miscellaneous manufactures	72,129	74,765	83,226	91,306	98,933	7,627	8.4
Special provisions	49,165	48,372	51,171	56,098	59,837	3,739	6.7
Total	1,154,811	1,250,097	1,460,160	1,662,380	1,845,053	182,674	11.0
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Agricultural products	2,754	3,807	-104	-4,352	-4,532	-180	-4.1
Forest products	-14,223	-15,204	-21,953	-22,194	-20,260	1,933	8.7
Chemicals and related products	-15,222	-21,592	-20,299	-30,317	-29,562	755	2.5
Energy-related products	-95,369	-130,544	-173,770	-243,304	-280,170	-36,865	-15.2
Textiles and apparel	-64,288	-70,208	-76,382	-82,621	-86,476	-3,854	-4.7
Footwear	-14,860	-15,065	-16,048	-17,327	-18,465	-1,138	-6.6
Minerals and metals	-45,692	-46,224	-70,309	-74,456	-86,567	-12,110	-16.3
Machinery	-21,919	-29,676	-31,820	-41,171	-43,986	-2,815	-6.8
Transportation equipment	-82,492	-89,264	-97,873	-90,947	-76,254	14,692	16.2
Electronic products	-88,817	-97,994	-130,696	-149,859	-162,816	-12,957	-8.6
Miscellaneous manufactures	-57,124	-59,906	-66,304	-72,195	-75,567	-3,372	-4.7
Special provisions	-27,960	-26,802	-27,418	-29,644	-30,912	-1,268	-4.3
Total	-525,212	-598,673	-732,977	-858,388	-915,567	-57,179	-6.7

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

U.S. trade in energy-related products—crude petroleum, petroleum products, and natural gas and components—registered the largest trade deficit ($280.2 billion) in 2006, as it has in every year since 2002, as well as the largest deficit increase ($36.9 billion, or 15 percent), primarily because of higher prices (table US-1). The electronic products sector recorded the second-largest trade deficit in 2006 ($162.8 billion), as well as the second-largest deficit increase ($13.0 billion, or 9 percent), as U.S. companies continued to shift production overseas to take advantage of lower production costs and to serve growing Asian markets.

U.S. Exports

In 2006, U.S. exports increased by $125.5 billion (16 percent) to $929.5 billion, setting a new record (table US-1). Exports increased in every sector between 2005–06, as they did between 2004–05. Aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment; motor vehicles; and petroleum products were the industry/commodity groups that recorded the largest increases in 2006, accounting for a combined $33.5 billion (27 percent) of net export growth (table US-2).

Exports of aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment, principally large civil aircraft, increased by $16.4 billion in 2006 to $64.4 billion (table US-2). Much of the increase was due to the expansion of airline routes and frequencies which required additional aircraft, as well as fleet renewal.

Motor vehicle exports grew by $9.0 billion (26 percent) to $43.7 billion in 2006. This was largely the result of increased exports of higher value vehicles to Canada, the largest market by far for U.S. vehicles.

U.S. exports of petroleum products jumped by 44 percent ($8.1 billion) to reach a record $26.4 billion as prices for crude petroleum continued to rise. The gain was due to increasing global demand and reduced foreign production capacity resulting from production cuts by members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), continued labor unrest in Venezuela and Nigeria, and the ongoing war in Iraq. For example, in 2006, there were approximately 1.3 million b/d of extra production capacity in the world, compared with 1.6 million b/d in 2005 (in 2003, there was more than 3 million b/d of excess capacity available).[20]

The most significant decrease in U.S. exports was recorded by the cathode-ray tube industry, which dropped by $308 million (51 percent) in 2006 (table US-2). Previously, the largest export component in this U.S. industry was picture tubes for use in the production of color television receivers in Mexico. As consumer demand shifted to television receivers incorporating flat panel displays such as plasma and LCD, the demand for picture tubes collapsed. Today, there are no longer any U.S. producers of color picture tubes.

[20] DOE, EIA, *Short-Term Energy Outlook*.

TABLE US-2 Leading changes in U.S. exports and imports of all sectors, 2002–06[a]

Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. EXPORTS:							
Increases:							
Aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment (ET013)	41,447	37,835	40,076	47,981	64,374	16,393	34.2
Motor vehicles (ET009)	26,209	29,379	29,979	34,681	43,707	9,026	26.0
Petroleum products (CH005)	8,662	9,783	12,651	18,302	26,407	8,104	44.3
Precious metals and non-numismatic coins (MM020)	5,070	6,299	6,204	7,522	13,360	5,839	77.6
Semiconductor manufacturing machinery (MM087A)	6,972	7,242	12,790	10,971	14,232	3,261	29.7
Medicinal chemicals (CH025)	18,742	22,527	27,098	29,296	32,460	3,164	10.8
Semiconductors and integrated circuits (ET033)	31,738	35,712	35,130	34,195	37,227	3,031	8.9
Construction and mining equipment (ET004)	9,504	9,461	11,689	15,418	18,377	2,959	19.2
Copper and related articles (MM036)	1,744	2,086	3,006	3,405	6,052	2,647	77.7
Medical goods (ET040)	15,059	16,827	18,433	20,970	23,311	2,341	11.2
Certain organic chemicals (CH012)	7,668	8,857	11,283	11,991	14,263	2,271	18.9
Cereals (AG030)	9,929	10,429	12,683	11,096	13,341	2,245	20.2
Miscellaneous inorganic chemicals (CH013)	4,820	4,903	5,608	7,003	8,737	1,734	24.8
Unwrought aluminum (MM037)	950	1,000	1,397	2,087	3,508	1,421	68.1
Decreases:							
Cathode-ray tubes (ET031)	1,762	1,202	998	600	292	-308	-51.3
All other	439,321	447,882	498,157	548,474	609,839	61,365	11.2
TOTAL	629,599	651,424	727,183	803,992	929,486	125,494	15.6
U.S. IMPORTS:							
Increases:							
Crude petroleum (CH004)	54,704	73,527	100,338	137,331	171,243	33,912	24.7
Motor vehicles (ET009)	133,264	134,286	142,750	146,169	159,331	13,163	9.0
Petroleum products (CH005)	30,594	37,280	51,579	77,684	89,448	11,764	15.1
Medicinal chemicals (CH025)	40,699	49,284	52,677	56,104	65,218	9,115	16.2
Steel mill products (MM025)	12,203	10,499	21,559	23,534	31,500	7,966	33.8
Copper and related articles (MM036)	3,715	3,893	5,565	7,766	13,803	6,037	77.7
Television receivers and video monitors (ET022)	10,586	12,654	17,509	22,712	28,628	5,917	26.1
Precious metals and non-numismatic coins (MM020)	6,263	6,759	9,055	10,029	14,232	4,203	41.9
Telephone and telegraph apparatus (ET017)	27,948	30,982	39,341	49,220	53,318	4,098	8.3
Unwrought aluminum (MM037)	4,774	5,000	6,837	8,153	10,317	2,163	26.5

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE US-2 Leading changes in U.S. exports and imports of all sectors, 2002–06—*Continued*[a]

Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
Decreases:							
Natural gas and components (CH006)	18,609	28,885	34,195	46,211	45,118	-1,093	-2.4
Lumber (AG052)	6,647	6,007	8,808	9,005	8,335	-670	-7.4
Molybdenum ores and concentrates (MM007A)	37	51	268	746	395	-351	-47.1
Photographic cameras and equipment (ET039)	3,029	2,715	2,382	1,880	1,612	-268	-14.2
Cathode-ray tubes (ET031)	607	577	673	545	329	-216	-39.7
All other	801,133	847,699	966,624	1,065,292	1,152,227	86,935	8.2
TOTAL	1,154,811	1,250,097	1,460,160	1,662,380	1,845,053	182,674	11.0

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

U.S. Imports

In 2006, U.S. imports for all merchandise sectors increased by $182.7 billion (11 percent) to a record $1.8 trillion. The energy sector accounted for $46.0 billion (25 percent) of the net import increase, minerals and metals for $32.1 billion (18 percent), and transportation for $20.6 billion (16 percent) (table US-1). Crude petroleum, motor vehicles, and petroleum products were the industry commodity groups that recorded the largest increases in 2006, accounting for a combined $58.8 billion (32 percent) of net import growth.

Higher world prices drove up import values in the energy sector. Although the quantity of crude petroleum imported remained flat at 3.0 billion barrels, the value of crude petroleum imports increased by 25 percent to $171.2 billion and accounted for 54 percent of sector imports in 2006 (table US-2). U.S. imports of crude petroleum continued to account for more than 60 percent of domestic consumption (table US-2).

Steel mill products, copper and related products, and precious metals and non-numismatic coins accounted for 57 percent of the increase in imports among minerals and metals. Steel imports increased as a result of increased demand that could not be met by domestic producers. Copper imports increased as a result of decreasing domestic capacity. The increase in precious metals imports was a result of worldwide price increases.

Significant Shifts in U.S. Bilateral/Multilateral Trade

The growth of the U.S. merchandise trade deficit in 2006 was an extension of trends established at the start of the decade. In 2006, the United States exported more merchandise to and imported more merchandise from all of its top 10 trading partners and with selected country groups, as shown in table US-3. The U.S. merchandise trade deficit increased as a whole and grew bilaterally as well with the four major U.S. partners: in descending order, Canada, China, Mexico, and Japan.[21] Total trade with the EU-25 ranked ahead of Canada. However, the merchandise trade deficit with the EU15 and EU-25 decreased by 4 to 5 percent.

The increase in the U.S. merchandise trade deficit with China slowed to 16 percent ($31.6 billion) in 2006 versus 25 percent 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. The merchandise deficit with Mexico grew by 22 percent ($14.9 billion) due in large part to increased U.S. imports of petroleum products and transportation equipment.

The U.S. merchandise trade deficit with beneficiary countries of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA) declined by 68 percent ($3.9 billion) as U.S. domestic exports exceeded imports. The trade deficit with OPEC and with sub-Saharan Africa continued double-digit growth (12 percent and 18 percent, respectively). More detailed analysis of these and other trade shifts with five leading U.S. merchandise trading partners is provided in the following country overviews.

[21] This order has remained unchanged since 2003. For the last five years, these countries have been the top four 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 four 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, 2002–06[a]

						Change, 2006 from 2005	
Item	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**Absolute**	***Percent***
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Canada	142,543	148,749	163,168	183,235	198,226	14,992	8.2
China	20,553	26,707	32,606	38,857	51,624	12,767	32.9
Mexico	86,076	83,108	93,018	101,667	114,562	12,896	12.7
Japan	48,273	48,862	50,493	51,499	55,596	4,097	8.0
Germany	24,870	26,806	27,223	29,227	37,850	8,623	29.5
United Kingdom	30,243	30,556	31,734	34,065	41,335	7,270	21.3
Korea	21,151	22,525	24,994	26,210	30,794	4,583	17.5
Taiwan	16,786	16,111	20,343	20,527	21,376	849	4.1
France	17,522	15,683	19,626	20,658	22,590	1,932	9.4
India	3,680	4,367	5,295	6,965	9,025	2,060	29.6
All other	217,902	227,951	258,684	291,082	346,508	55,426	19.0
Total	629,599	651,424	727,183	803,992	929,486	125,494	15.6
EU-15	132,563	138,138	151,962	163,188	190,563	27,375	16.8
EU-25	135,244	141,483	155,690	167,416	196,478	29,062	17.4
OPEC	17,664	16,308	20,570	29,199	38,378	9,179	31.4
Latin America	134,284	131,236	149,534	167,686	196,723	29,037	17.3
CBERA	20,702	22,184	22,999	26,061	31,014	4,953	19.0
Asia	160,628	172,329	192,485	204,120	237,021	32,901	16.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	5,892	6,665	8,236	9,919	11,709	1,790	18.0
Central and Eastern Europe	2,575	3,190	3,942	4,529	5,732	1,203	26.6
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Canada	210,518	224,016	255,660	287,534	303,034	15,500	5.4
China	124,796	151,620	196,160	242,638	287,052	44,414	18.3
Japan	121,262	118,485	129,535	137,831	148,071	10,239	7.4
Germany	60,985	66,532	75,622	84,345	87,756	3,412	4.0
United Kingdom	40,429	42,455	45,920	50,758	53,502	2,743	5.4
Korea	35,284	36,930	45,064	43,155	44,714	1,559	3.6
Taiwan	32,054	31,490	34,462	34,574	38,086	3,511	10.2
France	28,232	28,896	31,505	33,499	36,837	3,338	10.0
India	11,790	13,034	15,503	18,710	21,674	2,964	15.8
All other	355,339	399,440	475,772	560,120	627,272	67,152	12.0
Total	1,154,811	1,250,097	1,460,160	1,662,380	1,845,053	182,674	11.0
EU-15	223,732	242,210	270,249	297,111	318,569	21,458	7.2
EU-25	230,262	250,424	279,759	307,009	329,289	22,280	7.3
OPEC	50,649	65,300	92,038	122,098	142,690	20,592	16.9
Latin America	202,149	215,298	253,154	290,720	329,153	38,433	13.2
CBERA	21,255	24,500	27,555	31,814	32,839	1,025	3.2
Asia	419,909	449,094	526,404	593,811	668,735	74,924	12.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	18,208	25,470	35,769	49,925	58,762	8,838	17.7
Central and Eastern Europe	6,822	8,344	9,716	10,303	11,071	768	7.5

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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, 2002–06[a]—*Continued*

						Change, 2006 from 2005	
Item	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**Absolute**	***Percent***
	Million dollars						
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Canada	-67,975	-75,267	-92,492	-104,299	-104,808	-509	-0.5
China	-104,243	-124,913	-163,553	-203,781	-235,428	-31,647	-15.5
Mexico	-48,045	-54,091	-61,941	-67,549	-82,493	-14,944	-22.1
Japan	-72,989	-69,623	-79,042	-86,333	-92,475	-6,143	-7.1
Germany	-36,115	-39,726	-48,399	-55,118	-49,907	5,211	9.5
United Kingdom	-10,186	-11,899	-14,186	-16,693	-12,166	4,527	27.1
Korea	-14,133	-14,405	-20,070	-16,944	-13,920	3,024	17.8
Taiwan	-15,268	-15,379	-14,119	-14,047	-16,709	-2,662	-19.0
France	-10,710	-13,213	-11,879	-12,841	-14,247	-1,406	-10.9
India	-8,111	-8,666	-10,208	-11,745	-12,649	-904	7.7
All other	-137,438	-171,490	-217,088	-269,038	-280,765	-11,727	-4.4
Total	-525,212	-598,673	-732,977	-858,388	-915,567	-57,179	-6.7
EU-15	-91,169	-104,072	-118,287	-133,923	-128,006	5,917	4.4
EU-25	-95,018	-108,941	-124,070	-139,593	-132,811	6,782	4.9
OPEC	-32,985	-48,992	-71,467	-92,899	-104,312	-11,413	-12.3
Latin America	-67,865	-84,061	-103,620	-123,034	-132,430	-9,396	-7.6
CBERA	-552	-2,316	-4,557	-5,753	-1,825	3,928	68.3
Asia	-259,281	-276,765	-333,920	-389,691	-431,714	-42,023	-10.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	-12,316	-18,806	-27,533	-40,005	-47,053	-7,047	-17.6
Central and Eastern Europe	-4,247	-5,154	-5,774	-5,774	-5,339	435	7.5

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

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 2006.

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

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Part II: Bilateral Trade

This part of the report analyzes shifts in trade between the United States and its four major trading partners (based on total trade)—the EU-25, Canada, China, and Mexico. Trade with India is also examined in light of India's rising importance as a trading partner.

Canada

Change in 2006 from 2005:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $0.5 billion (1 percent) to $104.8 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $15.0 billion (8 percent) to $198.2 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $15.5 billion (5 percent) to $303.0 billion

For the first time in several decades, the U.S. trade deficit with Canada (the U.S.'s largest trading partner) remained largely unchanged from 2005 to 2006 (rising by less than 1 percent) as the $15 billion increase in U.S. exports nearly matched the increase in U.S. imports from Canada. Canada's energy exports benefitted from rising world prices, but Canadian exports of transportation equipment (largely automobiles and parts) and forestry products declined. Four sectors—transportation equipment, energy products, chemicals, and forest products—accounted for about two-thirds of U.S. imports from Canada in 2006. Similarly, two-thirds of U.S. exports in 2006 to Canada were within four sectors—transportation equipment, chemicals, minerals and metals, and machinery.

The U.S. dollar depreciated relative to the Canadian dollar during the first half of 2006 by about 4 percent, but then recovered in the second half, ending up 1.5 percent for the full year.[1] Nevertheless, the slightly weakened U.S. dollar during that year aided U.S. exports to Canada and diminished Canadian goods' price advantage in the U.S. market. Other salient factors affecting bilateral trade in 2006 were the higher prices of petroleum, natural gas, coal, and electricity, which boosted the value of U.S. energy imports from Canada, and the heightened competitiveness of U.S. fully assembled autos (minivans, SUVS, and pickup trucks) sold in the Canadian market.

U.S. Exports

U.S. exports to Canada benefitted from a strong Canadian economy and buoyant consumer purchases in 2006 (with 2.8 percent GDP growth and a 6.2 percent rise in Canadian consumer sales),[2] as well as the slightly stronger Canadian dollar. U.S. exports to Canada rose by $15.0 billion (8 percent) to $198.2 billion in 2006.

U.S. exports of transportation equipment to Canada rose by $4.6 billion (8 percent) to $63.0 billion in 2006. These U.S. exports reflected a growth in sales of U.S. assembled SUVs, minivans, and pickup trucks in Canada.[3] The North American auto industry is highly integrated, with manufacturing and assembly on both sides of the border.

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[1] The U.S. dollar depreciated from CN$1.1572 in January 2006 to CN$1.1100 in May 2006, and then rose irregularly to CN$1.1532 in December 2006, according to data of the U.S. Federal Reserve Bank.

[2] The change in final domestic demand from the 4th quarter 2005 to the 4th quarter 2006. Statistics Canada, *Gross Domestic Product, Expenditure-Based (Quarterly)*. The U.S. GDP growth rate was a preliminary 3.3 percent, and the growth rate in final U.S. domestic purchases was 2.5 percent. USDOC, BEA, *Gross Domestic Product: Fourth Quarter 2006 (Preliminary)*, February 28, 2007, tables 1 and 8.

[3] See the Transportation Equipment chapter for more details.

U.S. minerals and metals exports rose by $3.6 billion (19 percent) to $22.7 billion. Higher prices for finished steel and other metals and expanding Canadian industrial production in 2006 led to higher U.S. exports of these intermediate inputs.[4]

U.S. Imports

About one-half of the $15.5 billion increase in U.S. merchandise imports from Canada resulted from higher energy imports (table CANADA-1). U.S. imports of energy products from Canada increased by $7.6 billion (12 percent) to $73.7 billion in 2006. Natural gas was the leading energy product imported, followed by crude petroleum, refined petroleum, and electrical energy. In addition to the 20 percent increase in the price of petroleum, the volume of U.S. imports of crude petroleum from Canada increased by 12 percent to 1.8 million barrels per day in 2006, according to data of the U.S. Department of Energy.[5]

U.S. imports of mineral and metal products accounted for most of the other half of the $15.5 billion increase in U.S. imports from Canada. U.S. imports of minerals and metals products from Canada rose by $6.6 billion (26 percent) to $32 billion in 2006. Higher prices for iron, aluminum, steel, copper and other metals substantially increased the unit values of these imports.

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[4] See the Minerals and Metals chapter for more details.
[5] Crude petroleum from Canada averaged $60 per barrel in 2006; see the Energy and Related Products chapter for more details.

TABLE CANADA-1 Canada: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by major industry/commodity sectors, 2002–06[a]

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Agricultural products	9,121	9,805	10,111	11,151	12,514	1,363	12.2
Forest products	7,502	7,960	8,536	9,111	9,846	735	8.1
Chemicals and related products	20,115	21,516	23,495	26,412	28,475	2,063	7.8
Energy-related products	2,889	4,296	5,754	8,487	8,953	466	5.5
Textiles and apparel	3,193	3,121	3,275	3,471	3,561	89	2.6
Footwear	65	57	59	65	73	8	12.8
Minerals and metals	13,447	13,820	16,835	19,110	22,687	3,577	18.7
Machinery	15,207	15,310	16,214	18,008	20,054	2,046	11.4
Transportation equipment	46,733	48,568	52,268	58,366	63,007	4,641	8.0
Electronic products	17,025	16,637	17,559	18,894	18,336	-558	-3.0
Miscellaneous manufactures	3,561	3,697	4,257	4,745	5,230	485	10.2
Special provisions	3,686	3,961	4,805	5,414	5,490	76	1.4
Total	142,543	148,749	163,168	183,235	198,226	14,992	8.2
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Agricultural products	12,953	12,975	14,130	14,963	16,128	1,166	7.8
Forest products	22,311	22,640	27,584	28,224	26,717	-1,507	-5.3
Chemicals and related products	16,673	18,440	21,996	25,535	28,036	2,502	9.8
Energy-related products	29,903	41,579	49,278	66,116	73,748	7,633	11.5
Textiles and apparel	3,859	3,788	3,834	3,633	3,395	-238	-6.6
Footwear	68	64	77	94	79	-14	-15.3
Minerals and metals	17,797	18,003	22,636	25,590	32,155	6,565	25.7
Machinery	9,810	10,071	11,233	12,129	13,371	1,242	10.2
Transportation equipment	65,462	66,727	73,154	77,209	75,682	-1,526	-2.0
Electronic products	10,605	9,768	10,960	12,457	11,930	-526	-4.2
Miscellaneous manufactures	5,967	6,137	6,700	6,828	6,880	52	0.8
Special provisions	15,108	13,824	14,079	14,757	14,911	154	1.0
Total	210,518	224,016	255,660	287,534	303,034	15,500	5.4
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Agricultural products	-3,833	-3,170	-4,019	-3,811	-3,614	197	5.2
Forest products	-14,809	-14,680	-19,047	-19,113	-16,871	2,242	11.7
Chemicals and related products	3,442	3,076	1,499	878	439	-439	-50.0
Energy-related products	-27,014	-37,283	-43,524	-57,629	-64,796	-7,167	-12.4
Textiles and apparel	-666	-666	-559	-162	166	327	([b])
Footwear	-3	-8	-18	-29	-6	23	78.8
Minerals and metals	-4,350	-4,183	-5,801	-6,480	-9,468	-2,988	-46.1
Machinery	5,396	5,240	4,981	5,879	6,684	805	13.7
Transportation equipment	-18,730	-18,159	-20,886	-18,842	-12,675	6,167	32.7
Electronic products	6,420	6,869	6,600	6,437	6,405	-31	-0.5
Miscellaneous manufactures	-2,406	-2,440	-2,443	-2,083	-1,650	433	20.8
Special provisions	-11,423	-9,863	-9,274	-9,343	-9,421	-78	-0.8
Total	-67,975	-75,267	-92,492	-104,299	-104,808	-509	-0.5

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

TABLE CANADA-2 Leading changes in U.S. exports to and U.S. imports from Canada, 2002–06[a]

Sector/commodity	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. EXPORTS:							
Increases:							
Transportation equipment:							
Motor vehicles (ET009)	15,486	17,193	17,918	20,404	22,625	2,221	10.9
Construction and mining equipment (ET004)	1,249	1,524	1,926	2,650	3,441	791	29.9
Miscellaneous vehicles and transportation-related equipment (ET012)	1,279	1,498	1,838	2,366	3,005	639	27.0
Minerals and metals:							
Precious metals and non-numismatic coins (MM020)	568	658	1,131	802	1,563	761	94.9
Copper and related articles (MM036)	405	396	578	663	1,241	578	87.2
Petroleum products (CH005)	1,240	1,432	1,725	2,605	3,272	667	25.6
Electric motors, generators, and related equipment (MM091)	949	822	951	1,048	1,488	441	42.1
Decreases:							
Semiconductors and integrated circuits (ET033)	1,294	1,171	1,475	1,993	1,292	-701	-35.2
Natural gas and components (CH006)	523	1,285	2,176	3,171	2,532	-639	-20.2
All other	119,551	122,770	133,450	147,535	157,768	10,233	6.9
TOTAL	142,543	148,749	163,168	183,235	198,226	14,992	8.2
U.S. IMPORTS:							
Increases:							
Crude petroleum (CH004)	11,196	14,086	18,888	24,120	32,889	8,769	36.4
Minerals and metals:							
Unwrought aluminum (MM037)	2,658	3,008	3,507	4,197	5,874	1,678	40.0
Copper and related articles (MM036)	1,074	1,057	1,606	2,073	3,364	1,291	62.3
Zinc and related articles (MM040)	508	496	622	654	1,437	783	119.8
Medicinal chemicals (CH025)	1,326	1,946	2,228	2,500	3,618	1,118	44.7
Decreases:							
Natural gas and components (CH006)	12,647	20,043	21,535	29,357	27,039	-2,318	-7.9
Transportation equipment:							
Aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment (ET013)	5,268	6,345	5,347	6,006	5,082	-924	-15.4
Certain motor-vehicle parts (ET010)	9,685	10,564	11,142	11,842	11,282	-559	-4.7

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE CANADA-2 Leading changes in U.S. exports to and U.S. imports from Canada, 2002–06[a]—*Continued*

Sector/commodity	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
Wood veneer and wood panels (AG054)	2,219	3,152	4,286	4,087	3,292	-796	-19.5
Semiconductors and integrated circuits (ET033)	1,068	1,052	1,186	1,628	1,039	-589	-36.2
All other	162,869	162,266	185,313	201,070	208,117	7,047	3.5
TOTAL	210,518	224,016	255,660	287,534	303,034	15,500	5.4

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

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China

Change in 2006 from 2005:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $31.6 billion (16 percent) to $235.4 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $12.8 billion (33 percent) to $51.6 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $44.4 billion (18 percent) to $287.1 billion

The U.S. merchandise trade deficit with China, the second largest trading partner of the U.S., increased from 2005-06, reflecting the continued U.S. demand for goods produced in China (table CHINA-1). China accounted for 26 percent of the entire U.S. merchandise trade deficit in 2006 (table US-3) and 55 percent of the increase in the trade deficit. China was the fourth-largest export market for the United States and the second-leading import source.

Continuing the trend in preceding years, U.S. exports to China rose in 2006 by 33 percent to $51.6 billion. Every major sector, with the exception of miscellaneous manufactures, experienced double-digit percent increases. Sectors that experienced the greatest percent increases in exports were minerals and metals (48 percent), electronic products (40 percent), and transportation equipment (39 percent).

U.S. imports from China increased by $44.4 billion (18 percent) in 2006. The largest growth was in electronic products ($16.4 billion, or 19 percent), minerals and metals ($5.9 billion, or 34 percent), and miscellaneous manufactures ($5.0 billion, or 11 percent). The three leading U.S. import sectors, in terms of absolute value, continued to be electronic products ($103.1 billion), miscellaneous manufactures ($51.4 billion), and textiles and apparel ($31.3 billion).

U.S. Exports

U.S. exports to China rose at a greater rate than the preceding years, by $12.8 billion, or 33 percent. The most significant increases in U.S. exports were in electronic products ($3.2 billion, or 40 percent), transportation equipment ($2.5 billion, or 39 percent), and minerals and metals ($2.5 billion, or 48 percent) (table CHINA-2). Together these sectors accounted for 64 percent of the total increase, in terms of absolute value, in 2006.

In the electronic products sector, U.S. exports of semiconductors and integrated circuits increased by $2 billion (73 percent) over 2005. Record growth of global semiconductor sales in 2006 contributed to the growth in U.S. exports, as global semiconductor sales increased by 9 percent to a high of $247.7 billion.[1] Sales were mainly driven by increased demand for consumer products such as cell phones, MP3 players, high-definition television sets, and personal computers. China continues to grow as the world's leading semiconductor market, because a large portion of the world's electronic goods is manufactured there. Therefore, strong and broad worldwide electronic product demand resulted in the large increase in U.S. semiconductor exports in 2006.

[1] McClean, Matas, and Yancey, *The McClean Report*; and SIA, "Global Chip Sales Hit Record $247.7 Billion in 2006."

TABLE CHINA-1 China: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by major industry/commodity sectors, 2002–06[a]

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Agricultural products	2,128	5,129	5,879	5,648	7,264	1,616	28.6
Forest products	1,058	1,314	1,651	1,995	2,572	577	28.9
Chemicals and related products	3,069	3,816	5,061	5,831	6,863	1,033	17.7
Energy-related products	142	180	289	221	307	86	38.9
Textiles and apparel	339	405	501	629	731	102	16.2
Footwear	35	36	31	41	57	16	39.2
Minerals and metals	1,539	2,636	3,197	5,215	7,736	2,521	48.3
Machinery	2,730	3,091	4,729	4,275	5,296	1,021	23.9
Transportation equipment	4,293	3,757	3,835	6,440	8,973	2,533	39.3
Electronic products	4,855	5,934	6,902	7,951	11,111	3,160	39.7
Miscellaneous manufactures	137	143	185	222	230	9	4.0
Special provisions	228	266	346	389	483	95	24.4
Total	20,553	26,707	32,606	38,857	51,624	12,767	32.9
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Agricultural products	1,896	2,470	2,925	3,365	4,303	938	27.9
Forest products	2,749	3,362	4,398	5,463	6,630	1,167	21.4
Chemicals and related products	6,262	7,438	9,287	12,240	14,389	2,149	17.6
Energy-related products	457	561	1,063	1,023	1,139	116	11.4
Textiles and apparel	12,602	15,426	18,902	26,937	31,284	4,347	16.1
Footwear	10,242	10,546	11,348	12,654	13,795	1,141	9.0
Minerals and metals	8,656	10,054	13,890	17,553	23,462	5,909	33.7
Machinery	10,467	13,922	17,585	21,314	25,916	4,602	21.6
Transportation equipment	2,302	3,072	4,548	6,072	8,133	2,062	34.0
Electronic products	36,270	47,150	69,153	86,716	103,117	16,401	18.9
Miscellaneous manufactures	31,490	35,812	40,712	46,411	51,416	5,005	10.8
Special provisions	1,401	1,808	2,348	2,891	3,467	576	19.9
Total	124,796	151,620	196,160	242,638	287,052	44,414	18.3
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Agricultural products	232	2,659	2,954	2,283	2,961	678	29.7
Forest products	-1,691	-2,048	-2,747	-3,468	-4,058	-590	-17.0
Chemicals and related products	-3,193	-3,622	-4,225	-6,409	-7,526	-1,117	-17.4
Energy-related products	-315	-381	-774	-802	-832	-30	-3.8
Textiles and apparel	-12,263	-15,021	-18,401	-26,308	-30,553	-4,245	-16.1
Footwear	-10,207	-10,510	-11,317	-12,613	-13,738	-1,125	-8.9
Minerals and metals	-7,117	-7,418	-10,692	-12,339	-15,726	-3,388	-27.5
Machinery	-7,737	-10,831	-12,856	-17,039	-20,620	-3,581	-21.0
Transportation equipment	1,990	686	-713	369	840	471	127.6
Electronic products	-31,414	-41,216	-62,251	-78,764	-92,006	-13,242	-16.8
Miscellaneous manufactures	-31,353	-35,669	-40,527	-46,189	-51,186	-4,996	-10.8
Special provisions	-1,173	-1,542	-2,002	-2,502	-2,984	-481	-19.2
Total	-104,243	-124,913	-163,553	-203,781	-235,428	-31,647	-15.5

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

Exports of aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment led the increase in U.S. exports of transportation equipment, increasing by over $1.7 billion (39 percent) in 2006 to $6.0 billion. Most U.S. exports to China were large civil aircraft (LCA), which rose to meet market demand in China. Orders of LCA that were placed 18 to 24 months beforehand were delivered during 2006.

Copper and related articles led export increases in the minerals and metals sector,[2] increasing by $813 million (96 percent) to $1.7 billion, as did unwrought aluminum, increasing by $810 million (111 percent) to $1.5 billion in 2006. Various forms of unalloyed and alloyed copper waste and scrap accounted for 86 percent of all copper and related articles exported to China in 2006. China has emerged in recent years as the largest foreign market for U.S. copper waste and scrap, as supplies of both ferrous and nonferrous scrap were increasingly sought from abroad to meet the growing demand of its rapidly expanding metals sector.[3] The value of U.S. exports more than doubled in 2006 in response to an 85 percent increase in copper prices,[4] as mine and refinery production failed to keep pace with rising demand worldwide.[5] Similar to copper, U.S. exports of aluminum waste and scrap were fueled by market demand in China, leading to increased demand for sector products such as unwrought aluminum, including waste and scrap. China is a significant market for aluminum scrap due to rapid industrialization in the country and the lack of domestically available aluminum scrap. The largest consumers of aluminum scrap in China are aluminum diecasters that manufacture products such as ingots.[6]

Two sectors that experienced large decreases in U.S. exports to China in 2006, in terms of absolute value, were organic commodity chemicals and fertilizers. Organic commodity chemicals decreased by $160 million (49 percent) to $167 million. China increased its domestic production and its imports from closer, lower cost producers in Asia and the Middle East, thereby reducing its imports of U.S. organic commodity chemicals.[7] Increased Chinese domestic production of fertilizers also contributed to a decrease in U.S. exports of $128 million (36 percent) to $226 million in 2006.[8]

Another sector that saw a large decline in U.S. exports to China was molybdenum ore and concentrates; such exports were valued at $20 million in 2006, declining by $144 million (88 percent) over the 2005 level. Average annual prices for molybdenum decreased by 25 percent over this period, and a declining volume (from 4,388 metric tons in 2005 to 3,983 metric tons in 2006) was shipped to China, which led to the drop in U.S. exports.[9] Additionally, a greater share of domestically produced molybdenum concentrates were

[2] See "Copper and Related Articles" in the Minerals and Metals chapter.

[3] Barry, "What's Behind the Waning of China's Insatiable Appetite for Copper?"

[4] Prices for copper products, including waste and scrap, are based on prices for refined copper cathodes, which nearly quadrupled over the 2002-06 period, and escalated from second quarter 2005 through third quarter 2006. Average annual domestic producer prices for cathodes were $3.20 per pound in 2006 compared to $1.73 per pound in 2005. Barry, "Copper Scrap Prices Pushed Higher"; U.S. government official, telephone interview by Commission staff, January 31, 2006; and Edelstein, "Copper."

[5] World Bureau of Metal Statistics, *World Metal Statistics.*

[6] See "Unwrought Aluminum" in the Minerals and Metals chapter.

[7] U.S. industry officials, interviews by Commission staff, November 3, 2006.

[8] U.S. industry official, e-mail communication with Commission staff, March 8, 2007.

[9] Average annual prices of molybdenum contained in technical-grade molybdic oxide fell to $53.10 per kilogram in 2006 from $70.68 per kilogram in 2005. Platts, *Metals Week.*

TABLE CHINA-2 Leading changes in U.S. exports to and U.S. imports from China, 2002–06[a]

Sector/commodity	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. EXPORTS:							
Increases:							
Semiconductors and integrated circuits (ET033)	1,238	2,025	2,303	2,676	4,633	1,957	73.1
Aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment (ET013)	3,367	2,447	1,948	4,338	6,047	1,709	39.4
Minerals and metals:							
Copper and related articles (MM036)	274	596	608	852	1,665	813	95.5
Unwrought aluminum (MM037)	170	240	356	730	1,540	810	111.0
Decreases:							
Chemicals and related products:							
Organic commodity chemicals (CH010)	90	287	430	327	167	-160	-49.0
Fertilizers (CH016)	671	475	321	354	226	-128	-36.2
Minerals and metals:							
Plates, sheets, and strips of stainless steels (MM025G)	12	97	68	178	59	-119	-67.0
Certain ores, concentrates, ash, and residues (MM007)	3	9	24	182	66	-115	-63.6
All other	14,729	20,532	26,549	29,220	37,222	8,002	27.4
TOTAL	20,553	26,707	32,606	38,857	51,624	12,767	32.9
U.S. IMPORTS:							
Increases:							
Electronic products:							
Computers, peripherals, and parts (ET035)	14,928	22,141	33,985	40,298	46,583	6,284	15.6
Telephone and telegraph apparatus (ET017)	4,659	5,932	9,556	14,410	18,083	3,673	25.5
Television receivers and video monitors (ET022)	849	1,490	2,438	5,130	7,836	2,706	52.8
Apparel (CH049)	9,602	11,408	13,640	19,962	23,191	3,229	16.2
Steel mill products (MM025)	264	269	1,104	1,687	3,605	1,918	113.7
Decreases:							
Electronic products:							
Photographic cameras and equipment (ET039)	766	843	760	622	471	-152	-24.4
Photographic film and paper (ET036)	5	40	175	159	58	-101	-63.6

TABLE CHINA-2 Leading changes in U.S. exports to and U.S. imports from China, 2002–06[a]—*Continued*

						Change, 2006 from 2005	
Sector/commodity	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**Absolute**	***Percent***
	Million dollars						
Other plastics in primary forms (CH036)	133	131	197	246	160	-85	-34.8
Ferroalloys (MM022)	49	88	269	351	280	-71	-20.2
All other	93,539	109,279	134,036	159,773	186,786	27,013	16.9
TOTAL	124,796	151,620	196,160	242,638	287,052	44,414	18.3

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

roasted (i.e., processed into intermediate molybdic oxide) in the United States, rather than being sent abroad for processing. Domestic roasters returned to full production by late 2005, as an additional roasting facility came onstream in 2006.[10]

U.S. Imports

Growing demand for products from China contributed to a $44.4 billion (18 percent) increase in U.S. imports in 2006. In terms of absolute value, electronic products, minerals and metals, and miscellaneous manufactures accounted for the largest increases in U.S. imports, collectively accounting for 62 percent of the total increase.

The two electronics sectors that experienced the largest increases in U.S. imports in 2006, in terms of absolute value, were computers, peripherals, and parts,[11] and telephone and telegraph apparatus.[12] Increased demand for computer and telecommunications products by U.S. consumers contributed to continued growth in U.S. imports from China, increasing by $6.3 billion (16 percent) and $3.7 billion (26 percent), respectively. In 2006, the U.S. telecommunications market grew by the largest percentage since 2000, with demand for services such as broadband leading to increased demand for telecommunications and network equipment.[13] In the computer sector, decreasing prices and the demand for portability caused U.S. imports of notebook computers from China to increase to $12.8 billion in 2006.

Apparel products were another sector that registered substantial increases in U.S. imports in 2006, by $3.2 billion (16 percent) to $23.2 billion. Imports of apparel in 2005, the year after the expiration of the Multilateral Agreement on Textiles and Clothing (ATC), were limited by certain bilateral safeguards (quotas) that were to expire at the end of 2005. However, the United States and China reached agreement on a memorandum of understanding (MOU) to limit certain apparel imports from China in 2006. Under the MOU, fewer products were subject to quotas compared to the earlier safeguards, and quotas were established at higher levels than in 2005, factors that contributed to the 2006 increase in U.S. imports in this sector.

U.S. imports of photographic cameras and equipment along with film and paper decreased by $253 million in 2006. The decline in these categories was led by decreases in imports of photographic plates and film, 35mm cameras, and analog camera parts and accessories. Notwithstanding this decline, China continues to be the leading supplier of photographic cameras and equipment to the United States, surpassing Japan in 2005. The overall decline appears to be attributable to the ongoing shift in consumer demand from analog cameras and film to digital camera equipment.

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[10] Magyar, "Molybdenum."
[11] See "Computers, Peripherals, and Parts" in the Electronic Products chapter.
[12] See "Telephone and Telegraph Apparatus" in the Electronic Products chapter.
[13] TIA, "TIA Report: Broadband Demand Drives Highest Telecom Industry Growth Since 2000."

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European Union[1]

Change in 2006 from 2005:

U.S. trade deficit: Decreased by $6.8 billion (5 percent) to $132.8 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $29.1 billion (17 percent) to $196.5 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $22.3 billion (7 percent) to $329.3 billion

The European Union (EU) and the United States have the world's largest bilateral trade relationship.[2] The EU was the largest U.S. trading partner in terms of total trade and the largest source of U.S. imports, and second only to Canada as a destination for U.S. exports in 2006. Germany, the United Kingdom, and France accounted for 52 percent of U.S. exports to the EU and 54 percent of U.S. imports from the EU.

The U.S. trade deficit with the EU decreased by 5 percent to $132.8 billion in 2006, after reaching a five-year high in 2005. The U.S. trade deficit with the EU is the second-largest after the deficit with China.

U.S. Exports

The largest absolute increases in U.S. exports to the EU in 2006 were in the transportation equipment, chemicals and related products, and minerals and metals sectors (table EU-1). U.S. exports of motor vehicles to the EU increased by $4.3 billion in 2006 (table EU-2). Such exports to Germany alone amounted to $3.1 billion. Sales of passenger vehicles in Germany were strong because customers brought forward purchases that may have otherwise been made in 2007 to avoid a 3 percentage point increase in the VAT rate introduced in January 2007.[3]

Precious metals and non-numismatic coin shipments from the United States to the EU increased by $3.4 billion (154 percent) to $5.6 billion in 2006. Most of this increase was in gold bullion, which rose by $1.9 billion to $2.8 billion, although exports of silver waste and scrap, platinum-group metals in unwrought forms, and silver bullion also increased. The rise in prices was a key factor contributing to this increase, as was the export of precious metals to the United Kingdom for trade on global exchanges.[4]

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[1] The European Union (EU) consisted of 25 member countries in 2006. These countries are Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom. The two countries that entered the EU in 2007, Bulgaria and Romania, are not included for purposes of this report.

[2] EC, *United States: Barriers to Trade and Investment*, 5.

[3] Just-auto.com editorial team, "Germany: 2006 Market Ended with Fireworks."

[4] The London Bullion Market Association Web site. The London Final price for gold averaged $604.33 per troy ounce in 2006, a 36-percent ($159.45) increase over the $444.88 per troy ounce annual average in 2005. See table MM-5 in "Precious Metals and Related Articles" in the Minerals and Metals chapter of this report for more precious metals pricing information.

TABLE EU-1 EU-25: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by major industry/commodity sectors, 2002–06[a]

						Change, 2006 from 2005	
Item	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**Absolute**	***Percent***
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Agricultural products	7,194	7,520	7,816	7,948	8,584	636	8.0
Forest products	3,938	4,016	4,382	4,742	4,944	202	4.3
Chemicals and related products	25,349	29,633	35,368	37,517	42,988	5,471	14.6
Energy-related products	1,738	1,723	3,073	3,957	6,732	2,776	70.1
Textiles and apparel	1,558	1,516	1,579	1,746	1,897	151	8.7
Footwear	58	61	65	65	60	-4	-6.7
Minerals and metals	7,061	7,733	8,053	10,998	16,363	5,365	48.8
Machinery	12,025	12,091	13,403	14,789	16,627	1,837	12.4
Transportation equipment	32,269	33,155	35,475	36,916	44,628	7,712	20.9
Electronic products	35,672	35,604	37,600	38,807	41,546	2,739	7.1
Miscellaneous manufactures	3,494	3,409	3,920	4,489	5,737	1,248	27.8
Special provisions	4,889	5,021	4,956	5,443	6,372	929	17.1
Total	135,244	141,483	155,690	167,416	196,478	29,062	17.4
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Agricultural products	11,569	12,912	13,841	14,791	16,141	1,350	9.1
Forest products	4,905	5,231	6,270	6,654	6,790	136	2.0
Chemicals and related products	49,828	57,696	63,049	67,858	73,836	5,978	8.8
Energy-related products	9,143	12,029	15,972	22,503	25,913	3,409	15.2
Textiles and apparel	5,422	5,674	6,007	5,873	5,777	-96	-1.6
Footwear	1,892	1,851	1,815	1,650	1,614	-36	-2.2
Minerals and metals	16,225	16,802	21,688	24,181	27,437	3,256	13.5
Machinery	23,839	25,921	29,755	33,892	37,042	3,149	9.3
Transportation equipment	54,381	57,837	61,629	66,049	69,014	2,965	4.5
Electronic products	28,655	30,656	34,063	36,087	36,279	192	0.5
Miscellaneous manufactures	11,741	11,249	12,402	12,605	13,758	1,153	9.2
Special provisions	12,662	12,566	13,268	14,865	15,688	823	5.5
Total	230,262	250,424	279,759	307,009	329,289	22,280	7.3
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Agricultural products	-4,375	-5,392	-6,025	-6,844	-7,558	-714	-10.4
Forest products	-967	-1,215	-1,889	-1,912	-1,845	67	3.5
Chemicals and related products	-24,479	-28,063	-27,680	-30,341	-30,849	-508	-1.7
Energy-related products	-7,405	-10,307	-12,899	-18,547	-19,181	-634	-3.4
Textiles and apparel	-3,864	-4,159	-4,428	-4,128	-3,880	248	6.0
Footwear	-1,835	-1,790	-1,750	-1,585	-1,554	31	2.0
Minerals and metals	-9,164	-9,068	-13,635	-13,183	-11,073	2,109	16.0
Machinery	-11,814	-13,830	-16,352	-19,103	-20,415	-1,312	-6.9
Transportation equipment	-22,112	-24,682	-26,155	-29,133	-24,386	4,748	16.3
Electronic products	7,016	4,948	3,538	2,720	5,267	2,547	93.6
Miscellaneous manufactures	-8,248	-7,840	-8,482	-8,116	-8,021	95	1.2
Special provisions	-7,773	-7,545	-8,313	-9,422	-9,316	106	1.1
Total	-95,018	-108,941	-124,070	-139,593	-132,811	6,782	4.9

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

TABLE EU-2 Leading changes in U.S. exports to and U.S. imports from EU-25, 2002–06[a]

						Change, 2006 from 2005	
Sector/commodity	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**Absolute**	***Percent***
	Million dollars						
U.S. EXPORTS:							
Increases:							
Transportation equipment:							
Motor vehicles (ET009)	3,887	5,484	3,904	3,287	7,544	4,258	129.6
Aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment (ET013)	12,604	12,495	15,019	13,552	15,847	2,296	16.9
Precious metals and non-numismatic coins (MM020)	1,754	2,085	1,580	2,198	5,581	3,383	154.0
Petroleum products (CH005)	868	721	1,774	1,930	4,258	2,328	120.6
Chemicals and related products:							
Medicinal chemicals (CH025)	10,856	13,189	17,032	17,914	19,745	1,831	10.2
Certain organic chemicals (CH012)	1,608	1,820	2,102	2,015	3,238	1,223	60.7
Decreases:							
Construction and mining equipment (ET004)	1,521	1,514	1,665	2,102	1,924	-178	-8.5
Telephone and telegraph apparatus (ET017)	3,302	2,736	3,519	4,018	3,885	-134	-3.3
Plates, sheets, and strips of carbon and alloy steels (MM025B)	56	282	143	291	170	-121	-41.6
Cereals (AG030)	355	401	336	339	256	-84	-24.6
All other	98,434	100,758	108,616	119,770	134,030	14,260	11.9
TOTAL	135,244	141,483	155,690	167,416	196,478	29,062	17.4
U.S. IMPORTS:							
Increases:							
Medicinal chemicals (CH025)	32,287	38,058	40,893	42,900	48,029	5,129	12.0
Petroleum products (CH005)	5,818	7,629	11,702	17,037	21,215	4,178	24.5
Transportation equipment:							
Aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment (ET013)	8,332	6,755	6,577	6,214	7,990	1,777	28.6
Aircraft engines and gas turbines (ET001)	7,138	5,659	6,098	7,274	8,357	1,084	14.9
Precious metals and non-numismatic coins (MM020)	1,042	895	1,175	1,439	2,390	951	66.1

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE EU-2 Leading changes in U.S. exports to and U.S. imports from EU-25, 2002–06[a]—*Continued*

Sector/commodity	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
Decreases:							
Crude petroleum (CH004)	1,867	2,023	1,669	2,718	1,264	-1,454	-53.5
Telephone and telegraph apparatus (ET017)	3,667	2,950	2,549	3,327	2,354	-972	-29.2
Textile machinery (MM082)	619	626	663	797	559	-238	-29.9
All other	169,492	185,828	208,433	225,304	237,131	11,827	5.2
TOTAL	230,262	250,424	279,759	307,009	329,289	22,280	7.3

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

U.S. exports of petroleum products to the EU increased by $2.3 billion (121 percent) to $4.3 billion in 2006. The increase is price related, as U.S. exports increased by less than 1 percent in quantity terms.[5] U.S. exports of aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment to the EU increased by $2.3 billion (17 percent) to $15.8 billion, mostly due to airline route expansion and fleet replacement needs.

Medicinal chemical exports to the EU rose by $1.8 billion (10 percent) to $19.7 billion, continuing a five-year trend. Many of these exports were intracompany transfers to multinational pharmaceutical companies with manufacturing facilities in the United States and the EU.

U.S. exports to the EU of certain organic chemicals increased by $1.2 billion (61 percent) to $3.2 billion in 2006. This increase is partially due to exports of methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MTBE), a gasoline additive that was banned for use in the United States in May 2006, but is still used in the EU.[6] Another reason for the export increase in certain organic chemicals is high EU demand for soybean-based biodiesel.

U.S. Imports

The largest absolute increases in U.S. imports from the EU in 2006 were in the chemicals and related products, energy-related products, minerals and metals, and machinery sectors (table EU-1). U.S. imports of medicinal chemicals from the EU increased by $5.1 billion (12 percent) to $48.0 billion in 2006, continuing a five-year trend (table EU-2). This increase was led by greater demand for active pharmaceutical ingredients used to make consumer products for domestic sale and export. Many of these imports are intracompany transfers by U.S.-based multinational pharmaceutical companies that have manufacturing facilities in the EU.

Petroleum product imports from the EU rose by $4.2 billion (25 percent) to $21.2 billion in 2006, while U.S. imports of crude petroleum fell by $1.5 billion (54 percent) to $1.3 billion. In quantity terms, U.S. imports of refined petroleum products from the EU remained stable, decreasing only slightly from 427,000 barrels per day (b/d) in 2005 to 426,000 b/d in 2006, and primarily consisted of distillate and residual fuel oils used for heating, industrial uses, and bunker fuels. Although import quantities were largely unchanged, the value of imports showed a strong increase due to rising prices. U.S. imports of crude petroleum from the EU decreased from 343,000 b/d in 2005 to 228,000 b/d in 2006 primarily because of a temporary shutdown of wells in the North Sea (Norway and the United Kingdom) for repair.

U.S. imports of aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment, and aircraft engines and parts both increased in 2006, by $1.8 billion (29 percent) to $8.0 billion and by $1.1 billion (15 percent) to $8.4 billion, respectively. U.S. imports of aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment were principally large civil aircraft (LCA) and parts. Although LCA imports decreased by 10 percent to $2.7 billion, imports of parts grew 23 percent, to $1.9 billion.

[5] See the Energy and Related Products chapter of this report for more information.
[6] *Chemical Week*, "Gasoline Demand Drives MTBE Exports," 39.

Business jet imports also increased by $1.2 billion (1,300 percent) to $1.3 billion. U.S. imports of aircraft engines and parts grew by $1.1 billion (15 percent) because of a strong increase in the production of U.S. aircraft. Boeing increased its aircraft deliveries by about 25 percent,[7] and general aviation aircraft manufacturers also showed higher deliveries.

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[7] The Boeing Co., *Boeing Orders and Deliveries*.

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India

Change in 2006 from 2005:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $904 million (8 percent) to $12.6 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $2.1 billion (30 percent) to $9.0 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $3.0 billion (16 percent) to $21.7 billion

U.S. bilateral trade with India increased by $5 billion (20 percent) in 2006, exceeding $30 billion for the first time. U.S. trade with India has grown at an annual rate of approximately 15 percent during the 2002–06 period (table INDIA-1). In 2006, the U.S.-India Trade Policy Forum announced its goal of doubling bilateral trade by 2008.[1]

India is in the midst of a major and rapid economic expansion, with growth rates exceeding 8 percent in each of the last three years, a population greater than 1 billion, and a middle class that is estimated to be nearly the size of the total U.S. population.[2]

The United States is India's largest individual trading partner, accounting for approximately 10 percent of India's world trade. The U.S. trade deficit with India has grown steadily during the period 2002–06, increasing 8 percent in 2006 to reach a high of $12.6 billion.

U.S. Exports

U.S. exports to India in 2006 continued to benefit from India's strong economic growth, increasing by $2.1 billion (30 percent) to $9 billion. Exports grew at an annual rate of approximately 25 percent during the period 2002–06. In 2006, the largest absolute increases in exports were registered in transportation equipment, natural and synthetic gemstones, and fertilizers (table INDIA-2).

U.S. exports of transportation equipment, including aircraft and related equipment, increased by $915 million (154 percent) to $1.5 billion in 2006, while exports of aircraft engines and gas turbines increased $97 million (76 percent) to $225 million. Increased aircraft exports were fueled by the Boeing Co.'s delivery of 11 new aircraft to India in 2006, valued at $66–$75 million each.[3]

U.S. exports of natural and synthetic gemstones, particularly diamonds that have been worked, increased by $178 million (280 percent) to $241 million in 2006. In recent years, India has become a major global producer of precious jewelry and gemstones and is a world leader in diamond cutting and polishing.[4] U.S. gemstone exports supply this growing industry.

[1] USTR, "U.S. and India Issue Joint Statement on Trade."
[2] IMF, *World Economic Outlook Database*; and Greene, *U.S.-China Competition in the Indian Market*, 1.
[3] The Boeing Co., "Deliveries January 2006 through December 2006"; and The Boeing Co., "Jet Prices."
[4] Lal Pai, "India's Metamorphosis to a Global Hub for Gems and Jewelry."

TABLE INDIA-1 India: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by major industry/commodity sectors, 2002–06[a]

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Agricultural products	277	307	251	296	363	67	22.5
Forest products	139	166	179	225	239	15	6.5
Chemicals and related products	761	1,122	1,094	1,470	1,849	379	25.8
Energy-related products	64	147	316	381	414	34	8.8
Textiles and apparel	44	54	68	78	101	24	30.4
Footwear	2	2	4	8	7	-1	-11.2
Minerals and metals	206	235	388	719	902	183	25.4
Machinery	305	348	547	722	790	68	9.4
Transportation equipment	545	600	666	1,021	2,118	1,097	107.5
Electronic products	1,206	1,219	1,576	1,709	1,859	150	8.8
Miscellaneous manufactures	45	69	90	167	182	15	9.2
Special provisions	85	99	118	171	200	30	17.5
Total	3,680	4,367	5,295	6,965	9,025	2,060	29.6
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Agricultural products	1,011	1,077	1,217	1,226	1,261	35	2.9
Forest products	73	79	84	94	109	15	16.1
Chemicals and related products	953	1,273	1,334	1,732	2,230	497	28.7
Energy-related products	211	230	248	579	287	-292	-50.4
Textiles and apparel	3,382	3,668	4,106	5,194	5,568	373	7.2
Footwear	96	110	125	139	155	16	11.4
Minerals and metals	3,799	3,730	4,748	5,091	5,816	725	14.2
Machinery	334	427	567	882	1,282	400	45.3
Transportation equipment	232	271	384	564	719	155	27.4
Electronic products	295	395	529	674	896	222	32.9
Miscellaneous manufactures	1,283	1,618	1,958	2,311	3,024	713	30.9
Special provisions	122	156	203	223	327	105	46.9
Total	11,790	13,034	15,503	18,710	21,674	2,964	15.8
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Agricultural products	-734	-771	-966	-930	-898	32	3.4
Forest products	66	86	95	131	131	([b])	-0.3
Chemicals and related products	-192	-151	-240	-263	-381	-118	-44.9
Energy-related products	-147	-84	69	-199	127	326	([c])
Textiles and apparel	-3,337	-3,614	-4,039	-5,117	-5,467	-350	-6.8
Footwear	-94	-107	-122	-131	-148	-17	-12.8
Minerals and metals	-3,592	-3,494	-4,360	-4,372	-4,915	-543	-12.4
Machinery	-29	-79	-20	-160	-492	-332	-208.0
Transportation equipment	314	329	282	457	1,399	942	206.3
Electronic products	911	824	1,047	1,035	963	-71	-6.9
Miscellaneous manufactures	-1,238	-1,549	-1,868	-2,144	-2,842	-698	-32.5
Special provisions	-37	-57	-85	-52	-127	-75	-142.6
Total	-8,111	-8,666	-10,208	-11,745	-12,649	-904	-7.7

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

TABLE INDIA-2 Leading changes in U.S. exports to and U.S. imports from India, 2002–06[a]

Sector/commodity	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. EXPORTS:							
Increases:							
Transportation equipment:							
Aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment (ET013)	282	270	286	595	1,510	915	153.8
Aircraft engines and gas turbines (ET001)	80	121	158	128	225	97	75.6
Natural and synthetic gemstones (MM019)	23	16	37	63	241	178	279.9
Fertilizers (CH016)	33	105	114	415	587	172	41.6
Decreases:							
Minerals and metals:							
Iron and steel waste and scrap (MM023)	20	21	91	221	168	-52	-23.7
Plates, sheets, and strips of carbon and alloy steels (MM025B)	21	22	31	109	68	-40	-37.0
Precious metals and non-numismatic coins (MM020)	11	11	14	47	10	-37	-79.6
All other	3,209	3,800	4,564	5,388	6,216	827	15.4
TOTAL	3,680	4,367	5,295	6,965	9,025	2,060	29.6
U.S. IMPORTS:							
Increases:							
Precious jewelry and related articles (MM051)	882	1,199	1,500	1,769	2,421	652	36.9
Steel mill products (MM025)	350	232	713	608	909	301	49.6
Medicinal chemicals (CH025)	355	528	456	575	814	239	41.5
Electric motors, generators, and related equipment (MM091)	36	80	80	115	351	236	205.8
Decreases:							
Petroleum products (CH005)	193	230	231	559	277	-282	-50.4
Women's and girls' suits, skirts, and coats (CH049G)	190	241	281	533	443	-90	-16.8
Pipes and tubes of carbon and alloy steels (MM025L)	50	56	91	198	117	-81	-40.9
All other	9,735	10,469	12,151	14,354	16,341	1,987	13.8
TOTAL	11,790	13,034	15,503	18,710	21,674	2,964	15.8

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

U.S. exports of fertilizer to India increased $172 million (42 percent) to $587 million in 2006, growing at an annual rate of approximately 78 percent during the period 2002–06. India is reported to be the third-largest consumer of fertilizer in the world, relying particularly heavily on imports of phosphate fertilizers.[5] The United States is an important source of diammonium phosphate (DAP) and monoammonium phosphate (MAP).

U.S. Imports

U.S. imports from India increased by $3 billion (16 percent) to $21.7 billion in 2006. Imports grew at an annual rate of approximately 13 percent during the period 2002–06. In 2006, the largest absolute increases in imports were registered in precious jewelry and related articles, steel mill products, and medicinal chemicals.

Reflecting India's growing role as a manufacturer of gems and jewelry, U.S. imports of precious jewelry and related articles increased by $652 million (37 percent) to $2.4 billion in 2006. Special Economic Zones (SEZ) created to foster the flourishing gem and jewelry industry in India have spurred exports to the United States and other markets.[6]

U.S. imports of steel mill products increased by $301 million (50 percent) to $909 million in 2006. The increase is attributable to higher prices and high capacity utilization in the United States.[7]

U.S. imports of medicinal chemicals rose by $239 million (42 percent) to $814 million in 2006, with strong annual growth of 18 percent during the period 2002–06 period.[8] The growth is attributable in large part to greater U.S. demand for inexpensive generics made in India, and to India's large concentration of U.S. Food and Drug Administration approved manufacturing plants, more than any other foreign country.[9]

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[5] Lal Pai, "Fertilizer Industry Stocks in Limelight in India."
[6] *Journal of Gem Industry*, "Ancient Gems Centre Jaipur Well On Its Way."
[7] See "Steel Mill Products" in the Minerals and Metals chapter for more details.
[8] This industry/commodity group includes pharmaceutical active ingredients and formulated products containing pharmaceutical active ingredients.
[9] Grace, "The Effect of Changing Intellectual Property on Pharmaceutical Industry Prospects in India and China," 20.

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Mexico

Change in 2006 from 2005:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $14.9 billion (22 percent) to $82.5 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $12.9 billion (13 percent) to $114.6 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $27.8 billion (17 percent) to $197.1 billion

The U.S. trade deficit with Mexico, the third largest trading partner of the United States, continued to increase in 2006, rising by $14.9 billion (22 percent) to $82.5 billion as imports outpaced exports. In spite of a downturn in energy prices and related products in 2006 (a large component of U.S.-Mexico trade), imports from Mexico continued to increase at a record rate. The increase in U.S. imports from Mexico reflected higher prices for petroleum and expanded use of assembly in Mexico to support growing U.S. manufacturing. In 2006, U.S. imports from Mexico for all merchandise sectors increased by $27.8 billion (17 percent) to $197.1 billion.

U.S. Exports

In 2006, U.S. exports to Mexico rose $12.9 billion (13 percent) to $114.6 billion, driven in part by economic growth in Mexico.[1] The economy grew by 4.5 percent for the first time since 2000, bolstered by increasing consumer confidence, continued high oil prices, and a resurgence of the Maquiladora Program, or export-for-assembly industry. Mexico's robust economic expansion resulted in an upsurge of U.S. exports in such leading product sectors as miscellaneous manufactures, minerals and metals, transportation, and chemical products (table MEXICO-1).[2] Mexico was the third-largest export destination for U.S. products, exceeded only by the EU and Canada.

In 2006, U.S. exports of miscellaneous products increased $416 million (26 percent) to $2 billion in response to surging Mexican demand. Leading U.S. exports were home video game cartridges (up $131 million, or 524 percent) and parts of motor vehicle seats (up $79 million, or 66 percent) which accounted for over one-half of the total increase in exports of miscellaneous manufactures to Mexico in 2006 (table MEXICO-2). The growth in exports of home video game cartridges reflects the spike in demand resulting from the introduction of a new generation of video game consoles. The continuing shift in the assembly of motor vehicle seats from the United States and Canada to Mexico was responsible for a $79 million rise in exports of seat parts to Mexico in 2006. Sewing seat covers from fabric or leather is the most labor-intensive aspect of seat assembly. The seat covers sewn in Mexico are delivered to vehicle assembly plants or seat-finishing operations throughout North America.

U.S. exports of minerals and metals to Mexico increased by $2.4 billion (26 percent) to $11.6 billion. Steel demand in Mexico grew by 5 percent in 2006, largely as a result of a robust economy and a shortage of product capacity in the domestic steel consuming industries. Steel imports from the United States typically involve products that are destined

[1] Mexico exports approximately 80 percent of its total exports to the United States.
[2] Americas News Intel Publishing, *Mexico Watch Monthly Report*.

TABLE MEXICO-1 Mexico: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by major industry/commodity sectors, 2002–06[a]

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Agricultural products	7,534	8,176	8,994	9,678	11,066	1,389	14.4
Forest products	3,056	3,217	3,451	3,860	4,258	398	10.3
Chemicals and related products	12,444	13,300	15,797	18,122	20,573	2,451	13.5
Energy-related products	3,274	2,897	3,379	5,508	5,925	417	7.6
Textiles and apparel	4,939	4,696	4,730	4,705	4,551	-154	-3.3
Footwear	95	90	60	46	47	1	2.6
Minerals and metals	6,671	6,454	7,958	9,258	11,635	2,377	25.7
Machinery	9,183	9,086	10,078	11,418	12,454	1,037	9.1
Transportation equipment	14,524	13,725	15,882	16,871	19,266	2,395	14.2
Electronic products	18,965	16,414	17,383	16,609	18,333	1,724	10.4
Miscellaneous manufactures	1,687	1,511	1,525	1,611	2,027	416	25.8
Special provisions	3,705	3,541	3,781	3,981	4,428	446	11.2
Total	86,076	83,108	93,018	101,667	114,562	12,896	12.7
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Agricultural products	6,378	7,220	8,189	9,323	10,498	1,176	12.6
Forest products	1,038	1,075	1,274	1,420	1,559	139	9.8
Chemicals and related products	3,637	3,779	4,790	5,429	6,347	918	16.9
Energy-related products	11,567	14,792	18,966	25,029	32,116	7,087	28.3
Textiles and apparel	9,649	9,015	8,826	8,305	7,497	-808	-9.7
Footwear	279	275	242	247	274	26	10.7
Minerals and metals	7,013	7,116	9,623	11,366	13,266	1,900	16.7
Machinery	16,321	16,596	18,029	20,173	23,036	2,863	14.2
Transportation equipment	31,117	30,664	33,025	34,451	41,291	6,840	19.9
Electronic products	35,029	34,560	38,945	40,160	47,044	6,884	17.1
Miscellaneous manufactures	6,356	6,252	6,555	6,814	7,022	208	3.1
Special provisions	5,738	5,855	6,493	6,499	7,105	606	9.3
Total	134,121	137,199	154,959	169,216	197,056	27,839	16.5
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Agricultural products	1,155	956	805	355	568	213	60.0
Forest products	2,018	2,142	2,177	2,440	2,698	259	10.6
Chemicals and related products	8,807	9,521	11,007	12,694	14,226	1,532	12.1
Energy-related products	-8,294	-11,894	-15,587	-19,522	-26,191	-6,670	-34.2
Textiles and apparel	-4,710	-4,319	-4,097	-3,600	-2,946	654	18.2
Footwear	-183	-185	-183	-201	-227	-25	-12.5
Minerals and metals	-342	-661	-1,665	-2,108	-1,631	478	22.6
Machinery	-7,138	-7,510	-7,951	-8,755	-10,582	-1,826	-20.9
Transportation equipment	-16,593	-16,939	-17,143	-17,579	-22,025	-4,446	-25.3
Electronic products	-16,064	-18,146	-21,562	-23,550	-28,711	-5,161	-21.9
Miscellaneous manufactures	-4,668	-4,741	-5,030	-5,204	-4,996	208	4.0
Special provisions	-2,033	-2,314	-2,713	-2,518	-2,677	-160	-6.4
Total	-48,045	-54,091	-61,941	-67,549	-82,493	-14,944	-22.1

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

TABLE MEXICO-2 Leading changes in U.S. exports to and U.S. imports from Mexico, 2002–06[a]

Sector/commodity	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. EXPORTS:							
Increases:							
Transportation equipment:							
Certain motor-vehicle parts (ET010)	5,852	5,278	5,559	5,464	6,435	970	17.8
Aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment (ET013)	317	600	792	801	1,581	780	97.4
Construction and mining equipment (ET004)	554	561	572	649	1,015	366	56.4
Copper and related articles (MM036)	462	467	779	959	1,594	635	66.2
Telephone and telegraph apparatus (ET017)	1,328	1,229	1,573	1,459	1,949	489	33.5
Cereals (AG030)	1,491	1,514	1,695	1,553	2,038	485	31.2
Decreases:							
Motor vehicles (ET009)	3,711	3,186	3,983	4,323	3,964	-358	-8.3
Nonelectrically powered handtools and parts thereof (MM094)	56	51	260	503	208	-295	-58.6
Cathode-ray tubes (ET031)	1,595	1,103	878	503	212	-291	-57.9
All other	70,711	69,119	76,926	85,452	95,567	10,115	11.8
TOTAL	86,076	83,108	93,018	101,667	114,562	12,896	12.7
U.S. IMPORTS:							
Increases:							
Crude petroleum (CH004)	10,490	13,630	17,186	22,364	29,195	6,831	30.5
Transportation equipment:							
Motor vehicles (ET009)	20,793	19,327	19,116	18,520	23,539	5,019	27.1
Certain motor-vehicle parts (ET010)	5,121	5,492	6,487	7,576	8,991	1,415	18.7
Electronic products:							
Television receivers and video monitors (ET022)	5,165	5,532	7,743	10,029	14,386	4,357	43.4
Telephone and telegraph apparatus (ET017)	4,210	4,664	5,913	5,645	7,123	1,477	26.2
Household appliances, including commercial applications (MM073)	1,993	2,092	2,322	2,739	3,862	1,123	41.0
Precious metals and non-numismatic coins (MM020)	448	530	732	927	2,023	1,097	118.3
Decreases:							
Apparel (CH049)	7,732	7,200	6,944	6,322	5,530	-792	-12.5
Electronic products:							
Radio and television broadcasting equipment (ET023)	2,364	1,556	1,348	741	531	-210	-28.3
Cathode-ray tubes (ET031)	325	378	472	409	249	-160	-39.1
All other	75,479	76,797	86,696	93,944	101,626	7,682	8.2
TOTAL	134,121	137,199	154,959	169,216	197,056	27,839	16.5

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

for Mexico's automotive and major appliance transplant factories and that are not produced in Mexico.[3] Copper and insulated wire, steel and aluminum mill products, zinc and related articles, and aluminum steel bars used in the structural construction industry registered the largest increase in U.S. exports to Mexico. U.S. exports of copper and insulated wire rose by $635 million (66 percent) to $1.6 billion, whereas exports of zinc and related articles increased by $200 million (79 percent) to $454 million. According to industry sources, Mexico's imports of steel and aluminum products are expected to continue to grow in future years as a result of domestic industry consolidation and a shortage of product capacity for certain types of specialty steels and scrap metals.[4]

Exports of transportation equipment and parts to Mexico, the fourth-largest market for such U.S. exports, increased by $2.4 billion (14 percent) to $19.3 billion in 2006. U.S. exports of original equipment auto parts rose by $970 million (18 percent) to $6.4 billion, due to an increase in Mexican automobile production in 2006.[5] For the first time, Mexico's assembly plants built more than two million cars and trucks in 2006, an increase of more than 400,000 units from 2005. Lured by lower labor costs and the need to be closer to major suppliers, hundreds of auto parts firms have relocated to Mexico from the United States and Canada and to a lesser extent from Asia and Europe in recent years.[6]

Rising Mexican discretionary income and a major shortfall in domestic production of corn due to prolonged drought conditions in Mexico led to a $1.2 billion (14 percent) increase in U.S. agricultural product exports which reached $11.0 billion in 2006. Leading U.S. agricultural product exports to Mexico were cereals (corn for human and animal consumption), increasing $485 million (31 percent) to $2 billion, and cattle and beef products, increasing $231 million (36 percent) to $873 million.[7]

U.S. Imports

Leading U.S. imports from Mexico in 2006 were energy-related products, machinery, transportation equipment, chemicals and related products, and minerals and metals (table MEXICO-1). Mexico was the third-largest source of U.S. imports in 2006, exceeded only by Canada and China.

U.S. imports of energy-related products from Mexico, which largely consisted of petroleum products, increased by $7.1 billion (28 percent) to $32.1 billion in 2006. The increased value of U.S. imports from Mexico in 2006 continued to reflect higher energy prices more than increased import quantities. The quantity of U.S. imports of crude petroleum from Mexico increased slightly from 1.56 million barrels per day (b/d) in 2005 to 1.61 million b/d in 2006. U.S. imports of refined petroleum products from Mexico remained stable, increasing slightly from 106,000 b/d in 2005 to 120, 000 b/d in 2006. During 2006, Mexico was the third-largest source of U.S. crude petroleum imports by quantity.[8]

[3] Haflich, "Mexican Steel: No Bull in the China Shop," 2.
[4] *Purchasing*, "Mexico's Steel Consumption Seen Soaring," 40B10.
[5] Chappell, "U.S. Parts Market Shrinks 5 Percent in 2006," 95–96.
[6] Cisneros, "With Ongoing Woes In The U.S. Market, Mexico Angles to Provide a Competitive Platform," 6.
[7] Montoya, "Mexican Balancing Act," 5.
[8] According to official statistics of the U.S. Department of Energy, Mexico was the fifth largest oil producer in the world in 2005.

Mexico has benefitted significantly from increased demand for transportation equipment from the United States. U.S. imports of transportation equipment from Mexico, which consist largely of automobiles, increased by $6.8 billion (20 percent) to $41.3 billion in 2006. A key factor was rising production in Mexico of new car models by Ford, General Motors, and Nissan. Although the U.S. car market as a whole has not grown significantly in the last few years, the introduction of new models (e.g., Ford Focus, Nissan Sentra and Versa) produced in Mexico has contributed to the expansion of U.S. imports in this sector.[9]

U.S. imports of electronic products from Mexico, such as television sets, telephone equipment, and electrical capacitors and resistors, rose by $6.9 billion (17 percent) to $47 billion in 2006 as a result of escalating demand. Several manufacturers, including European (Philips Corp.) and Japanese (Sharp) producers of television and video monitors, as well as Chinese (Technology Comforts Life or TCL) telephone and flat-screen television set producers, continued to expand their production capacity in Mexico to meet rising consumer demand in the United States.[10] A sizeable portion of U.S. trade with Mexico for these products continued to reflect cross-border integration of manufacturing and foreign-based manufacturers' foreign direct investment through subsidiaries and joint-ventures.[11]

U.S. imports of minerals and metals from Mexico continued to rise in 2006 as a result of rising prices, increasing raw material shortfalls, and a robust U.S. economy.[12] U.S. imports of minerals and metals rose by $1.9 billion (17 percent) to $13.2 billion, led primarily by steel and copper.

In 2006, U.S. imports of chemicals from Mexico increased by $918 million (17 percent) to $6.3 billion. A boost in production capacity in inorganic plastic resins, specialty chemicals, and pigments by multinational firms based in Mexico led to a surge in U.S. imports. With lower labor costs and a relatively large supply of hydrocarbon feedstocks, firms such as Koch Industries (U.S.) have increased their production capacity in Mexico in anticipation of increasing U.S. and Asian demand for specialty chemicals (e.g., coatings for steel).[13]

U.S. imports of machinery and parts from Mexico increased by $2.9 billion (14 percent) to $23 billion in 2006. Factors that fueled the demand for machinery imported from Mexico included liberalization of NAFTA content requirement rules, which allowed more Mexican products to qualify for duty-free access to the U.S. market.[14] The leading machinery and

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[9] Amiel, "Mexico Country Monitor," 52.
[10] Hall, "Sharp Aims to Rejuvenate Its TV Brand,"9.
[11] Owen Media Partners, "2006 Complete Twin Plant Guide."
[12] Data Monitor, "Grupo Mexico Company Profile."
[13] Data Monitor, "Koch Enterprises, Inc, Profile."
[14] Downer, "Machine Sales Booming In Maquiladora Area."

equipment products imported from Mexico in 2006 were electrical transformers, static converters, and inductors ($1.7 billion), major household appliances ($2.5 billion), air conditioning equipment and parts ($2.5 billion), and household and commercial appliances ($3.9 billion).

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Agricultural Products

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Change in 2006 from 2005:

U.S. trade deficit : Increased by $0.2 billion (4 percent) to $ 4.5 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $8.2 billion (12 percent) to $76.9 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $8.4 billion (12 percent) to $81.5 billion

Gains in U.S. exports roughly equaled the rise in U.S. imports of agricultural products in 2006. The U.S. trade deficit in agricultural products stabilized in 2006 at $4.5 billion.[1] U.S. exports and U.S. imports of agricultural goods each rose by 12 percent in 2006. U.S. imports of ethanol, fish, sugar, beer and distilled spirits, vegetable oils, and fresh fruits and vegetables increased. U.S. exports of bulk commodities, such as grain, oilseeds, cattle and beef, cotton, and animal feed, accounted for most of the export rise. U.S. grain exports rose because of much higher world corn prices and favorable foreign markets. U.S. corn prices rose as stocks fell with buoyant U.S. demand for corn for ethanol production. U.S. imports rose, led by surging imports of ethanol for motor fuel.

The rise in U.S. imports of agricultural goods reflected much higher U.S. ethanol imports (mostly from Brazil), additional sugar imports from Mexico, and the steadily rising U.S. demand for shellfish, beer, and vegetable oil (canola, olive, and palm oils). The EU-25 and Canada supplied $16.1 billion (20 percent) of U.S. agricultural imports in 2006, with Mexico, the third-leading supplier, with $10.5 billion (13 percent). U.S. imports from the fifth-leading supplier, Brazil, rose by 54 percent ($1.2 billion), owing to higher shipments of ethanol.

U.S. Exports

U.S. exports of agricultural products rose by $8.2 billion (12 percent) to $76.9 billion in 2006. The four leading markets for U.S. agricultural exports in 2006 were Canada, Mexico, Japan, and China that together accounted for 54 percent of the total (table AG-1). Exports to China, Mexico, and Canada increased respectively by $1.6 billion (29 percent), $1.4 billion (14 percent), and $1.4 billion (12 percent).

[1] The United States trade surplus in agricultural products averaged $5 billion annually from the late 1990s through 2003. The Department of Commerce data used by the Commission includes distilled spirits, fish, shellfish, and manufactured tobacco products among these agricultural products. The U.S. Department of Agriculture excludes these products from its coverage of agricultural products, and therefore reported a positive trade surplus of $1.1 billion for 2006. USDA, ERS, *Outlook for U.S. Agricultural Trade,* February 15, 2007.

TABLE AG-1 Agricultural products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2002–06[a]

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Canada	9,121	9,805	10,111	11,151	12,514	1,363	12.2
Mexico	7,534	8,176	8,994	9,678	11,066	1,389	14.4
China	2,128	5,129	5,879	5,648	7,264	1,616	28.6
Japan	10,416	10,845	10,087	9,840	10,342	502	5.1
Netherlands	1,262	1,215	1,220	1,260	1,789	529	42.0
France	477	505	520	573	632	58	10.2
Italy	666	673	697	777	736	-41	-5.3
Brazil	305	361	247	203	265	62	30.3
Korea	3,085	3,307	2,863	2,646	3,279	633	23.9
Thailand	634	700	719	687	717	30	4.4
All other	22,717	23,990	25,572	26,234	28,321	2,087	8.0
Total	58,345	64,706	66,908	68,698	76,924	8,227	12.0
EU-15	6,963	7,280	7,519	7,615	8,224	609	8.0
EU-25	7,194	7,520	7,816	7,948	8,584	636	8.0
OPEC	2,658	2,933	3,116	3,335	3,727	392	11.8
Latin America	12,133	13,052	14,249	15,157	17,502	2,345	15.5
CBERA	2,630	2,688	2,904	3,158	3,661	503	15.9
Asia	22,636	26,484	26,035	25,594	29,015	3,421	13.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	933	1,100	1,408	1,508	1,349	-160	-10.6
Central and Eastern Europe	227	231	362	402	317	-85	-21.2
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Canada	12,953	12,975	14,130	14,963	16,128	1,166	7.8
Mexico	6,378	7,220	8,189	9,323	10,498	1,176	12.6
China	1,896	2,470	2,925	3,365	4,303	938	27.9
Japan	461	482	503	540	573	33	6.1
Netherlands	1,876	2,023	2,079	2,044	2,293	249	12.2
France	2,260	2,614	2,723	2,935	3,277	343	11.7
Italy	2,150	2,401	2,640	2,927	3,173	246	8.4
Brazil	1,397	1,815	1,995	2,246	3,451	1,204	53.6
Korea	254	266	296	330	343	13	3.8
Thailand	1,914	2,121	2,116	2,291	2,742	451	19.7
All other	24,051	26,511	29,417	32,086	34,675	2,590	8.1
Total	55,591	60,899	67,012	73,050	81,456	8,407	11.5
EU-15	11,187	12,506	13,428	14,402	15,762	1,360	9.4
EU-25	11,569	12,912	13,841	14,791	16,141	1,350	9.1
OPEC	1,187	1,345	1,532	1,759	1,813	54	3.1
Latin America	16,101	18,041	20,092	22,876	26,589	3,714	16.2
CBERA	3,294	3,531	3,669	4,106	4,703	597	14.5
Asia	8,818	10,164	11,369	12,421	14,418	1,997	16.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	912	1,138	1,149	1,334	1,285	-48	-3.6
Central and Eastern Europe	391	428	494	479	468	-11	-2.2

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE AG-1 Agricultural products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2002–06[a]—*continued*

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Canada	-3,833	-3,170	-4,019	-3,811	-3,614	197	5.2
Mexico	1,155	956	805	355	568	213	60.0
China	232	2,659	2,954	2,283	2,961	678	29.7
Japan	9,955	10,362	9,583	9,301	9,769	469	5.0
Netherlands	-614	-808	-859	-785	-504	280	35.7
France	-1,782	-2,109	-2,203	-2,361	-2,646	-284	-12.0
Italy	-1,484	-1,728	-1,942	-2,150	-2,437	-287	-13.4
Brazil	-1,092	-1,454	-1,749	-2,043	-3,186	-1,143	-55.9
Korea	2,831	3,041	2,567	2,316	2,936	620	26.8
Thailand	-1,280	-1,420	-1,397	-1,604	-2,025	-421	-26.2
All other	-1,335	-2,522	-3,845	-5,852	-6,355	-503	-8.6
Total	2,754	3,807	-104	-4,352	-4,532	-180	-4.1
EU-15	-4,224	-5,225	-5,909	-6,787	-7,538	-751	-11.1
EU-25	-4,375	-5,392	-6,025	-6,844	-7,558	-714	-10.4
OPEC	1,471	1,588	1,583	1,576	1,914	338	21.4
Latin America	-3,968	-4,989	-5,843	-7,718	-9,087	-1,369	-17.7
CBERA	-664	-843	-765	-948	-1,043	-94	-9.9
Asia	13,818	16,320	14,666	13,173	14,597	1,424	10.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	21	-38	259	175	63	-111	-63.7
Central and Eastern Europe	-164	-197	-132	-77	-151	-75	-97.6

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

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 2006.

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

The largest absolute trade shift among agricultural product exports in 2006 was the $2.2 billion (20 percent) increase in U.S. exports of grain (cereals) (table AG-2). About 85 percent of the $13.3 billion of U.S. grain exports in 2006 consisted of corn and wheat. U.S. corn exports in 2006 rose by 28 percent to 57 million metric tons, and the corn price (unit value) rose by 16 percent. U.S. wheat and rice exports in 2006 were down slightly from 2005. Buoyant demand for corn to produce ethanol tightened U.S. corn stocks.

Oilseeds (chiefly soybeans) registered the second-largest shift in U.S. exports in 2006, increasing by $645 million (10 percent) over 2005. The tighter supply conditions in grain markets (explained above) also were reflected in a higher volume of soybeans sold abroad. The volume of U.S. soybean exports rose by 10 percent, but the price of soybean exports was unchanged. U.S. exports of animal feeds rose by $530 million (12 percent) to $5.1 billion in 2006; the volume of exports rose but feed prices were flat.

U.S. cattle and beef exports partly recovered in 2006 from the very low export levels in 2004–05, resulting from import bans after the bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) cattle disease outbreak in the United States in 2003.[2] U.S. exports of cattle and beef rose by 59 percent to $1.7 billion in 2006, but exports were still only about one-half of the $3 billion exported annually during 2002–03.

U.S. Imports

U.S. imports of agricultural products rose by $8.4 billion (12 percent) to $81.5 billion in 2006. The EU-25, with $16.1 billion of shipments, became the leading U.S. supplier of agricultural products in 2006, slightly surpassing Canada, which also shipped $16.1 billion of these products to the United States. U.S. imports from those two suppliers rose by $1.4 billion (9 percent) and $1.2 billion (8 percent), respectively. Mexico was the third-leading supplier to the United States, and its shipments of agricultural products to the United States increased by $1.2 billion (13 percent) to $10.5 billion in 2006. U.S. imports from China, the fourth-leading supplier, rose by 28 percent ($938 million).

Ethanol (ethyl alcohol) registered the largest shift among U.S. imports of agricultural products in 2006, nearly all of which came from Brazil. Total ethanol imports rose by $1.3 billion (375 percent) to $1.6 billion. U.S. imports of all agricultural goods from Brazil rose by 54 percent ($1.2 billion) to $3.5 billion in 2006. The elimination in the United States of MTBE (methyl tertiary-butyl ether) as a vehicle fuel additive, the significant increase in retail gasoline prices, and the rising consumer demand for renewable fuels such as ethanol (in part related to the renewable fuels mandate in the Energy Policy Act of 2005) greatly boosted the demand for ethanol.[3]

[2] Vandeveer, "Livestock and Meat Trade: A Look at the Effects of BSE."
[3] See Schnepf, *Agriculture-Based Renewable Energy Production.*

TABLE AG-2 Leading changes in U.S. exports and imports of agricultural products, 2002–06[a]

Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	*Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. EXPORTS:							
Increases:							
Cereals (AG030)	9,929	10,429	12,683	11,096	13,341	2,245	20.2
Oilseeds (AG032)	5,790	8,153	6,911	6,527	7,172	645	9.9
Cattle and beef (AG002)	2,952	3,501	605	1,041	1,655	614	59.0
Cotton, not carded or combed (AG049)	2,015	3,203	4,222	3,920	4,501	580	14.8
Animal feeds (AG013)	4,189	4,207	4,160	4,535	5,065	530	11.7
All other	33,470	35,212	38,326	41,578	45,191	3,613	8.7
TOTAL	58,345	64,706	66,908	68,698	76,924	8,227	12.0
U.S. IMPORTS:							
Increases:							
Ethyl alcohol for nonbeverage purposes (AG050)	170	191	259	337	1,600	1,263	374.9
Fresh or frozen fish (AG006)	3,158	3,354	3,520	3,963	4,555	593	15.0
Shellfish (AG009)	5,910	6,492	6,472	6,696	7,288	592	8.8
Sugar and other sweeteners (AG012)	961	1,035	979	1,323	1,868	544	41.1
Malt beverages (AG040)	2,566	2,664	2,752	3,081	3,563	482	15.6
Animal or vegetable fats and oils (AG033)	1,285	1,491	2,193	2,294	2,753	459	20.0
All other	41,541	45,671	50,838	55,357	59,831	4,474	8.1
TOTAL	55,591	60,899	67,012	73,050	81,456	8,407	11.5

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

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Cereals (Food and Feed Grains)[4]

Change in 2006 from 2005:

U.S. trade surplus : Increased by $1.9 billion (19 percent) to $12.4 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $2.2 billion (20 percent) to $13.3 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $306 million (46 percent) to $1.0 billion

Much higher world prices for corn and strong foreign markets increased the traditional U.S. surplus in grain trade in 2006. The U.S. trade surplus in grain rose by $1.9 billion (19 percent) in 2006 to $12.4 billion. The value of U.S. grain exports rose by $2.2 billion (20 percent) to $13.3 billion, whereas the volume rose at a slower rate (10 percent) to 89 million metric tons (MMT). Exports of corn (the principal grain traded) rose by 20 percent, while exports of wheat and rice, the other two leading U.S. grains, were lower or unchanged. U.S. imports of grain rose by 47 percent ($306 million) as Canadian wheat and oats and Thai rice entered the U.S. market in larger volumes. U.S. corn prices rose as the amount of corn used in U.S. ethanol plants rose by 29 percent from 2005 to 2006.[5]

U.S. Exports

U.S. exports of grain rose by $2.2 billion (20 percent) to $13.3 billion in 2006. The five leading markets for U.S. grain exports – Japan, Mexico, Korea, Taiwan, and Egypt – accounted for 50 percent of this total (table AG-3). Among all U.S. markets, U.S. grain exports to Korea increased by $517 million (121 percent) to $943 million, while exports to Mexico and Japan followed with increases of $485 million (31 percent) and $467 million (19 percent) , respectively, although both remained much larger export markets than Korea..

The increase in U.S. grain exports was largely driven by greater corn exports, which increased by $2.2 billion (20 percent) to $6.9 billion in 2006. About 53 percent of U.S. grain exports in 2006 consisted of corn, 32 percent of wheat, 10 percent of rice, and 5 percent of sorghum and other grains. U.S. corn exports in 2006 rose by 28 percent to 57 MMT, and the corn price (export unit value) rose by 16 percent to $122 per metric ton.[6] U.S. wheat exports fell by $438 million (10 percent) to $4.2 billion, and U.S. rice exports were unchanged at $1.3 billion.

U.S. Imports

U.S. imports of grain rose by $0.3 billion (47 percent) to $1.0 billion in 2006. Canada (mostly wheat and oats) and Thailand (rice) were the two leading U.S. grain suppliers, with $622 million and $184 million in U.S. imports, respectively, totaling 84 percent of all U.S. imports of grain.

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[4] Grains include rice, wheat, barley, corn, sorghum, oats, and rye. Milled grain products, such as wheat flour, are not included.
[5] Allen Baker and Edward Allen, *Feed Outlook*, 1.
[6] Export unit value (FAS basis).

TABLE AG-3 Cereals (AG030): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2002–06[a]

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
	million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Japan	2,281	2,381	2,697	2,428	2,895	467	19.2
Mexico	1,491	1,514	1,695	1,553	2,038	485	31.2
Canada	474	459	349	345	355	11	3.0
Korea	292	279	793	426	943	517	121.4
Taiwan	654	682	812	749	747	-2	-0.2
Egypt	637	782	768	553	685	132	23.8
Nigeria	263	271	390	513	457	-56	-10.9
Colombia	281	281	308	355	456	101	28.4
Iraq	0	19	51	312	435	123	39.5
Philippines	278	262	233	304	343	39	13.0
All other	3,280	3,500	4,587	3,557	3,984	426	12.0
Total	9,929	10,429	12,683	11,096	13,341	2,245	20.2
EU-15	323	382	327	334	249	-84	-25.3
EU-25	355	401	336	339	256	-84	-24.6
OPEC	816	773	955	1,270	1,574	304	24.0
Latin America	3,092	3,324	3,671	3,500	4,335	836	23.9
CBERA	814	900	1,049	1,090	1,315	225	20.6
Asia	3,780	3,852	5,320	4,185	5,322	1,137	27.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	532	626	776	921	776	-145	-15.8
Central and Eastern Europe	15	30	69	3	2	([b])	-11.1
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Japan	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	1	1	256.0
Mexico	4	8	11	7	14	7	89.7
Canada	470	338	399	389	622	233	60.0
Korea	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	([2])	-6.8
Taiwan	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	-2.9
Egypt	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	10	10	6,369.0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Colombia	([b])	([b])	([b])	0	([b])	([b])	([c])
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Philippines	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	-71.9
All other	260	298	289	260	316	56	21.4
Total	735	646	699	657	963	306	46.5
EU-15	101	90	45	47	13	-34	-71.9
EU-25	101	91	45	47	14	-34	-71.4
OPEC	1	1	1	2	2	([b])	5.5
Latin America	6	14	23	9	23	14	145.6
CBERA	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	25.1
Asia	144	201	231	209	291	83	39.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	-83.1
Central and Eastern Europe	([b])	([b])	([b])	1	([b])	([b])	-47.6

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE AG-3 Cereals (AG030): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2002–06[a]—*Continued*

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
	million dollars						
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Japan	2,281	2,380	2,697	2,428	2,894	467	19.2
Mexico	1,487	1,506	1,684	1,546	2,025	479	31.0
Canada	4	121	-49	-44	-266	-223	-510.4
Korea	292	279	793	426	943	517	121.4
Taiwan	653	682	812	749	747	-2	-0.2
Egypt	637	782	768	553	675	122	22.1
Nigeria	263	271	390	513	457	-56	-10.9
Colombia	281	281	308	355	456	101	28.4
Iraq	0	19	51	312	435	123	39.5
Philippines	278	262	233	304	343	39	13.0
All other	3,019	3,201	4,298	3,297	3,668	371	11.2
Total	9,194	9,784	11,984	10,439	12,378	1,939	18.6
EU-15	222	292	283	287	236	-51	-17.7
EU-25	254	310	291	292	242	-50	-17.0
OPEC	815	773	955	1,268	1,572	304	24.0
Latin America	3,086	3,310	3,648	3,490	4,312	822	23.6
CBERA	814	900	1,048	1,090	1,314	225	20.6
Asia	3,636	3,650	5,089	3,977	5,031	1,054	26.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	532	626	776	921	776	-145	-15.7
Central and Eastern Europe	15	29	68	2	2	([b])	7.0

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

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 2006.

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

U.S. imports of wheat from Canada rose by 81 percent to $304 million; factors contributing to this increase include a result of the elimination of U.S. antidumping and countervailing duties on Canadian hard red spring wheat in 2005,[7] lower U.S. production of wheat in 2005-06, and a higher U.S. wheat price.[8] U.S. imports of oats rose by 54 percent to $259 million as U.S. oat production continued its long term decline, and the price of oats surged in 2006, led by higher corn prices.[9] U.S. oat production had declined since the early 1990s, due to downward trending of oat prices and a shift of land to corn production.

U.S. imports of rice from Thailand rose by $34 million (23 percent) in 2006 to $184 million; the U.S. market for aromatic (Thai jasmine) rice has increased steadily each year because of increased Asian immigration to the United States as well as a shift in U.S. food preferences toward Thai cuisine.[10] U.S. imports of rice from all four leading suppliers (Thailand, India, China, and Pakistan) rose $100 million (46 percent) to $318 million in 2006. U.S. rice imports reached a record high in 2006, and the import penetration ratio amounted to 15 percent of domestic rice consumption in marketing year 2006–07.[11]

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[7] International Trade Association, “Investigation of Hard Red Spring Wheat from Canada,” 8275-8276.
[8] USDA, ERS, *Wheat Situation and Outlook Yearbook 2006*, 13–15; and USDA, ERS, *Wheat Outlook*, table 1.
[9] Baker and Allen, *Feed Situation and Outlook Yearbook*, 15.
[10] Childs, *Rice Situation and Outlook Yearbook*, table 1.
[11] Ibid.

TABLE AG-4 Agricultural products : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06[a]—*continued*

USITC code[b]	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
		Million dollars						
AG001	Certain miscellaneous animals and meats:							
	Exports	1,460	1,778	1,460	1,821	2,055	234	12.8
	Imports	1,510	1,683	1,972	2,128	2,234	106	5.0
	Trade balance	-50	96	-512	-307	-179	128	41.6
AG002	Cattle and beef:							
	Exports	2,952	3,501	605	1,041	1,655	614	59.0
	Imports	4,038	3,302	3,909	4,410	4,443	33	0.7
	Trade balance	-1,086	200	-3,304	-3,369	-2,788	581	17.2
AG003	Swine and pork:							
	Exports	1,286	1,330	1,866	2,246	2,422	176	7.8
	Imports	1,026	1,143	1,335	1,314	1,205	-109	-8.3
	Trade balance	260	187	531	931	1,216	285	30.6
AG004	Sheep and meat of sheep:							
	Exports	26	17	14	17	30	13	80.0
	Imports	275	339	400	462	425	-37	-8.0
	Trade balance	-249	-321	-386	-446	-395	51	11.3
AG005	Poultry:							
	Exports	1,817	2,022	2,280	2,795	2,588	-206	-7.4
	Imports	111	126	169	169	194	24	14.4
	Trade balance	1,705	1,896	2,112	2,625	2,395	-231	-8.8
AG006	Fresh or frozen fish:							
	Exports	1,947	2,008	2,357	2,602	2,672	70	2.7
	Imports	3,158	3,354	3,520	3,963	4,555	593	15.0
	Trade balance	-1,211	-1,346	-1,162	-1,361	-1,884	-523	-38.4
AG007	Canned fish:							
	Exports	181	185	214	223	224	1	0.5
	Imports	664	777	843	889	953	64	7.2
	Trade balance	-482	-592	-629	-666	-729	-63	-9.4
AG008	Cured and other fish:							
	Exports	159	161	164	170	181	10	6.1
	Imports	300	307	333	371	382	11	2.9
	Trade balance	-141	-146	-168	-201	-201	([c])	-0.2
AG009	Shellfish:							
	Exports	737	761	798	883	961	78	8.9
	Imports	5,910	6,492	6,472	6,696	7,288	592	8.8
	Trade balance	-5,172	-5,731	-5,674	-5,813	-6,327	-513	-8.8

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE AG-4 Agricultural products : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06[a]—*continued*

USITC code[b]	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005	
							Absolute	*Percent*
		Million dollars						
AG010	Dairy produce:							
	Exports	618	679	1,066	1,195	1,387	193	16.1
	Imports	1,488	1,654	1,911	2,102	2,018	-84	-4.0
	Trade balance	-870	-976	-845	-907	-630	277	30.5
AG011	Eggs:							
	Exports	155	164	196	227	235	8	3.4
	Imports	28	22	33	21	31	9	44.0
	Trade balance	127	142	163	205	204	-2	-0.8
AG012	Sugar and other sweeteners:							
	Exports	365	391	435	538	754	216	40.1
	Imports	961	1,035	979	1,323	1,868	544	41.1
	Trade balance	-596	-645	-543	-785	-1,114	-328	-41.8
AG012A	Sugar:							
	Exports	74	61	86	122	188	66	54.2
	Imports	569	592	585	908	1,351	443	48.8
	Trade balance	-495	-531	-499	-786	-1,164	-377	-48.0
AG012B	High fructose corn sweetener:							
	Exports	63	76	69	78	146	68	86.9
	Imports	34	42	43	41	48	7	15.9
	Trade balance	29	34	25	37	99	62	166.1
AG013	Animal feeds:							
	Exports	4,189	4,207	4,160	4,535	5,065	530	11.7
	Imports	670	705	873	789	905	116	14.7
	Trade balance	3,518	3,502	3,288	3,746	4,160	415	11.1
AG014	Live plants:							
	Exports	113	128	148	170	188	18	10.7
	Imports	503	539	569	558	564	6	1.2
	Trade balance	-389	-411	-421	-388	-376	12	3.0
AG015	Seeds:							
	Exports	892	859	1,066	940	893	-47	-5.0
	Imports	431	452	460	525	624	99	18.8
	Trade balance	461	407	606	415	269	-146	-35.2
AG016	Cut flowers:							
	Exports	36	33	27	25	27	2	7.8
	Imports	541	611	706	709	768	59	8.3
	Trade balance	-505	-578	-679	-684	-741	-57	-8.3

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE AG-4 Agricultural products : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06[a]—*continued*

USITC code[b]	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005: Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005: *Percent*
		Million dollars						
AG017	Miscellaneous vegetable substances:							
	Exports	476	510	558	554	602	47	8.6
	Imports	760	880	921	1,038	1,193	155	14.9
	Trade balance	-284	-369	-363	-484	-592	-108	-22.2
AG018	Fresh, chilled, or frozen vegetables:							
	Exports	1,353	1,408	1,449	1,621	1,766	146	9.0
	Imports	2,758	3,250	3,650	3,871	4,310	440	11.4
	Trade balance	-1,405	-1,842	-2,201	-2,250	-2,544	-294	-13.1
AG019	Prepared or preserved vegetables, mushrooms, and olives:							
	Exports	1,365	1,326	1,417	1,548	1,708	160	10.3
	Imports	1,574	1,779	2,044	2,147	2,290	144	6.7
	Trade balance	-209	-453	-626	-599	-583	16	2.7
AG020	Edible nuts:							
	Exports	1,542	1,785	2,242	2,925	3,092	167	5.7
	Imports	701	775	1,079	1,121	1,101	-19	-1.7
	Trade balance	841	1,010	1,163	1,804	1,990	186	10.3
AG021	Tropical fruit:							
	Exports	46	54	63	71	80	8	11.8
	Imports	1,705	1,754	1,772	2,035	2,219	184	9.0
	Trade balance	-1,659	-1,700	-1,709	-1,964	-2,140	-176	-9.0
AG022	Citrus fruit:							
	Exports	636	679	691	664	744	80	12.0
	Imports	325	437	444	519	602	83	16.0
	Trade balance	311	242	248	145	142	-3	-2.4
AG023	Deciduous fruit:							
	Exports	788	810	813	995	1,065	71	7.1
	Imports	294	306	358	324	393	69	21.2
	Trade balance	494	504	455	670	672	2	0.3
AG024	Other fresh fruit:							
	Exports	708	775	854	1,021	1,052	30	3.0
	Imports	1,183	1,200	1,396	1,684	1,826	142	8.4
	Trade balance	-476	-425	-542	-663	-774	-111	-16.8
AG025	Dried fruit other than tropical:							
	Exports	338	366	394	382	418	36	9.5
	Imports	90	133	142	150	153	3	1.8
	Trade balance	248	234	251	232	266	34	14.5

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE AG-4 Agricultural products : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06[a]—*continued*

USITC code[b]	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Percent
		Million dollars						
AG026	Frozen fruit:							
	Exports	80	81	84	90	110	20	22.8
	Imports	152	202	225	286	356	70	24.6
	Trade balance	-72	-122	-141	-196	-246	-50	-25.5
AG027	Prepared or preserved fruit:							
	Exports	184	203	237	235	288	52	22.3
	Imports	622	688	768	858	985	127	14.7
	Trade balance	-437	-485	-531	-623	-697	-74	-11.9
AG028	Coffee and tea:							
	Exports	297	348	349	450	559	109	24.1
	Imports	1,942	2,228	2,560	3,309	3,694	385	11.6
	Trade balance	-1,645	-1,880	-2,211	-2,859	-3,135	-276	-9.7
AG029	Spices:							
	Exports	70	76	82	80	86	6	7.5
	Imports	549	682	625	503	543	40	8.0
	Trade balance	-480	-606	-543	-423	-457	-34	-8.1
AG030	Cereals:							
	Exports	9,929	10,429	12,683	11,096	13,341	2,245	20.2
	Imports	735	646	699	657	963	306	46.5
	Trade balance	9,194	9,784	11,984	10,439	12,378	1,939	18.6
AG031	Milled grains, malts, and starches:							
	Exports	594	599	610	668	858	190	28.5
	Imports	379	441	518	490	550	60	12.2
	Trade balance	215	159	92	177	308	131	73.7
AG032	Oilseeds:							
	Exports	5,790	8,153	6,911	6,527	7,172	645	9.9
	Imports	191	208	335	335	387	51	15.3
	Trade balance	5,599	7,945	6,576	6,192	6,786	594	9.6
AG033	Animal or vegetable fats and oils:							
	Exports	1,917	1,986	1,965	1,808	2,010	202	11.2
	Imports	1,285	1,491	2,193	2,294	2,753	459	20.0
	Trade balance	632	495	-228	-486	-743	-257	-52.8
AG034	Pasta, cereals, and other bakery goods:							
	Exports	1,184	1,287	1,381	1,575	1,771	197	12.5
	Imports	2,191	2,501	2,719	3,016	3,335	319	10.6
	Trade balance	-1,008	-1,214	-1,338	-1,442	-1,563	-122	-8.4

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE AG-4 Agricultural products : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06[a]—*continued*

USITC code[b]	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005: Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005: *Percent*
		Million dollars						
AG035	Sauces, condiments, and soups:							
	Exports	761	813	842	869	947	78	8.9
	Imports	670	663	743	790	850	60	7.6
	Trade balance	91	150	99	80	97	18	22.0
AG036	Infant formulas, malt extracts, and other edible preparations:							
	Exports	2,582	2,546	2,868	3,149	3,422	273	8.7
	Imports	795	920	1,211	1,345	1,528	182	13.6
	Trade balance	1,787	1,626	1,657	1,804	1,894	90	5.0
AG037	Cocoa, chocolate, and confectionery:							
	Exports	817	914	946	991	1,066	75	7.5
	Imports	2,662	3,535	3,627	3,927	3,846	-81	-2.1
	Trade balance	-1,846	-2,621	-2,681	-2,936	-2,781	155	5.3
AG038	Fruit and vegetable juices:							
	Exports	682	674	660	731	862	131	17.9
	Imports	675	793	835	1,029	1,145	116	11.3
	Trade balance	7	-119	-176	-298	-283	15	4.9
AG039	Nonalcoholic beverages, excluding fruit and vegetable juices:							
	Exports	334	397	407	478	554	76	15.8
	Imports	823	966	1,158	1,329	1,769	439	33.1
	Trade balance	-489	-569	-752	-851	-1,214	-364	-42.8
AG040	Malt beverages:							
	Exports	171	172	164	201	209	8	4.1
	Imports	2,566	2,664	2,752	3,081	3,563	482	15.6
	Trade balance	-2,395	-2,492	-2,588	-2,879	-3,353	-474	-16.5
AG041	Wine and certain other fermented beverages:							
	Exports	541	634	793	658	842	184	27.9
	Imports	2,740	3,307	3,445	3,797	4,176	379	10.0
	Trade balance	-2,199	-2,673	-2,652	-3,139	-3,333	-195	-6.2
AG042	Distilled spirits:							
	Exports	555	592	727	763	893	130	17.0
	Imports	3,111	3,453	3,734	4,106	4,527	421	10.2
	Trade balance	-2,556	-2,861	-3,007	-3,343	-3,634	-291	-8.7
AG043	Unmanufactured tobacco:							
	Exports	1,050	1,035	1,044	983	1,141	158	16.1
	Imports	716	757	702	652	751	99	15.2
	Trade balance	334	278	342	332	390	59	17.7

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE AG-4 Agricultural products : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06[a]—*continued*

USITC code[b]	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005: Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005: *Percent*
		Million dollars						
AG044	Cigars and certain other manufactured tobacco:							
	Exports	485	442	272	98	107	9	8.7
	Imports	299	307	333	346	392	45	13.1
	Trade balance	185	135	-62	-248	-285	-37	-14.8
AG045	Cigarettes:							
	Exports	1,463	1,403	1,294	1,200	1,214	14	1.2
	Imports	230	234	231	194	190	-4	-1.9
	Trade balance	1,234	1,169	1,063	1,006	1,024	18	1.7
AG046	Hides, skins, and leather:							
	Exports	2,390	2,492	2,730	2,580	2,755	175	6.8
	Imports	935	817	886	896	841	-56	-6.2
	Trade balance	1,456	1,675	1,844	1,684	1,915	231	13.7
AG047	Furskins:							
	Exports	173	158	191	195	246	51	26.3
	Imports	87	87	106	97	116	19	19.9
	Trade balance	85	70	85	98	130	32	32.6
AG048	Wool and other animal hair:							
	Exports	26	29	27	34	31	-3	-8.4
	Imports	42	38	45	41	41	([c])	0.9
	Trade balance	-16	-10	-18	-7	-10	-3	-48.5
AG049	Cotton, not carded or combed:							
	Exports	2,015	3,203	4,222	3,920	4,501	580	14.8
	Imports	20	26	16	14	13	-1	-5.8
	Trade balance	1,995	3,177	4,206	3,906	4,487	581	14.9
AG050	Ethyl alcohol for nonbeverage purposes:							
	Exports	71	103	81	109	76	-33	-30.2
	Imports	170	191	259	337	1,600	1,263	374.9
	Trade balance	-99	-88	-179	-228	-1,524	-1,296	-567.5

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

TABLE AG-5 Agricultural products : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06[a]

USITC code[b]	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	*Percent*
		Million dollars						
AG002	Cattle and beef:							
	Number of establishments	1,037,570	1,014,549	990,373	985,510	974,410		-1.1
	Employees (thousands)	1,109.0	1,092.0	1,070.0	1,052.0	1,044.0		-0.8
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])		([a])
	U.S. production (million dollars)	48,762	58,485	53,727	56,161	59,961		6.8
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,952	3,501	605	1,041	1,655		59.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	4,038	3,302	3,909	4,410	4,443		0.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	49,848	58,285	57,031	59,530	62,749		5.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,086	200	-3,304	-3,369	-2,788		17.2
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	8.1	5.7	6.9	7.4	7.1		-4.4
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	6.1	6.0	1.1	1.9	2.8		48.9
AG003	Swine and pork:							
	Number of establishments	76,933	74,382	72,403	70,026	68,290		-2.5
	Employees (thousands)	202.0	207.0	205.0	200.0	196.0		-2.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])		([a])
	U.S. production (million dollars)	19,802	21,422	26,128	25,836	25,560		-1.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,286	1,330	1,866	2,246	2,422		7.8
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,026	1,143	1,335	1,314	1,205		-8.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	19,542	21,235	25,597	24,905	24,344		-2.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	260	187	531	931	1,216		30.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.0		-6.2
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	6.5	6.2	7.1	8.7	9.5		9.0
AG004	Sheep and meat of sheep:							
	Number of establishments	68,150	67,720	67,660	68,776	69,890		1.6
	Employees (thousands)	65.0	64.0	68.0	69.0	69.0		0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])		([a])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	337	377	374	402	405		0.7
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	26	17	14	17	30		80.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	275	339	400	462	425		-8.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	586	698	760	848	800		-5.6
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-249	-321	-386	-446	-395		11.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	47.0	48.5	52.6	54.6	53.2		-2.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	7.8	4.6	3.7	4.2	7.4		78.6
AG005	Poultry:							
	Number of establishments	415	410	408	407	415		2.0
	Employees (thousands)	170.0	168.0	167.0	166.0	166.0		0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])		([b])
	U.S. production (million dollars)	17,700	17,900	18,000	18,100	18,200		0.6
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,817	2,022	2,280	2,795	2,588		-7.4
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	111	126	169	169	194		14.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	15,995	16,004	15,888	15,475	15,805		2.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	1,705	1,896	2,112	2,625	2,395		-8.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.2		12.0
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	10.3	11.3	12.7	15.4	14.2		-7.9

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE AG-5 Agricultural products : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06[a]—*continued*

USITC code[b]	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	*Percent*
		Million dollars						
AG006	Fresh or frozen fish:							
	Number of establishments	1,400	1,400	1,420	1,350	1,400		3.7
	Employees (thousands)	40.0	40.0	41.0	37.0	38.0		2.7
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])		([b])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	5,560	5,600	5,650	5,100	5,350		4.9
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,947	2,008	2,357	2,602	2,672		2.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	3,158	3,354	3,520	3,963	4,555		15.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	6,771	6,946	6,812	6,461	7,234		12.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,211	-1,346	-1,162	-1,361	-1,884		-38.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	46.6	48.3	51.7	61.3	63.0		2.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	35.0	35.9	41.7	51.0	49.9		-2.1
AG007	Canned fish:							
	Number of establishments	30	30	29	26	25		-3.8
	Employees (thousands)	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.0		0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	75	80	80	80	80		0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,016	1,200	1,150	1,100	1,200		9.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	181	185	214	223	224		0.5
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	664	777	843	889	953		7.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,498	1,792	1,779	1,766	1,929		9.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-482	-592	-629	-666	-729		-9.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	44.3	43.3	47.4	50.3	49.4		-1.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	17.8	15.4	18.6	20.3	18.7		-7.9
AG008	Cured and other fish:							
	Number of establishments	120	120	120	120	110		-8.3
	Employees (thousands)	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0		0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])		([b])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	143	150	150	150	150		0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	159	161	164	170	181		6.1
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	300	307	333	371	382		2.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	284	296	318	351	351		0.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-141	-146	-168	-201	-201		-0.2
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	[c]105.7	[c]103.6	[c]104.5	[c]105.8	[c]108.8		2.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	[c]111.3	[c]107.1	[c]109.5	[c]113.6	[c]120.5		6.1
AG009	Shellfish:							
	Number of establishments	690	690	670	650	650		0.0
	Employees (thousands)	56.0	56.0	54.0	50.0	50.0		0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])		([a])
	U.S. production (million dollars)	1,839	1,750	1,700	1,600	1,700		6.3
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	737	761	798	883	961		8.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	5,910	6,492	6,472	6,696	7,288		8.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	7,011	7,481	7,374	7,413	8,027		8.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-5,172	-5,731	-5,674	-5,813	-6,327		-8.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	84.3	86.8	87.8	90.3	90.8		0.5
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	40.1	43.5	46.9	55.2	56.5		2.5

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE AG-5 Agricultural products : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06[a]—*continued*

USITC code[b]	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
		Million dollars						
AG010	Dairy produce:							
	Number of establishments	122,000	121,000	120,000	119,000	118,000		-0.8
	Employees (thousands)	590.0	580.0	575.0	570.0	565.0		-0.9
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])		([b])
	U.S. production (million dollars)	67,000	69,000	69,500	70,000	70,500		0.7
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	618	679	1,066	1,195	1,387		16.1
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,488	1,654	1,911	2,102	2,018		-4.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	67,870	69,976	70,345	70,907	71,130		0.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-870	-976	-845	-907	-630		30.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	2.2	2.4	2.7	3.0	2.8		-4.3
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	0.9	1.0	1.5	1.7	2.0		15.3
AG011	Eggs:							
	Number of establishments	64	62	60	60	60		0.0
	Employees (thousands)	8.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0		0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])		([b])
	U.S. production (million dollars)	6,900	6,950	7,000	7,000	7,200		2.9
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	155	164	196	227	235		3.4
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	28	22	33	21	31		44.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	6,773	6,808	6,837	6,795	6,996		3.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	127	142	163	205	204		-0.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4		39.9
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	2.3	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.3		0.5
AG012A	Sugar:							
	Number of establishments	70	70	87	87	87		0.0
	Employees (thousands)	17.0	15.0	15.0	14.0	14.0		0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	92	92	93	93	92		-1.1
	U.S. production (million dollars)	3,600	3,498	3,421	3,182	3,434		7.9
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	74	61	86	122	188		54.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	569	592	585	908	1,351		48.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	4,095	4,029	3,920	3,968	4,598		15.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-495	-531	-499	-786	-1,164		-48.0
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	13.9	14.7	14.9	22.9	29.4		28.5
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	2.1	1.7	2.5	3.8	5.5		42.9
AG012B	High fructose corn sweetener:							
	Number of establishments	22	30	22	22	22		0.0
	Employees (thousands)	11.0	9.0	4.0	4.0	4.0		0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	80	80	95	95	94		-1.1
	U.S. production (million dollars)	3,200	3,000	3,394	3,559	3,648		2.5
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	63	76	69	78	146		86.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	34	42	43	41	48		15.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,171	2,966	3,369	3,522	3,549		0.8
	Trade balance (million dollars)	29	34	25	37	99		166.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3		15.0
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	2.0	2.5	2.0	2.2	4.0		82.3

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE AG-5 Agricultural products : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06[a]—*continued*

USITC code[b]	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
		Million dollars						
AG013	Animal feeds:							
	Number of establishments	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800		0.0
	Employees (thousands)	46.0	45.0	43.0	44.0	44.0		0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	73	71	71	72	72		0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	28,000	34,000	32,000	33,000	34,000		3.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	4,189	4,207	4,160	4,535	5,065		11.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	670	705	873	789	905		14.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	24,482	30,498	28,712	29,254	29,840		2.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	3,518	3,502	3,288	3,746	4,160		11.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	2.7	2.3	3.0	2.7	3.0		12.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	15.0	12.4	13.0	13.7	14.9		8.4
AG014	Live plants:							
	Number of establishments	30,000	29,500	29,500	29,500	29,000		-1.7
	Employees (thousands)	140.0	145.0	145.0	146.0	146.0		0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([b])		([b])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	13,571	13,840	13,950	14,215	14,530		2.2
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	113	128	148	170	188		10.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	503	539	569	558	564		1.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	13,960	14,251	14,371	14,603	14,906		2.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-389	-411	-421	-388	-376		3.0
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	3.6	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.8		-0.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3		8.3
AG015	Seeds:							
	Number of establishments	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500		0.0
	Employees (thousands)	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])		([b])
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([b])		([b])
	U.S. production (million dollars)	7,200	7,200	7,200	7,250	7,250		0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	892	859	1,066	940	893		-5.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	431	452	460	525	624		18.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	6,739	6,793	6,594	6,835	6,981		2.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	461	407	606	415	269		-35.2
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	6.4	6.7	7.0	7.7	8.9		16.4
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	12.4	11.9	14.8	13.0	12.3		-5.0
AG016	Cut flowers:							
	Number of establishments	1,800	1,600	1,400	1,300	1,300		0.0
	Employees (thousands)	26.0	25.0	24.0	23.0	23.0		0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([b])		([b])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	460	446	440	439	405		-7.7
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	36	33	27	25	27		7.8
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	541	611	706	709	768		8.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	965	1,024	1,119	1,123	1,146		2.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-505	-578	-679	-684	-741		-8.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	56.1	59.7	63.1	63.1	67.0		6.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	7.9	7.5	6.1	5.7	6.6		16.9

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE AG-5 Agricultural products : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06[a]—*continued*

USITC code[b]	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
		Million dollars						
AG017	Miscellaneous vegetable substances:							
	Number of establishments	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000		0.0
	Employees (thousands)	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])		([b])
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([b])		([b])
	U.S. production (million dollars)	900	900	900	900	900		0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	476	510	558	554	602		8.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	760	880	921	1,038	1,193		14.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,184	1,269	1,263	1,384	1,492		7.8
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-284	-369	-363	-484	-592		-22.2
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	64.2	69.3	72.9	75.0	80.0		6.6
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	52.9	56.7	62.0	61.6	66.8		8.6
AG018	Fresh, chilled, or frozen vegetables:							
	Number of establishments	29,516	29,451	29,028	29,212	28,178		-3.5
	Employees (thousands)	39.0	39.0	38.0	38.0	37.0		-2.6
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])		([a])
	U.S. production (million dollars)	4,600	4,550	4,500	4,450	4,705		5.7
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,353	1,408	1,449	1,621	1,766		9.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,758	3,250	3,650	3,871	4,310		11.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	6,005	6,392	6,701	6,700	7,249		8.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,405	-1,842	-2,201	-2,250	-2,544		-13.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	45.9	50.8	54.5	57.8	59.5		2.9
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	29.4	30.9	32.2	36.4	37.5		3.1
AG019	Prepared or preserved vegetables, mushrooms, and olives:							
	Number of establishments	1,608	1,551	1,575	1,572	1,545		-1.7
	Employees (thousands)	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	([b])		([b])
	Capacity utilization (percent)	85	86	87	87	91		4.6
	U.S. production (million dollars)	8,300	8,350	8,400	8,550	8,990		5.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,365	1,326	1,417	1,548	1,708		10.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,574	1,779	2,044	2,147	2,290		6.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	8,509	8,803	9,026	9,149	9,573		4.6
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-209	-453	-626	-599	-583		2.7
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	18.5	20.2	22.6	23.5	23.9		2.0
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	16.4	15.9	16.9	18.1	19.0		4.9
AG020	Edible nuts:							
	Number of establishments	37,000	37,000	37,500	37,550	37,550		0.0
	Employees (thousands)	380.0	380.0	382.0	383.0	383.0		0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([b])		([b])
	U.S. production (million dollars)	2,513	2,989	4,281	5,019	3,642		-27.4
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,542	1,785	2,242	2,925	3,092		5.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	701	775	1,079	1,121	1,101		-1.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,672	1,979	3,118	3,215	1,652		-48.6
	Trade balance (million dollars)	841	1,010	1,163	1,804	1,990		10.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	41.9	39.2	34.6	34.9	66.7		91.3
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	61.3	59.7	52.4	58.3	84.9		45.7

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE AG-5 Agricultural products : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06[a]—*continued*

USITC code[b]	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Percent
		Million dollars						
AG021	Tropical fruit:							
	Number of establishments	7,400	7,400	7,400	7,400	7,355		-0.6
	Employees (thousands)	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0		0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([b])		([b])
	U.S. production (million dollars)	560	560	544	420	460		9.5
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	46	54	63	71	80		11.8
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,705	1,754	1,772	2,035	2,219		9.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,219	2,260	2,253	2,384	2,600		9.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,659	-1,700	-1,709	-1,964	-2,140		-9.0
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	76.8	77.6	78.6	85.4	85.4		-0.0
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	8.2	9.7	11.5	17.0	17.3		2.0
AG022	Citrus fruit:							
	Number of establishments	17,727	17,727	17,727	17,000	16,000		-5.9
	Employees (thousands)	90.0	89.0	89.0	87.0	83.0		-4.6
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])		([a])
	U.S. production (million dollars)	2,605	2,297	2,352	2,389	2,679		12.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	636	679	691	664	744		12.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	325	437	444	519	602		16.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,294	2,055	2,104	2,244	2,537		13.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	311	242	248	145	142		-2.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	14.2	21.3	21.1	23.1	23.7		2.6
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	24.4	29.6	29.4	27.8	27.8		-0.1
AG023	Deciduous fruit:							
	Number of establishments	67,000	67,000	67,000	67,000	66,000		-1.5
	Employees (thousands)	135.0	135.0	135.0	135.0	130.0		-3.7
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([b])		([b])
	U.S. production (million dollars)	2,720	2,340	2,560	2,680	2,590		-3.4
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	788	810	813	995	1,065		7.1
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	294	306	358	324	393		21.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,226	1,836	2,105	2,010	1,918		-4.6
	Trade balance (million dollars)	494	504	455	670	672		0.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	13.2	16.7	17.0	16.1	20.5		27.0
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	29.0	34.6	31.7	37.1	41.1		10.8
AG024	Other fresh fruit:							
	Number of establishments	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000		0.0
	Employees (thousands)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([b])		([b])
	U.S. production (million dollars)	2,900	3,110	3,220	3,030	3,010		-0.7
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	708	775	854	1,021	1,052		3.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,183	1,200	1,396	1,684	1,826		8.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,376	3,535	3,762	3,693	3,784		2.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-476	-425	-542	-663	-774		-16.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	35.1	34.0	37.1	45.6	48.2		5.8
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	24.4	24.9	26.5	33.7	34.9		3.7

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE AG-5 Agricultural products : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06[a]—*continued*

USITC code[b]	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005: Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005: *Percent*
		Million dollars						
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)	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])		([b])
	U.S. production (million dollars)	960	870	950	1,030	1,015		-1.5
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	338	366	394	382	418		9.5
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	90	133	142	150	153		1.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	712	636	699	798	749		-6.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	248	234	251	232	266		14.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	12.6	20.8	20.4	18.8	20.4		8.4
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	35.2	42.1	41.5	37.1	41.2		11.1
AG026	Frozen fruit:							
	Number of establishments	36	36	36	36	36		0.0
	Employees (thousands)	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0		0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])		([b])
	U.S. production (million dollars)	780	630	720	700	720		2.9
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	80	81	84	90	110		22.8
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	152	202	225	286	356		24.6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	852	752	861	896	966		7.8
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-72	-122	-141	-196	-246		-25.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	17.8	26.9	26.1	31.9	36.9		15.6
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	10.3	12.8	11.7	12.8	15.3		19.4
AG027	Prepared or preserved fruit:							
	Number of establishments	190	190	190	190	185		-2.6
	Employees (thousands)	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	17.0		-5.6
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])		([b])
	U.S. production (million dollars)	5,210	4,390	4,680	4,500	4,450		-1.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	184	203	237	235	288		22.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	622	688	768	858	985		14.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	5,647	4,875	5,211	5,123	5,147		0.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-437	-485	-531	-623	-697		-11.9
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	11.0	14.1	14.7	16.8	19.1		14.2
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	3.5	4.6	5.1	5.2	6.5		23.6
AG028	Coffee and tea:							
	Number of establishments	247	247	281	281	281		0.0
	Employees (thousands)	12.0	12.0	13.0	13.0	13.0		0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])		([b])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	4,855	4,862	5,268	5,414	5,500		1.6
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	297	348	349	450	559		24.1
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,942	2,228	2,560	3,309	3,694		11.6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	6,500	6,742	7,479	8,273	8,635		4.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,645	-1,880	-2,211	-2,859	-3,135		-9.7
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	29.9	33.0	34.2	40.0	42.8		6.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	6.1	7.1	6.6	8.3	10.2		22.2

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE AG-5 Agricultural products : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06[a]—*continued*

USITC code[b]	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	*Percent*
		Million dollars						
AG029	Spices:							
	Number of establishments	274	274	308	308	308		0.0
	Employees (thousands)	13.0	13.0	16.0	16.0	16.0		0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])		([b])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,731	1,731	2,051	2,229	2,300		3.2
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	70	76	82	80	86		7.5
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	549	682	625	503	543		8.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,211	2,337	2,594	2,652	2,757		4.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-480	-606	-543	-423	-457		-8.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	24.8	29.2	24.1	19.0	19.7		3.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	4.0	4.4	4.0	3.6	3.7		4.2
AG030	Cereals:							
	Number of establishments	324,000	324,000	324,000	324,000	324,000		0.0
	Employees (thousands)	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])		([b])
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])		([a])
	U.S. production (million dollars)	26,800	29,250	35,600	35,010	32,560		-7.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	9,929	10,429	12,683	11,096	13,341		20.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	735	646	699	657	963		46.5
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	17,606	19,466	23,616	24,571	20,182		-17.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	9,194	9,784	11,984	10,439	12,378		18.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	4.2	3.3	3.0	2.7	4.8		78.4
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	37.1	35.7	35.6	31.7	41.0		29.3
AG031	Milled grains, malts, and starches:							
	Number of establishments	440	430	420	410	([b])		([b])
	Employees (thousands)	17.0	17.0	17.0	16.0	16.0		0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	79	79	79	79	78		-1.3
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	9,100	9,000	8,800	9,000	9,000		0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	594	599	610	668	858		28.5
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	379	441	518	490	550		12.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	8,885	8,841	8,708	8,823	8,692		-1.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	215	159	92	177	308		73.7
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	4.3	5.0	6.0	5.6	6.3		13.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	6.5	6.7	6.9	7.4	9.5		28.5
AG032	Oilseeds:							
	Number of establishments	324,000	324,000	324,000	324,000	324,000		0.0
	Employees (thousands)	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])		([b])
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])		([a])
	U.S. production (million dollars)	13,800	16,400	19,200	19,300	18,900		-2.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	5,790	8,153	6,911	6,527	7,172		9.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	191	208	335	335	387		15.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	8,201	8,455	12,624	13,108	12,114		-7.6
	Trade balance (million dollars)	5,599	7,945	6,576	6,192	6,786		9.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.6	3.2		24.8
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	42.0	49.7	36.0	33.8	37.9		12.2

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE AG-5 Agricultural products : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06[a]—*continued*

USITC code[b]	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005: Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005: *Percent*
		Million dollars						
AG033	Animal or vegetable fats and oils:							
	Number of establishments	570	570	570	570	570		0.0
	Employees (thousands)	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0		0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	91	90	85	87	87		0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	9,300	10,700	12,800	11,600	12,450		7.3
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,917	1,986	1,965	1,808	2,010		11.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,285	1,491	2,193	2,294	2,753		20.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	8,668	10,205	13,028	12,086	13,193		9.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	632	495	-228	-486	-743		-52.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	14.8	14.6	16.8	19.0	20.9		9.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	20.6	18.6	15.4	15.6	16.1		3.6
AG034	Pasta, cereals, and other bakery goods:							
	Number of establishments	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700		0.0
	Employees (thousands)	247.0	247.0	247.0	246.0	245.0		-0.4
	Capacity utilization (percent)	73	72	72	71	72		1.4
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	50,300	51,000	52,000	53,000	54,000		1.9
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,184	1,287	1,381	1,575	1,771		12.5
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,191	2,501	2,719	3,016	3,335		10.6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	51,308	52,214	53,338	54,442	55,563		2.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,008	-1,214	-1,338	-1,442	-1,563		-8.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	4.3	4.8	5.1	5.5	6.0		8.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	2.4	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.3		10.4
AG035	Sauces, condiments, and soups:							
	Number of establishments	530	520	510	510	510		0.0
	Employees (thousands)	32.0	32.0	32.0	31.0	31.0		0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	67	67	67	69	69		0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	13,200	13,300	13,400	13,500	13,600		0.7
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	761	813	842	869	947		8.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	670	663	743	790	850		7.6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	13,109	13,150	13,301	13,420	13,503		0.6
	Trade balance (million dollars)	91	150	99	80	97		22.0
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	5.1	5.0	5.6	5.9	6.3		7.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	5.8	6.1	6.3	6.4	7.0		8.1
AG036	Infant formulas, malt extracts, and other edible preparations:							
	Number of establishments	1,920	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000		0.0
	Employees (thousands)	91.0	92.0	92.0	92.0	92.0		0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	73	74	74	74	74		0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	23,000	24,000	24,000	24,400	24,600		0.8
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,582	2,546	2,868	3,149	3,422		8.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	795	920	1,211	1,345	1,528		13.6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	21,213	22,374	22,343	22,596	22,706		0.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	1,787	1,626	1,657	1,804	1,894		5.0
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	3.7	4.1	5.4	6.0	6.7		13.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	11.2	10.6	12.0	12.9	13.9		7.8

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE AG-5 Agricultural products : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06[a]—*continued*

USITC code[b]	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	*Percent*
		Million dollars						
AG037	Cocoa, chocolate, and confectionery:							
	Number of establishments	1,350	1,300	1,752	1,752	1,700		-3.0
	Employees (thousands)	90.0	68.0	65.0	56.0	54.0		-3.6
	Capacity utilization (percent)	87	87	69	67	67		0.0
	U.S. production (million dollars)	16,500	17,200	18,950	19,611	21,267		8.4
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	817	914	946	991	1,066		7.5
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,662	3,535	3,627	3,927	3,846		-2.1
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	18,346	19,821	21,631	22,547	24,048		6.7
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,846	-2,621	-2,681	-2,936	-2,781		5.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	14.5	17.8	16.8	17.4	16.0		-8.2
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	4.9	5.3	5.0	5.1	5.0		-0.8
AG038	Fruit and vegetable juices:							
	Number of establishments	90	89	86	84	80		-4.8
	Employees (thousands)	140.0	138.0	135.0	130.0	125.0		-3.8
	Capacity utilization (percent)	83	83	83	83	80		-3.6
	U.S. production (million dollars)	3,000	2,900	3,050	2,800	3,025		8.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	682	674	660	731	862		17.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	675	793	835	1,029	1,145		11.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,993	3,019	3,226	3,098	3,308		6.8
	Trade balance (million dollars)	7	-119	-176	-298	-283		4.9
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	22.5	26.3	25.9	33.2	34.6		4.2
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	22.7	23.2	21.6	26.1	28.5		9.1
AG039	Nonalcoholic beverages, excluding fruit and vegetable juices:							
	Number of establishments	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,100	3,000		-3.2
	Employees (thousands)	110.0	110.0	110.0	105.0	105.0		0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	67	67	67	68	68		0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	70,370	73,000	76,000	78,000	80,000		2.6
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	334	397	407	478	554		15.8
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	823	966	1,158	1,329	1,769		33.1
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	70,859	73,569	76,752	78,851	81,214		3.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-489	-569	-752	-851	-1,214		-42.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.7	2.2		29.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7		12.9
AG040	Malt beverages:							
	Number of establishments	529	529	376	376	376		0.0
	Employees (thousands)	33.0	31.0	28.0	28.0	28.0		0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	80	80	78	78	78		0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	16,925	16,925	17,601	20,236	20,236		0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	171	172	164	201	209		4.1
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,566	2,664	2,752	3,081	3,563		15.6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	19,320	19,417	20,189	23,115	23,589		2.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-2,395	-2,492	-2,588	-2,879	-3,353		-16.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	13.3	13.7	13.6	13.3	15.1		13.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0		4.1

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE AG-5 Agricultural products : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06[a]—*continued*

USITC code[b]	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005: Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005: *Percent*
		Million dollars						
AG041	Wine and certain other fermented beverages:							
	Number of establishments	2,646	2,646	1,189	1,184	1,184		0.0
	Employees (thousands)	24.0	24.0	27.0	27.0	27.0		0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	82	82	63	70	70		0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	7,854	8,100	9,399	9,498	9,500		([d])
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	541	634	793	658	842		27.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,740	3,307	3,445	3,797	4,176		10.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	10,053	10,773	12,051	12,637	12,833		1.6
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-2,199	-2,673	-2,652	-3,139	-3,333		-6.2
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	27.3	30.7	28.6	30.0	32.5		8.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	6.9	7.8	8.4	6.9	8.9		27.9
AG042	Distilled spirits:							
	Number of establishments	57	57	82	82	82		0.0
	Employees (thousands)	8.0	8.0	6.0	6.0	6.0		0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	68	75	69	75	75		0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,929	4,050	4,057	4,893	4,900		0.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	555	592	727	763	893		17.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	3,111	3,453	3,734	4,106	4,527		10.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	6,485	6,911	7,064	8,236	8,534		3.6
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-2,556	-2,861	-3,007	-3,343	-3,634		-8.7
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	48.0	50.0	52.9	49.9	53.0		6.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	14.1	14.6	17.9	15.6	18.2		16.9
AG043	Unmanufactured tobacco:							
	Number of establishments	20	20	16	16	16		0.0
	Employees (thousands)	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0		0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])		([a])
	U.S. production (million dollars)	2,300	2,186	1,077	778	780		0.3
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,050	1,035	1,044	983	1,141		16.1
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	716	757	702	652	751		15.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,966	1,908	735	446	390		-12.7
	Trade balance (million dollars)	334	278	342	332	390		17.7
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	36.4	39.7	95.6	[c]146.0	[c]192.6		32.0
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	45.6	47.4	97.0	[c]126.4	[c]146.3		15.8
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)	72	72	61	61	61		0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,010	1,010	1,000	1,000	1,000		0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	485	442	272	98	107		8.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	299	307	333	346	392		13.1
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	825	875	1,062	1,248	1,285		2.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	185	135	-62	-248	-285		-14.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	36.3	35.1	31.4	27.8	30.5		9.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	48.0	43.8	27.2	9.8	10.7		8.7

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE AG-5 Agricultural products : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06[a]—*continued*

USITC code[b]	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005: Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005: *Percent*
		Million dollars						
AG045	Cigarettes:							
	Number of establishments	10	10	15	15	15		0.0
	Employees (thousands)	18.0	18.0	15.0	15.0	15.0		0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	70	70	61	70	70		0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	45,696	46,000	34,582	33,252	32,000		-3.8
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,463	1,403	1,294	1,200	1,214		1.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	230	234	231	194	190		-1.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	44,462	44,831	33,519	32,246	30,976		-3.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	1,234	1,169	1,063	1,006	1,024		1.7
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6		2.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	3.2	3.0	3.7	3.6	3.8		5.1
AG046	Hides, skins, and leather:							
	Number of establishments	1,220	1,220	1,220	1,146	1,100		-4.0
	Employees (thousands)	16.0	16.0	16.0	11.0	11.0		0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])		([b])
	U.S. production (million dollars)	5,085	4,886	4,602	3,899	3,888		-0.3
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,390	2,492	2,730	2,580	2,755		6.8
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	935	817	886	896	841		-6.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,629	3,211	2,758	2,215	1,973		-10.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	1,456	1,675	1,844	1,684	1,915		13.7
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	25.8	25.4	32.1	40.5	42.6		5.3
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	47.0	51.0	59.3	66.2	70.9		7.1
AG047	Furskins:							
	Number of establishments	318	307	296	296	290		-2.0
	Employees (thousands)	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0		0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])		([a])
	U.S. production (million dollars)	128	178	212	227	226		-0.4
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	173	158	191	195	246		26.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	87	87	106	97	116		19.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	43	108	127	129	96		-25.6
	Trade balance (million dollars)	85	70	85	98	130		32.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	[c]204.6	81.1	83.3	75.0	[c]120.9		61.2
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	[c]134.8	88.5	90.0	85.8	[c]108.8		26.9
AG048	Wool and other animal hair:							
	Number of establishments	64,695	67,720	67,160	68,280	69,890		2.4
	Employees (thousands)	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])		([b])
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])		([a])
	U.S. production (million dollars)	25	31	34	31	29		-6.5
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	26	29	27	34	31		-8.4
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	42	38	45	41	41		0.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	41	41	52	38	39		3.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-16	-10	-18	-7	-10		-48.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	[c]101.4	93.9	86.3	[c]108.6	[c]106.0		-2.4
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	[c]102.3	92.1	78.8	[c]110.5	[c]108.1		-2.1

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE AG-5 Agricultural products : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06[a]—*continued*

USITC code[b]	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
		Million dollars						
AG049	Cotton, not carded or combed:							
	Number of establishments	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	28,000		-6.7
	Employees (thousands)	160.0	160.0	160.0	160.0	150.0		-6.3
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])		([a])
	U.S. production (million dollars)	4,678	4,110	5,985	6,717	5,949		-11.4
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,015	3,203	4,222	3,920	4,501		14.8
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	20	26	16	14	13		-5.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,683	933	1,779	2,811	1,462		-48.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	1,995	3,177	4,206	3,906	4,487		14.9
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	0.7	2.8	0.9	0.5	0.9		81.1
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	43.1	77.9	70.5	58.4	75.7		29.6
AG050	Ethyl alcohol for nonbeverage purposes:							
	Number of establishments	60	76	81	95	110		15.8
	Employees (thousands)	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	9.0		12.5
	Capacity utilization (percent)	79	79	94	95	94		-1.1
	U.S. production (million dollars)	2,000	2,824	5,808	7,570	12,426		64.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	71	103	81	109	76		-30.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	170	191	259	337	1,600		374.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,099	2,912	5,987	7,798	13,950		78.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-99	-88	-179	-228	-1,524		-567.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	8.1	6.6	4.3	4.3	11.5		165.5
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	3.6	3.7	1.4	1.4	0.6		-57.5

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.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

[a]Capacity utilization could not be meaningfully calculated for this industry.
[b]Not available.
[c]Inventory changes, for which data are not available, likely account for ratios that exceed 100 percent.
[d]Less than 0.05 percent.

Forest Products

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Change in 2006 from 2005:

U.S. trade deficit: Decreased by $1.9 billion (9 percent) to $20.3 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $2.3 billion (8 percent) to $30.2 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $413 million (1 percent) to $50.4 billion

Total trade in forest products in 2006 continued to increase with imports and exports posting small to moderate gains. Most notable in 2006, the trade deficit in forest products decreased, reversing a six year trend (table FP-1). The deficit decreased by $1.9 billion (9 percent) in 2006 compared to increases of $24 million (1 percent) and $6.8 billion (15 percent) in 2005 and 2004, respectively. U.S. exports of forest products posted a fifth consecutive increase and the third consecutive increase in excess of $2 billion. Exports across all commodity groups continued to benefit from favorable exchange rates,[1] and the commodity group with the largest gain in exports in 2006 was wood pulp and wastepaper (table FP-2). With respect to U.S. imports of forest products, moderate declines in imports of both lumber and wood panels (e.g., plywood and oriented strand board) were the biggest shifts and had the largest impact on the decrease in the forest products trade deficit in 2006.

U.S. Imports

Both the value and quantity of lumber and wood panel imports declined in 2006, driven by a drop in demand from the U.S. residential housing market.[2] After five consecutive annual increases, during which annual U.S. housing starts rose by 500,000 units or 32 percent, U.S. housing starts declined by 13 percent to 1.8 million units in 2006.[3] Rising mortgage rates and higher prices dampened demand for housing, especially among investors,[4] and U.S. inventories of both new and existing homes rose.[5] In 2006, imports from Canada (which supplied 87 percent of U.S. imports of lumber) fell by 7 percent, and most European and

[1] As forest products are relatively low value and low margin products, trade is influenced by exchange rate trends. During the 2002-06 period, the value of the U.S. dollar declined by 28 percent and 25 percent, respectively, against the Canadian dollar and euro. Since 2002, the value of U.S. forest products exports has increased at an average annual rate of 7 percent. Foreign exchange rates found at http://www.federalreserve.gov/releases/g5a/20060103/ and http://www.federalreserve.gov/releases/g5a/current/ (accessed March 15, 2007).

[2] As it is largely based on wood frame construction, the U.S. residential housing market is the world's largest market for softwood lumber and wood panels.

[3] In contrast to housing starts, U.S. expenditures for repair and remodeling were 9.7 percent higher than in 2005 through the third quarter of 2006, but the gain was not enough to offset the impact of the large decline in new construction. U.S. Census Bureau, "New Privately Owned Housing Starts" and U.S. Census Bureau, "Expenditures for Residential Improvements and Repairs."

[4] *Crow's Weekly Market Report*, "Housing Starts Confirm Expectations," 1, and *Crow's Weekly Market Report*, "First Quarter Exhibits a Slower Pace," 11.

[5] *Crow's Weekly Market Report*, "Housing: The Worst Is Behind?" 11.

TABLE FP-1 Forest products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2002–06[a]

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Canada	7,502	7,960	8,536	9,111	9,846	735	8.1
China	1,058	1,314	1,651	1,995	2,572	577	28.9
Mexico	3,056	3,217	3,451	3,860	4,258	398	10.3
Brazil	204	190	212	241	251	11	4.4
Japan	2,017	1,887	1,963	1,907	1,964	58	3.0
Germany	558	565	608	685	717	32	4.7
United Kingdom	1,047	1,014	1,118	1,191	1,220	29	2.4
Italy	627	674	718	788	839	51	6.5
Korea	659	699	696	688	683	-5	-0.8
Finland	21	22	22	23	19	-4	-15.6
All other	6,075	6,025	6,663	7,322	7,787	465	6.3
Total	22,825	23,566	25,637	27,809	30,156	2,346	8.4
EU-15	3,852	3,921	4,265	4,593	4,798	205	4.5
EU-25	3,938	4,016	4,382	4,742	4,944	202	4.3
OPEC	465	418	494	524	546	21	4.1
Latin America	4,769	4,844	5,341	6,014	6,645	631	10.5
CBERA	945	906	999	1,139	1,300	162	14.2
Asia	5,473	5,571	6,052	6,403	7,090	688	10.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	120	135	140	164	185	21	12.9
Central and Eastern Europe	77	88	108	135	134	-1	-0.8
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Canada	22,311	22,640	27,584	28,224	26,717	-1,507	-5.3
China	2,749	3,362	4,398	5,463	6,630	1,167	21.4
Mexico	1,038	1,075	1,274	1,420	1,559	139	9.8
Brazil	1,288	1,569	2,203	2,305	2,365	60	2.6
Japan	600	610	683	692	649	-43	-6.2
Germany	1,031	1,057	1,461	1,664	1,733	70	4.2
United Kingdom	729	751	784	825	702	-122	-14.9
Italy	392	396	416	424	455	30	7.2
Korea	404	467	517	544	601	56	10.3
Finland	773	948	1,107	1,024	1,210	186	18.2
All other	5,733	5,895	7,164	7,418	7,795	377	5.1
Total	37,048	38,769	47,591	50,003	50,416	413	0.8
EU-15	4,778	5,109	6,090	6,394	6,571	176	2.8
EU-25	4,905	5,231	6,270	6,654	6,790	136	2.0
OPEC	547	537	562	603	698	94	15.7
Latin America	3,268	3,680	4,935	5,180	5,603	423	8.2
CBERA	124	123	124	134	132	-3	-2.0
Asia	5,662	6,317	7,651	8,806	10,213	1,407	16.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	121	139	178	191	166	-25	-13.1
Central and Eastern Europe	56	61	98	167	147	-20	-12.2

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE FP-1 Forest products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2002–06[a]—*Continued*

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005	
						Absolute	***Percent***
	Million dollars						
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Canada	-14,809	-14,680	-19,047	-19,113	-16,871	2,242	11.7
China	-1,691	-2,048	-2,747	-3,468	-4,058	-590	-17.0
Mexico	2,018	2,142	2,177	2,440	2,698	259	10.6
Brazil	-1,083	-1,380	-1,991	-2,064	-2,113	-49	-2.4
Japan	1,417	1,278	1,280	1,214	1,315	101	8.3
Germany	-473	-493	-853	-978	-1,016	-38	-3.8
United Kingdom	318	263	334	366	518	152	41.4
Italy	235	278	302	363	384	21	5.7
Korea	255	232	178	143	82	-61	-42.9
Finland	-752	-926	-1,084	-1,001	-1,191	-190	-19.0
All other	342	130	-501	-96	-8	88	91.8
Total	-14,223	-15,204	-21,953	-22,194	-20,260	1,933	8.7
EU-15	-926	-1,188	-1,825	-1,801	-1,773	28	1.6
EU-25	-967	-1,215	-1,889	-1,912	-1,845	67	3.5
OPEC	-82	-120	-68	-79	-152	-73	-92.8
Latin America	1,500	1,164	406	833	1,041	208	24.9
CBERA	821	783	875	1,004	1,169	164	16.4
Asia	-189	-747	-1,598	-2,404	-3,123	-719	-29.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	-1	-4	-38	-28	19	46	([b])
Central and Eastern Europe	21	27	9	-32	-13	19	60.2

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

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 2006.

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

TABLE FP-2 Leading changes in U.S. exports and imports of forest products, 2002–06[a]

Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. EXPORTS:							
Increases:							
Wood pulp and wastepaper (AG059)	3,853	4,112	4,521	5,081	5,749	668	13.2
All other	18,972	19,453	21,117	22,729	24,407	1,678	7.4
TOTAL	22,825	23,566	25,637	27,809	30,156	2,346	8.4
Decreases:							
Lumber (AG052)	6,647	6,007	8,808	9,005	8,335	-670	-7.4
Wood veneer and wood panels (AG054)	3,730	4,938	7,115	7,218	6,623	-595	-8.2
All other	26,671	27,825	31,667	33,781	35,459	1,678	5.0
TOTAL	37,048	38,769	47,591	50,003	50,416	413	0.8

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

South American producers retreated from the U.S. market. Relatively strong European demand, lower U.S. prices,[6] and the continued strength of the euro accounted for declining U.S. imports of European lumber.[7] South American suppliers were reportedly seeking alternative markets in Mexico and China.[8]

Although U.S. demand for moldings, millwork, and joinery was diminished by the slumping housing market, the value of U.S. imports nevertheless increased in 2006, with imports from China, Brazil, and Chile all posting annual increases of over 20 percent.[9] Relatively low production costs reportedly allowed large foreign producers or remanufacturers to sustain their U.S. sales of finished molding in the face of lower U.S. prices in 2006.[10] However, smaller foreign producers were reportedly unable to withstand the lower prices and left the U.S. market in 2006. Because the small- to medium-sized producers supplied a substantial portion of the raw material used by U.S. remanufacturers to make moldings, millwork, and joinery, their absence from the U.S. market had a dampening effect on U.S. production in 2006.[11]

U.S. Exports

As in 2005, the commodity group with the largest gain in U.S. exports in 2006 was wood pulp and wastepaper, which are used primarily as raw materials in the production of paper products (table FP-2). From 2002 through 2006, the quantity of wastepaper exported to China increased at an average annual rate of 29 percent, accounting for virtually all growth in U.S. wastepaper exports. In 2006, China accounted for 57 percent of all U.S. exports of wastepaper. Factors affecting exports of wastepaper to China include a U.S. wastepaper supply that is in excess of domestic consumption, China's rapidly expanding paper industry coupled with its limited domestic supply of raw materials, and favorable westbound trans-Pacific transportation rates. Because rising U.S. wastepaper recoveries and exports have also been accompanied by steadily increasing prices, the value of U.S. exports to China increased at an average annual rate of 50 percent during the 2002–06 period.

U.S. trade in both industrial papers and paperboard and printed matter increased in 2006, and the United States posted small trade surpluses in both commodity groups. With respect to paperboard, cross-border trade with Canada and Mexico accounts for most U.S. trade.[12] In 2006, the quantity of paperboard exported to Canada, the largest market, decreased slightly, but the quantity shipped to Mexico, the second-largest market, increased by 1.2 million metric tons (12 percent). The value of U.S. paperboard imports and exports increased in 2006, as U.S. mill closures tightened domestic paperboard supply, resulting in higher prices.[13] Likewise, U.S. trade in printed matter (e.g., books and magazines) expanded in 2006. The continued expansion of China's printing and publishing industry propelled China past Canada to become the top supplier to the U.S. market in 2006. Canada, traditionally the

6 The average U.S. prices of framing lumber and structural panels continued to retreat in 2006, declining by 16 percent and 23 percent, respectively. Random Lengths Publications, Inc., *2006 Yearbook*, 266, 279.

7 *Random Lengths International*, "European Suppliers Retreating from the U.S. Lumber Market," 1.

8 *Random Lengths International*, "South American Suppliers Cultivate Alternatives to the U.S.," 1.

9 *Crow's Weekly Market Report*, "A Year of Profit and Loss for Imported Mouldings," 11.

10 Industry officials, telephone interview with Commission staff, March 20, 2007.

11 U.S. producers reportedly concentrate their efforts on smaller production runs and timely deliveries and a thus able to obtain somewhat higher prices for their products. Industry officials, telephone interview with Commission staff, March 20, 2007.

12 Paperboard is used primarily to manufacture paper packaging.

13 RISI, "Pratt, at Least Two Majors, Plan Box Price Increases."

largest supplier to the U.S. market for printed matter, is also the largest U.S. foreign market. Although cross-border trade remains healthy, the strength of the Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar is reflected in the trade data; the value of U.S. imports from Canada decreased by 3 percent in 2006, whereas U.S. exports to Canada increased by 11 percent.

In 2006, the trade deficit in forest products with Canada decreased by $2.2 billion. Canada nevertheless remained the largest sector trading partner, accounting for 45 percent of total U.S. sector trade in 2006 (table FP-2). China retained its position, achieved in 2003, as the second-largest sector trading partner, accounting for 11 percent of all U.S. trade in forest products. Mexico and Brazil accounted for 7 percent and 3 percent, respectively. In 2006, the United States had trade surpluses in forest products with one-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.

Although total U.S.-Canadian trade in forest products decreased by $772 million to $36.6 billion in 2006, Canada still accounted for $26.7 billion (53 percent) of U.S. sector imports. Canadian producers benefit from Canada's significant forest resources, capacity in excess of domestic requirements, and close proximity to U.S. markets. The decline in trade was due principally to the decline in U.S. imports of lumber and wood panels, which are ranked first and third, respectively, by value among forest products supplied by Canada. Canada remained the largest market for U.S. forest products, taking 33 percent of all U.S. exports in 2006.

U.S. forest products trade with China continued to expand rapidly. Bilateral trade in forest products between China and the United States posted the largest gain of all U.S. trading partners, increasing by $1.7 billion and exceeding the 2005 increase by $300 million. From 2002 through 2006, forest products trade with China increased at an average annual rate of 25 percent. Because China is not well-endowed with forest resources, its developing industry is dependent on supplies of raw materials from around the world. U.S. exports to China are concentrated in wood pulp and wastepaper, industrial papers and paperboards, lumber, and logs and rough wood products. U.S. exports of paperboard are driven by China's growth as a global manufacturing center and its consequent increased demand for paper packaging.[14] As noted above, the growth of U.S. exports of wood pulp and wastepaper to China is due to the rapid expansion of China's paper manufacturing. Chinese imports of logs and lumber from global suppliers have allowed China to expand production of a variety of wood products (e.g., doors and flooring) suitable for export.[15] Not coincidentally, U.S. imports from China of wood veneer and wood panels, and moldings, millwork, and joinery ranked second and third behind printed matter among top commodity groups in 2006.

In 2006, the U.S. trade surplus in forest products with Latin America grew by $208 million (25 percent), increasing for the second straight year. The trade deficit with Brazil (third-largest behind Canada and China) continued to grow in 2006 due to the expanding forest products industry in Brazil. However, the expanding deficit with Brazil was more than offset by the increased trade surplus with Mexico ($259 million or 11 percent).

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[14] *Paperboard Packaging*, "China's Packaging Needs Won't Diminish;" RISI, "U.S. Linerboard Export Prices Still Rising in Most World Markets;" and RISI, "U.S. Containerboard Prices and Demand Remain Steady at Year End."

[15] *Wood Markets Monthly*, "China's Wood Industry," 1.

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TABLE FP-3 Forest products : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06[a]

USITC code[b]	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
		Million dollars						
AG051	Logs and rough wood products:							
	Exports	1,490	1,468	1,708	1,741	1,744	3	0.2
	Imports	582	577	658	782	832	49	6.3
	Trade balance	907	891	1,051	959	913	-46	-4.8
AG052	Lumber:							
	Exports	1,720	1,725	1,930	2,026	2,275	248	12.3
	Imports	6,647	6,007	8,808	9,005	8,335	-670	-7.4
	Trade balance	-4,927	-4,282	-6,879	-6,978	-6,060	918	13.2
AG053	Moldings, millwork, and joinery:							
	Exports	443	495	551	585	633	48	8.2
	Imports	2,866	3,057	4,184	4,433	4,750	317	7.1
	Trade balance	-2,423	-2,563	-3,633	-3,848	-4,116	-269	-7.0
AG054	Wood veneer and wood panels:							
	Exports	928	905	1,037	1,028	1,128	100	9.7
	Imports	3,730	4,938	7,115	7,218	6,623	-595	-8.2
	Trade balance	-2,801	-4,033	-6,078	-6,190	-5,495	695	11.2
AG055	Wooden containers:							
	Exports	135	154	145	176	210	33	19.0
	Imports	612	605	635	698	737	39	5.6
	Trade balance	-477	-451	-490	-522	-527	-5	-1.0
AG056	Tools and tool handles of wood:							
	Exports	42	50	51	37	46	8	22.2
	Imports	131	139	151	171	173	2	1.3
	Trade balance	-89	-89	-99	-133	-127	6	4.6
AG057	Miscellaneous articles of wood:							
	Exports	167	167	188	218	224	5	2.5
	Imports	1,152	1,236	1,359	1,465	1,462	-3	-0.2
	Trade balance	-985	-1,069	-1,171	-1,246	-1,239	8	0.6
AG058	Cork and rattan:							
	Exports	61	65	57	70	90	20	28.6
	Imports	570	616	643	673	678	5	0.7
	Trade balance	-509	-551	-586	-602	-587	15	2.5
AG059	Wood pulp and wastepaper:							
	Exports	3,853	4,112	4,521	5,081	5,749	668	13.2
	Imports	2,371	2,603	2,953	3,074	3,194	120	3.9
	Trade balance	1,482	1,509	1,567	2,006	2,554	548	27.3

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE FP-3 Forest products : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06[a]—*Continued*

USITC code[b]	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
		Million dollars						
AG060	Paper boxes and bags:							
	Exports	1,315	1,348	1,490	1,492	1,625	132	8.9
	Imports	1,121	1,231	1,357	1,492	1,710	219	14.7
	Trade balance	195	117	133	1	-85	-86	([c])
AG061	Industrial papers and paperboards:							
	Exports	5,228	5,312	5,733	6,287	6,788	501	8.0
	Imports	3,464	3,492	4,240	4,388	4,713	325	7.4
	Trade balance	1,764	1,819	1,492	1,900	2,075	176	9.3
AG061A	Paperboard:							
	Exports	3,538	3,723	3,993	4,432	4,769	337	7.6
	Imports	1,829	1,731	2,063	2,021	2,320	299	14.8
	Trade balance	1,709	1,992	1,930	2,411	2,449	38	1.6
AG061B	Tissue and tissue products:							
	Exports	1,211	1,094	1,166	1,240	1,363	123	9.9
	Imports	1,237	1,283	1,544	1,695	1,724	29	1.7
	Trade balance	-26	-188	-377	-455	-361	94	20.6
AG061C	Industrial paper:							
	Exports	480	494	573	615	656	41	6.7
	Imports	398	479	634	672	669	-3	-0.4
	Trade balance	81	15	-60	-57	-13	44	77.5
AG062	Newsprint:							
	Exports	330	325	322	383	355	-28	-7.3
	Imports	3,039	2,991	2,975	3,074	3,074	([d])	([e])
	Trade balance	-2,709	-2,667	-2,653	-2,691	-2,719	-28	-1.0
AG063	Printing and writing papers:							
	Exports	620	625	692	811	902	91	11.2
	Imports	4,372	4,549	5,564	5,972	6,149	176	3.0
	Trade balance	-3,752	-3,924	-4,872	-5,162	-5,247	-85	-1.7
AG064	Certain specialty papers:							
	Exports	1,056	1,114	1,232	1,304	1,360	56	4.3
	Imports	909	1,046	817	859	1,033	174	20.3
	Trade balance	147	68	415	445	327	-118	-26.5
AG065	Miscellaneous paper products:							
	Exports	1,431	1,541	1,551	1,663	1,811	148	8.9
	Imports	1,740	1,779	1,900	2,041	2,113	72	3.5
	Trade balance	-309	-238	-350	-378	-302	76	20.1

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE FP-3 Forest products : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06[a]—*Continued*

USITC code[b]	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Percent
		Million dollars						
AG066	Printed matter:							
	Exports	4,006	4,160	4,431	4,906	5,217	311	6.3
	Imports	3,742	3,901	4,230	4,660	4,842	182	3.9
	Trade balance	263	259	200	246	375	129	52.3

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

[a]Import values are based on customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.
[b]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
[c]Not meaningful for purposes of comparison.
[d]Less than $500,000.
[e]Less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE FP-4 Forest products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent change, 2006 from 2005
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)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])
	U.S. production (million dollars)	44,300	49,100	57,800	63,300	62,700	-0.9
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,490	1,468	1,708	1,741	1,744	0.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	582	577	658	782	832	6.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	43,393	48,209	56,749	62,341	61,787	-0.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	907	891	1,051	959	913	-4.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	7.3
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	3.4	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.8	1.1
AG052	Lumber:						
	Number of establishments	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	108.0	104.0	106.0	105.0	102.0	-2.9
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	25,900	26,800	30,500	32,800	29,700	-9.5
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,720	1,725	1,930	2,026	2,275	12.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	6,647	6,007	8,808	9,005	8,335	-7.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	30,827	31,082	37,379	39,778	35,760	-10.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-4,927	-4,282	-6,879	-6,978	-6,060	13.2
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	21.6	19.3	23.6	22.6	23.3	3.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.2	7.7	24.0
AG053	Moldings, millwork, and joinery:						
	Number of establishments	5,200	5,200	5,200	5,200	5,200	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	151.0	149.0	158.0	158.0	159.0	0.6
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	22,600	24,000	27,100	28,600	28,400	-0.7
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	443	495	551	585	633	8.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,866	3,057	4,184	4,433	4,750	7.1
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	25,023	26,563	30,733	32,448	32,516	0.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-2,423	-2,563	-3,633	-3,848	-4,116	-7.0
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	11.5	11.5	13.6	13.7	14.6	6.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.2	8.9
AG054	Wood veneer and wood panels:						
	Number of establishments	780	780	780	780	780	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	67.0	62.0	60.0	60.0	57.0	-5.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	13,700	14,600	16,500	17,100	16,300	-4.7
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	928	905	1,037	1,028	1,128	9.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	3,730	4,938	7,115	7,218	6,623	-8.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	16,501	18,633	22,578	23,290	21,795	-6.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-2,801	-4,033	-6,078	-6,190	-5,495	11.2
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	22.6	26.5	31.5	31.0	30.4	-2.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	6.8	6.2	6.3	6.0	6.9	15.1

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE FP-4 Forest products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06—*Continued*

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent change, 2006 from 2005
AG055	Wooden containers:						
	Number of establishments	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	51.0	47.0	50.0	48.0	48.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	5,100	5,000	5,300	5,300	5,300	0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	135	154	145	176	210	19.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	612	605	635	698	737	5.6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	5,577	5,451	5,790	5,822	5,827	0.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-477	-451	-490	-522	-527	-1.0
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	11.0	11.1	11.0	12.0	12.6	5.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	2.6	3.1	2.7	3.3	4.0	19.0
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)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	100	105	120	133	128	-3.8
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	42	50	51	37	46	22.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	131	139	151	171	173	1.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	189	194	219	266	255	-4.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-89	-89	-99	-133	-127	4.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	69.2	71.8	68.7	64.1	67.7	5.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	41.7	47.8	42.9	28.1	35.7	27.0
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)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	126	131	151	167	160	-4.2
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	61	65	57	70	90	28.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	570	616	643	673	678	0.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	635	682	737	769	747	-2.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-509	-551	-586	-602	-587	2.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	89.8	90.4	87.2	87.4	90.7	3.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	48.5	49.9	37.4	42.1	56.5	34.2
AG059	Wood pulp and wastepaper:						
	Number of establishments	66	65	65	63	62	-1.6
	Employees (thousands)	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])
	Capacity utilization (percent)	80	79	85	83	85	2.4
	U.S. production (million dollars)	7,600	7,600	8,500	8,800	9,500	8.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	3,853	4,112	4,521	5,081	5,749	13.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,371	2,603	2,953	3,074	3,194	3.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	6,118	6,091	6,933	6,794	6,946	2.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	1,482	1,509	1,567	2,006	2,554	27.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	38.8	42.7	42.6	45.3	46.0	1.6
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	50.7	54.1	53.2	57.7	60.5	4.8

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE FP-4 Forest products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06—*Continued*

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent change, 2006 from 2005
AG060	Paper boxes and bags:						
	Number of establishments	2,787	2,752	2,719	2,686	2,655	-1.2
	Employees (thousands)	197.0	192.0	187.0	183.0	179.0	-2.2
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	45,500	51,900	53,400	55,000	56,500	2.7
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,315	1,348	1,490	1,492	1,625	8.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,121	1,231	1,357	1,492	1,710	14.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	45,305	51,783	53,267	54,999	56,585	2.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	195	117	133	1	-85	([c])
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.7	3.0	11.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.9	6.0
AG061A	Paperboard:						
	Number of establishments	203	200	199	194	192	-1.0
	Employees (thousands)	48.0	43.0	40.0	37.0	37.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	90	91	94	94	94	0.0
	U.S. production (million dollars)	24,600	25,500	27,900	28,200	29,200	3.5
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	3,538	3,723	3,993	4,432	4,769	7.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,829	1,731	2,063	2,021	2,320	14.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	22,891	23,508	25,970	25,789	26,751	3.7
	Trade balance (million dollars)	1,709	1,992	1,930	2,411	2,449	1.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	8.0	7.4	7.9	7.8	8.7	10.7
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	14.4	14.6	14.3	15.7	16.3	3.9
AG061B	Tissue and tissue products:						
	Number of establishments	82	84	85	86	85	-1.2
	Employees (thousands)	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])
	Capacity utilization (percent)	89	88	87	90	90	0.0
	U.S. production (million dollars)	14,100	12,800	13,300	14,300	14,500	1.4
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,211	1,094	1,166	1,240	1,363	9.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	14,126	12,988	13,677	14,755	14,861	0.7
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-26	-188	-377	-455	-361	20.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	8.8	9.9	11.3	11.5	11.6	1.0
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	8.6	8.5	8.8	8.7	9.4	8.4
AG061C	Industrial paper:						
	Number of establishments	70	69	69	68	68	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])
	Capacity utilization (percent)	86	78	83	83	84	1.2
	U.S. production (million dollars)	5,100	5,000	5,000	4,800	5,400	12.5
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	480	494	573	615	656	6.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	398	479	634	672	669	-0.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	5,019	4,985	5,060	4,857	5,413	11.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	81	15	-60	-57	-13	77.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	7.9	9.6	12.5	13.8	12.4	-10.6
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	9.4	9.9	11.5	12.8	12.2	-5.1

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE FP-4 Forest products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06—*Continued*

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent change, 2006 from 2005
AG062	Newsprint:						
	Number of establishments	20	19	19	19	19	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	8.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.0	-14.3
	Capacity utilization (percent)	85	92	96	95	95	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,440	2,473	2,697	2,851	3,014	5.7
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	330	325	322	383	355	-7.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	3,039	2,991	2,975	3,074	3,074	([d])
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	5,149	5,140	5,350	5,542	5,733	3.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-2,709	-2,667	-2,653	-2,691	-2,719	-1.0
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	59.0	58.2	55.6	55.5	53.6	-3.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	13.5	13.1	11.9	13.4	11.8	-12.3
AG063	Printing and writing papers:						
	Number of establishments	105	100	100	95	95	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	21,600	20,900	23,000	22,600	23,600	4.4
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	4,372	4,549	5,564	5,972	6,149	3.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	25,352	24,824	27,872	27,762	28,847	3.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-3,752	-3,924	-4,872	-5,162	-5,247	-1.7
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	17.2	18.3	20.0	21.5	21.3	-0.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.6	3.8	6.5
AG064	Certain specialty papers:						
	Number of establishments	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])
	Employees (thousands)	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	5,700	5,900	6,200	6,400	6,600	3.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,056	1,114	1,232	1,304	1,360	4.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	909	1,046	817	859	1,033	20.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	5,553	5,832	5,785	5,955	6,273	5.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	147	68	415	445	327	-26.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	16.4	17.9	14.1	14.4	16.5	14.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	18.5	18.9	19.9	20.4	20.6	1.1

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE FP-4 Forest products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06—*Continued*

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent change, 2006 from 2005
AG066	Printed matter:						
	Number of establishments	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	50,000	-16.7
	Employees (thousands)	1,400.0	1,400.0	1,300.0	1,300.0	1,300.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	69	68	75	73	([b])	([b])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	246,000	254,000	265,000	274,000	283,000	3.3
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	4,006	4,160	4,431	4,906	5,217	6.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	3,742	3,901	4,230	4,660	4,842	3.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	245,737	253,741	264,800	273,754	282,625	3.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	263	259	200	246	375	52.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	0.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.9

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.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

[a]Capacity utilization could not be meaningfully calculated for this industry.
[b]Not available.
[c]Not meaningful.
[d]Less than 0.05 percent.

Chemicals and Related Products

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Change in 2006 from 2005:

U.S. trade deficit: Decreased by $0.8 billion (3 percent) to $29.6 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $17.1 billion (13 percent) to $149.8 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $16.4 billion (10 percent) to $179.4 billion

In 2006, the U.S. trade deficit in chemicals and related products declined slightly after increasing in 2005 (table CH-1). This trade deficit decrease resulted from expanding demand, driven primarily by the continuing growth in the U.S. and other major global economies; the decline of the U.S. dollar relative to the currencies of a number of trading partners; a decline in payrolls along with increased worker productivity; domestic outsourcing; and inventory growth. Natural gas feedstock price increases moderated somewhat in 2006, but the price of crude oil continued to rise, peaking in July, resulting in higher production costs. Prices and demand for chemicals continued to increase, especially during the summer months, creating growth in sales and profits during this period. Medicinal chemicals, miscellaneous plastic products, certain organic chemicals, and miscellaneous inorganic chemicals together accounted for over 52 percent of the total increase in U.S. exports of chemicals and related products in 2006 (table CH-2). Medicinal chemicals, miscellaneous plastic products, pneumatic tires and tubes, and miscellaneous inorganic chemicals together accounted for nearly 76 percent of the total increase in U.S. imports of chemicals and related products in 2006 (table CH-2).

U.S. Exports

U.S. exports increased by $17.1 billion (13 percent) to $149.8 billion in 2006. The rise in exports of these products was driven by a number of factors, including the relatively weak U.S. dollar, particularly with respect to the Euro; price increases on goods included in the product mix that led to an increase in the average unit price; changes in U.S. environmental regulations which freed some products for export that had been used domestically; the expansion of joint ventures between U.S. and foreign firms; and some inventory rationalization. Canada and Mexico continued to be the most important U.S. trading partners in 2006 as a result of their proximity to the United States. These two markets together consumed about one-third of sector exports in 2006, owing to the relatively weak U.S. dollar.

U.S. Imports

U.S. imports increased by $16.4 billion (10 percent) to $179.4 billion during 2006. Canada was the largest individual supplier of chemicals and related products to the U.S. market, with sales of $28 billion. Major country groups supplying the U.S. market in 2006 included the EU-25 (principally Ireland, Germany, and the United Kingdom) and Asia (principally China). These groups together accounted for about 64 percent of U.S. imports in 2006.

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, 2002–06[a]

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Canada	20,115	21,516	23,495	26,412	28,475	2,063	7.8
Mexico	12,444	13,300	15,797	18,122	20,573	2,451	13.5
Ireland	1,270	1,391	1,591	1,656	1,475	-181	-10.9
China	3,069	3,816	5,061	5,831	6,863	1,033	17.7
Germany	2,886	3,769	4,922	5,235	6,601	1,367	26.1
United Kingdom	5,179	5,089	5,413	6,183	7,492	1,309	21.2
Japan	5,762	6,176	7,153	7,797	8,383	586	7.5
France	3,185	3,488	4,142	4,311	4,418	107	2.5
Belgium	5,240	6,856	7,295	7,457	8,793	1,337	17.9
Netherlands	4,127	5,219	7,294	7,659	8,956	1,297	16.9
All other	28,425	31,710	39,220	42,071	47,819	5,747	13.7
Total	91,702	102,330	121,383	132,734	149,848	17,114	12.9
EU-15	25,058	29,275	34,954	37,047	42,357	5,310	14.3
EU-25	25,349	29,633	35,368	37,517	42,988	5,471	14.6
OPEC	1,761	1,621	2,195	2,664	3,447	783	29.4
Latin America	20,713	21,913	26,557	29,910	35,134	5,224	17.5
CBERA	2,188	2,225	2,467	2,833	3,334	501	17.7
Asia	19,754	22,490	27,513	29,618	32,443	2,825	9.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	699	717	867	958	1,235	276	28.8
Central and Eastern Europe	278	333	365	438	493	55	12.6
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Canada	16,673	18,440	21,996	25,535	28,036	2,502	9.8
Mexico	3,637	3,779	4,790	5,429	6,347	918	16.9
Ireland	16,282	19,117	19,488	20,409	20,884	474	2.3
China	6,262	7,438	9,287	12,240	14,389	2,149	17.6
Germany	8,892	9,497	11,064	12,116	13,370	1,254	10.4
United Kingdom	8,195	9,450	9,843	9,772	12,207	2,435	24.9
Japan	9,099	10,121	10,684	11,100	10,739	-361	-3.3
France	5,119	6,338	7,333	8,171	8,262	91	1.1
Belgium	2,054	1,895	2,569	2,376	3,444	1,068	44.9
Netherlands	1,523	1,681	1,867	1,969	2,280	311	15.8
All other	29,188	36,165	42,762	53,933	59,452	5,518	10.2
Total	106,924	123,922	141,683	163,050	179,410	16,359	10.0
EU-15	48,700	56,408	62,016	66,942	72,866	5,924	8.8
EU-25	49,828	57,696	63,049	67,858	73,836	5,978	8.8
OPEC	5,024	6,944	9,741	12,237	12,385	148	1.2
Latin America	7,904	8,917	11,315	13,950	14,453	502	3.6
CBERA	1,109	1,724	2,049	2,747	3,053	307	11.2
Asia	22,768	26,810	30,487	36,805	41,739	4,934	13.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	448	598	716	875	778	-97	-11.1
Central and Eastern Europe	1,199	1,385	1,198	1,228	1,228	([b])	([c])

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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, 2002–06[a]—*Continued*

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Canada	3,442	3,076	1,499	878	439	-439	-50.0
Mexico	8,807	9,521	11,007	12,694	14,226	1,532	12.1
Ireland	-15,012	-17,727	-17,897	-18,754	-19,409	-655	-3.5
China	-3,193	-3,622	-4,225	-6,409	-7,526	-1,117	-17.4
Germany	-6,007	-5,728	-6,142	-6,881	-6,769	112	1.6
United Kingdom	-3,016	-4,361	-4,429	-3,588	-4,714	-1,126	-31.4
Japan	-3,337	-3,945	-3,531	-3,304	-2,356	947	28.7
France	-1,934	-2,850	-3,191	-3,860	-3,844	16	0.4
Belgium	3,186	4,961	4,726	5,081	5,349	269	5.3
Netherlands	2,605	3,537	5,427	5,689	6,676	986	17.3
All other	-763	-4,455	-3,541	-11,862	-11,633	229	1.9
Total	-15,222	-21,592	-20,299	-30,317	-29,562	755	2.5
EU-15	-23,642	-27,133	-27,062	-29,895	-30,509	-614	-2.1
EU-25	-24,479	-28,063	-27,680	-30,341	-30,849	-508	-1.7
OPEC	-3,263	-5,322	-7,546	-9,574	-8,938	635	6.6
Latin America	12,809	12,996	15,242	15,960	20,681	4,721	29.6
CBERA	1,079	501	418	86	280	194	225.4
Asia	-3,015	-4,320	-2,973	-7,187	-9,295	-2,108	-29.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	251	118	151	83	457	374	449.7
Central and Eastern Europe	-921	-1,052	-832	-790	-735	55	7.0

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

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 2006.

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

TABLE CH-2 Leading changes in U.S. exports and imports of chemicals and related products, 2002–06[a]

Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. EXPORTS:							
Increases:							
Medicinal chemicals (CH025)	18,742	22,527	27,098	29,296	32,460	3,164	10.8
Certain organic chemicals (CH012)	7,668	8,857	11,283	11,991	14,263	2,271	18.9
Miscellaneous plastic products (CH041)	12,567	13,041	14,307	15,826	17,570	1,744	11.0
Miscellaneous inorganic chemicals (CH013)	4,820	4,903	5,608	7,003	8,737	1,734	24.8
All other	47,904	53,002	63,087	68,617	76,819	8,202	12.0
TOTAL	91,702	102,330	121,383	132,734	149,848	17,114	12.9
U.S. IMPORTS:							
Increases:							
Medicinal chemicals (CH025)	40,699	49,284	52,677	56,104	65,218	9,115	16.2
Miscellaneous plastic products (CH041)	13,459	14,979	17,342	19,994	21,738	1,744	8.7
Miscellaneous inorganic chemicals (CH013)	4,948	5,038	5,714	6,626	7,310	684	10.3
All other	47,818	54,621	65,950	80,327	85,143	4,817	6.0
TOTAL	106,924	123,922	141,683	163,050	179,410	16,359	10.0

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

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Certain Organic Chemicals[1]

Change in 2006 from 2005:

U.S. trade surplus: Increased by $2.4 billion (52 percent) to $7.2 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $2.3 billion (19 percent) to $14.3 billion
U.S. imports: Decreased by $159 million (2 percent) to $7.1 billion

The 2006 increase in the certain organic chemicals trade surplus was attributable to the rise in exports, slightly augmented by a decrease in imports of certain organic chemicals. U.S. exports increased by $2.3 billion (19 percent) to $14.3 billion, largely as a result of the increased exports by U.S. producers of methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MTBE), since domestic use of MTBE was being phased out after May 2006. U.S. sector imports decreased by $159 million (2 percent) to $7.1 billion

U.S. Exports

The largest identifiable sector exports were organic acids, esters, and salts, which increased by $2.5 billion (20 percent) in 2006, and ether functionality chemicals, which increased by $2.1 billion (75 percent). The principal export destinations for certain organic chemicals in 2006 were Latin America, accounting for $4.7 billion in U.S. exports, up 26 percent; Asia, $3.8 billion, up 5 percent; and the EU-25, $3.3 billion, up 61 percent (table CH-3). These increases were mostly attributable to exports of MTBE for which domestic demand had disappeared. MTBE was being used as a gasoline additive to satisfy a mandate to replace lead in gasoline. This mandate was rescinded by the Energy Policy Act of 2005 because MTBE was found to be ineffective in reducing air pollution and posed a health risk, and the use of MTBE was banned in several states. Consequently, MTBE manufacturers, mostly petrochemical subsidiaries of major oil companies, started aggressively exporting MTBE to make use of their production capacity.[2]

U.S. Imports

The most important sector chemical imports in 2006 were alcohols and polyols, valued at $2.4 billion (up 9 percent over 2005), and organic acids, esters, and salts, valued at $0.9 billion (down 2 percent). The principal import sources of these products in 2006 included the EU-25, with U.S. imports valued at $2.1 billion, down 4 percent; Asia, $1.9 billion, up 24 percent; and Latin America, $1.8 billion, up 8 percent. The small decrease in U.S. imports of certain organic chemicals is associated with reduced imports of

[1] This large commodity group includes a broad miscellany of intermediate noncommodity organic chemicals unrelated to each other by production process or manufacturer, end-uses or markets, or channels of distribution or sales.

[2] MTBE was originally mandated by Congress in the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 as an oxygenate to reduce ground level ozone pollution in reformulated gasoline. It did not prove effective in that use, according to a National Academy of Sciences/National Research Council report. In addition, MTBE was spreading through underground aquifers in some parts of the country because underground petroleum storage tanks were leaking. MTBE is toxic and a carcinogen and imparts a taste to drinking water some people find objectionable. The mandate to use MTBE was rescinded by Congress in the Energy Policy Act of 2005, and several States banned its use within their borders.

TABLE CH-3 Certain organic chemicals (CH012): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2002–06[a]

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Mexico	996	1,262	1,848	2,160	2,378	218	10.1
Canada	1,233	1,315	1,533	1,980	1,779	-201	-10.2
Netherlands	499	549	662	582	1,145	564	96.8
China	276	469	717	724	716	-8	-1.1
Japan	493	648	836	828	717	-111	-13.4
Trin & Tobago	9	7	8	11	12	2	15.3
Venezuela	140	58	71	313	732	419	134.0
Belgium	400	582	613	649	868	219	33.7
Korea	565	758	1,004	819	867	48	5.9
Germany	123	155	156	189	226	37	19.8
All other	2,935	3,055	3,835	3,737	4,821	1,085	29.0
Total	7,668	8,857	11,283	11,991	14,263	2,271	18.9
EU-15	1,602	1,810	2,089	2,005	3,160	1,155	57.6
EU-25	1,608	1,820	2,102	2,015	3,238	1,223	60.7
OPEC	233	173	181	506	880	374	74.0
Latin America	2,027	2,241	3,096	3,747	4,714	967	25.8
CBERA	112	97	115	124	219	95	76.4
Asia	2,304	2,926	3,884	3,569	3,761	192	5.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	78	76	78	96	120	24	24.6
Central and Eastern Europe	6	5	5	8	10	2	28.4
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Mexico	137	167	160	230	274	44	19.2
Canada	786	524	637	744	698	-46	-6.2
Netherlands	167	161	216	275	216	-59	-21.6
China	176	251	370	564	596	32	5.7
Japan	397	458	495	529	533	4	0.8
Trin & Tobago	221	341	468	715	1,041	326	45.6
Venezuela	294	293	455	388	289	-100	-25.7
Belgium	89	69	76	102	83	-19	-18.6
Korea	67	50	53	81	64	-16	-20.4
Germany	400	439	457	560	661	102	18.2
All other	1,965	2,127	2,424	3,075	2,648	-426	-13.9
Total	4,699	4,878	5,811	7,263	7,103	-159	-2.2
EU-15	1,326	1,358	1,730	2,042	1,958	-84	-4.1
EU-25	1,338	1,367	1,743	2,054	1,968	-86	-4.2
OPEC	826	809	991	1,166	651	-515	-44.1
Latin America	954	1,121	1,364	1,673	1,806	133	8.0
CBERA	223	344	472	719	1,046	327	45.5
Asia	864	1,000	1,126	1,529	1,890	361	23.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	74	129	143	232	153	-80	-34.3
Central and Eastern Europe	13	6	15	17	12	-5	-29.0

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE CH-3 Certain organic chemicals (CH012): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2002–06[a]—*Continued*

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Mexico	859	1,095	1,688	1,930	2,104	174	9.0
Canada	447	791	896	1,236	1,081	-155	-12.5
Netherlands	331	389	445	307	930	623	203.1
China	101	218	347	160	120	-40	-24.9
Japan	95	190	341	300	184	-115	-38.5
Trin & Tobago	-212	-334	-460	-704	-1,029	-324	-46.1
Venezuela	-153	-235	-384	-75	444	519	([b])
Belgium	311	513	537	547	785	238	43.4
Korea	498	708	951	738	803	65	8.8
Germany	-277	-285	-301	-371	-435	-64	-17.3
All other	970	929	1,411	662	2,173	1,511	228.4
Total	2,969	3,979	5,472	4,729	7,159	2,430	51.4
EU-15	276	451	359	-37	1,202	1,239	([b])
EU-25	270	453	359	-39	1,270	1,309	([b])
OPEC	-593	-636	-810	-660	229	889	([b])
Latin America	1,073	1,121	1,732	2,073	2,907	834	40.2
CBERA	-111	-247	-357	-594	-826	-232	-39.0
Asia	1,440	1,926	2,758	2,040	1,871	-169	-8.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	5	-52	-65	-136	-33	103	75.9
Central and Eastern Europe	-6	-1	-10	-10	-2	7	75.8

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

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 2006.

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

MTBE,[3] regulation-induced reductions in ozone depleting substances under the Montreal Protocol, and EPA regulations regarding volatile organic chemicals.[4]

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[3] *Chemical Week*, "Gasoline Demand Drives MTBE Exports."
[4] *Air Pollution Consultant*, "ODS Essential Use Allowances for 2006 Finalized."

Miscellaneous Inorganic Chemicals

Change in 2006 from 2005:

U.S. trade surplus: Increased by $1.0 billion (279 percent) to $1.4 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $1.7 billion (25 percent) to $8.7 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $684 million (10 percent) to $7.3 billion

The U.S. trade surplus in miscellaneous inorganic chemicals rose from $377 million in 2005 to $1.4 billion in 2006. Factors that accounted for the rise in the U.S. trade surplus include a relatively weak U.S. dollar and stronger demand for some U.S.-made inorganic chemicals, which resulted in higher domestic and export prices. In addition, higher prices for many metals were reflected in higher domestic and export prices for many inorganic chemicals containing a metal component.

U.S. Exports

In 2006, U.S. exports of certain catalytic preparations (up by $510 million), semiconductor grade silicon metal (up by $407 million), precious metal compounds (up by $210 million), and aluminum oxide (up by $183 million) accounted for the dominant portion ($1.3 billion) of the $1.7 billion rise in U.S. exports of this product grouping. U.S. exports of certain catalytic preparations were spurred by the activity of U.S.-owned companies that assisted in the construction and maintenance of overseas chemical and related plants, particularly in the petroleum and petrochemical areas. These plants make heavy use of catalyst-related technology. In addition, according to an industry source, U.S. catalyst exports rose in value because many catalysts contain metals that experienced commodity price increases in 2006.[5] Increased shipments to China, Germany, Mexico, Taiwan, Belgium, and India accounted for most of the increased value of U.S. exports for these catalytic preparations in 2006 (table CH-4).

In 2006, U.S. exports of semiconductor grade silicon rose in value by 49 percent to $1.2 billion, but only 13 percent by volume to 16,571 metric tons. Thus, an increase in the average unit value was responsible for most of the rise in the value of these exports in 2006. According to an industry source, semiconductor grade silicon registered sharp price increases in 2006 largely because of increased demand for electronic-grade silicon used in solar panels (and for the starting material for this silicon, polysilicon), supplies of which were inadequate.[6] Increased shipments to Japan, China, Germany, Norway, and Korea accounted for most of the increased value of U.S. exports of semiconductor grade silicon.

[5] USGS, *Mineral Commodity Summaries*, 2007.
[6] E-mail from a Representative of the U.S. trade association Semiconductor Equipment and Materials International (SEMI), Washington, DC, March 21, 2007.

TABLE CH-4 Miscellaneous inorganic chemicals (CH013): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2002–06[a]

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Japan	629	716	812	1,042	1,280	238	22.8
Canada	921	930	843	1,181	1,343	162	13.7
China	179	196	393	449	846	396	88.2
Germany	243	315	313	374	497	123	33.0
Mexico	487	361	420	534	625	91	17.0
Korea	248	266	304	393	497	103	26.2
Australia	57	68	52	77	110	33	43.2
Taiwan	226	218	287	264	396	132	50.0
United Kingdom	227	223	182	274	287	13	4.8
Netherlands	201	188	196	345	289	-56	-16.2
All other	1,402	1,422	1,805	2,069	2,567	498	24.1
Total	4,820	4,903	5,608	7,003	8,737	1,734	24.8
EU-15	1,072	1,177	1,240	1,675	1,921	247	14.7
EU-25	1,084	1,189	1,264	1,721	1,967	246	14.3
OPEC	171	144	223	215	263	48	22.5
Latin America	755	638	774	896	1,070	174	19.4
CBERA	54	58	70	76	86	9	11.9
Asia	1,715	1,805	2,238	2,633	3,634	1,001	38.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	53	35	54	73	69	-4	-5.2
Central and Eastern Europe	11	16	23	46	32	-14	-29.8
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Japan	953	984	1,124	1,254	1,329	75	6.0
Canada	806	875	972	996	1,002	7	0.7
China	387	422	533	683	888	205	30.0
Germany	701	677	705	781	897	116	14.8
Mexico	158	181	211	258	293	34	13.3
Korea	109	105	127	144	167	23	15.8
Australia	313	218	208	286	350	64	22.3
Taiwan	47	45	61	59	62	2	4.1
United Kingdom	146	110	159	148	147	-1	-0.9
Netherlands	79	77	96	121	130	9	7.1
All other	1,250	1,346	1,517	1,896	2,046	151	7.9
Total	4,948	5,038	5,714	6,626	7,310	684	10.3
EU-15	1,397	1,360	1,547	1,715	1,921	206	12.0
EU-25	1,421	1,385	1,571	1,748	1,959	211	12.0
OPEC	15	25	28	42	35	-7	-16.1
Latin America	579	664	689	865	928	63	7.2
CBERA	62	93	36	59	78	19	32.9
Asia	1,594	1,639	1,952	2,274	2,605	331	14.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	69	93	111	169	140	-30	-17.6
Central and Eastern Europe	20	21	27	36	38	2	5.8

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE CH-4 Miscellaneous inorganic chemicals (CH013): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2002–06[a]—*Continued*

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Japan	-324	-268	-312	-212	-49	162	76.7
Canada	115	56	-129	185	340	155	83.8
China	-208	-225	-139	-233	-42	192	82.1
Germany	-458	-363	-392	-407	-400	7	1.8
Mexico	329	181	208	276	332	56	20.4
Korea	139	161	177	250	330	80	32.2
Australia	-255	-150	-156	-209	-240	-31	-14.6
Taiwan	179	173	226	205	334	130	63.3
United Kingdom	81	113	24	126	140	15	11.7
Netherlands	123	111	100	224	159	-65	-28.9
All other	153	77	288	173	521	348	200.9
Total	-128	-135	-106	377	1,426	1,049	278.5
EU-15	-324	-183	-307	-40	([b])	40	([c])
EU-25	-337	-196	-308	-28	8	35	([c])
OPEC	156	118	195	172	228	55	32.0
Latin America	176	-26	86	31	142	111	358.9
CBERA	-8	-35	34	17	7	-10	-59.0
Asia	121	166	286	359	1,029	670	186.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	-16	-58	-56	-96	-70	26	27.0
Central and Eastern Europe	-9	-4	-4	10	-6	-16	([c])

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

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 2006.

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

U.S. Imports

In 2006, U.S. imports of certain chemicals doped for use in electronics (up by $165 million), zinc oxides (up by $116 million), aluminum oxide (up by $111 million), and ammonium tungstate (up by $48 million) accounted for $440 million (64 percent) of the $684 million rise in U.S. imports of this product grouping. One factor accounting for the rise, particularly for inorganic chemicals containing metals, was the aforementioned sharp increase in commodity metal prices in 2006. According to price estimates compiled by the U.S. Geological Survey, the average prices of zinc, aluminum, and tungsten rose by an estimated 116 percent, 32 percent, and 40 percent, respectively, during 2005–06.[7]

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[7] USGS, *Mineral Commodity Summaries*, 2007.

Medicinal Chemicals[8]

Change in 2006 from 2005:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $6.0 billion (22 percent) to $32.8 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $3.2 billion (11 percent) to $32.5 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $9.1 billion (16 percent) to $65.2 billion

In 2006, the U.S. trade deficit in medicinal chemicals continued to rise as U.S. imports increased by 16 percent, outstripping the 11 percent rise in U.S. medicinal exports. Continued strong domestic demand, despite rising raw material costs and the declining dollar, contributed to the increase in the deficit.

The increased U.S. demand for medicinal chemicals in 2006 was the result of the start of the Medicare Part D prescription drug program in January 2006, which increased the number of patients covered by this program. Since its implementation, the volume of retail prescriptions has grown each quarter,[9] and this increased volume contributed to the rise in U.S. medicinal imports by 16 percent to $65.2 billion. The importation of new generic products was a factor in the widening deficit, as six drugs with sales of more than $1 billion lost U.S. patent exclusivity in 2006.

U.S. Exports

U.S. medicinal exports increased by 11 percent to $32.5 billion in 2006. This increase resulted from the strengthened global economy, which fueled the continuing demand in major U.S. export markets (e.g., the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Germany, and Belgium) for medicinals; the declining value of the U.S. dollar relative to other currencies, especially the Euro; and increasing demand for generic products (table CH-5).[10] In 2006, the EU-25 accounted for $19.7 billion, or 61 percent, of total U.S. exports of medicinal chemicals, an increase of 10 percent over the 2005 level.

U.S. Imports

U.S. imports of medicinal chemicals increased by $9.1 billion (16 percent) to $65.2 billion in 2006. The major suppliers to the U.S. market by value were the same as in 2005, namely Ireland ($17.1 billion), the United Kingdom ($8.6 billion), and Germany ($6.5 billion), accounting for approximately 49 percent of total U.S. medicinal imports in 2006, slightly less than the 51 percent share registered in 2005. The EU-25 as a whole accounted for 74 percent of U.S. imports, again slightly less than its 76 percent share in 2005.

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[8] This industry/commodity group includes pharmaceutical active ingredients and formulated products containing pharmaceutical active ingredients.
[9] Grimley, Pharma Challenged, 22.
[10] Ibid.

TABLE CH-5 Medicinal chemicals (CH025): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2002–06[a]

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Ireland	541	604	683	841	703	-138	-16.4
United Kingdom	2,646	2,342	2,574	3,138	4,027	889	28.3
Germany	966	1,656	2,608	2,599	3,196	597	23.0
France	1,775	2,017	2,495	2,580	2,377	-203	-7.9
Canada	2,349	2,706	2,825	2,937	3,200	263	9.0
Netherlands	1,542	2,459	4,071	4,185	4,716	531	12.7
Belgium	1,756	2,190	2,182	2,084	2,574	491	23.5
Switzerland	592	1,057	1,309	1,496	1,874	378	25.3
Japan	1,448	1,492	1,679	1,892	2,077	186	9.8
Singapore	113	116	137	344	210	-134	-39.0
All other	5,014	5,887	6,536	7,200	7,505	305	4.2
Total	18,742	22,527	27,098	29,296	32,460	3,164	10.8
EU-15	10,765	13,078	16,883	17,768	19,611	1,843	10.4
EU-25	10,856	13,189	17,032	17,914	19,745	1,831	10.2
OPEC	197	210	233	251	307	56	22.4
Latin America	1,359	1,491	1,622	1,955	2,314	359	18.4
CBERA	218	240	260	338	310	-28	-8.4
Asia	2,611	2,928	2,905	3,446	3,663	217	6.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	66	113	117	162	201	39	23.8
Central and Eastern Europe	98	114	140	132	107	-25	-19.1
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Ireland	14,235	16,199	16,091	16,536	17,088	552	3.3
United Kingdom	5,445	6,426	6,793	6,240	8,627	2,386	38.2
Germany	4,260	4,344	5,267	5,712	6,532	820	14.4
France	2,491	3,405	3,982	4,664	4,600	-64	-1.4
Canada	1,326	1,946	2,228	2,500	3,618	1,118	44.7
Netherlands	578	701	548	502	616	113	22.6
Belgium	1,319	1,167	1,739	1,302	2,318	1,017	78.1
Switzerland	1,658	1,900	1,968	2,325	2,871	546	23.5
Japan	2,536	3,166	3,007	2,816	2,327	-489	-17.3
Singapore	856	1,632	1,512	1,632	2,922	1,290	79.0
All other	5,995	8,399	9,542	11,874	13,698	1,825	15.4
Total	40,699	49,284	52,677	56,104	65,218	9,115	16.2
EU-15	31,761	37,214	40,362	42,605	47,614	5,009	11.8
EU-25	32,287	38,058	40,893	42,900	48,029	5,129	12.0
OPEC	3	3	3	3	5	2	66.9
Latin America	297	319	544	421	441	20	4.7
CBERA	10	11	12	12	8	-4	-31.5
Asia	4,138	5,819	5,549	5,756	6,917	1,161	20.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	6	10	12	11	9	-1	-13.3
Central and Eastern Europe	591	903	619	408	526	118	28.8

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE CH-5 Medicinal chemicals (CH025): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2002–06[a]—*continued*

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Ireland	-13,694	-15,595	-15,408	-15,695	-16,385	-691	-4.4
United Kingdom	-2,798	-4,084	-4,220	-3,103	-4,600	-1,497	-48.3
Germany	-3,294	-2,687	-2,658	-3,114	-3,336	-223	-7.2
France	-716	-1,388	-1,486	-2,084	-2,223	-139	-6.7
Canada	1,023	761	597	437	-418	-854	([b])
Netherlands	963	1,758	3,523	3,683	4,100	418	11.3
Belgium	436	1,023	443	782	256	-526	-67.3
Switzerland	-1,066	-843	-659	-829	-997	-168	-20.3
Japan	-1,087	-1,674	-1,328	-924	-250	674	73.0
Singapore	-743	-1,516	-1,376	-1,288	-2,712	-1,424	-110.5
All other	-980	-2,512	-3,006	-4,674	-6,193	-1,520	-32.5
Total	-21,957	-26,757	-25,578	-26,808	-32,758	-5,951	-22.2
EU-15	-20,996	-24,136	-23,479	-24,838	-28,004	-3,166	-12.7
EU-25	-21,431	-24,869	-23,860	-24,986	-28,283	-3,298	-13.2
OPEC	194	207	231	248	302	54	21.9
Latin America	1,063	1,172	1,078	1,533	1,873	339	22.1
CBERA	208	229	248	326	302	-25	-7.5
Asia	-1,527	-2,891	-2,645	-2,311	-3,254	-944	-40.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	61	104	105	152	192	40	26.5
Central and Eastern Europe	-494	-789	-479	-276	-419	-143	-51.7

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

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 2006.

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

Ireland remained the dominant supplier of medicinal chemicals to the United States in 2006 because of its well-established manufacturing base, highly skilled workers, and favorable tax policy. U.S. imports from Ireland increased by more than 3 percent in 2006, while medicinal imports from the United Kingdom and Germany rose by 38 and 14 percent, respectively. These increases were due, in part, to the implementation of Medicare Part D,[11] and demand for certain branded drugs covered in Part D, as well as for generic products.

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[11] Medicare Part D is that portion of the Medicare program relating to prescription drugs.

Miscellaneous Plastic Products[12]

Change in 2006 from 2005:

U.S. trade deficit: No change, $4.2 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $1.7 billion (11 percent) to $17.6 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $1.7 billion (9 percent) to $21.7 billion

After several consecutive years of rises in the U.S. trade deficit for miscellaneous plastic products (MPP), there was virtually no change in the deficit in 2006.[13] The U.S. deficit with China continued to expand, reaching a record $5.7 billion, 38 percent above the total U.S. trade deficit in this sector (table CH-6).[14, 15] On the other hand, the U.S. dollar, which was relatively weak compared to the currencies of most major trading partners, together with the stronger economic performance of these countries, were largely responsible for a significant decline in the U.S. trade deficit with Canada and rising U.S. trade surpluses with Mexico, other Latin American counties, and Hong Kong.[16] In 2006, world demand continued to strengthen for a myriad of plastic consumer items and construction products purchased through mass merchandising discount outlets and retail chains. U.S.-owned firms continued to invest abroad, especially in new primary plastics and MPP projects in Asia. Many of these U.S.-owned production facilities will reportedly export to the U.S. market in the future.[17, 18]

U.S. Exports

U.S. MPP exports rose by 11 percent to a record $17.6 billion in 2006, principally because of the improving U.S. and trading partner economies,[19] [20] growing trade with Canada and Mexico, and the generally lower value of the U.S. dollar relative to foreign currencies.[21] Exports were also spurred by U.S. and multinational participation in joint venture projects,

[12] This industry/commodity group includes fabricated and semifabricated MPPs used for a wide variety of consumer and industrial products classified 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; miscellaneous household and tableware items; buckets, pails, tarpaulins and other coverings; sporting goods components; Naugahyde® upholstery and flexible case materials; scrap plastics and 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.

[13] The change was less than 0.05 percent.

[14] Some of the reasons cited 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.

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

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

[17] The United States is typically a net importer of certain MPPs from labor-intensive industries compared to the large net export plastic resins sector, which is generally more automated and relatively less labor intensive.

[18] Blaige, "How to Survive Consolidation," 6–7.

[19] OMB, *Overview of the President's 2008 Budget.*

[20] Storck, et al., "World Chemical Outlook," 13–27.

[21] Federal Reserve, *Foreign Exchange Rates.*

TABLE CH-6 Miscellaneous plastic products (CH041): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2002–06[a]

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
			Million dollars				
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Canada	3,568	3,766	3,983	4,523	4,894	371	8.2
China	291	354	514	547	714	167	30.5
Mexico	3,752	3,773	4,105	4,544	4,930	387	8.5
Germany	374	368	409	439	497	58	13.2
Japan	420	481	522	538	546	8	1.6
Taiwan	197	177	271	235	252	17	7.2
United Kingdom	449	472	497	557	620	64	11.5
Korea	204	202	216	226	269	43	18.8
Hong Kong	275	318	368	429	570	141	32.9
Belgium	202	243	301	357	378	21	6.0
All other	2,835	2,887	3,121	3,433	3,899	467	13.6
Total	12,567	13,041	14,307	15,826	17,570	1,744	11.0
EU-15	1,829	1,889	2,150	2,314	2,573	259	11.2
EU-25	1,869	1,922	2,197	2,377	2,648	271	11.4
OPEC	153	136	166	210	242	32	15.3
Latin America	4,692	4,710	5,036	5,628	6,195	567	10.1
CBERA	483	535	489	557	645	87	15.7
Asia	1,901	2,060	2,453	2,580	3,003	423	16.4
Central and Eastern Europe	39	39	45	59	70	11	19.2
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Canada	4,122	4,465	5,037	5,645	5,869	224	4.0
China	3,273	3,742	4,480	5,600	6,456	856	15.3
Mexico	1,021	1,105	1,387	1,633	1,783	150	9.2
Germany	661	769	822	883	989	106	12.0
Japan	701	768	887	936	894	-41	-4.4
Taiwan	836	872	940	982	1,032	50	5.1
United Kingdom	380	386	437	471	477	6	1.2
Korea	363	440	551	601	666	65	10.8
Hong Kong	153	178	205	214	173	-41	-19.2
Belgium	82	80	106	126	172	47	37.3
All other	1,867	2,176	2,491	2,904	3,227	323	11.1
Total	13,459	14,979	17,342	19,994	21,738	1,744	8.7
EU-15	1,933	2,136	2,364	2,554	2,783	230	9.0
EU-25	1,968	2,175	2,422	2,599	2,839	240	9.2
OPEC	89	98	117	151	191	40	26.5
Latin America	1,265	1,434	1,765	2,069	2,293	223	10.8
CBERA	124	170	178	197	234	37	18.6
Asia	5,730	6,501	7,672	9,178	10,200	1,023	11.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	18	26	28	34	34	1	2.0
Central and Eastern Europe	34	41	58	48	59	12	24.1

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE CH-6 Miscellaneous plastic products (CH041): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2002–06[a]—*continued*

						Change, 2006 from 2005	
Item	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**Absolute**	***Percent***
	Million dollars						
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Canada	-555	-699	-1,054	-1,122	-975	147	13.1
China	-2,982	-3,388	-3,966	-5,053	-5,742	-689	-13.6
Mexico	2,731	2,668	2,718	2,911	3,147	237	8.1
Germany	-286	-401	-413	-444	-492	-48	-10.8
Japan	-281	-287	-365	-398	-348	50	12.5
Taiwan	-639	-695	-668	-747	-780	-33	-4.5
United Kingdom	69	87	60	86	144	58	68.0
Korea	-159	-238	-335	-375	-397	-22	-6.0
Hong Kong	123	141	163	215	397	182	84.9
Belgium	120	162	196	231	206	-25	-11.0
All other	968	712	630	529	673	144	27.2
Total	-892	-1,938	-3,035	-4,167	-4,168	([b])	([c])
EU-15	-103	-247	-214	-239	-210	29	12.2
EU-25	-99	-252	-224	-221	-191	30	13.7
OPEC	63	38	49	59	50	-8	-13.8
Latin America	3,426	3,275	3,271	3,559	3,902	344	9.7
CBERA	359	365	311	360	411	51	14.1
Asia	-3,829	-4,441	-5,218	-6,598	-7,197	-600	-9.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	56	43	46	47	71	24	52.1
Central and Eastern Europe	4	-2	-13	11	11	([2])	-2.1

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

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 2006.

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

especially in Asia.[22] About $14 billion (90 percent) of U.S. MPP exports were 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.[23] In 2006, Mexico and Canada were the main markets for MPP, accounting for $9.8 billion (56 percent) of U.S. MPP exports.[24] Asian countries, in the aggregate, accounted for $3 billion (17 percent) of U.S. exports, followed by the EU-25 with $2.6 billion (15 percent).[25]

U.S. Imports

In 2006, U.S. imports of MPP increased by $1.7 billion (9 percent) to a record $21.7 billion, continuing the upward movement that has prevailed for several years. China and Canada were the principal sources of U.S. imports of MPP in 2006, together accounting for $12.3 billion, or 57 percent. China accounted for 49 percent of the increase. Industry sources cite a number of reasons for the large increases in imports in 2006, including relatively strong consumer demand, the continued movement of U.S.-owned firms offshore,[26] high U.S. energy prices, outsourcing to low wage areas, and China's undervalued currency.[27, 28] More than 70 percent of U.S. imports of MPP in 2006 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; various containers, boxes and crates; and tableware, kitchenware, and other household articles.[29]

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[22] Blaige, "How to Survive Consolidation," 6–7.
[23] USITC, *Dataweb*.
[24] Mexico is the only country with which the United States enjoys a significant trade surplus in MPP.
[25] Ying Sun, "U.S. Plastics Scrap Feeds Processors in China."
[26] Toloken, *"Eastek Plans to Add Design at China Plan."*
[27] Esposito, *"Paradigm Shift,"* 1, 20.
[28] Frank Esposito, (Plastics News), telephone interview by Commission staff, March 30, 2006.
[29] USITC, *Dataweb*.

TABLE CH-7 Chemicals and related products : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06[a]

USITC code[b]	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
		Million dollars						
CH007	Major primary olefins:							
	Exports	245	217	474	451	611	160	35.5
	Imports	3,397	4,144	5,908	7,774	8,062	288	3.7
	Trade balance	-3,152	-3,927	-5,434	-7,324	-7,451	-128	-1.7
CH008	Other olefins:							
	Exports	260	343	430	420	556	135	32.2
	Imports	113	127	158	261	442	181	69.4
	Trade balance	147	217	272	159	114	-46	-28.7
CH009	Primary aromatics:							
	Exports	148	368	782	548	375	-173	-31.6
	Imports	1,159	1,450	2,202	2,802	3,101	299	10.7
	Trade balance	-1,011	-1,082	-1,420	-2,254	-2,726	-472	-20.9
CH010	Organic commodity chemicals:							
	Exports	2,010	2,692	4,631	4,295	4,360	66	1.5
	Imports	1,111	1,319	1,997	2,398	2,736	338	14.1
	Trade balance	898	1,373	2,635	1,897	1,625	-272	-14.4
CH011	Organic specialty chemicals:							
	Exports	5,050	6,004	6,731	6,999	8,089	1,090	15.6
	Imports	6,781	6,675	6,852	7,744	7,981	237	3.1
	Trade balance	-1,731	-671	-121	-744	108	852	([c])
CH012	Certain organic chemicals:							
	Exports	7,668	8,857	11,283	11,991	14,263	2,271	18.9
	Imports	4,699	4,878	5,811	7,263	7,103	-159	-2.2
	Trade balance	2,969	3,979	5,472	4,729	7,159	2,430	51.4
CH013	Miscellaneous inorganic chemicals:							
	Exports	4,820	4,903	5,608	7,003	8,737	1,734	24.8
	Imports	4,948	5,038	5,714	6,626	7,310	684	10.3
	Trade balance	-128	-135	-106	377	1,426	1,049	278.5
CH014	Inorganic acids:							
	Exports	214	219	267	296	323	27	9.2
	Imports	246	229	337	362	415	53	14.7
	Trade balance	-32	-10	-70	-66	-91	-26	-39.5
CH015	Chlor-alkali chemicals:							
	Exports	851	897	953	1,269	1,479	211	16.6
	Imports	166	206	252	452	460	8	1.8
	Trade balance	685	691	701	817	1,020	203	24.8

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE CH-7 Chemicals and related products: U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06[a]—*Continued*

USITC code[b]	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	*Percent*
		Million dollars						
CH016	Fertilizers:							
	Exports	2,184	2,429	2,718	3,005	3,014	9	0.3
	Imports	3,043	4,395	5,510	7,439	7,525	86	1.2
	Trade balance	-859	-1,966	-2,792	-4,434	-4,512	-77	-1.7
CH017	Paints, inks, and related items, and certain components thereof:							
	Exports	3,614	3,918	4,200	4,509	4,988	479	10.6
	Imports	1,996	2,078	2,241	2,598	2,825	226	8.7
	Trade balance	1,618	1,840	1,959	1,911	2,164	253	13.2
CH018	Synthetic organic pigments:							
	Exports	331	332	376	400	405	5	1.2
	Imports	319	333	368	396	411	15	3.9
	Trade balance	12	-1	8	5	-6	-10	([c])
CH019	Synthetic dyes and azoic couplers:							
	Exports	249	226	287	283	304	21	7.5
	Imports	393	395	415	407	389	-18	-4.5
	Trade balance	-143	-169	-128	-125	-85	39	31.5
CH020	Synthetic tanning agents:							
	Exports	18	32	35	28	29	1	2.5
	Imports	7	8	8	8	7	([d])	-3.5
	Trade balance	12	24	27	21	22	1	4.6
CH021	Natural tanning and dyeing materials:							
	Exports	27	26	44	77	67	-11	-13.6
	Imports	54	63	70	74	76	2	2.4
	Trade balance	-27	-36	-26	3	-9	-12	([c])
CH022	Photographic chemicals and preparations:							
	Exports	522	475	435	460	512	52	11.3
	Imports	435	382	409	446	476	31	6.8
	Trade balance	87	93	26	14	36	22	154.8
CH023	Pesticide products and formulations:							
	Exports	2,028	2,316	2,674	2,708	3,105	396	14.6
	Imports	1,185	1,419	1,589	1,898	1,882	-16	-0.8
	Trade balance	842	897	1,085	811	1,223	412	50.9

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE CH-7 Chemicals and related products: U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06[a]—*Continued*

USITC code[b]	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
		Million dollars						
CH024	Adhesives and glues:							
	Exports	588	600	702	807	911	104	12.9
	Imports	206	251	305	333	338	4	1.3
	Trade balance	382	349	397	473	573	100	21.0
CH025	Medicinal chemicals:							
	Exports	18,742	22,527	27,098	29,296	32,460	3,164	10.8
	Imports	40,699	49,284	52,677	56,104	65,218	9,115	16.2
	Trade balance	-21,957	-26,757	-25,578	-26,808	-32,758	-5,951	-22.2
CH026	Essential oils and other flavoring materials:							
	Exports	1,211	1,389	1,462	1,420	1,525	104	7.3
	Imports	786	1,754	2,540	3,019	3,089	70	2.3
	Trade balance	425	-365	-1,078	-1,598	-1,564	34	2.2
CH027	Perfumes, cosmetics, and toiletries:							
	Exports	3,160	3,435	3,900	4,418	5,018	600	13.6
	Imports	2,716	3,111	3,652	4,099	4,374	275	6.7
	Trade balance	444	324	248	319	643	324	101.6
CH028	Soaps, detergents, and surface-active agents:							
	Exports	2,282	2,524	2,929	3,192	3,608	416	13.0
	Imports	1,273	1,369	1,568	1,680	1,835	154	9.2
	Trade balance	1,009	1,156	1,361	1,511	1,773	262	17.3
CH029	Miscellaneous chemicals and specialties:							
	Exports	2,901	3,149	3,444	3,708	4,249	541	14.6
	Imports	1,957	2,150	2,497	2,907	3,249	342	11.8
	Trade balance	944	999	947	801	1,000	198	24.7
CH030	Explosives, propellant powders, and related items:							
	Exports	286	385	472	476	542	67	14.0
	Imports	302	353	402	459	534	75	16.3
	Trade balance	-17	33	70	16	8	-8	-50.5
CH031	Polyethylene resins in primary forms:							
	Exports	2,590	2,817	3,698	4,448	5,103	655	14.7
	Imports	1,651	2,158	2,505	3,227	3,712	486	15.0
	Trade balance	938	658	1,192	1,221	1,391	170	13.9

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE CH-7 Chemicals and related products: U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06[a]—*Continued*

USITC code[b]	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
		Million dollars						
CH032	Polypropylene resins in primary forms:							
	Exports	1,188	1,416	1,767	2,202	2,648	446	20.2
	Imports	259	298	359	415	395	-20	-4.8
	Trade balance	929	1,118	1,408	1,787	2,253	466	26.1
CH033	Polyvinyl chloride resins in primary forms:							
	Exports	781	837	1,044	1,112	1,323	211	19.0
	Imports	247	287	383	593	546	-47	-7.9
	Trade balance	534	550	661	519	777	259	49.9
CH034	Styrene polymers in primary forms:							
	Exports	752	783	929	1,039	1,322	283	27.2
	Imports	580	628	833	1,153	1,102	-52	-4.5
	Trade balance	172	155	96	-114	220	334	([c])
CH035	Saturated polyester resins:							
	Exports	712	814	1,014	1,059	1,159	101	9.5
	Imports	537	656	728	1,199	1,329	130	10.8
	Trade balance	175	158	285	-141	-170	-29	-20.6
CH036	Other plastics in primary forms:							
	Exports	7,189	7,694	9,106	10,531	11,746	1,215	11.5
	Imports	2,823	3,022	3,488	4,050	4,244	194	4.8
	Trade balance	4,366	4,673	5,618	6,481	7,502	1,021	15.8
CH037	Styrene-butadiene rubber in primary forms:							
	Exports	273	324	374	505	596	91	18.1
	Imports	232	231	235	415	380	-34	-8.3
	Trade balance	41	93	139	90	215	126	140.0
CH038	Other synthetic rubber:							
	Exports	1,361	1,478	1,801	2,160	2,524	364	16.9
	Imports	725	741	858	1,117	1,140	23	2.0
	Trade balance	636	737	943	1,043	1,384	342	32.8
CH039	Pneumatic tires and tubes (new):							
	Exports	2,233	2,212	2,550	2,810	3,011	201	7.2
	Imports	4,694	5,170	6,163	7,583	8,522	939	12.4
	Trade balance	-2,460	-2,957	-3,613	-4,773	-5,511	-738	-15.5
CH040	Other tires:							
	Exports	94	98	108	116	152	36	31.2
	Imports	123	137	158	203	220	17	8.4
	Trade balance	-29	-39	-50	-87	-68	19	21.9

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE CH-7 Chemicals and related products: U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06[a]—*Continued*

USITC code[b]	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
		Million dollars						
CH041	Miscellaneous plastic products:							
	Exports	12,567	13,041	14,307	15,826	17,570	1,744	11.0
	Imports	13,459	14,979	17,342	19,994	21,738	1,744	8.7
	Trade balance	-892	-1,938	-3,035	-4,167	-4,168	([d])	([e])
CH042	Miscellaneous rubber products:							
	Exports	2,437	2,400	2,623	2,743	3,055	312	11.4
	Imports	2,752	3,040	3,568	3,884	4,074	190	4.9
	Trade balance	-315	-641	-945	-1,141	-1,019	122	10.7
CH043	Gelatin:							
	Exports	75	92	89	88	76	-12	-13.3
	Imports	96	115	113	116	138	22	18.8
	Trade balance	-21	-23	-24	-28	-62	-34	-118.2
CH044	Natural rubber:							
	Exports	40	59	37	34	33	-1	-3.1
	Imports	751	1,047	1,466	1,552	2,029	478	30.8
	Trade balance	-712	-988	-1,429	-1,517	-1,996	-479	-31.6

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

[b]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

[c]Not meaningful for purposes of comparison.

[d]Less than $500,000.

[e]Less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE CH-8 Chemicals and related products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent change, 2006 from 2005
CH007	Major primary olefins:						
	Number of establishments	37	37	37	35	33	-5.7
	Employees (thousands)	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	-20.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	95	95	97	91	95	4.4
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	19,000	19,500	21,800	20,500	22,500	9.8
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	245	217	474	451	611	35.5
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	3,397	4,144	5,908	7,774	8,062	3.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	22,152	23,427	27,234	27,824	29,951	7.6
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-3,152	-3,927	-5,434	-7,324	-7,451	-1.7
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	15.3	17.7	21.7	27.9	26.9	-3.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	1.3	1.1	2.2	2.2	2.7	23.4
CH008	Other olefins:						
	Number of establishments	23	23	23	21	19	-9.5
	Employees (thousands)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	97	97	98	90	95	5.6
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,650	1,800	2,000	1,850	2,100	13.5
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	260	343	430	420	556	32.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	113	127	158	261	442	69.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,503	1,583	1,728	1,691	1,986	17.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	147	217	272	159	114	-28.7
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	7.5	8.0	9.1	15.4	22.3	44.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	15.7	19.1	21.5	22.7	26.5	16.5
CH009	Primary aromatics:						
	Number of establishments	31	31	31	29	27	-6.9
	Employees (thousands)	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	85	85	85	75	80	6.7
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	5,000	5,300	6,890	5,900	6,100	3.4
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	148	368	782	548	375	-31.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,159	1,450	2,202	2,802	3,101	10.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	6,011	6,382	8,310	8,154	8,826	8.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,011	-1,082	-1,420	-2,254	-2,726	-20.9
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	19.3	22.7	26.5	34.4	35.1	2.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	3.0	6.9	11.3	9.3	6.1	-33.8
CH014	Inorganic acids:						
	Number of establishments	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])
	Employees (thousands)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,201	2,557	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	214	219	267	296	323	9.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	246	229	337	362	415	14.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,233	2,567	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-32	-10	-70	-66	-91	-39.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	11.0	8.9	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	9.7	8.6	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE CH-8 Chemicals and related products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06—*Continued*

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent change, 2006 from 2005
CH015	Chlor-alkali chemicals:						
	Number of establishments	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])
	Employees (thousands)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	851	897	953	1,269	1,479	16.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	166	206	252	452	460	1.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])
	Trade balance (million dollars)	685	691	701	817	1,020	24.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])
CH016	Fertilizers:						
	Number of establishments	350	350	348	345	345	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	20.0	20.0	20.0	19.0	18.0	-5.3
	Capacity utilization (percent)	90	81	89	89	86	-3.4
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	10,200	11,300	12,900	13,800	14,500	5.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,184	2,429	2,718	3,005	3,014	0.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	3,043	4,395	5,510	7,439	7,525	1.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	11,059	13,266	15,692	18,234	19,012	4.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-859	-1,966	-2,792	-4,434	-4,512	-1.7
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	27.5	33.1	35.1	40.8	39.6	-3.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	21.4	21.5	21.1	21.8	20.8	-4.5
CH017	Paints, inks, and related items, and certain components thereof:						
	Number of establishments	1,450	1,445	1,450	1,437	1,443	0.4
	Employees (thousands)	15.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	85	86	85	87	86	-1.1
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	26,000	26,600	28,000	29,400	31,100	5.8
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	3,614	3,918	4,200	4,509	4,988	10.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,996	2,078	2,241	2,598	2,825	8.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	24,382	24,760	26,041	27,489	28,936	5.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	1,618	1,840	1,959	1,911	2,164	13.2
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	8.2	8.4	8.6	9.5	9.8	3.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	13.9	14.7	15.0	15.3	16.0	4.6
CH018	Synthetic organic pigments:						
	Number of establishments	32	32	32	8	8	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	80	75	80	85	85	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,110	1,100	1,210	1,250	1,225	-2.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	331	332	376	400	405	1.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	319	333	368	396	411	3.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,098	1,101	1,202	1,245	1,231	-1.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	12	-1	8	5	-6	([b])
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	29.0	30.3	30.6	31.8	33.4	5.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	29.8	30.2	31.1	32.0	33.1	3.3

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE CH-8 Chemicals and related products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06—*Continued*

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent change, 2006 from 2005
CH019	Synthetic dyes and azoic couplers:						
	Number of establishments	32	32	32	13	13	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	80	75	80	80	80	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,320	1,320	1,450	1,500	1,450	-3.3
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	249	226	287	283	304	7.5
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	393	395	415	407	389	-4.5
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,463	1,489	1,578	1,625	1,535	-5.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-143	-169	-128	-125	-85	31.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	26.8	26.5	26.3	25.1	25.3	1.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	18.9	17.1	19.8	18.8	21.0	11.2
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	75	80	80	85	6.3
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	24	42	46	46	46	0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	18	32	35	28	29	2.5
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	7	8	8	8	7	-3.5
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	12	18	19	25	24	-3.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	12	24	27	21	22	4.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	53.6	46.6	42.2	30.0	30.1	0.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	76.5	77.1	76.4	61.7	63.3	2.5
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	75	80	80	85	6.3
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	30	35	45	45	45	0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	27	26	44	77	67	-13.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	54	63	70	74	76	2.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	57	71	71	42	54	29.6
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-27	-36	-26	3	-9	([b])
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	95.4	87.9	98.7	[c]177.7	[c]140.4	-21.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	91.3	75.4	97.9	[c]172.1	[c]148.7	-13.6
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	75	75	75	75	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	522	475	435	460	512	11.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	435	382	409	446	476	6.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])
	Trade balance (million dollars)	87	93	26	14	36	154.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE CH-8 Chemicals and related products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06—*Continued*

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent change, 2006 from 2005
CH023	Pesticide products and formulations:						
	Number of establishments	55	43	43	20	20	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	85	80	85	85	85	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	9,350	9,100	9,550	9,550	9,550	0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,028	2,316	2,674	2,708	3,105	14.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,185	1,419	1,589	1,898	1,882	-0.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	8,508	8,203	8,465	8,739	8,327	-4.7
	Trade balance (million dollars)	842	897	1,085	811	1,223	50.9
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	13.9	17.3	18.8	21.7	22.6	4.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	21.7	25.5	28.0	28.4	32.5	14.6
CH024	Adhesives and glues:						
	Number of establishments	585	564	543	522	520	-0.4
	Employees (thousands)	20.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	80	80	80	80	80	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	7,400	7,900	8,200	8,900	9,200	3.4
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	588	600	702	807	911	12.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	206	251	305	333	338	1.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	7,018	7,551	7,803	8,427	8,627	2.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	382	349	397	473	573	21.0
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	2.9	3.3	3.9	4.0	3.9	-1.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	7.9	7.6	8.6	9.1	9.9	9.2
CH025	Medicinal chemicals:						
	Number of establishments	715	715	715	715	710	-0.7
	Employees (thousands)	208.0	208.0	212.0	210.0	209.0	-0.5
	Capacity utilization (percent)	85	75	85	88	89	1.1
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	107,000	107,010	113,500	113,850	119,550	5.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	18,742	22,527	27,098	29,296	32,460	10.8
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	40,699	49,284	52,677	56,104	65,218	16.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	128,957	133,767	139,078	140,658	152,308	8.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-21,957	-26,757	-25,578	-26,808	-32,758	-22.2
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	31.6	36.8	37.9	39.9	42.8	7.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	17.5	21.1	23.9	25.7	27.2	5.5
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	48.0	51.0	6.3
	Capacity utilization (percent)	82	82	79	75	75	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,700	3,900	4,100	4,200	4,600	9.5
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,211	1,389	1,462	1,420	1,525	7.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	786	1,754	2,540	3,019	3,089	2.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,275	4,265	5,178	5,798	6,164	6.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	425	-365	-1,078	-1,598	-1,564	2.2
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	24.0	41.1	49.1	52.1	50.1	-3.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	32.7	35.6	35.7	33.8	33.1	-2.0

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE CH-8 Chemicals and related products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06—*Continued*

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent change, 2006 from 2005
CH027	Perfumes, cosmetics, and toiletries:						
	Number of establishments	725	720	710	700	700	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	46.0	48.0	46.0	45.0	45.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	68	59	67	64	70	9.4
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	30,850	30,300	34,000	37,800	40,000	5.8
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	3,160	3,435	3,900	4,418	5,018	13.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,716	3,111	3,652	4,099	4,374	6.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	30,406	29,976	33,752	37,481	39,357	5.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	444	324	248	319	643	101.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	8.9	10.4	10.8	10.9	11.1	1.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	10.2	11.3	11.5	11.7	12.5	7.3
CH028	Soaps, detergents, and surface-active agents:						
	Number of establishments	822	825	815	810	800	-1.2
	Employees (thousands)	67.0	62.0	54.0	54.0	53.0	-1.9
	Capacity utilization (percent)	87	85	88	87	89	2.3
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	30,600	33,000	35,900	39,600	41,000	3.5
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,282	2,524	2,929	3,192	3,608	13.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,273	1,369	1,568	1,680	1,835	9.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	29,591	31,844	34,539	38,089	39,227	3.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	1,009	1,156	1,361	1,511	1,773	17.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.7	6.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	7.5	7.6	8.2	8.1	8.8	9.2
CH030	Explosives, propellant powders, and related items:						
	Number of establishments	118	115	115	112	113	0.9
	Employees (thousands)	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	85	85	85	86	87	1.2
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,200	2,285	2,400	2,590	2,605	0.6
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	286	385	472	476	542	14.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	302	353	402	459	534	16.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,217	2,252	2,330	2,574	2,597	0.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-17	33	70	16	8	-50.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	13.6	15.7	17.2	17.8	20.6	15.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	13.0	16.9	19.7	18.4	20.8	13.4
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)	87	85	94	86	90	4.7
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	9,000	10,500	13,600	15,600	17,900	14.7
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,590	2,817	3,698	4,448	5,103	14.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,651	2,158	2,505	3,227	3,712	15.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	8,062	9,842	12,408	14,379	16,509	14.8
	Trade balance (million dollars)	938	658	1,192	1,221	1,391	13.9
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	20.5	21.9	20.2	22.4	22.5	0.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	28.8	26.8	27.2	28.5	28.5	-0.0

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE CH-8 Chemicals and related products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06—*Continued*

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent change, 2006 from 2005
CH032	Polypropylene resins in primary forms:						
	Number of establishments	28	28	29	29	29	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	93	93	95	89	90	1.1
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	4,500	5,000	6,200	7,200	8,100	12.5
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,188	1,416	1,767	2,202	2,648	20.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	259	298	359	415	395	-4.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,571	3,882	4,792	5,413	5,847	8.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	929	1,118	1,408	1,787	2,253	26.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	7.2	7.7	7.5	7.7	6.8	-11.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	26.4	28.3	28.5	30.6	32.7	6.9
CH033	Polyvinyl chloride resins in primary forms:						
	Number of establishments	27	27	27	27	27	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	91	88	95	90	88	-2.2
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	4,000	4,500	6,200	6,300	6,200	-1.6
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	781	837	1,044	1,112	1,323	19.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	247	287	383	593	546	-7.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,466	3,950	5,539	5,781	5,423	-6.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	534	550	661	519	777	49.9
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	7.1	7.3	6.9	10.3	10.1	-1.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	19.5	18.6	16.8	17.7	21.3	20.9
CH034	Styrene polymers in primary forms:						
	Number of establishments	71	71	71	71	71	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	82	82	86	84	84	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	5,700	5,900	7,400	8,300	8,900	7.2
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	752	783	929	1,039	1,322	27.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	580	628	833	1,153	1,102	-4.5
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	5,528	5,745	7,304	8,414	8,680	3.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	172	155	96	-114	220	([b])
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	10.5	10.9	11.4	13.7	12.7	-7.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	13.2	13.3	12.6	12.5	14.9	18.6
CH035	Saturated polyester resins:						
	Number of establishments	54	55	55	55	55	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	85	85	90	90	90	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	5,500	5,800	6,800	7,800	8,700	11.5
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	712	814	1,014	1,059	1,159	9.5
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	537	656	728	1,199	1,329	10.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	5,325	5,642	6,515	7,941	8,870	11.7
	Trade balance (million dollars)	175	158	285	-141	-170	-20.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	10.1	11.6	11.2	15.1	15.0	-0.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	13.0	14.0	14.9	13.6	13.3	-1.8

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE CH-8 Chemicals and related products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06—*Continued*

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent change, 2006 from 2005
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)	92	93	94	95	95	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,490	1,600	1,700	1,900	2,000	5.3
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	273	324	374	505	596	18.1
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	232	231	235	415	380	-8.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,449	1,507	1,561	1,810	1,785	-1.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	41	93	139	90	215	140.0
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	16.0	15.4	15.1	22.9	21.3	-7.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	18.3	20.3	22.0	26.6	29.8	12.2
CH038	Other synthetic rubber:						
	Number of establishments	34	([a])	34	34	34	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	11.0	([a])	11.0	11.0	11.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	83	([a])	85	86	88	2.3
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	4,300	([a])	4,600	4,800	5,300	10.4
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,361	1,478	1,801	2,160	2,524	16.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	725	741	858	1,117	1,140	2.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,664	([a])	3,657	3,757	3,916	4.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	636	737	943	1,043	1,384	32.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	19.8	([a])	23.5	29.7	29.1	-2.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	31.7	([a])	39.1	45.0	47.6	5.8
CH039	Pneumatic tires and tubes (new):						
	Number of establishments	42	42	42	42	42	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	90	92	92	92	93	1.1
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	13,500	14,000	14,500	14,700	15,000	2.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,233	2,212	2,550	2,810	3,011	7.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	4,694	5,170	6,163	7,583	8,522	12.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	15,960	16,957	18,113	19,473	20,511	5.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-2,460	-2,957	-3,613	-4,773	-5,511	-15.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	29.4	30.5	34.0	38.9	41.5	6.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	16.5	15.8	17.6	19.1	20.1	5.0
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	85	-5.6
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,000	-9.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	94	98	108	116	152	31.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	123	137	158	203	220	8.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,129	1,139	1,150	1,187	1,068	-10.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-29	-39	-50	-87	-68	21.9
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	10.9	12.0	13.7	17.1	20.6	20.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	8.6	8.9	9.8	10.6	15.2	44.3

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE CH-8 Chemicals and related products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06—*Continued*

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent change, 2006 from 2005
CH044	Natural rubber:						
	Number of establishments	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])
	Employees (thousands)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	40	59	37	34	33	-3.1
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	751	1,047	1,466	1,552	2,029	30.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-712	-988	-1,429	-1,517	-1,996	-31.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])

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.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

[a]Not available.
[b]Not meaningful.
[c]Inventory changes, for which data are not available, likely account for ratios that exceed 100 percent.

Energy and Related Products

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Change in 2006 from 2005:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $36.9 billion (15 percent) to $280.2 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $9.1 billion (31 percent) to $39.0 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $46.0 billion (17 percent) to $319.2 billion

Historically, the United States has had a growing trade deficit in the energy sector[1] because of steadily increasing consumption coupled with continued stagnant domestic production. In 2006, the overall U.S. trade deficit in energy-related products increased by 15 percent primarily because of increasing prices for crude petroleum, which is the feedstock for the production of refined petroleum products (table EP-1). World prices for crude petroleum increased by an average of 20 percent from 2005 to an average of $60.12 per barrel in 2006. During the same period, U.S. imports of crude petroleum declined by 43,000 barrels per day (b/d) (0.4 percent).

The rise in crude petroleum prices is attributable to continued tight supplies on the world market resulting from several factors, including production cuts by members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC); continued labor unrest in Venezuela and Nigeria; and the ongoing war in Iraq. Increased global demand for crude petroleum has outstripped supply in recent years, decreasing the surplus of production capacity. For example, in 2006, global surplus production capacity was approximately 1.3 million b/d compared with 1.6 million b/d in 2005 (in 2003, there was more than 3 million b/d of surplus capacity).[2]

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 and increased imports of crude petroleum and petroleum products. Analyses of these shifts are presented later in this chapter.

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[1] The data presented in this chapter are derived primarily from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Energy.

[2] U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, March 2007.

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, 2002–06[a]

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Canada	2,889	4,296	5,754	8,487	8,953	466	5.5
Mexico	3,274	2,897	3,379	5,508	5,925	417	7.6
Venezuela	121	184	170	202	636	434	214.7
Saudi Arabia	34	38	48	57	49	-8	-14.1
Nigeria	37	22	28	38	120	83	218.8
Algeria	19	23	25	30	47	17	58.0
Angola	3	3	1	2	3	2	109.0
Russia	231	125	26	81	48	-33	-41.2
Iraq	0	([b])	([b])	([b])	1	1	645.3
United Kingdom	201	206	464	834	1,126	292	35.0
All other	7,622	8,843	11,887	14,655	22,091	7,436	50.7
Total	14,431	16,639	21,783	29,892	38,999	9,107	30.5
EU-15	1,731	1,714	3,068	3,891	6,645	2,754	70.8
EU-25	1,738	1,723	3,073	3,957	6,732	2,776	70.1
OPEC	300	384	384	518	1,089	570	110.0
Latin America	5,290	6,159	7,249	11,644	15,311	3,666	31.5
CBERA	1,213	2,271	2,331	3,264	4,823	1,559	47.8
Asia	3,305	3,348	4,442	4,117	5,258	1,140	27.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	193	166	187	233	548	315	135.5
Central and Eastern Europe	30	50	102	253	311	58	22.9
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Canada	29,903	41,579	49,278	66,116	73,748	7,633	11.5
Mexico	11,567	14,792	18,966	25,029	32,116	7,087	28.3
Venezuela	11,798	13,791	20,261	28,016	32,598	4,582	16.4
Saudi Arabia	10,264	14,538	17,851	23,268	28,154	4,887	21.0
Nigeria	5,773	10,028	16,233	23,713	27,800	4,087	17.2
Algeria	1,827	3,365	5,435	8,517	12,062	3,546	41.6
Angola	3,204	4,137	4,432	8,393	11,467	3,074	36.6
Russia	2,591	3,932	4,935	8,471	10,195	1,723	20.3
Iraq	2,748	3,297	6,496	7,008	9,253	2,244	32.0
United Kingdom	4,399	5,436	6,071	8,298	7,478	-820	-9.9
All other	25,726	32,288	45,596	66,367	74,297	7,930	11.9
Total	109,800	147,183	195,553	273,197	319,168	45,972	16.8
EU-15	8,778	11,453	15,007	21,352	24,755	3,404	15.9
EU-25	9,143	12,029	15,972	22,503	25,913	3,409	15.2
OPEC	34,506	47,416	69,981	95,878	115,899	20,021	20.9
Latin America	32,598	41,240	56,061	77,970	90,843	12,873	16.5
CBERA	2,900	4,600	6,342	9,387	9,583	196	2.1
Asia	2,284	2,611	3,928	5,348	7,311	1,963	36.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	11,713	17,674	26,299	40,327	47,814	7,487	18.6
Central and Eastern Europe	201	168	233	297	308	11	3.8

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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, 2002–06[a]—*Continued*

						Change, 2006 from 2005	
Item	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**Absolute**	***Percent***
	Million dollars						
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Canada	-27,014	-37,283	-43,524	-57,629	-64,796	-7,167	-12.4
Mexico	-8,294	-11,894	-15,587	-19,522	-26,191	-6,670	-34.2
Venezuela	-11,677	-13,607	-20,090	-27,814	-31,962	-4,148	-14.9
Saudi Arabia	-10,230	-14,500	-17,803	-23,211	-28,106	-4,895	-21.1
Nigeria	-5,736	-10,006	-16,205	-23,675	-27,679	-4,004	-16.9
Algeria	-1,808	-3,342	-5,410	-8,487	-12,015	-3,528	-41.6
Angola	-3,201	-4,133	-4,430	-8,391	-11,464	-3,072	-36.6
Russia	-2,360	-3,806	-4,910	-8,390	-10,147	-1,757	-20.9
Iraq	-2,748	-3,297	-6,495	-7,008	-9,252	-2,244	-32.0
United Kingdom	-4,197	-5,230	-5,607	-7,464	-6,352	1,113	14.9
All other	-18,103	-23,445	-33,709	-51,712	-52,206	-494	-1.0
Total	-95,369	-130,544	-173,770	-243,304	-280,170	-36,865	-15.2
EU-15	-7,048	-9,738	-11,939	-17,460	-18,110	-650	-3.7
EU-25	-7,405	-10,307	-12,899	-18,547	-19,181	-634	-3.4
OPEC	-34,206	-47,033	-69,596	-95,360	-114,810	-19,450	-20.4
Latin America	-27,308	-35,081	-48,812	-66,326	-75,532	-9,206	-13.9
CBERA	-1,687	-2,328	-4,011	-6,123	-4,760	1,363	22.3
Asia	1,022	737	514	-1,230	-2,053	-823	-66.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	-11,520	-17,508	-26,112	-40,094	-47,266	-7,172	-17.9
Central and Eastern Europe	-171	-118	-131	-44	3	47	([c])

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

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 2006.

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

TABLE EP-2 Leading changes in U.S. exports and imports of energy-related products, 2002–06[a]

Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005	
						Absolute	*Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. EXPORTS:							
Increases:							
Petroleum products (CH005)	8,662	9,783	12,651	18,302	26,407	8,104	44.3
All other	5,768	6,856	9,131	11,590	12,592	1,002	8.6
TOTAL	14,431	16,639	21,783	29,892	38,999	9,107	30.5
U.S. IMPORTS:							
Increases:							
Crude petroleum (CH004)	54,704	73,527	100,338	137,331	171,243	33,912	24.7
Petroleum products (CH005)	30,594	37,280	51,579	77,684	89,448	11,764	15.1
All other	24,503	36,375	43,636	58,182	58,477	295	0.5
TOTAL	109,800	147,183	195,553	273,197	319,168	45,972	16.8

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

In terms of quantity, U.S. trade in natural gas showed little change. U.S. exports of natural gas increased slightly to 750 billion cubic feet in 2006 from 730 billion cubic feet in 2005 (2.7 percent), while U.S. imports decreased from 4.3 trillion cubic feet in 2005 to 4.2 trillion cubic feet in 2006 (0.5 percent). However, because the price of natural gas decreased to $6.41 per thousand cubic feet in 2006 from $7.27 per thousand cubic feet in 2005, the value of both imports and exports fell noticeably. The price decline was attributable to the relatively mild winter in 2006 and increased supply as pipelines that had been shut down during the 2005 hurricane season resumed running full out. 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 demand and product availability along the pipeline. Liquefied natural gas is also traded, accounting for a much smaller share of total trade.

U.S. exports of coal remained stable at 50 million short tons in 2006.[3] U.S. imports of coal increased by about 19 percent to 36 million short tons in 2006. The price of U.S. coal trade increased by only $3 per short ton from 2005 levels to $55 per short ton in 2006. Nearly all of the rise in imports was accounted for by increased demand from Gulf Coast and West Coast power plants, which continued to increase coal consumption in response to rising crude petroleum prices. Colombia and Canada remain the leading suppliers of low-sulfur coals to the U.S. market.

[3] 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.

Bibliography - Energy and Related Products

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Crude Petroleum

Change in 2006 from 2005:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $33.7 billion (25 percent) to $170.4 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $225 million (36 percent) to $852 million
U.S. imports: Increased by $33.9 billion (25 percent) to $171.2 billion

The U.S. trade deficit in crude petroleum increased by 25 percent from 2005 to 2006 primarily because of rising crude petroleum prices, which increased from an average of $50.24 per barrel in 2005 to $60.12 per barrel in 2006. In terms of quantity, U.S. imports of crude petroleum actually decreased slightly in 2006.

U.S. Exports

Although the value of U.S. exports of crude petroleum increased by 36 percent because of the increasing price of crude, the quantity of these exports actually decreased from 32,000 b/d in 2005 to 24,000 b/d in 2006.[4] Historically, Canada, which accounted for 99 percent of the total quantity of U.S. crude petroleum exports in 2006, 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 less than 1 percent from 2005 to 2006, remaining about 10.1 million b/d. As was the case during the 2002–05 period, Canada, Mexico, Nigeria, Venezuela, and Saudi Arabia were the leading sources of U.S. imports of crude petroleum in 2006. 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 48 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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[4] 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, 2002–06[a]

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005: Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005: *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Canada	90	154	237	606	850	243	40.2
Mexico	1	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	496.3
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Venezuela	0	([b])	0	0	0	0	0.0
Saudi Arabia	([b])	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Ecuador	0	0	0	20	0	-20	-100.0
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Colombia	0	0	0	([b])	0	([b])	-100.0
All other	([b])	1	28	1	2	1	238.5
Total	92	155	265	627	852	225	35.9
EU-15	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	0	([b])	-100.0
EU-25	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	0	([b])	-100.0
OPEC	([b])	([b])	0	0	0	0	0.0
Latin America	2	([b])	([b])	20	([b])	-20	-98.6
CBERA	([b])	0	([b])	([b])	0	([b])	-100.0
Asia	([b])	([b])	28	([b])	2	1	289.7
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	11,196	14,086	18,888	24,120	32,889	8,769	36.4
Mexico	10,490	13,630	17,186	22,364	29,195	6,831	30.5
Nigeria	5,388	9,275	15,377	21,911	25,968	4,056	18.5
Venezuela	6,760	8,040	11,645	16,023	19,296	3,273	20.4
Saudi Arabia	4,742	7,378	9,178	11,612	13,796	2,184	18.8
Angola	3,060	3,981	4,240	8,115	11,086	2,971	36.6
Ecuador	831	1,355	2,709	4,274	5,065	791	18.5
Algeria	281	885	1,673	2,436	4,849	2,413	99.0
Iraq	1,686	1,813	2,821	2,808	4,842	2,034	72.4
Colombia	1,161	2,135	2,634	3,140	3,431	291	9.3
All other	9,108	10,947	13,985	20,528	20,827	298	1.5
Total	54,704	73,527	100,338	137,331	171,243	33,912	24.7
EU-15	1,867	2,023	1,669	2,718	1,264	-1,454	-53.5
EU-25	1,867	2,023	1,669	2,718	1,264	-1,454	-53.5
OPEC	19,805	28,282	42,298	57,019	71,159	14,140	24.8
Latin America	20,875	27,209	36,656	49,482	62,229	12,746	25.8
CBERA	760	930	1,039	1,277	1,925	648	50.7
Asia	458	390	646	758	1,312	555	73.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	10,770	16,388	24,614	37,069	44,606	7,537	20.3
Central and Eastern Europe	0	0	0	55	0	-55	-100.0

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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, 2002–06[a]—*Continued*

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Canada	-11,106	-13,932	-18,651	-23,514	-32,040	-8,526	-36.3
Mexico	-10,488	-13,630	-17,186	-22,364	-29,195	-6,831	-30.5
Nigeria	-5,388	-9,275	-15,377	-21,911	-25,968	-4,056	-18.5
Venezuela	-6,760	-8,040	-11,645	-16,023	-19,296	-3,273	-20.4
Saudi Arabia	-4,742	-7,378	-9,178	-11,612	-13,796	-2,184	-18.8
Angola	-3,060	-3,981	-4,240	-8,115	-11,086	-2,971	-36.6
Ecuador	-831	-1,355	-2,709	-4,254	-5,065	-811	-19.1
Algeria	-281	-885	-1,673	-2,436	-4,849	-2,413	-99.0
Iraq	-1,686	-1,813	-2,821	-2,808	-4,842	-2,034	-72.4
Colombia	-1,161	-2,135	-2,634	-3,140	-3,431	-291	-9.3
All other	-9,107	-10,947	-13,958	-20,528	-20,825	-297	-1.4
Total	-54,612	-73,372	-100,073	-136,704	-170,391	-33,687	-24.6
EU-15	-1,867	-2,023	-1,669	-2,718	-1,264	1,454	53.5
EU-25	-1,867	-2,023	-1,669	-2,718	-1,264	1,454	53.5
OPEC	-19,805	-28,282	-42,298	-57,019	-71,159	-14,140	-24.8
Latin America	-20,874	-27,209	-36,656	-49,462	-62,229	-12,766	-25.8
CBERA	-760	-930	-1,039	-1,277	-1,925	-648	-50.8
Asia	-457	-389	-618	-757	-1,310	-553	-73.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	-10,770	-16,388	-24,614	-37,069	-44,606	-7,537	-20.3
Central and Eastern Europe	0	0	0	-55	0	55	100.0

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

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 2006.

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

Petroleum Products

Change in 2006 from 2005:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $3.7 billion (6 percent) to $63.0 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $8.1 billion (44 percent) to $26.4 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $11.8 billion (15 percent) to $89.4 billion

The U.S. trade deficit in petroleum products increased by $3.7 billion, or 6 percent, in 2006, as a result of the rise in the average per barrel price for crude petroleum on the world market. The United States is a major world producer and consumer of petroleum products but is not a major world exporter, as U.S. refineries are generally geared toward product specifications for the domestic market.

U.S. Exports

In terms of quantity, U.S. exports of petroleum products are minimal, accounting for less than 4 percent of total U.S. production in 2006. The quantity of U.S. exports of petroleum products, primarily distillate and residual fuel oils to Mexico and Canada, increased from 1.1 million b/d in 2005 to 1.3 million b/d in 2006. These exports generally fluctuate based on refinery output on either side of the borders.[5]

U.S. Imports

Although the quantity of U.S. imports of petroleum products decreased by 2 percent in 2006, the value of these U.S. imports actually increased by 15 percent because of the increased price for crude petroleum, the primary feedstock. 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 2006 continued to be Canada, Venezuela, and Saudi Arabia. Residual fuel oils (used primarily as industrial heating and bunker fuels used for heating and power), motor fuels, and jet fuels accounted for nearly all of the quantity decrease in U.S. imports. Decreased demand for these fuels in 2006 was due to a mild winter requiring less heating fuels, decreased demand for gasoline because of high prices at the pump, and a decrease in air travel brought on by high jet fuel costs.[6]

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[5] For example, if a refinery in Canada initiates routine maintenance or product turnaround, U.S. exports of petroleum products could increase to supplement the decrease in Canadian production.
[6] U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, March 2007.

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, 2002–06[a]

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Canada	1,240	1,432	1,725	2,605	3,272	667	25.6
Venezuela	116	177	165	185	629	444	240.4
Saudi Arabia	33	36	45	52	45	-7	-13.6
Mexico	2,346	2,318	2,799	4,781	5,024	242	5.1
Russia	21	23	22	38	40	2	5.3
Netherlands	202	148	547	497	1,716	1,219	245.4
United Kingdom	82	54	198	471	466	-4	-0.9
Algeria	3	3	1	1	23	22	1,803.2
Iraq	0	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	374.0
Aruba	55	25	74	63	125	62	99.3
All other	4,565	5,567	7,074	9,609	15,065	5,456	56.8
Total	8,662	9,783	12,651	18,302	26,407	8,104	44.3
EU-15	862	713	1,770	1,885	4,218	2,333	123.8
EU-25	868	721	1,774	1,930	4,258	2,328	120.6
OPEC	262	337	340	441	1,013	571	129.5
Latin America	4,066	5,281	6,251	10,378	13,738	3,361	32.4
CBERA	1,138	2,174	2,261	3,174	4,669	1,495	47.1
Asia	1,654	1,610	2,010	2,360	3,012	653	27.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	172	139	157	211	512	300	142.1
Central and Eastern Europe	16	23	36	30	75	45	149.0
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Canada	4,258	5,479	6,747	8,977	10,131	1,154	12.9
Venezuela	3,950	4,152	6,382	9,161	10,452	1,291	14.1
Saudi Arabia	3,833	4,734	5,739	8,073	9,734	1,661	20.6
Mexico	806	1,086	1,698	2,500	2,697	197	7.9
Russia	1,445	2,107	2,929	5,741	7,392	1,650	28.7
Netherlands	638	1,000	1,662	3,421	4,434	1,013	29.6
United Kingdom	1,764	2,315	3,352	4,432	4,689	257	5.8
Algeria	898	1,235	1,742	2,857	3,993	1,136	39.8
Iraq	689	957	2,194	2,660	2,643	-17	-0.6
Aruba	605	752	1,530	2,715	2,464	-251	-9.2
All other	11,706	13,463	17,602	27,147	30,820	3,673	13.5
Total	30,594	37,280	51,579	77,684	89,448	11,764	15.1
EU-15	5,464	7,067	10,925	16,020	20,138	4,118	25.7
EU-25	5,818	7,629	11,702	17,037	21,215	4,178	24.5
OPEC	10,441	12,605	17,881	26,281	30,412	4,131	15.7
Latin America	8,868	9,891	13,575	20,722	20,988	266	1.3
CBERA	1,510	1,862	2,624	4,751	4,664	-87	-1.8
Asia	1,318	1,594	2,053	3,484	5,126	1,642	47.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	725	862	1,149	2,528	2,041	-487	-19.3
Central and Eastern Europe	190	159	57	125	229	104	83.2

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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, 2002–06[a]—*Continued*

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Canada	-3,019	-4,047	-5,022	-6,372	-6,859	-487	-7.6
Venezuela	-3,834	-3,975	-6,217	-8,976	-9,823	-847	-9.4
Saudi Arabia	-3,800	-4,698	-5,694	-8,021	-9,688	-1,668	-20.8
Mexico	1,540	1,232	1,101	2,281	2,327	45	2.0
Russia	-1,424	-2,084	-2,907	-5,703	-7,351	-1,648	-28.9
Netherlands	-436	-853	-1,115	-2,924	-2,718	206	7.0
United Kingdom	-1,682	-2,261	-3,155	-3,962	-4,223	-262	-6.6
Algeria	-895	-1,231	-1,741	-2,856	-3,970	-1,114	-39.0
Iraq	-689	-957	-2,194	-2,660	-2,643	17	0.6
Aruba	-551	-728	-1,455	-2,652	-2,338	313	11.8
All other	-7,141	-7,896	-10,528	-17,538	-15,755	1,784	10.2
Total	-21,931	-27,497	-38,928	-59,382	-63,042	-3,660	-6.2
EU-15	-4,602	-6,354	-9,155	-14,135	-15,920	-1,785	-12.6
EU-25	-4,950	-6,908	-9,928	-15,107	-16,958	-1,850	-12.2
OPEC	-10,179	-12,267	-17,541	-25,840	-29,399	-3,559	-13.8
Latin America	-4,803	-4,610	-7,324	-10,345	-7,250	3,095	29.9
CBERA	-373	312	-363	-1,577	6	1,583	([c])
Asia	336	16	-42	-1,124	-2,113	-989	-88.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	-553	-722	-992	-2,316	-1,529	787	34.0
Central and Eastern Europe	-174	-136	-22	-95	-154	-59	-62.4

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

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 2006.

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

TABLE EP-5 Energy-related products : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002-06[a]

USITC code[b]	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
		Million dollars						
CH001	Electrical energy:							
	Exports	304	716	829	1,039	1,052	13	1.2
	Imports	1,160	1,382	1,261	2,479	2,518	39	1.6
	Trade balance	-857	-666	-432	-1,440	-1,466	-26	-1.8
CH002	Nuclear materials:							
	Exports	1,510	1,551	1,575	1,562	1,822	260	16.7
	Imports	2,144	2,892	2,625	3,175	3,910	736	23.2
	Trade balance	-635	-1,341	-1,050	-1,613	-2,088	-475	-29.5
CH003	Coal, coke, and related chemical products:							
	Exports	2,188	2,360	3,556	4,318	5,179	861	19.9
	Imports	2,589	3,217	5,555	6,316	6,930	614	9.7
	Trade balance	-401	-857	-1,998	-1,998	-1,751	247	12.4
CH004	Crude petroleum:							
	Exports	92	155	265	627	852	225	35.9
	Imports	54,704	73,527	100,338	137,331	171,243	33,912	24.7
	Trade balance	-54,612	-73,372	-100,073	-136,704	-170,391	-33,687	-24.6
CH005	Petroleum products:							
	Exports	8,662	9,783	12,651	18,302	26,407	8,104	44.3
	Imports	30,594	37,280	51,579	77,684	89,448	11,764	15.1
	Trade balance	-21,931	-27,497	-38,928	-59,382	-63,042	-3,660	-6.2
CH006	Natural gas and components:							
	Exports	1,675	2,074	2,906	4,045	3,688	-357	-8.8
	Imports	18,609	28,885	34,195	46,211	45,118	-1,093	-2.4
	Trade balance	-16,934	-26,811	-31,289	-42,166	-41,430	736	1.7

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

[b]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

TABLE EP-6 Energy-related products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06—*Continued*

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent change, 2006 from 2005
CH001	Electrical energy:						
	Number of establishments	3,225	3,225	3,225	3,225	3,225	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])
	Capacity utilization (percent)	100	100	100	100	100	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	229,664	340,400	316,600	320,300	350,330	9.4
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	304	716	829	1,039	1,052	1.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,160	1,382	1,261	2,479	2,518	1.6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	230,521	341,066	317,032	321,740	351,796	9.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-857	-666	-432	-1,440	-1,466	-1.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.7	-7.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	-7.4
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)	38,496	36,582	35,120	50,300	54,800	8.9
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,188	2,360	3,556	4,318	5,179	19.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,589	3,217	5,555	6,316	6,930	9.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	38,897	37,439	37,118	52,298	56,551	8.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-401	-857	-1,998	-1,998	-1,751	12.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	6.7	8.6	15.0	12.1	12.3	1.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	5.7	6.5	10.1	8.6	9.5	10.1
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)	55,203	57,550	73,334	100,290	115,100	14.8
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	92	155	265	627	852	35.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	54,704	73,527	100,338	137,331	171,243	24.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	109,815	130,922	173,407	236,994	285,491	20.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-54,612	-73,372	-100,073	-136,704	-170,391	-24.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	49.8	56.2	57.9	57.9	60.0	3.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	18.4
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)	193,710	200,475	280,500	346,800	392,800	13.3
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	8,662	9,783	12,651	18,302	26,407	44.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	30,594	37,280	51,579	77,684	89,448	15.1
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	215,641	227,972	319,428	406,182	455,842	12.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-21,931	-27,497	-38,928	-59,382	-63,042	-6.2
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	14.2	16.4	16.1	19.1	19.6	2.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	4.5	4.9	4.5	5.3	6.7	27.4

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE EP-6 Energy-related products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06—*Continued*

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent change, 2006 from 2005
CH006	Natural gas and components:						
	Number of establishments	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])
	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)	115,000	165,000	174,000	150,380	140,200	-6.8
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,675	2,074	2,906	4,045	3,688	-8.8
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	18,609	28,885	34,195	46,211	45,118	-2.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	131,934	191,811	205,289	192,546	181,630	-5.7
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-16,934	-26,811	-31,289	-42,166	-41,430	1.7
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	14.1	15.1	16.7	24.0	24.8	3.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.7	2.6	-2.2

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.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

[a]Not available.

Textiles, Apparel and Footwear

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Change in 2006 from 2005:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $3.9 billion (5 percent) to $86.5 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $224 million (1 percent) to $18.1 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $4.1 billion (4 percent) to $104.6 billion

The U.S. trade deficit in textiles and apparel widened as U.S. imports rose faster than U.S. exports (table TX-1).[1] Much of the increase in imports reflects the continued effects of 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). A weak U.S. dollar, relative to most major currencies, played a part in limiting imports and aiding exports. Apparel accounted for 76 percent of sector imports in 2006 (table TX-2).

The widening of the trade deficit in textiles and apparel in 2006 principally stemmed from the growth of imports from Asia, particularly China, that occurred when quotas were eliminated. The trade deficit with Asia widened by $6.2 billion (10 percent) to $67.2 billion, as the $6.4 billion increase in U.S. imports from the region far exceeded the $169 million gain in U.S. exports to the region (table TX-1). U.S. imports from China rose by 16 percent in 2006 to $31.3 billion, making China again the largest supplier by far with 30 percent of sector imports, up from 27 percent in 2005. 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, ability to make almost any type of textile product or garment at any quality level and in large volumes, and strong customer service.[2] However, some of the growth in U.S. imports from China is expected to be moderated in the near term because a U.S.-China Memorandum of Understanding that imposes safeguards on certain textile and apparel import categories from China exported on or after January 1, 2006, through December 31, 2008.[3]

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[1] This industry/commodity group includes 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). Footwear is covered separately in this chapter.

[2] Some industry sources indicate 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.

[3] The Governments of the United States of America and the People's Republic of China established restraint levels for certain textile products produced or manufactured in China and exported to the United States during three one-year periods, beginning on January 1, 2006 and extending through December 31, 2008, through the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) concerning Trade in Textile and Apparel Products, signed and dated November 8, 2005, and Paragraph 242 of the Report of the Working Party for the Accession of China to the World Trade Organization.

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, 2002–06[a]

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
China	339	405	501	629	731	102	16.2
Mexico	4,939	4,696	4,730	4,705	4,551	-154	-3.3
Canada	3,193	3,121	3,275	3,471	3,561	89	2.6
India	44	54	68	78	101	24	30.4
Indonesia	55	59	77	79	91	12	15.5
Honduras	1,523	1,522	1,547	1,459	1,416	-42	-2.9
Pakistan	14	13	15	24	27	2	9.2
Vietnam	18	16	19	21	33	12	59.9
Hong Kong	324	313	331	305	346	41	13.5
Bangladesh	10	7	9	11	12	1	4.9
All other	6,838	6,826	7,092	7,082	7,219	137	1.9
Total	17,298	17,033	17,663	17,864	18,088	224	1.3
EU-15	1,520	1,473	1,533	1,703	1,839	136	8.0
EU-25	1,558	1,516	1,579	1,746	1,897	151	8.7
OPEC	222	202	267	280	393	113	40.4
Latin America	10,077	9,803	9,916	9,549	9,247	-303	-3.2
CBERA	4,761	4,688	4,680	4,313	4,064	-249	-5.8
Asia	1,883	1,963	2,171	2,353	2,522	169	7.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	124	131	139	134	141	6	4.7
Central and Eastern Europe	40	38	42	42	53	11	26.8
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
China	12,602	15,426	18,902	26,937	31,284	4,347	16.1
Mexico	9,649	9,015	8,826	8,305	7,497	-808	-9.7
Canada	3,859	3,788	3,834	3,633	3,395	-238	-6.6
India	3,382	3,668	4,106	5,194	5,568	373	7.2
Indonesia	2,405	2,462	2,714	3,230	4,073	843	26.1
Honduras	2,509	2,578	2,754	2,701	2,535	-166	-6.2
Pakistan	2,129	2,347	2,671	3,042	3,397	355	11.7
Vietnam	918	2,426	2,644	2,807	3,326	520	18.5
Hong Kong	4,081	3,863	4,012	3,630	2,892	-738	-20.3
Bangladesh	2,006	1,961	2,092	2,486	3,025	539	21.7
All other	38,045	39,709	41,490	38,520	37,571	-949	-2.5
Total	81,585	87,241	94,045	100,485	104,563	4,078	4.1
EU-15	5,163	5,391	5,720	5,590	5,460	-130	-2.3
EU-25	5,422	5,674	6,007	5,873	5,777	-96	-1.6
OPEC	2,981	3,016	3,217	3,674	4,447	773	21.0
Latin America	20,639	20,553	21,058	20,274	18,721	-1,552	-7.7
CBERA	9,711	9,865	10,213	9,856	9,206	-650	-6.6
Asia	44,666	49,371	54,783	63,395	69,796	6,401	10.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	1,136	1,552	1,802	1,504	1,339	-165	-11.0
Central and Eastern Europe	515	562	565	488	500	12	2.4

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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, 2002–06[a]—*Continued*

						Change, 2006 from 2005	
Item	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**Absolute**	***Percent***
	Million dollars						
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
China	-12,263	-15,021	-18,401	-26,308	-30,553	-4,245	-16.1
Mexico	-4,710	-4,319	-4,097	-3,600	-2,946	654	18.2
Canada	-666	-666	-559	-162	166	327	([b])
India	-3,337	-3,614	-4,039	-5,117	-5,467	-350	-6.8
Indonesia	-2,350	-2,402	-2,636	-3,151	-3,982	-831	-26.4
Honduras	-986	-1,056	-1,207	-1,243	-1,118	124	10.0
Pakistan	-2,115	-2,333	-2,656	-3,018	-3,371	-353	-11.7
Vietnam	-900	-2,410	-2,625	-2,786	-3,293	-507	-18.2
Hong Kong	-3,757	-3,549	-3,681	-3,325	-2,546	779	23.4
Bangladesh	-1,996	-1,953	-2,083	-2,474	-3,013	-539	-21.8
All other	-31,207	-32,883	-34,398	-31,438	-30,352	1,086	3.5
Total	-64,288	-70,208	-76,382	-82,621	-86,476	-3,854	-4.7
EU-15	-3,644	-3,918	-4,187	-3,887	-3,620	266	6.8
EU-25	-3,864	-4,159	-4,428	-4,128	-3,880	248	6.0
OPEC	-2,759	-2,814	-2,951	-3,394	-4,054	-660	-19.4
Latin America	-10,563	-10,750	-11,141	-10,724	-9,475	1,249	11.7
CBERA	-4,950	-5,176	-5,532	-5,543	-5,142	401	7.2
Asia	-42,783	-47,408	-52,612	-61,042	-67,273	-6,232	-10.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	-1,012	-1,421	-1,663	-1,370	-1,198	172	12.5
Central and Eastern Europe	-474	-523	-523	-446	-447	([c])	-0.1

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

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 2006.

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

TABLE TX-2 Leading changes in U.S. exports and imports of textiles and apparel, 2002–06[a]

Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. EXPORTS:							
Increases:							
Fibers and yarns, except raw cotton and raw wool (CH045)	2,656	2,872	3,192	3,328	3,780	452	13.6
Miscellaneous textile products (CH050)	1,619	1,534	1,701	1,825	2,037	212	11.6
Other fabrics (CH046F)	744	914	1,027	1,240	1,392	152	12.3
Decreases:							
Apparel (CH049)	5,491	4,965	4,414	4,129	3,854	-275	-6.7
Broadwoven fabrics (CH046A)	3,003	2,575	2,754	2,478	2,210	-268	-10.8
Knit fabrics (CH046B)	1,082	1,392	1,624	1,778	1,611	-167	-9.4
All other	2,702	2,780	2,951	3,086	3,205	118	3.8
TOTAL	17,298	17,033	17,663	17,864	18,088	224	1.3
U.S. IMPORTS:							
Increases:							
Apparel (CH049)	63,927	68,274	72,404	76,503	79,299	2,796	3.7
Home furnishings (CH048)	4,226	5,021	6,107	7,448	8,249	801	10.8
Miscellaneous textile products (CH050)	3,340	3,754	4,319	4,651	5,104	453	9.7
All other	10,093	10,192	11,215	11,883	11,911	28	0.2
TOTAL	81,585	87,241	94,045	100,485	104,563	4,078	4.1

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

The U.S. trade deficit with other Asian suppliers in textiles and apparel continued to increase in 2006. The deficit with India totaled $5.5 billion, up by 7 percent from $5.1 billion in 2005. According to industry sources, India is a preferred apparel supplier because of its raw material availability and spinning, weaving, and apparel production capacity. The U.S. trade deficits with low-labor-cost suppliers Indonesia and Vietnam also rose, by 26 percent and 18 percent, respectively.

The U.S. trade deficit with Mexico narrowed to $3.1 billion in 2006 from $3.6 billion in 2005. U.S. sector imports from Mexico have declined steadily since 2000, reflecting increased competition from the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA) countries that are benefitting from new U.S. trade preferences and from lower-cost countries in Asia, particularly China, as noted. However, the sector trade deficit with CBERA countries declined by $401 million (7 percent) to $5.1 billion in 2006 due to intensified competition from China and other low-cost suppliers. According to industry sources, foreign investment in Mexico's textile and apparel sector has declined in recent years, as high energy costs have hampered the competitiveness of Mexico's textile and apparel sector.[4] Furthermore, despite their proximity to the U.S. market, Mexican factories reportedly cannot compete with Chinese labor costs that are about one-fourth of Mexico's. Industry sources indicate that the elimination of quotas has led to much more competition from apparel imports from China and other Asian countries, which has reportedly resulted in declines in employment and factory closings in Mexico.[5]

U.S. Exports

U.S. exports of textiles and apparel increased by $224 million (1 percent) to $18.1 billion in 2006 (table TX-1). In 2006, Latin American and CBERA countries consumed about 74 percent of U.S. exports of these goods. The increase in total U.S. exports is largely attributable to the weaker U.S. dollar and to increased use of U.S.-made fabric in finished apparel which would qualify for duty-free entry to the United States under provisions of CBTPA and CAFTA. Mexico and Canada are the largest individual country markets for U.S.-made textiles and apparel as a result of their relative proximity, which reduces shipping costs and transit time. The United States had a positive trade balance with Canada and a deficit with Mexico in 2006. U.S. exports to Mexico declined slightly to $4.6 billion in 2006 from $4.7 billion in 2005. The Mexican apparel manufacturers that are consumers of U.S.-produced fabrics, yarns, and fibers continue to face stiff competition from lower-cost Asian and CBERA apparel producers. U.S. exports to Canada increased slightly to $3.6 billion in 2006 from $3.5 billion in 2005. The most important U.S. exports of textile and apparel products (table TX-2) were fabric, fibers, and yarn, which are used to make finished apparel products.

[4] U.S. Department of State, U.S. Embassy, Mexico, "Embassy Mexico Reply."
[5] Ibid.

U.S. Imports

U.S. imports of textiles and apparel increased by $4.1 billion (4 percent) to $104.6 billion in 2006 from $100.5 billion in 2005 (table TX-1). Asian countries accounted for $69.8 billion (67 percent) of such imports in 2006, representing an increase of $6.4 billion. U.S. imports from China accounted for about 45 percent of imports from Asia and about 30 percent of total imports in 2006. China and other Asian countries continue to offer low labor and other production costs, the ability to make almost any type of textile product or garment at any quality level and in large volumes, and strong customer service.

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Footwear[6]

Change in 2006 from 2005:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $1.1 billion (7 percent) to $18.5 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $66 million (13 percent) to $573 million
U.S. imports: Increased by $1.2 billion (7 percent) to $19.0 billion

The U.S. trade deficit (table TX-3) in footwear widened in 2006, primarily because of a continued increase in imports ($1.2 billion), which accounted for more than 90 percent of the U.S. footwear market. The domestic footwear industry consists primarily of niche manufacturers that compete on the basis of such nonprice factors 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 an estimated 5 percent in 2006,[7] due to strong holiday sales and the introduction of new footwear styles and trends. Industry observers have indicated that average selling prices for most footwear items have continued to decline because of an increase in the market share accounted for by discounters, increased imports of lower-priced shoes, and retail promotions.

U.S. Exports

The value of U.S. exports of footwear increased by $66 million (13 percent) to $573 million in 2006 (table TX-4).[8] This rise continues the upward trend started in 2005, reversing a steady decrease in exports from 2000 through 2004. The growth in U.S. footwear exports can be attributed, in part, to the weaker U.S. dollar which made high-end U.S. Specialty footwear more competitive in some Asian markets.

U.S. Imports

China is the largest source of U.S. footwear imports, accounting for 72 percent of imports by value in 2006. Italy (6 percent), Vietnam (5 percent), and Brazil (5 percent) were secondary suppliers of footwear to the United States. China's continued dominance in the U.S. market is largely attributable to its price competitiveness, owing to low wages and to established and efficient production and shipping infrastructures. U.S. imports of footwear from China rose by $1.1 billion (9 percent) to $13.8 billion in 2006. Vietnam passed Brazil to become the third-largest supplier of U.S. imports of footwear in 2006; U.S. imports of

[6] The goods in this sector are classified under NAICS number 3162 (Footwear Manufacturing—i.e., establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing footwear, except orthopedic extension footwear).
[7] USDOC, BEA, Table 2.4.5U—Personal Consumption Expenditures.
[8] According to Nate Herman, Director of International Trade, American Apparel & Footwear Association (AAFA), U.S. footwear export data may be overstated, as they may reflect not only exports of U.S. manufactured products, but also footwear items that are imported into the United States, repackaged, and then re-exported to other markets.

TABLE TX-3 Footwear: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2002–06[a]—*Continued*

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
China	35	36	31	41	57	16	39.2
Italy	5	6	6	9	8	-1	-13.4
Vietnam	18	23	24	31	34	3	9.8
Brazil	1	2	3	1	2	1	65.9
Indonesia	15	12	9	12	10	-2	-15.1
Mexico	95	90	60	46	47	1	2.6
Thailand	4	5	4	5	4	-1	-27.9
Spain	6	6	2	1	2	1	114.8
India	2	2	4	8	7	-1	-11.2
Canada	65	57	59	65	73	8	12.8
All other	274	256	248	288	329	41	14.1
Total	520	495	450	507	573	66	12.9
EU-15	57	59	62	62	59	-4	-5.8
EU-25	58	61	65	65	60	-4	-6.7
OPEC	35	26	23	28	35	7	26.0
Latin America	196	177	127	134	140	7	5.0
CBERA	75	67	53	69	67	-2	-2.2
Asia	164	158	157	196	238	42	21.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	13	15	13	17	21	4	24.3
Central and Eastern Europe	2	4	4	2	1	-1	-27.0
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
China	10,242	10,546	11,348	12,654	13,795	1,141	9.0
Italy	1,182	1,241	1,250	1,137	1,110	-27	-2.4
Vietnam	224	325	473	717	952	235	32.8
Brazil	1,080	1,040	1,081	1,019	896	-123	-12.1
Indonesia	731	570	493	510	471	-39	-7.6
Mexico	279	275	242	247	274	26	10.7
Thailand	278	285	287	292	293	1	0.4
Spain	269	235	225	192	198	6	3.2
India	96	110	125	139	155	16	11.4
Canada	68	64	77	94	79	-14	-15.3
All other	931	868	896	833	815	-18	-2.2
Total	15,379	15,560	16,498	17,834	19,038	1,204	6.8
EU-15	1,826	1,764	1,723	1,558	1,504	-54	-3.5
EU-25	1,892	1,851	1,815	1,650	1,614	-36	-2.2
OPEC	731	570	494	512	472	-40	-7.7
Latin America	1,516	1,475	1,484	1,432	1,317	-116	-8.1
CBERA	148	149	149	151	137	-14	-9.4
Asia	11,797	12,046	12,963	14,495	15,852	1,358	9.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	1	1	2	3	4	2	69.8
Central and Eastern Europe	126	159	192	198	214	15	7.8

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE TX-3 Footwear: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2002–06[a]—*Continued*

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
China	-10,207	-10,510	-11,317	-12,613	-13,738	-1,125	-8.9
Italy	-1,178	-1,235	-1,244	-1,128	-1,102	26	2.3
Vietnam	-206	-302	-449	-685	-917	-232	-33.8
Brazil	-1,078	-1,038	-1,078	-1,018	-894	124	12.2
Indonesia	-716	-558	-484	-498	-461	37	7.4
Mexico	-183	-185	-183	-201	-227	-25	-12.5
Thailand	-274	-280	-283	-287	-289	-3	-0.9
Spain	-263	-229	-223	-191	-197	-5	-2.7
India	-94	-107	-122	-131	-148	-17	-12.8
Canada	-3	-8	-18	-29	-6	23	78.8
All other	-657	-612	-649	-545	-486	59	10.8
Total	-14,860	-15,065	-16,048	-17,327	-18,465	-1,138	-6.6
EU-15	-1,769	-1,705	-1,661	-1,496	-1,445	51	3.4
EU-25	-1,835	-1,790	-1,750	-1,585	-1,554	31	2.0
OPEC	-696	-544	-471	-484	-437	47	9.7
Latin America	-1,320	-1,298	-1,357	-1,299	-1,176	122	9.4
CBERA	-73	-81	-97	-83	-70	13	15.4
Asia	-11,632	-11,888	-12,806	-14,299	-15,614	-1,316	-9.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	11	14	11	15	17	2	16.4
Central and Eastern Europe	-124	-155	-187	-196	-212	-16	-8.1

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

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 2006.

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

TABLE TX-4 Footwear: Leading changes in U.S. exports and imports, 2002–06

USITC code and industry/commodity group		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
		Million dollars						
U.S. EXPORTS:								
Increases:								
CH051	Footwear	520	495	450	507	573	66	12.9
U.S. IMPORTS:								
Increases:								
CH051	Footwear	15,379	15,560	16,498	17,834	19,038	1,204	6.8

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

footwear from Vietnam increased by $235 million (33 percent) to $952 million. U.S. imports of footwear from Vietnam have risen steadily since the United States granted the country NTR status in December 2001. In addition, production facilities in the country have expanded and production costs are low.

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TABLE TX-5 Textiles, apparel, and footwear : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06[a]

USITC code[b]	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005: Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005: *Percent*
		Million dollars						
CH045	Fibers and yarns, except raw cotton and raw wool:							
	Exports	2,656	2,872	3,192	3,328	3,780	452	13.6
	Imports	2,641	2,676	3,160	3,538	3,582	44	1.2
	Trade balance	16	196	32	-211	198	409	([c])
CH046	Fabrics:							
	Exports	6,485	6,641	7,228	7,285	7,015	-270	-3.7
	Imports	5,922	5,854	6,227	6,352	6,202	-150	-2.4
	Trade balance	563	786	1,001	934	813	-120	-12.9
CH046A	Broadwoven fabrics:							
	Exports	3,003	2,575	2,754	2,478	2,210	-268	-10.8
	Imports	3,243	3,036	3,154	2,989	2,833	-156	-5.2
	Trade balance	-240	-462	-400	-511	-623	-112	-21.9
CH046B	Knit fabrics:							
	Exports	1,082	1,392	1,624	1,778	1,611	-167	-9.4
	Imports	1,080	1,026	979	1,026	965	-61	-6.0
	Trade balance	3	365	645	752	646	-106	-14.1
CH046C	Specialty fabrics:							
	Exports	572	489	579	545	506	-40	-7.3
	Imports	383	410	465	541	550	9	1.7
	Trade balance	190	79	114	5	-44	-49	([c])
CH046D	Coated and other fabrics:							
	Exports	995	1,154	1,098	1,097	1,119	22	2.1
	Imports	679	743	891	967	1,021	54	5.5
	Trade balance	316	411	207	130	99	-31	-23.9
CH046E	Glass fiber fabrics:							
	Exports	87	118	146	147	178	31	21.1
	Imports	105	96	108	119	133	14	11.9
	Trade balance	-18	21	38	28	44	17	60.9
CH046F	Other fabrics:							
	Exports	744	914	1,027	1,240	1,392	152	12.3
	Imports	432	543	630	710	701	-9	-1.3
	Trade balance	312	371	397	530	691	161	30.4
CH047	Carpets and rugs:							
	Exports	684	681	763	881	960	79	9.0
	Imports	1,531	1,662	1,829	1,993	2,127	134	6.7
	Trade balance	-846	-981	-1,066	-1,112	-1,167	-55	-4.9

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE TX-5 Textiles, apparel, and footwear : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06[a]

USITC code[b]	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 Percent
		Million dollars						
CH048	Home furnishings:							
	Exports	363	339	365	417	442	25	6.0
	Imports	4,226	5,021	6,107	7,448	8,249	801	10.8
	Trade balance	-3,863	-4,682	-5,742	-7,031	-7,808	-776	-11.0
CH048A	Blankets:							
	Exports	32	29	31	31	30	-2	-5.3
	Imports	353	391	459	514	606	92	17.8
	Trade balance	-321	-362	-428	-483	-576	-93	-19.3
CH048B	Pillowcases and sheets:							
	Exports	76	78	81	91	83	-8	-9.0
	Imports	903	1,046	1,353	1,904	2,204	300	15.8
	Trade balance	-826	-968	-1,271	-1,813	-2,121	-308	-17.0
CH048C	Table/kitchen linens and towels:							
	Exports	93	85	71	70	73	3	3.6
	Imports	1,236	1,418	1,646	1,864	1,951	87	4.7
	Trade balance	-1,143	-1,333	-1,574	-1,794	-1,879	-85	-4.7
CH048D	Curtains:							
	Exports	39	30	39	49	58	9	17.4
	Imports	576	725	858	1,017	1,088	71	7.0
	Trade balance	-537	-695	-819	-968	-1,030	-63	-6.5
CH048E	Bedspreads and other furnishing articles:							
	Exports	41	43	49	59	65	6	11.1
	Imports	735	1,001	1,144	1,284	1,424	141	11.0
	Trade balance	-694	-958	-1,096	-1,225	-1,359	-134	-11.0
CH048F	Pillows, cushions, and sleeping bags:							
	Exports	81	74	93	108	130	23	20.9
	Imports	417	437	645	860	971	112	13.0
	Trade balance	-336	-363	-552	-752	-841	-89	-11.8
CH048G	Tapestries and other wall hangings:							
	Exports	1	1	1	9	4	-5	-56.7
	Imports	6	4	3	6	5	-1	-16.5
	Trade balance	-5	-2	-2	3	-1	-4	([3])
CH049	Apparel:							
	Exports	5,491	4,965	4,414	4,129	3,854	-275	-6.7
	Imports	63,927	68,274	72,404	76,503	79,299	2,796	3.7
	Trade balance	-58,436	-63,308	-67,989	-72,374	-75,445	-3,071	-4.2

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE TX-5 Textiles, apparel, and footwear : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06[a]

USITC code[b]	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
		Million dollars						
CH049A	Men's and boys' suits and sports coats:							
	Exports	46	39	28	30	32	2	7.3
	Imports	974	1,143	1,139	1,359	1,336	-22	-1.6
	Trade balance	-928	-1,104	-1,111	-1,329	-1,304	24	1.8
CH049B	Men's and boys' coats and jackets:							
	Exports	92	91	89	75	71	-4	-6.0
	Imports	1,876	2,001	2,134	2,255	2,441	186	8.2
	Trade balance	-1,784	-1,910	-2,045	-2,180	-2,370	-190	-8.7
CH049C	Men's and boys' trousers:							
	Exports	625	573	437	405	292	-113	-27.9
	Imports	6,973	7,459	7,568	7,776	8,014	238	3.1
	Trade balance	-6,348	-6,887	-7,131	-7,371	-7,722	-352	-4.8
CH049D	Women's and girls' trousers:							
	Exports	357	287	267	239	268	29	12.2
	Imports	7,998	8,925	9,327	9,664	9,889	226	2.3
	Trade balance	-7,641	-8,637	-9,060	-9,425	-9,621	-196	-2.1
CH049E	Shirts and blouses:							
	Exports	1,219	1,097	800	841	802	-40	-4.7
	Imports	19,765	21,285	22,474	23,664	25,073	1,409	6.0
	Trade balance	-18,546	-20,188	-21,674	-22,822	-24,272	-1,449	-6.3
CH049F	Sweaters:							
	Exports	38	32	33	28	35	7	26.1
	Imports	2,959	2,729	2,632	2,809	2,658	-151	-5.4
	Trade balance	-2,921	-2,697	-2,599	-2,781	-2,623	158	5.7
CH049G	Women's and girls' suits, skirts, and coats:							
	Exports	154	136	146	155	148	-7	-4.8
	Imports	4,235	4,803	5,866	6,941	6,663	-278	-4.0
	Trade balance	-4,081	-4,667	-5,720	-6,786	-6,515	271	4.0
CH049H	Women's and girls' dresses:							
	Exports	62	59	61	61	87	27	43.8
	Imports	1,470	1,550	1,524	1,465	1,841	376	25.7
	Trade balance	-1,409	-1,491	-1,463	-1,404	-1,753	-349	-24.9
CH049I	Robes, nightwear, and underwear:							
	Exports	744	715	700	479	394	-84	-17.6
	Imports	4,961	5,044	5,246	5,418	5,478	60	1.1
	Trade balance	-4,218	-4,329	-4,546	-4,939	-5,084	-145	-2.9

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE TX-5 Textiles, apparel, and footwear : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06[a]

USITC code[b]	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
		Million dollars						
CH049J	Hosiery:							
	Exports	344	339	356	343	383	40	11.8
	Imports	1,031	1,091	1,316	1,366	1,459	93	6.8
	Trade balance	-687	-751	-959	-1,023	-1,076	-53	-5.1
CH049K	Body-supporting garments:							
	Exports	385	289	310	275	166	-109	-39.8
	Imports	1,648	1,579	1,800	1,854	2,071	217	11.7
	Trade balance	-1,263	-1,290	-1,490	-1,579	-1,905	-326	-20.7
CH049L	Neckwear, handkerchiefs, and scarves:							
	Exports	24	23	24	26	23	-3	-12.0
	Imports	432	494	698	748	656	-93	-12.4
	Trade balance	-408	-471	-674	-722	-633	90	12.4
CH049M	Gloves, including gloves for sports:							
	Exports	122	109	104	101	100	-2	-1.8
	Imports	2,176	2,386	2,533	2,757	2,989	232	8.4
	Trade balance	-2,054	-2,277	-2,430	-2,656	-2,889	-233	-8.8
CH049N	Headwear:							
	Exports	91	89	102	111	114	3	2.5
	Imports	1,279	1,358	1,526	1,509	1,621	112	7.4
	Trade balance	-1,188	-1,269	-1,424	-1,398	-1,506	-109	-7.8
CH049O	Leather apparel and accessories:							
	Exports	95	92	108	175	165	-11	-6.0
	Imports	1,869	1,743	1,605	1,512	1,496	-17	-1.1
	Trade balance	-1,775	-1,651	-1,497	-1,337	-1,331	6	0.5
CH049P	Fur apparel and other fur articles:							
	Exports	25	19	18	16	22	6	34.5
	Imports	245	285	334	314	274	-39	-12.6
	Trade balance	-220	-265	-316	-298	-253	45	15.1
CH049Q	Rubber, plastic, and coated-fabric apparel:							
	Exports	99	95	129	142	165	23	16.2
	Imports	349	371	462	470	382	-88	-18.7
	Trade balance	-250	-276	-334	-328	-217	111	33.8
CH049R	Nonwoven apparel:							
	Exports	47	37	34	27	25	-2	-7.4
	Imports	401	401	395	419	479	60	14.2
	Trade balance	-353	-364	-361	-392	-454	-62	-15.7

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE TX-5 Textiles, apparel, and footwear : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06[a]

USITC code[b]	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	*Percent*
		Million dollars						
CH049S	Other wearing apparel:							
	Exports	922	845	668	599	564	-36	-5.9
	Imports	3,285	3,628	3,825	4,204	4,479	276	6.6
	Trade balance	-2,364	-2,784	-3,157	-3,604	-3,916	-311	-8.6
CH050	Miscellaneous textile products:							
	Exports	1,619	1,534	1,701	1,825	2,037	212	11.6
	Imports	3,340	3,754	4,319	4,651	5,104	453	9.7
	Trade balance	-1,721	-2,220	-2,618	-2,826	-3,067	-241	-8.5
CH051	Footwear:							
	Exports	520	495	450	507	573	66	12.9
	Imports	15,379	15,560	16,498	17,834	19,038	1,204	6.8
	Trade balance	-14,860	-15,065	-16,048	-17,327	-18,465	-1,138	-6.6

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

[b]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

[c]Not meaningful for purposes of comparison.

TABLE TX-6 Textiles, apparel, and footwear sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent change, 2006 from 2005
CH045	Fibers and yarns, except raw cotton and raw wool:						
	Number of establishments	569	569	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])
	Employees (thousands)	63.0	57.0	54.0	66.0	65.0	-1.5
	Capacity utilization (percent)	75	77	80	([a])	([a])	([a])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	18,241	18,887	18,416	20,435	20,590	0.8
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,656	2,872	3,192	3,328	3,780	13.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,641	2,676	3,160	3,538	3,582	1.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	18,225	18,691	18,384	20,646	20,392	-1.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	16	196	32	-211	198	([b])
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	14.5	14.3	17.2	17.1	17.6	2.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	14.6	15.2	17.3	16.3	18.4	12.7
CH046	Fabrics:						
	Number of establishments	3,476	3,271	3,096	([a])	([a])	([a])
	Employees (thousands)	228.0	204.0	183.0	168.0	148.0	-11.9
	Capacity utilization (percent)	65	66	71	69	([a])	([a])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	32,170	30,453	28,886	29,176	27,226	-6.7
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	6,485	6,641	7,228	7,285	7,015	-3.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	5,922	5,854	6,227	6,352	6,202	-2.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	31,607	29,667	27,885	28,242	26,413	-6.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	563	786	1,001	934	813	-12.9
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	18.7	19.7	22.3	22.5	23.5	4.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	20.2	21.8	25.0	25.0	25.8	3.2
CH047	Carpets and rugs:						
	Number of establishments	538	511	487	480	470	-2.1
	Employees (thousands)	55.0	50.0	49.0	47.0	45.0	-4.3
	Capacity utilization (percent)	75	78	82	82	80	-2.4
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	12,758	12,864	13,179.3	13,994.3	14,274	2.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	684	681	763	881	960	9.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,531	1,662	1,829	1,993	2,127	6.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	13,604	13,845	14,245	15,107	15,441	2.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-846	-981	-1,066	-1,112	-1,167	-4.9
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	11.3	12.0	12.8	13.2	13.8	4.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	5.4	5.3	5.8	6.3	6.7	6.8
CH048	Home furnishings:						
	Number of establishments	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])
	Employees (thousands)	60.0	57.0	55.0	51.0	([a])	([a])
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])
	U.S. production (million dollars)	9,800	10,000	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	363	339	365	417	442	6.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	4,226	5,021	6,107	7,448	8,249	10.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	13,663	14,682	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-3,863	-4,682	-5,742	-7,031	-7,808	-11.0
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	30.9	34.2	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	3.7	3.4	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE TX-6 Textiles, apparel, and footwear sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06—*Continued*

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent change, 2006 from 2005
CH049	Apparel:						
	Number of establishments	14,182	13,376	12,640	11,400	10,365	-9.1
	Employees (thousands)	360.0	312.0	285.0	260.0	234.0	-10.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	72	66	74	71	68	-4.2
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	41,901	38,645	32,873	31,650	30,520	-3.6
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	5,491	4,965	4,414	4,129	3,854	-6.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	63,927	68,274	72,404	76,503	79,299	3.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	100,337	101,953	100,862	104,024	105,965	1.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-58,436	-63,308	-67,989	-72,374	-75,445	-4.2
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	63.7	67.0	71.8	73.5	74.8	1.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	13.1	12.8	13.4	13.0	12.6	-3.2
CH051	Footwear:						
	Number of establishments	364	343	326	310	295	-4.8
	Employees (thousands)	22.0	20.0	19.0	18.0	17.0	-5.6
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([1])	52	62	59	58	-1.7
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,498	2,718	2,500	2,400	2,300	-4.2
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	520	495	450	507	573	12.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	15,379	15,560	16,498	17,834	19,038	6.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	18,358	17,783	18,548	19,727	20,765	5.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-14,860	-15,065	-16,048	-17,327	-18,465	-6.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	83.8	87.5	88.9	90.4	91.7	1.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	14.9	18.2	18.0	21.1	24.9	17.8

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.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

[a]Not available.

[b]Not meaningful.

Minerals and Metals[1]

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Change in 2006 from 2005:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $12.1 billion (16 percent) to $86.6 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $20.0 billion (32 percent) to $82.9 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $32.1 billion (23 percent) to $169.5 billion

The rising costs of global energy and raw materials exerted strong upward pressure on global prices for minerals and metals in 2006. These price effects were largely responsible for the significant increases in both U.S. imports and exports in this sector (table MM-1). Strong economic growth in the United States as well as in most of the key U.S. trading partners in 2006 further contributed to the higher global demand and prices for sector products.[2]

Among U.S. key trading partners, China, in particular, continued its robust economic growth, expanding by 11 percent in 2006.[3] Much of this growth was in infrastructure development and industrial fixed assets, which require the extensive utilization of metal equipment and structures. Prior domestic supply shortage of many major commodities[4] has compelled China to rely on imports to satisfy demand, contributing to global price increases for many basic sector products.[5] Certain other countries in Asia were also key export markets for U.S. products owing to the rapid growth of these economies.

Overall, Canada and Mexico have traditionally been the leading U.S. trading partners in the minerals and metals sector, owing largely to NAFTA tariff preferences and market proximity. However, because of the strong demand from the rapidly expanding Chinese economy and China's emergence as a leading global supplier, China has replaced Mexico as the second-largest trading partner for the United States behind only Canada (table MM-1). In this sector, China's trade surplus with the United States, at $3.4 billion, was the largest of any single country in 2006.

Steel mill products were an important category in the minerals and metals sector, accounting for a trade deficit of over $21 billion in 2006. In the carbon and alloy steel plate, sheet, and

[1] Steel mill products, copper and related articles, precious metals and non-numismatic coins, unwrought aluminum, and certain base metals and chemical elements are leading groups in terms of absolute trade changes in the minerals and metals sector and are discussed separately in this chapter.

[2] In 2006, the global economy grew by 5.1 percent, the second strongest growth in a quarter of a century. Mandel and Henry, "It's a Low, Low, Low-rate World."

[3] Chinese National Bureau of Statistics, *GDP Growth 1952-2006.* In 2004 and 2005, the Chinese economy grew by 10.1 percent and 9.9 percent, respectively.

[4] These commodities included steel, copper, zinc, aluminum, and precious metals.

[5] Pui, "The Mineral Industry of China," 2.

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, 2002–06[a]

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Canada	13,447	13,820	16,835	19,110	22,687	3,577	18.7
China	1,539	2,636	3,197	5,215	7,736	2,521	48.3
Mexico	6,671	6,454	7,958	9,258	11,635	2,377	25.7
Israel	677	231	457	1,359	2,026	666	49.0
United Kingdom	2,622	3,112	2,788	3,429	6,587	3,158	92.1
Germany	1,196	1,338	1,513	1,848	2,569	721	39.0
Japan	1,590	1,654	1,955	2,385	3,221	836	35.1
Russia	62	71	90	91	136	45	49.2
Taiwan	647	758	914	1,092	1,491	400	36.6
India	206	235	388	719	902	183	25.4
All other	11,266	12,669	14,493	18,405	23,954	5,549	30.1
Total	39,924	42,980	50,588	62,911	82,944	20,033	31.8
EU-15	6,951	7,589	7,876	10,748	16,099	5,351	49.8
EU-25	7,061	7,733	8,053	10,998	16,363	5,365	48.8
OPEC	754	687	997	1,557	1,860	303	19.5
Latin America	8,394	8,233	10,073	11,745	14,716	2,971	25.3
CBERA	749	846	910	1,035	1,259	224	21.7
Asia	6,622	8,346	10,285	13,447	18,380	4,932	36.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	265	269	344	405	655	251	61.9
Central and Eastern Europe	121	115	205	278	278	([b])	([c])
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Canada	17,797	18,003	22,636	25,590	32,155	6,565	25.7
China	8,656	10,054	13,890	17,553	23,462	5,909	33.7
Mexico	7,013	7,116	9,623	11,366	13,266	1,900	16.7
Israel	6,073	6,365	7,527	8,543	9,069	526	6.2
United Kingdom	2,174	2,190	2,942	3,093	3,748	655	21.2
Germany	3,438	3,654	4,637	5,495	6,611	1,116	20.3
Japan	4,123	4,036	4,724	5,013	5,871	858	17.1
Russia	2,505	2,407	4,679	4,687	6,915	2,227	47.5
Taiwan	3,003	3,058	4,190	4,282	5,243	960	22.4
India	3,799	3,730	4,748	5,091	5,816	725	14.2
All other	27,036	28,591	41,301	46,653	57,354	10,701	22.9
Total	85,616	89,204	120,897	137,367	169,510	32,143	23.4
EU-15	15,589	16,239	20,834	23,200	26,382	3,182	13.7
EU-25	16,225	16,802	21,688	24,181	27,437	3,256	13.5
OPEC	1,311	1,282	1,846	1,978	2,015	37	1.9
Latin America	13,261	14,277	21,239	25,402	30,991	5,589	22.0
CBERA	657	689	1,008	930	1,278	348	37.4
Asia	23,501	24,657	32,610	37,898	47,885	9,988	26.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	2,705	2,995	4,344	4,565	5,961	1,395	30.6
Central and Eastern Europe	780	729	1,233	1,306	1,454	149	11.4

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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, 2002–06[a]—*Continued*

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005	
						Absolute	***Percent***
	Million dollars						
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Canada	-4,350	-4,183	-5,801	-6,480	-9,468	-2,988	-46.1
China	-7,117	-7,418	-10,692	-12,339	-15,726	-3,388	-27.5
Mexico	-342	-661	-1,665	-2,108	-1,631	478	22.6
Israel	-5,396	-6,134	-7,070	-7,184	-7,043	141	2.0
United Kingdom	448	922	-153	335	2,839	2,503	746.5
Germany	-2,242	-2,317	-3,124	-3,646	-4,041	-395	-10.8
Japan	-2,534	-2,382	-2,770	-2,628	-2,650	-22	-0.8
Russia	-2,443	-2,336	-4,589	-4,596	-6,779	-2,183	-47.5
Taiwan	-2,356	-2,300	-3,276	-3,191	-3,752	-561	-17.6
India	-3,592	-3,494	-4,360	-4,372	-4,915	-543	-12.4
All other	-15,770	-15,922	-26,808	-28,248	-33,400	-5,152	-18.2
Total	-45,692	-46,224	-70,309	-74,456	-86,567	-12,110	-16.3
EU-15	-8,637	-8,650	-12,958	-12,453	-10,283	2,169	17.4
EU-25	-9,164	-9,068	-13,635	-13,183	-11,073	2,109	16.0
OPEC	-558	-596	-848	-420	-154	266	63.3
Latin America	-4,866	-6,044	-11,166	-13,657	-16,274	-2,618	-19.2
CBERA	92	157	-98	104	-19	-123	([d])
Asia	-16,879	-16,311	-22,325	-24,451	-29,506	-5,055	-20.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	-2,440	-2,727	-4,000	-4,161	-5,306	-1,145	-27.5
Central and Eastern Europe	-660	-614	-1,029	-1,028	-1,176	-149	-14.5

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

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 2006.

[a]Import values are based on customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.
[b]Less than $500,000.
[c]Less than 0.05 percent.
[d]Not meaningful for purposes of comparison.

strip category, the trade deficit increased by nearly 120 percent ($3.5 billion). The increase in imports of these products can be attributed to a rise in steel prices as well as strong demand in the domestic construction, automotive, and energy and petrochemical industries. Also in 2006, rising prices for oil and natural gas spawned increased exploration activities, creating stronger global demand for exploration equipment, including carbon and alloy steel pipe and tubes, which constitute an important part of the steel mill products group. During the 2005–06 period, the average Baker Hughes rig counts[6] in the world and in the United States increased by 11 percent and 19 percent, respectively. The value of U.S. imports of carbon and alloy steel pipes and tubes increased by over 32 percent in 2006, resulting in a trade deficit of $1.3 billion, an increase of 37 percent.

Driven by higher prices owing to China's robust industrial growth as well as improving global economic conditions, the value of both exports and imports of copper and related articles (table MM-2) increased significantly in 2006, resulting in a 78 percent rise in the trade deficit for these goods, to $7.8 billion. In particular, the increase in the value of copper trade can be attributed to the 80 percent price increase for copper, copper-related articles, and copper scrap during the 2005–06 period. Unwrought aluminum accounted for over $6.8 billion of the sectoral trade deficit in 2006. As previously stated, China's increasing demand for raw materials (including aluminum) in support of its rapidly growing economy contributed to a strong rise in overall global demand, resulting in higher prices for aluminum. Increased prices played an important role in the rise of the U.S. trade deficit in unwrought aluminum.

With respect to precious metals and non-numismatic coins, increases in U.S. trade values were also primarily attributable to higher price levels and stronger demand stemming from strong global economic conditions. The U.S. trade deficit in these products declined by 65 percent to $872 million.

[6] 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. Baker Hughes Incorporated Oil Field Service website.

TABLE MM-2 Leading changes in U.S. exports and imports of minerals and metals, 2002–06[a]

Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. EXPORTS:							
Increases:							
Precious metals and non-numismatic coins (MM020)	5,070	6,299	6,204	7,522	13,360	5,839	77.6
Copper and related articles (MM036)	1,744	2,086	3,006	3,405	6,052	2,647	77.7
Unwrought aluminum (MM037)	950	1,000	1,397	2,087	3,508	1,421	68.1
Natural and synthetic gemstones (MM019)	1,331	469	1,129	2,765	4,087	1,321	47.8
Steel mill products (MM025)	4,533	5,525	7,015	9,331	10,479	1,148	12.3
All other	26,295	27,601	31,837	37,801	45,457	7,656	20.3
TOTAL	39,924	42,980	50,588	62,911	82,944	20,033	31.8
U.S. IMPORTS:							
Increases:							
Steel mill products (MM025)	12,203	10,499	21,559	23,534	31,500	7,966	33.8
Copper and related articles (MM036)	3,715	3,893	5,565	7,766	13,803	6,037	77.7
Precious metals and non-numismatic coins (MM020)	6,263	6,759	9,055	10,029	14,232	4,203	41.9
Certain base metals and chemical elements (MM041)	1,952	2,248	3,825	4,417	5,924	1,507	34.1
Zinc and related articles (MM040)	908	845	1,135	1,139	2,524	1,385	121.6
All other	60,574	64,962	79,758	90,483	101,529	11,046	12.2
TOTAL	85,616	89,204	120,897	137,367	169,510	32,143	23.4

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

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Precious Metals and Non-numismatic Coins[7]

Change in 2006 from 2005:

U.S. trade deficit: Decreased by $1.6 billion (65 percent) to $872 million
U.S. exports: Increased by $5.8 billion (78 percent) to $13.4 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $4.2 billion (42 percent) to $14.2 billion

The U.S. trade deficit in precious metals and non-numismatic coins narrowed in 2006, as the United States exported more of several key products—particularly nonmonetary gold ($1.6 billion net export gain) and waste and scrap ($824 million net export gain), which together overshadowed the declining trend for platinum-group metals ($824 million net import gain). Sharply higher precious metals prices in 2006 enhanced the values of U.S. trade flows above increased quantities (table MM-3). For example, the export value of gold bullion and doré [8] increased by 54 percent in 2006, whereas the quantity exported increased by only 20 percent (table MM-4). Likewise, the import value of unwrought rhodium increased by 115 percent, but the quantity imported increased by only 8 percent. Global precious metals prices have been rising since 2002–03, reflecting heightened investment and speculative interests as well as sustained fabrication demand.[9] Compared with 2005 prices, average annual prices in 2006 for gold rose by 36 percent, silver by 58 percent, platinum by 27 percent, and palladium by 59 percent, whereas prices for certain other precious metals more than doubled.

U.S. Exports

The overall increase in U.S. exports of precious metals and non-numismatic coins in 2006 is primarily attributable to increased exports of nonmonetary gold, which accounted for 44 percent of the overall shift. Nearly all (96 percent) of the increase in gold exports were of refined bullion and unrefined doré, which together increased by $2.6 billion (54 percent) to $7.4 billion in 2006 (table MM-4). Mine output rose in 2006 to propel the United States to become the world's second largest producer.[10] In addition to increased mine-smelter production of doré, both primary (from doré) and secondary (from scrap) production of

[7] This industry/commodity group includes gold, silver, and platinum-group metals (platinum, palladium, rhodium, iridium, ruthenium, and osmium) in unwrought or semi-manufactured forms; precious metal waste and scrap; and precious-metal non-numismatic coins. Monetary gold held as official reserves by central banks is specifically excluded from this group.

[8] Doré gold, containing silver and various base metals, is produced from the smelting of gold-bearing ores and concentrates.

[9] See e.g., Klapwijk, "Palladium Jewellery Fabrication Forecast to Rise in 2006"; Lerner, "After Sixteen Years of Down and Out"; Lerner, "Gold Funds' Demand Expected to Strengthen"; Lerner, "Investor Buying Could Drive Silver to $15/oz"; Lerner, "PGMs Grow on Fabrication, Investment: CPM"; *Metal Bulletin*, "Gold Rising on Geopolitical Tensions—Greenspan"; *Metal Bulletin*, "Platinum Hits Fresh High on Weak Yen, Haven Buying"; and Stundza, "Gold Bugs Remain Bullish on Price"; among others.

[10] In 2006, U.S. mined gold output increased by 4 metric tons (1.6 percent) over the previous year's level to reach 260 metric tons, or 10 percent of the world's output (2,500 metric tons) in that year. George, "Gold," 71.

Table MM-3 Average annual precious-metals prices, 2002–06

Dollars per troy ounce

Year	Gold[a]	Silver[b]	Platinum-group metals: Platinum[c]	Palladium[c]	Rhodium[c]	Iridium[c]	Osmium[c]	Ruthenium[c]
Change in 2006 from 2005:								
Absolute	$159.32	$4.24	$244.91	$119.39	$2,501.33	$179.94	([d])	$118.68
Percent	35.8	58.0	27.2	58.7	121.4	106.2	([d])	159.5
2006	603.77	11.55	1,144.42	322.93	4,561.06	349.45	([e])	193.09
2005	444.45	7.31	899.51	203.54	2,059.73	169.51	([e])	74.41
2004	409.17	6.65	848.76	232.93	983.24	185.33	([e])	64.22
2003	363.32	4.88	694.44	203.00	530.28	93.02	([e])	35.43
2002	309.68	4.60	542.56	339.68	838.88	294.62	([e])	66.33

Source: Statistics of the London Bullion Market Association; and compiled by the U.S. Geological Survey from statistics of *Platts Metals Week*.

[a]London Final price.
[b]London daily (noon) price.
[c]Englehard Industries price.
[d]Not applicable.
[e]Not reported.

Table MM-4 Changes in U.S. exports of precious metals and non-numismatic coins, 2002–06

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005: Absolute	*Percent*
	million dollars						
Gold	2,820	4,248	3,591	4,834	7,429	2,594	53.7
Waste and scrap	1,226	1,360	1,763	1,749	3,065	1,316	75.2
Platinum-group metals	722	481	542	610	1,739	1,129	185.1
Silver	265	177	271	286	1,011	725	253.5
Non-numismatic coins	37	33	38	42	116	74	176.2
Total	5,070	6,299	6,204	7,522	13,360	5,839	77.6

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

bullion by domestic refineries also increased in 2006.[11] The leading U.S. market for bullion, which also registered the largest increased U.S. shipments, was the United Kingdom (up by $1.9 billion, or 212 percent, to $2.8 billion), a major precious metals fabricating country and host to the world's premiere precious-metals trading center, London, where global reference prices are set for gold (table MM-5).[12] Switzerland, also a major center for precious-metals fabrication and trading, was the principal market for doré and registered the largest increased U.S. shipments (up by $676 million, or 34 percent, to $2.7 billion).

[11] In 2006, U.S. refinery output of primary gold rose by 17 metric tons (9 percent) over the previous year's level to reach 180 metric tons. Similarly, refinery output of secondary gold rose 4 metric tons (5 percent) to reach 80 metric tons. George, "Gold," 70.

[12] The London Bullion Market Association Web site.

TABLE MM-5 Precious metals and non-numismatic coins (MM020): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2002–06[a]

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005: Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005: *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
United Kingdom	1,299	1,706	1,179	1,567	4,403	2,836	181.0
Switzerland	1,979	2,827	2,401	2,894	4,205	1,311	45.3
Canada	568	658	1,131	802	1,563	761	94.9
South Africa	2	9	2	16	2	-15	-90.6
Mexico	212	152	176	133	237	104	78.2
Peru	54	24	3	4	3	-1	-17.5
Germany	176	193	217	359	685	327	91.1
Russia	([b])	1	([b])	([b])	([b])	([2])	254.7
Japan	161	161	204	333	504	171	51.3
Chile	2	2	5	8	8	-1	-11.2
All other	618	565	887	1,406	1,750	344	24.5
Total	5,070	6,299	6,204	7,522	13,360	5,839	77.6
EU-15	1,753	2,084	1,578	2,197	5,580	3,383	154.0
EU-25	1,754	2,085	1,580	2,198	5,581	3,383	154.0
OPEC	50	40	133	347	235	-112	-32.3
Latin America	346	264	300	227	350	123	54.3
CBERA	48	58	53	40	43	3	8.4
Asia	333	354	531	969	1,216	248	25.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	2	9	7	17	2	-15	-89.9
Central and Eastern Europe	1	1	2	1	1	([b])	55.8
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
United Kingdom	510	459	690	917	1,284	367	40.0
Switzerland	88	114	144	83	233	150	180.5
Canada	1,990	1,778	2,080	1,960	2,660	699	35.7
South Africa	1,186	1,314	1,764	1,845	2,711	866	47.0
Mexico	448	530	732	927	2,023	1,097	118.3
Peru	163	431	1,195	1,739	1,635	-104	-6.0
Germany	240	222	212	285	575	290	101.5
Russia	509	456	476	565	699	134	23.7
Japan	53	51	80	68	138	70	101.6
Chile	63	86	146	259	424	165	63.9
All other	1,013	1,316	1,536	1,380	1,849	469	34.0
Total	6,263	6,759	9,055	10,029	14,232	4,203	41.9
EU-15	1,037	885	1,160	1,426	2,358	932	65.4
EU-25	1,042	895	1,175	1,439	2,390	951	66.1
OPEC	3	45	42	18	13	-5	-27.9
Latin America	1,196	1,954	3,058	3,726	5,052	1,326	35.6
CBERA	163	198	254	255	407	152	59.5
Asia	138	134	182	203	298	95	46.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	1,195	1,315	1,766	1,851	2,715	864	46.7
Central and Eastern Europe	5	10	16	13	12	-1	-4.3

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE MM-5 Precious metals and non-numismatic coins (MM020): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2002–06[a]—*Continued*

						Change, 2006 from 2005	
Item	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**Absolute**	***Percent***
	Million dollars						
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
United Kingdom	788	1,247	489	650	3,120	2,469	379.8
Switzerland	1,891	2,712	2,256	2,810	3,971	1,161	41.3
Canada	-1,423	-1,120	-948	-1,158	-1,096	62	5.3
South Africa	-1,185	-1,304	-1,762	-1,829	-2,710	-881	-48.2
Mexico	-236	-378	-556	-794	-1,787	-993	-125.1
Peru	-109	-407	-1,192	-1,736	-1,632	103	6.0
Germany	-64	-29	5	73	110	37	50.4
Russia	-509	-455	-476	-565	-699	-134	-23.7
Japan	108	110	124	265	366	101	38.3
Chile	-61	-85	-141	-250	-417	-166	-66.4
All other	-394	-751	-649	26	-99	-125	([c])
Total	-1,193	-460	-2,851	-2,507	-872	1,635	65.2
EU-15	716	1,199	418	771	3,222	2,451	317.7
EU-25	712	1,190	404	759	3,191	2,432	320.6
OPEC	47	-6	90	329	222	-107	-32.5
Latin America	-849	-1,690	-2,758	-3,500	-4,702	-1,203	-34.4
CBERA	-115	-140	-202	-215	-364	-149	-69.1
Asia	195	220	349	765	918	152	19.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	-1,193	-1,306	-1,759	-1,834	-2,713	-879	-47.9
Central and Eastern Europe	-4	-9	-14	-12	-11	1	7.5

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

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 2006.

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

Increased exports of precious metals waste and scrap accounted for another 23 percent of the overall export increase of precious metals and non-numismatic coins in 2006. The United States is among the world's largest generators and exporters of waste and scrap of all precious metals due to the size of the national economy and the high recycling rate for precious metals. Gold and silver accounted for 46 percent and 43 percent, respectively, of the overall export increase. Gold waste and scrap exports rose by $601 million (90 percent) to $1.3 billion, primarily to Canada, followed by Germany.[13] Silver waste and scrap exports rose by $560 million (97 percent) to $1.1 billion, primarily to Germany, followed by Italy and Canada. These markets, much like the United States, are locations for precious metals recovery and refining, with extensive global trade links among precious metal refineries and fabricators.

U.S. Imports

The overall increase in U.S. imports of precious metals and non-numismatic coins in 2006 is primarily attributable to increased imports of platinum-group metals (PGMs), which accounted for 46 percent of the overall shift (table MM-6). Most of the increase in PGM imports was of unwrought forms, attributable to continued robust demand for PGM catalysts in emissions control, petroleum refining, and chemical synthesis applications. The largest increase was for imports of unwrought rhodium, which rose by $932 million (115 percent) to $1.7 billion, followed by unwrought platinum, which rose by $359 million (18 percent) to $2.4 billion. With only two producing mines, the United States is highly dependent upon foreign sources to meet its domestic consumption needs.[14] South Africa, the world's leading mine producer of PGMs,[15] continued as the top U.S. source in 2006 for both rhodium (up by $441 million, or 93 percent to $914 million) and platinum (up by $198 million, or 17 percent to $1.3 billion) in unwrought forms.

Increased imports of nonmonetary gold accounted for another 23 percent of the overall import increase in 2006 of precious metals and non-numismatic coins. Nearly all (99 percent) of the increased gold imports was bullion and doré, which together increased by $961 million (27 percent) to $4.5 billion in 2006. Gold bullion imports from all sources incrased by $1.0 billion (68 percent) to $2.5 billion. The predominant foreign sources exhibiting the largest increases were NAFTA partners Mexico and Canada. By contrast,

[13] Germany is the largest recoverer of both precious and base metals in the European Union, with a highly developed secondary recovery (recycling) industry that benefitted from advances in recovery technologies and new capacity additions, but is highly dependent upon imports of nonferrous metal waste and scrap. Anderson, "The Mineral Industry of Germany," 12.4–12.5.

[14] U.S. net import reliance as a share of apparent consumption was 95 percent in 2006. George, "Platinum-Group Metals," 122.

[15] South Africa, the world's largest platinum producer, accounted for 172 metric tons, or 77 percent of the world's output (223 metric tons). As the world's second largest palladium producer, South Africa accounted for 87 metric tons, or 39 percent of the world's output (222 metric tons) in 2006. George, "Platinum-Group Metals," 123.

Table MM-6 Changes in U.S. imports of precious metals and non-numismatic coins, 2002–06

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	*Percent*
	Million dollars						
Platinum-group metals	2,825	2,623	3,505	3,885	5,838	1,953	50.3
Gold	2,352	2,797	3,827	4,202	5,171	969	23.1
Silver	687	801	1,013	1,178	1,900	722	61.3
Waste and scrap	256	331	466	525	1,017	492	93.7
Non-numismatic coins	143	207	244	237	305	68	28.7
Total	6,263	6,759	9,055	10,029	14,232	4,203	41.9

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

doré imports from all sources declined by $70 million (3 percent) to $2.0 biillion, with the largest declines among doré sources being Colombia and Peru, and the largest increase being Chile All three mine gold from gold ores or as a co- or byproduct of copper mining.[16]

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[16] Anderson, "The Minieral Industry of Chile," 7.0 and 7.16–7.17; Torres, "The Mineral Industry of Colombia," 8.2 and 8.8; and Gurmendi, "The Mineral Industry of Peru," 15.5 and 15.13.

Steel Mill Products

Change in 2006 from 2005:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $6.8 billion (48 percent) to $21.0 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $1.1 billion (12 percent) to $10.5 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $8.0 billion (34 percent) to $31.5 billion

Both U.S. imports and exports of steel mill products increased in 2006; however, the increase in imports greatly overshadowed the increase in exports, resulting in a 48-percent increase in the trade deficit to $6.8 billion in 2006. The average unit value of imported steel mill products declined by 5 percent from the previous year, whereas the quantity of imports increased by 41 percent. In addition to the rise in imports of $8.0 billion (34 percent), an increase in U.S. production contributed to growth in the domestic supply of steel mill products; however, much of the increased supply contributed to inventory increases held by service centers and end users in 2006. This was the opposite of the situation in 2005, when the quantities of steel mill products imported and in inventories both fell.

U.S. Exports

The growth in U.S. exports of steel mill products was the result of a 19-percent increase in the quantity of exports and an 11-percent increase in average unit value. Carbon and alloy steel pipe and tube exports accounted for the largest share (38 percent) of the year-to-year increase in overall sector exports (Table MM-7). The increase in exports of pipe and tube was due to high demand for products used in petroleum and natural-gas production, particularly for seamless pipe and for products used in oil and gas wells. Canada was the largest country of destination, accounting for $169 million (38 percent) of the growth in pipe and tube exports; China accounted for $27 million (6 percent) in increased exports (table MM-8). Over the period 2002–06, exports of pipe and tube to China increased by almost 900 percent (to $138 million), and China became the third-largest country destination, after Canada ($1.1 billion) and Mexico ($195 million), for U.S. pipe and tube exports. The value of U.S. exports of bar, rod, and shape products, which were primarily sent to Canada and Mexico, increased because of higher prices in 2006.

U.S. Imports

U.S. demand for steel mill products was strong during the early months of 2006, but U.S. producers, already at a high operating rate, were reportedly unable to sufficiently increase the supply of domestic steel to meet that demand.[17] Delays in the restart of a major producing unit, unplanned outages at several major steel producers, a labor dispute at a major mill, and extended lead times for delivery of orders from domestic mills added to market perceptions of domestic supply tightness, allowing U.S. prices to remain firm.[18] When U.S. demand faltered later in the year, domestic mills responded by cutting back on

[17] CRU Monitor, *Steel: Finished Products, Semis and Raw Materials*, 6.
[18] Ibid.

TABLE MM-7 Changes in U.S. exports of steel mill products, 2002–06

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005	
						Absolute	*Percent*
	Million dollars						
Carbon and alloy steel pipe and tube	1,016	977	1,360	1,904	2,347	443	23
Carbon and alloy steel bar, rod, and light shapes	415	479	697	837	999	162	19
Carbon and alloy steel angle, shapes and sections	154	217	372	467	603	135	29
All other steel mill products	2,948	3,852	4,486	6,123	6,530	407	7
Total	4,533	5,525	7,015	9,331	10,479	1,148	12

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

production; however, imported steel continued to arrive at a high rate through the end of the year, contributing to a growth in inventory in the hands of service centers and end users. Imports of carbon and alloy steel plate, sheet, and strip accounted for about 45 percent of the increase in imports in this sector (Table MM-9). Such products account for over 60 percent of all U.S. steel mill product demand and are utilized by all major steel-consuming sectors, including construction, automotive, and equipment. They are also consumed to produce pipe and tube products for use in construction and in oil, gas, and petrochemical production, which has become a strong growth area given the rise in fuel prices. The largest increases in imports were from China ($647 million), India ($363 million), Korea ($404 million), Russia ($368 million), and Taiwan ($405 million). Increases in steel production in China exceeded growth in Chinese domestic consumption in 2006, and China became a major exporter of steel products, reversing its status as a major importer only 2 years earlier.

Imports of carbon and alloy steel pipe and tube accounted for 21 percent of the growth in imports of steel mill products. Imports from China accounted for about 46 percent of the total increase. This increase in U.S. imports from China was due to growing U.S. demand as well as increased Chinese supply of these products, particularly seamless pipe and seamless oil country tubular goods. New seamless pipe producing mills have come on line in China, resulting in capacity that exceeds local demand.

TABLE MM-8 Steel mill products (MM025): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2002–06[a]

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005	
						Absolute	*Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Canada	2,267	2,567	3,887	5,009	5,600	591	11.8
Mexico	1,085	1,120	1,338	1,690	1,998	308	18.2
China	52	429	228	402	321	-81	-20.2
Japan	33	34	39	79	63	-16	-20.1
Korea	24	46	73	94	104	10	10.2
Russia	9	8	13	13	21	8	59.2
Brazil	33	28	47	61	75	14	22.4
Germany	68	88	107	176	168	-8	-4.7
Taiwan	32	60	67	77	68	-9	-11.6
Turkey	10	13	8	19	26	7	38.6
All other	919	1,130	1,209	1,711	2,037	325	19.0
Total	4,533	5,525	7,015	9,331	10,479	1,148	12.3
EU-15	389	554	475	708	810	102	14.3
EU-25	394	603	507	749	838	89	11.8
OPEC	149	105	168	259	324	65	25.2
Latin America	1,326	1,317	1,637	2,124	2,500	375	17.7
CBERA	107	87	120	124	168	44	35.4
Asia	300	805	721	1,014	909	-105	-10.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	58	72	65	106	202	96	90.6
Central and Eastern Europe	7	13	18	40	33	-7	-17.7
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Canada	2,784	2,693	3,700	4,334	4,702	368	8.5
Mexico	1,232	1,224	2,410	2,600	2,437	-163	-6.3
China	264	269	1,104	1,687	3,605	1,918	113.7
Japan	940	744	1,015	1,392	1,886	494	35.5
Korea	638	475	957	1,285	1,813	528	41.1
Russia	363	134	1,195	860	1,763	903	105.0
Brazil	779	573	1,382	1,374	1,629	255	18.6
Germany	773	686	1,074	1,384	1,428	44	3.2
Taiwan	249	185	754	673	1,511	838	124.5
Turkey	316	282	990	623	1,047	425	68.2
All other	3,866	3,235	6,978	7,323	9,678	2,355	32.2
Total	12,203	10,499	21,559	23,534	31,500	7,966	33.8
EU-15	2,817	2,439	4,424	5,523	6,170	646	11.7
EU-25	3,003	2,602	4,730	5,792	6,524	732	12.6
OPEC	186	121	296	281	194	-87	-30.9
Latin America	2,456	2,167	4,499	4,619	4,566	-53	-1.1
CBERA	140	78	187	83	114	32	38.4
Asia	2,603	2,030	4,884	5,983	10,410	4,428	74.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	146	133	244	222	344	122	54.7
Central and Eastern Europe	284	252	554	435	590	155	35.5

TABLE MM-8 Steel mill products (MM025): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2002–06[a]—*continued*

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Canada	-516	-125	187	675	898	222	32.9
Mexico	-147	-103	-1,072	-910	-440	471	51.7
China	-212	160	-876	-1,284	-3,284	-1,999	-155.7
Japan	-907	-710	-975	-1,313	-1,823	-510	-38.8
Korea	-614	-429	-885	-1,191	-1,709	-518	-43.5
Russia	-353	-125	-1,182	-847	-1,743	-896	-105.7
Brazil	-746	-545	-1,335	-1,313	-1,554	-241	-18.4
Germany	-705	-597	-968	-1,208	-1,261	-52	-4.3
Taiwan	-217	-125	-687	-596	-1,443	-847	-142.1
Turkey	-305	-269	-982	-604	-1,022	-418	-69.1
All other	-2,947	-2,105	-5,768	-5,612	-7,641	-2,029	-36.2
Total	-7,670	-4,974	-14,544	-14,203	-21,020	-6,818	-48.0
EU-15	-2,428	-1,885	-3,950	-4,815	-5,360	-545	-11.3
EU-25	-2,609	-1,999	-4,223	-5,042	-5,686	-644	-12.8
OPEC	-37	-17	-128	-22	130	152	([b])
Latin America	-1,130	-850	-2,862	-2,495	-2,066	428	17.2
CBERA	-33	9	-67	41	54	12	29.6
Asia	-2,304	-1,225	-4,163	-4,968	-9,501	-4,533	-91.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	-88	-61	-179	-116	-142	-25	-22.0
Central and Eastern Europe	-277	-239	-536	-396	-557	-162	-40.8

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

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 2006.

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

Table MM-9 Changes in U.S. imports of steel mill products, 2002–06

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
Carbon and alloy steel pipe and tube	2,136	2,098	3,483	5,259	6,953	1,694	32.2
Carbon and alloy steel semifinished products	1,601	1,078	2,700	2,944	3,836	892	30.3
Carbon and alloy steel bar, rod, and light shapes	1,928	1,669	3,769	3,327	4,043	716	21.5
Stainless steel plate, sheet, and strip	553	624	1,139	1,206	1,768	562	46.6
Carbon and alloy steel angle, shapes, and sections	338	286	448	512	769	257	50.2
Tool steels	184	220	271	466	405	-61	-13.1
All other steel mill products	1,603	1,496	2,343	2,858	3,216	358	12.5
Total	12,203	10,499	21,559	23,534	31,500	7,966	33.8

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

Carbon and alloy steel semifinished products accounted for about 11 percent of the increase in imports. These products are used as inputs to produce other steel mill products such as sheet and strip, which were needed to respond to the high level of demand. Imports of semifinished products from Russia ($833 million) and Ukraine ($604 million) increased by 141 percent and 389 percent, respectively, whereas imports from Mexico ($860 million) and Brazil ($564 million), previously the largest sources, each declined by 16 percent.

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Copper and Related Articles[19]

Change in 2006 from 2005:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $3.4 billion (78 percent) to $7.8 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $2.6 billion (78 percent) to $6.1 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $6.0 billion (78 percent) to $13.8 billion

The U.S. trade deficit in copper and related articles widened in 2006, as the United States imported greater values of several key products—particularly refined cathodes and other unalloyed unwrought forms of copper ($3.0 billion net import gain), but also unrefined anodes ($522 million), tubes, pipes, and fittings ($518 million), wire rods and wire ($452 million), and plates, sheets, strips, and foils ($198 million). The deficit grew despite strongly increased exports of waste, scrap, ash, and residues, which increased by $1.4 billion. Values of both U.S. exports and imports were enhanced by near-continuously rising copper prices in recent years, attributable to continued robust worldwide demand that could not be met by primary (mine) production and secondary (scrap) recovery without drawing down commodity exchange, merchant, and industry inventories (table MM-10).[20] For example, the value of copper waste, scrap, ash, and residue exports increased by 126 percent in 2006, whereas the quantity exported increased by only 26 percent (table MM-11). Likewise, the value of refined cathodes and other unalloyed unwrought forms of copper imports increased by 144 percent, but the quantity imported increased by only 7 percent. Average annual prices for refined copper cathodes, the benchmark for pricing of other unwrought, semi-manufactured, and waste and scrap forms of copper,[21] rose by over 80 percent from 2005 to 2006 (table MM-10).

U.S. Exports

The overall increase in U.S. exports of copper and related articles in 2006 is primarily attributable to increased exports of copper waste, scrap, ash, and residues, which accounted for 51 percent of the overall export shift (table MM-11). In addition to increased copper prices, the rise in U.S. exports of this material to record levels in 2006 is attributable in part to weakness of the U.S. dollar.[22] China was both the predominant market destination and registered the largest increase in U.S. exports of copper waste, scrap, ash, and residues (up by $763 million, or 113 percent to $1.4 billion), followed by Canada (up by $161 million,or 191 percent to $246 million) and Taiwan (up by $103 million, or 196 percent to $156 million) (table MM-12). The robust pace of China's economic expansion in recent

[19] This industry/commodity group includes unrefined and refined copper and copper alloys in unwrought forms, copper and copper alloys in various semi-manufactured forms (e.g., bars, rods, profiles, and wires; plates, sheets, strips, and foils; tubes, pipes, and fittings) and copper and copper alloy waste, scrap, ash, and residues.

[20] Compiled from World Bureau of Metal Statistics, *World Metal Statistics*.

[21] Unwrought and fabricated copper products are set at a premium, reflecting conversion charges, over the producers' delivered price of copper cathodes, which in turn, are set at a premium over the First-Position (current-month) price on the New York Commodity Mercantile Exchange (COMEX). Daniel Edelstein, copper commodity specialist, U.S. Geological Survey, Reston, VA, telephone interview by Commission staff, January 31, 2006.

[22] Marley, "Ups and Downs."

TABLE MM-10 Average annual refined copper cathode prices

Cents per pound

Year	COMEX[a]	LME[b]	U.S. producers'
Change in 2006 from 2005:			
Absolute	140.710	138.013	141.258
percent	83.6	82.7	81.4
2006	308.937	304.850	314.751
2005	168.227	166.837	173.493
2004	128.972	129.958	133.938
2003	81.050	80.684	85.012
2002	71.672	70.721	75.805

Source: Compiled by the U.S. Geological Survey.

[a]New York Commodities Exchange (COMEX) first-position price.
[b]London Metals Exchange (LME) grade-A cash price.

TABLE MM-11 Changes in U.S. exports of copper and related articles, 2002–06

						Change, 2006 from 2005	
Item	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**Absolute**	***Percent***
	Million dollars						
Waste, scrap, ash, and residues	514	674	904	1,079	2,434	1,355	125.6
Wire rods and wire	236	235	521	664	1,228	564	84.9
Bars, rods, and profiles	145	181	199	235	386	152	64.3
Tubes, pipes, and fittings	207	217	266	314	462	148	47.1
Refined cathodes and other unalloyed unwrought forms	48	178	233	97	237	140	144.3
Mattes and cements	12	15	5	26	118	93	353.8
Plates, sheets, strips, and foils	248	293	419	537	606	70	12.8
Unrefined anodes	51	44	121	97	84	-14	-13.4
All others	282	249	339	356	496	140	39.3
Total	1,744	2,086	3,006	3,405	6,052	2,647	77.7

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

TABLE MM-12 Copper and related articles (MM036): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2002–06[a]

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Canada	405	396	578	663	1,241	578	87.2
Chile	2	1	1	3	2	-1	-18.5
Mexico	462	467	779	959	1,594	635	66.2
China	274	596	608	852	1,665	813	95.5
Peru	1	1	1	1	1	1	165.4
Germany	66	50	88	76	185	109	142.8
Russia	1	([b])	2	3	8	5	185.6
Japan	71	71	97	103	167	64	61.5
Brazil	7	5	9	11	18	7	61.6
Taiwan	53	62	150	99	223	124	124.9
All other	403	437	693	636	948	312	49.1
Total	1,744	2,086	3,006	3,405	6,052	2,647	77.7
EU-15	182	174	262	240	425	185	77.3
EU-25	183	176	264	246	438	192	78.1
OPEC	15	17	34	35	48	14	39.6
Latin America	491	497	822	1,016	1,672	656	64.5
CBERA	11	14	23	22	34	12	54.4
Asia	623	977	1,268	1,416	2,603	1,187	83.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	3	3	6	4	11	7	147.8
Central and Eastern Europe	1	2	3	7	14	7	108.4
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Canada	1,074	1,057	1,606	2,073	3,364	1,291	62.3
Chile	446	685	1,014	1,788	4,145	2,357	131.8
Mexico	416	329	509	774	1,060	286	36.9
China	119	160	263	319	653	334	104.5
Peru	468	466	468	592	1,045	454	76.7
Germany	204	217	357	381	592	211	55.5
Russia	110	103	142	389	742	353	90.9
Japan	132	125	155	155	223	68	44.0
Brazil	131	105	170	254	338	84	33.1
Taiwan	107	110	122	112	133	21	18.4
All other	508	535	760	929	1,507	578	62.3
Total	3,715	3,893	5,565	7,766	13,803	6,037	77.7
EU-15	462	496	725	854	1,153	298	34.9
EU-25	488	518	773	927	1,233	307	33.1
OPEC	6	5	9	10	13	3	30.8
Latin America	1,477	1,598	2,182	3,435	6,633	3,198	93.1
CBERA	10	9	16	21	37	17	81.2
Asia	472	514	723	801	1,345	545	68.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	18	38	30	8	17	8	99.5
Central and Eastern Europe	29	26	60	84	113	29	33.9

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE MM-12 Copper and related articles (MM036): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2002–06[a]—*Continued*

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Canada	-669	-661	-1,028	-1,410	-2,123	-713	-50.6
Chile	-444	-684	-1,013	-1,785	-4,142	-2,357	-132.1
Mexico	46	138	271	184	533	349	189.2
China	155	435	345	532	1,012	479	90.0
Peru	-467	-465	-467	-591	-1,044	-453	-76.6
Germany	-138	-167	-270	-305	-407	-102	-33.6
Russia	-109	-103	-140	-386	-734	-348	-90.2
Japan	-61	-54	-58	-51	-56	-4	-8.8
Brazil	-124	-100	-161	-243	-321	-77	-31.8
Taiwan	-54	-48	28	-13	90	103	([c])
All other	-105	-98	-67	-293	-559	-266	-90.9
Total	-1,972	-1,807	-2,559	-4,360	-7,751	-3,390	-77.7
EU-15	-280	-322	-463	-615	-727	-113	-18.3
EU-25	-305	-342	-509	-681	-795	-114	-16.8
OPEC	9	12	25	24	35	11	43.3
Latin America	-986	-1,101	-1,360	-2,418	-4,961	-2,543	-105.1
CBERA	2	5	7	2	-3	-5	([c])
Asia	151	463	546	615	1,258	642	104.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	-15	-35	-25	-4	-6	-2	-46.2
Central and Eastern Europe	-28	-23	-57	-78	-99	-21	-27.3

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

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 2006.

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

years has driven up its imports of waste, scrap, ash, and residues for use by its copper industry to meet growing Chinese demand for copper-containing products, particularly in the electrical transmission, electrical machinery and equipment, and transportation equipment sectors.[23]

U.S. Imports

The overall increase in U.S. imports of copper and related articles in 2006 is primarily attributable to increased imports of refined cathodes and other unalloyed unwrought forms of copper, which accounted for 52 percent of the overall import shift (table MM-13). Almost all (94 percent) of the increase in imports of unalloyed unwrought forms was of refined copper cathodes and sections thereof, which increased by $2.9 billion (90 percent) to $6.2 billion in 2006. Although the United States is the world's second largest producer of mined copper,[24] it relies upon foreign sources for copper cathodes to meet its domestic consumption needs. Closure of a copper smelter in October 2005[25] reduced the domestic supply of unrefined anodes for subsequent electrolytic refining into cathodes, and the closure of a major refining facility in October 2005[26] further constrained copper cathode output by the United States in 2006. Chile, the world's largest producer of mined copper, was the leading source of U.S. imports of copper cathodes in 2006 and also registered the largest increases in U.S. imports, up by $1.7 billion (118 percent) to $3.2 billion. Other major suppliers included Canada (up by $437 million, or 50 percent to $1.3 billion), Peru (up by $437 million, or 79 percent to $993 million), and Kazakhstan (up by $290 million, or 1,268 percent to $313 million).[27]

Among the fabricated forms of copper and copper alloys imported by the United States in 2006, wire rods and wire accounted for the largest portion (19 percent), followed by tubes, pipes, and fittings (11 percent). Domestic demand remained robust for these fabricated copper products in electrical wiring and plumbing applications, respectively, despite the decline in residential construction activity through much of 2006, as the value of overall (residential and commercial) construction activity grew by nearly 5 percent in 2006.[28] U.S. imports of wire rods and wire rose by $1.0 billion (65 percent) to $2.6 billion in 2006. Canada was the predominant source of these imports and also registered the largest increase (up by $565 million, or 95 percent, to $1.2 billion), followed by Russia (up by $332 million,

[23] See e.g., Barry, "What's Behind the Waning of China's Insatiable Appetite for Copper?"

[24] U.S. mined copper output increased by 1.1 million metric tons (7 percent) to reach 1.2 million metric tons in 2006, or 8 percent of the world's output (15.3 million metric tons) in that year. Edelstein, "Copper," 53.

[25] Closure of this facility reduced U.S. copper smelting capacity by 190,000 metric tons (21 percent) to 710,000 metric tons for 2006. International Copper Study Group, "Table 1, World Copper Smelters Capacities 2004 to 2009," 77.

[26] Closure of this facility reduced U.S. copper refining capacity by 172,000 metric tons (7 percent) to 2.1 million metric tons for 2006. International Copper Study Group, "Table 1, World Copper Refineries Capacities 2004 to 2009," 100–101.

[27] In 2006, Chile produced 5.4 million metric tons of mined copper or 35 percent of the global total (15.3 million metric tons). Peru produced 1.1 million metric tons, Canada produced 600,000 metric tons, and Kazakhstan produced 430,000 metric tons. Edelstein, "Copper," 53.

[28] U.S. Census Bureau, "Table 2, Value of Construction Put in Place in the United States, Not Seasonally Adjusted."

TABLE MM-13 Changes in U.S. imports of copper and related articles, 2002–06

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005	
						Absolute	*Percent*
	million dollars						
Refined cathodes and other unalloyed unwrought forms	1,453	1,548	2,142	3,496	6,620	3,124	89.4
Wire rods and wire	516	544	934	1,559	2,575	1,016	65.2
Tubes, pipes, and fittings	448	476	717	829	1,496	666	80.5
Unrefined anodes	366	390	419	420	928	508	121.0
Plates, sheets, strips, and foils	358	337	504	473	740	267	56.4
Waste, scrap, ash, and residues	125	122	188	275	481	206	74.9
Bars, rods, and profiles	145	152	266	289	397	108	37.4
All others	304	324	395	424	565	141	33.3
Total	3,715	3,893	5,565	7,766	13,803	6,037	77.7

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

or 86 percent, to $719 million). Over this same period, U.S. imports of tubes, pipes, and fittings rose by $666 million (80 percent) to $1.5 billion. China registered the largest increase (up by $265 million, or 161 percent, to $429 million), followed by Mexico (up by $121 million, or 51 percent, to $360 million).

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Unwrought Aluminum

Change in 2006 from 2005:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $742 million (12 percent) to $6.8 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $1.4 billion (68 percent) to $3.5 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $2.2 billion (27 percent) to $10.3 billion

The trade deficit in unwrought aluminum rose to an historical high in 2006, as the value of U.S. imports of unwrought aluminum ($2.2 billion) outpaced U.S. exports ($1.4 billion) (table MM-14). The value of both U.S. imports and U.S. exports rose substantially during 2006, by 26 percent and 68 percent, respectively. This reflected a combination of continued robust economic growth worldwide and continued strong demand for aluminum in most major industrial markets, which led to significantly higher prices for aluminum. Largely because of the price increases, the growth in the value of U.S. imports of unwrought aluminum for 2006 occurred despite a slowdown in domestic aluminum consumption (by volume), which was attributable to a decline in housing and other construction-related demand by the end of the year. The most notable increase in the trade deficit in 2006 was with Canada, the dominant supplier to the U.S. market.

U.S. Exports

The value of U.S. exports of unwrought aluminum registered a third consecutive year of very strong growth in 2006, increasing by 68 percent over 2005 levels to $3.5 billion. The overall export increase was largely fueled by growth in exports of aluminum waste and scrap, which accounted for nearly 80 percent of the total increase by value (table MM-15). China is a significant consumer of aluminum scrap globally as a result of the rapid industrialization of the Chinese economy, the consequent increased use of aluminum, and the lack of aluminum scrap in the country.[29] Most scrap in China is consumed by Chinese aluminum diecasters to produce ingots. Exports to China constituted the largest value increase, rising by 111 percent, and accounting for 57 percent of the total increase in U.S. exports of unwrought aluminum in 2006. Exports to Mexico grew by 49 percent and accounted for 16 percent of the total increase in 2006.

[29] Hui, "Sizing Up China's Scrap Resources."

TABLE MM-14 Unwrought aluminum (MM037): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2002–06[a]

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Canada	358	370	454	480	568	88	18.3
China	170	240	356	730	1,540	810	111.0
Russia	([b])	([b])	2	2	4	2	82.2
Mexico	250	190	327	452	675	222	49.2
Brazil	([b])	([b])	3	3	2	-1	-26.7
Venezuela	([b])	([b])	1	([b])	([b])	([b])	8.6
United Arab Em	3	2	2	1	2	1	96.0
Korea	50	55	74	164	261	97	59.0
Bahrain	0	([b])	0	0	0	0	0.0
South Africa	1	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	2,218.5
All other	117	143	180	253	455	201	79.6
Total	950	1,000	1,397	2,087	3,508	1,421	68.1
EU-15	20	17	16	20	30	10	49.5
EU-25	20	17	16	20	37	16	80.8
OPEC	3	2	11	14	22	8	54.5
Latin America	254	193	337	468	702	234	50.0
CBERA	2	1	3	3	7	4	137.4
Asia	311	411	568	1,089	2,167	1,078	99.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	1	1	3	1	6	5	384.5
Central and Eastern Europe	([b])	0	([b])	([b])	7	6	6,940.7
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Canada	2,658	3,008	3,507	4,197	5,874	1,678	40.0
China	14	15	54	158	184	25	16.1
Russia	924	931	1,633	1,586	1,691	105	6.6
Mexico	70	82	106	143	231	88	61.5
Brazil	110	154	484	481	421	-60	-12.5
Venezuela	303	267	283	297	329	32	10.7
United Arab Em	96	82	102	165	270	105	63.7
Korea	5	([b])	([b])	([b])	3	3	624.8
Bahrain	27	5	5	47	208	161	345.9
South Africa	21	13	69	149	201	52	34.7
All other	545	442	594	930	905	-26	-2.7
Total	4,774	5,000	6,837	8,153	10,317	2,163	26.5
EU-15	39	45	63	88	140	52	59.8
EU-25	58	45	64	89	140	51	57.1
OPEC	404	352	395	470	626	156	33.1
Latin America	709	725	1,114	1,182	1,283	102	8.6
CBERA	100	104	113	127	136	8	6.5
Asia	23	18	66	186	202	16	8.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	85	72	123	210	296	86	40.9
Central and Eastern Europe	2	2	([b])	0	([b])	([b])	([c])

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE MM-14 Unwrought aluminum (MM037): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2002–06[a]—*Continued*

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005	
						Absolute	*Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Canada	-2,300	-2,638	-3,053	-3,716	-5,307	-1,590	-42.8
China	156	225	302	572	1,356	785	137.3
Russia	-924	-930	-1,631	-1,584	-1,687	-103	-6.5
Mexico	180	108	221	309	444	134	43.5
Brazil	-109	-154	-481	-478	-419	59	12.4
Venezuela	-303	-266	-283	-297	-329	-32	-10.8
United Arab Em	-94	-80	-101	-164	-267	-104	-63.5
Korea	45	55	74	164	258	94	57.5
Bahrain	-27	-5	-5	-47	-208	-161	-345.9
South Africa	-20	-13	-69	-149	-201	-52	-34.6
All other	-428	-299	-413	-677	-450	227	33.5
Total	-3,824	-3,999	-5,440	-6,067	-6,809	-742	-12.2
EU-15	-19	-28	-47	-67	-110	-42	-62.9
EU-25	-38	-28	-48	-69	-103	-34	-50.1
OPEC	-401	-350	-385	-456	-604	-148	-32.4
Latin America	-455	-532	-777	-714	-581	132	18.5
CBERA	-97	-103	-111	-124	-128	-4	-3.3
Asia	288	393	502	903	1,965	1,062	117.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	-84	-71	-121	-209	-290	-81	-38.9
Central and Eastern Europe	-1	-2	([b])	([b])	6	6	6,778.3

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

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 2006.

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

TABLE MM-15 Changes in U.S. exports of unwrought aluminum, 2002–06

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	*Percent*
	Million dollars						
Aluminum waste and scrap	509	608	730	1,324	2,448	1,124	84.9
Aluminum (alloy), unwrought	348	282	427	562	771	209	37.2
All other unwrought aluminum	93	110	240	201	289	88	43.8
Total	950	1,000	1,397	2,087	3,508	1,421	68.1

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

U.S. Imports

The value of U.S. imports of unwrought aluminum registered a third consecutive year of double-digit increase, rising to $10.3 billion in 2006, or by 27 percent. The increase in the total value of aluminum imports was attributable to a 32-percent rise in the average price of aluminum ingot (from $0.91/lb. in 2005 to $1.20/lb. in 2006),[30] as demand for aluminum worldwide continued to grow faster than aluminum smelting capacity. The total value of U.S. imports increased despite a 5-percent decline in the quantity of imports of unwrought pure and alloy aluminum ingot, the two principal product categories (table MM-16). Imports of ingot declined in quantity due to the rise in aluminum prices and the sluggish domestic residential construction and transportation markets in 2006, two markets which had provided strong growth for aluminum since 2002. Imports from Canada, traditionally the leading U.S. supplier, constituted the largest volume increase, rising by 40 percent, and accounted for 57 percent of total imports in 2006. Imports from Russia grew by 7 percent and accounted for 17 percent of the total in 2006.

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TABLE MM-16 Changes in U.S. imports of unwrought aluminum, 2002–06

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	*Percent*
	Million dollars						
Aluminum (alloy), unwrought	2,276	2,025	2,885	3,468	4,852	1,384	39.9
Aluminum (non alloy), unwrought	1,917	2,372	3,109	3,726	4,249	523	14.0
All other unwrought aluminum	581	603	843	959	1,216	257	26.8
Total	4,774	5,000	6,837	8,153	10,317	2,164	26.5

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

[30] U.S. Geological Survey, *Minerals Information*, “Aluminum,” 18.

Certain Base Metals and Chemical Elements

Change in 2006 from 2005:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $597 million (39 percent) to $2.1 billion
U. S. exports: Increased by $910 million (32 percent) to $3.8 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $1.5 billion (34 percent) to $5.9 billion

The U.S. trade deficit in certain base metals and chemical elements expanded in 2006 as price increases in certain import categories caused imports to expand more than exports during the period. The increase in imports largely reflected higher prices paid for nickel metal due to strong demand globally. In China, there was particularly strong demand for nickel for use in the production of stainless steel. The increase in the value of U.S. exports was largely attributable to an increase in exports of wrought titanium and semi-finished nickel to the EU-25, China, and Japan. The most notable increases in the trade deficit in 2006 were with Russia, Canada, and Australia (table MM-17).

U.S. Exports

The increase in the total value of sector exports resulted primarily from a rise in exports of wrought titanium products and of semi-finished nickel alloy products (bars and rods), together accounting for 47 percent of the increase in 2006 (table MM-18). Wrought titanium exports benefitted from strong aerospace and/or defense-related demand from the EU-25, China, and Japan, along with rising titanium prices, which rose almost 20 percent to $25/lb by December 2006.[31] Strong worldwide demand for nickel for the production of stainless steel, primarily by China,[32] resulted in a doubling in the price of nickel and the increase in semi-finished nickel exports from the United States. Combined titanium and nickel exports climbed 63 percent in value and 22 percent in quantity in 2006. U.S. exports of miscellaneous waste and scrap (gallium, hafnium, indium, niobium, and rhenium) continued to increase sharply in 2006, reflecting continued sharp increases in commodity prices. The price of indium, in particular, has increased from $97/kg in 2002 to $855/kg[33] in 2006 due to a supply shortage of and strong demand for indium for use in liquid crystal displays (LCDs).

U.S. Imports

The increase in the value of total sector imports (table MM-19) resulted largely from the rise in imports of unwrought nickel metal as strong worldwide demand, primarily by China, resulted in a doubling in the price of nickel from $6.41/lb in January 2006 to $15.90/lb at the end of 2006.[34] At the same time, nickel stockpiles worldwide reached record low levels

[31] *American Metal Market,* "Titanium Pricing."

[32] Harman, "China's Nickel Demand to Remain Strong Amidst High Prices." In 2006, the volume of nickel demand by China increased nearly 8 percent and China consumed nearly 60 percent of all nickel produced worldwide.

[33] U.S. Geological Survey, *Minerals Information,* "Indium," 78.

[34] *American Metal Market,* "Nickel and Titanium Pricing."

TABLE MM-17 Certain base metals and chemical elements (MM041): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2002–06[a]

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005	
						Absolute	*Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Canada	179	168	195	237	320	84	35.3
China	30	47	106	545	769	224	41.0
Russia	1	1	1	3	2	-1	-19.7
United Kingdom	259	297	308	346	484	138	40.0
Germany	148	138	129	192	242	50	26.1
Japan	119	165	196	264	350	86	32.5
France	134	124	168	264	349	84	31.9
Australia	12	11	10	13	22	9	70.8
Norway	1	([2])	1	2	4	3	150.1
Belgium	69	84	114	172	188	17	9.7
All other	546	534	683	846	1,062	217	25.6
Total	1,498	1,571	1,913	2,882	3,792	910	31.6
EU-15	731	755	845	1,138	1,504	366	32.1
EU-25	735	760	872	1,203	1,538	335	27.8
OPEC	7	12	17	25	30	4	17.5
Latin America	140	110	137	184	235	51	27.7
CBERA	3	4	12	17	26	9	51.0
Asia	297	382	526	1,052	1,439	386	36.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	7	7	10	10	14	3	30.4
Central and Eastern Europe	3	5	25	67	36	-31	-45.9
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Canada	538	478	1,039	1,094	1,448	354	32.4
China	106	118	249	264	353	89	33.9
Russia	257	367	472	515	951	436	84.7
United Kingdom	67	95	130	157	199	42	26.9
Germany	140	141	241	332	430	99	29.8
Japan	119	113	159	236	274	38	15.9
France	87	97	129	226	220	-7	-2.9
Australia	82	107	177	202	381	179	88.3
Norway	84	196	272	373	369	-4	-1.0
Belgium	24	26	47	47	48	2	3.8
All other	449	510	910	972	1,250	278	28.6
Total	1,952	2,248	3,825	4,417	5,924	1,507	34.1
EU-15	429	511	759	981	1,227	245	25.0
EU-25	440	514	768	995	1,242	247	24.9
OPEC	12	12	38	44	39	-4	-10.1
Latin America	170	195	320	318	418	101	31.7
CBERA	([b])	([b])	([b])	2	([b])	-1	-83.3
Asia	256	275	570	631	782	151	23.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	40	44	89	102	97	-5	-4.6
Central and Eastern Europe	1	1	3	4	6	2	36.4

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE MM-17 Certain base metals and chemical elements (MM041): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2002–06[a]—*Continued*

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Canada	-359	-310	-843	-857	-1,127	-271	-31.6
China	-76	-70	-143	281	416	134	47.7
Russia	-256	-365	-471	-512	-949	-437	-85.3
United Kingdom	192	202	178	189	285	96	50.9
Germany	8	-3	-112	-140	-188	-49	-34.9
Japan	([b])	52	37	28	76	48	175.0
France	47	27	39	38	129	91	237.7
Australia	-70	-96	-167	-189	-359	-169	-89.5
Norway	-83	-195	-271	-371	-365	6	1.7
Belgium	46	58	68	125	140	15	11.9
All other	97	25	-227	-126	-188	-61	-48.6
Total	-454	-676	-1,912	-1,535	-2,131	-597	-38.9
EU-15	302	245	86	156	277	120	77.0
EU-25	295	246	103	208	296	87	41.9
OPEC	-4	1	-21	-19	-10	9	47.2
Latin America	-30	-84	-183	-133	-183	-50	-37.2
CBERA	3	4	12	16	26	10	65.1
Asia	41	107	-45	421	656	235	55.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	-33	-37	-79	-91	-84	8	8.6
Central and Eastern Europe	2	3	22	63	30	-32	-51.7

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

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 2006.

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

TABLE MM-18 Changes in U.S. exports of certain base metals and chemical elements, 2002–06

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	*Percent*
	Million dollars						
Titanium, wrought	184	182	227	380	632	252	66.3
Waste and scrap, miscellaneous.	6	17	55	457	579	122	26.7
Nickel alloy, not cold formed	56	63	97	172	271	99	57.6
Nickel alloy, cold formed	43	48	74	131	208	77	58.8
All other	1,209	1,261	1,487	1,742	2,102	360	20.7
Total	1,498	1,571	1,913	2,882	3,792	910	31.6

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

TABLE MM-19 Changes in U.S. imports of certain base metals and chemical elements, 2002–06

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	*Percent*
	Million dollars						
Nickel (non alloy), unwrought	648	863	1,451	1,617	2,565	948	58.6
Titanium, unwrought	93	79	106	185	351	166	89.7
All other	1,211	1,306	2,268	2,615	3,008	393	15.0
Total	1,952	2,248	3,825	4,417	5,924	1,507	34.1

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

in 2006.[35] U.S. nickel imports increased by 59 percent in value and 13 percent in quantity in 2006. The increase in U.S. imports of unwrought nickel in 2006 was fed by strong growth in demand for nickel domestically due to increasing U.S. production of stainless steel. In addition, the rise in imports of unwrought titanium and titanium waste scrap, by 90 percent in volume and 25 percent in quantity in 2006, also contributed to a rise in the total value of sector imports. The gains were due to a combination of rising titanium prices worldwide and strong commercial and defense-related aerospace demand in the United States.

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[35] Harman, "China's Nickel Demand to Remain Strong Amidst High Prices."

TABLE MM-20 Minerals and metals : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06[a]

USITC code[b]	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
		Million dollars						
MM001	Clays and related mineral products:							
	Exports	941	986	1,069	1,127	1,236	109	9.7
	Imports	158	180	210	231	281	50	21.7
	Trade balance	782	806	859	896	955	59	6.6
MM002	Fluorspar and miscellaneous mineral substances:							
	Exports	39	30	36	40	37	-3	-7.9
	Imports	147	147	167	192	202	11	5.6
	Trade balance	-109	-117	-131	-151	-165	-14	-9.2
MM003	Iron ores and concentrates:							
	Exports	249	248	334	584	636	52	8.9
	Imports	313	328	370	532	610	79	14.8
	Trade balance	-64	-80	-36	52	25	-27	-51.5
MM004	Copper ores and concentrates:							
	Exports	79	73	134	363	770	408	112.4
	Imports	105	18	25	([c])	([c])	([c])	-58.4
	Trade balance	-26	55	109	362	770	408	112.6
MM005	Lead ores, concentrates, and residues:							
	Exports	133	197	215	230	362	132	57.2
	Imports	([c])	0	([c])	([c])	([c])	([c])	861.2
	Trade balance	133	197	215	230	362	132	57.2
MM005A	Lead ores and concentrates:							
	Exports	117	144	207	224	347	123	55.1
	Imports	([c])	0	0	0	([c])	([c])	([d])
	Trade balance	117	144	207	224	347	123	55.1
MM006	Zinc ores, concentrates, and residues:							
	Exports	339	349	426	490	1,076	586	119.7
	Imports	53	68	109	129	229	100	77.5
	Trade balance	286	281	317	361	846	486	134.8
MM006A	Zinc ores and concentrates:							
	Exports	328	340	417	483	1,068	586	121.3
	Imports	45	60	99	117	183	66	56.5
	Trade balance	283	280	319	366	885	520	142.1
MM007	Certain ores, concentrates, ash, and residues:							
	Exports	183	289	507	1,643	1,687	44	2.7
	Imports	728	685	962	1,537	1,364	-173	-11.3
	Trade balance	-545	-396	-454	107	324	217	203.0

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE MM-20 Minerals and metals : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06[a]—*Continued*

USITC code[b]	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
		Million dollars						
MM007A	Molybdenum ores and concentrates:							
	Exports	112	194	358	1,447	1,457	10	0.7
	Imports	37	51	268	746	395	-351	-47.1
	Trade balance	76	143	90	701	1,062	361	51.6
MM008	Precious metal ores and concentrates:							
	Exports	68	32	40	27	49	22	82.1
	Imports	43	23	21	20	14	-6	-28.7
	Trade balance	26	8	19	7	35	28	380.2
MM008A	Gold ores and concentrates:							
	Exports	10	13	16	16	40	23	142.9
	Imports	28	22	19	19	13	-6	-33.5
	Trade balance	-18	-9	-3	-3	27	30	([d])
MM008B	Silver ores and concentrates:							
	Exports	57	16	2	2	4	2	73.8
	Imports	13	1	2	([c])	0	([c])	-100.0
	Trade balance	44	15	([c])	2	4	2	100.3
MM009	Cement, stone, and related products:							
	Exports	1,279	1,405	1,648	1,853	2,399	546	29.5
	Imports	4,611	4,945	5,897	7,144	8,151	1,008	14.1
	Trade balance	-3,332	-3,540	-4,248	-5,291	-5,753	-462	-8.7
MM009A	Cement:							
	Exports	58	62	63	68	114	46	67.1
	Imports	939	940	1,139	1,563	1,842	280	17.9
	Trade balance	-881	-879	-1,076	-1,494	-1,728	-234	-15.6
MM010	Industrial ceramics:							
	Exports	645	600	625	702	784	82	11.7
	Imports	497	551	672	749	880	131	17.5
	Trade balance	148	49	-48	-47	-96	-49	-102.5
MM011	Ceramic bricks and similar articles:							
	Exports	23	26	46	39	43	4	9.2
	Imports	34	38	50	67	94	27	40.3
	Trade balance	-12	-12	-4	-27	-51	-23	-84.6
MM012	Ceramic floor and wall tiles:							
	Exports	28	27	27	31	37	6	18.7
	Imports	1,290	1,430	1,631	1,800	1,919	119	6.6
	Trade balance	-1,262	-1,403	-1,604	-1,768	-1,881	-113	-6.4

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE MM-20 Minerals and metals : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06[a]—*Continued*

USITC code[b]	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
		Million dollars						
MM013	Ceramic household articles:							
	Exports	83	88	107	104	99	-4	-4.2
	Imports	1,691	1,757	1,683	1,687	1,737	50	3.0
	Trade balance	-1,608	-1,669	-1,577	-1,583	-1,638	-55	-3.5
MM014	Flat glass:							
	Exports	1,694	1,747	1,882	1,987	2,204	217	10.9
	Imports	1,553	1,699	1,959	2,041	2,143	103	5.0
	Trade balance	140	49	-77	-53	61	114	([d])
MM015	Glass containers:							
	Exports	165	161	185	180	180	([c])	0.1
	Imports	608	607	659	700	794	94	13.4
	Trade balance	-443	-446	-474	-520	-614	-93	-18.0
MM016	Household glassware:							
	Exports	177	165	183	183	205	22	11.9
	Imports	888	919	947	908	895	-14	-1.5
	Trade balance	-711	-753	-764	-725	-689	35	4.9
MM017	Miscellaneous glass products:							
	Exports	729	748	812	702	866	164	23.4
	Imports	653	701	822	806	916	111	13.7
	Trade balance	76	46	-10	-104	-51	53	51.1
MM018	Fiberglass insulation products:							
	Exports	75	88	92	93	73	-20	-21.2
	Imports	131	155	214	249	272	23	9.2
	Trade balance	-56	-67	-122	-156	-198	-43	-27.4
MM019	Natural and synthetic gemstones:							
	Exports	1,331	469	1,129	2,765	4,087	1,321	47.8
	Imports	13,063	13,854	15,690	17,352	18,452	1,100	6.3
	Trade balance	-11,731	-13,386	-14,562	-14,587	-14,366	221	1.5
MM020	Precious metals and non-numismatic coins:							
	Exports	5,070	6,299	6,204	7,522	13,360	5,839	77.6
	Imports	6,263	6,759	9,055	10,029	14,232	4,203	41.9
	Trade balance	-1,193	-460	-2,851	-2,507	-872	1,635	65.2
MM020A	Unrefined and refined gold:							
	Exports	2,639	4,130	3,465	4,636	7,171	2,536	54.7
	Imports	2,143	2,689	3,680	4,112	5,029	918	22.3
	Trade balance	496	1,441	-215	524	2,142	1,618	308.9

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE MM-20 Minerals and metals : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06[a]—*Continued*

USITC code[b]	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
		Million dollars						
MM021	Primary iron products:							
	Exports	7	11	10	12	12	-1	-5.0
	Imports	729	815	1,898	2,033	2,227	194	9.5
	Trade balance	-722	-804	-1,887	-2,021	-2,215	-194	-9.6
MM022	Ferroalloys:							
	Exports	50	51	81	162	146	-15	-9.5
	Imports	713	899	1,885	1,834	1,954	119	6.5
	Trade balance	-663	-848	-1,805	-1,673	-1,807	-135	-8.1
MM023	Iron and steel waste and scrap:							
	Exports	1,307	1,960	2,923	3,451	4,256	805	23.3
	Imports	397	518	1,244	921	1,255	334	36.2
	Trade balance	911	1,442	1,680	2,529	3,001	471	18.6
MM024	Abrasive and ferrous products:							
	Exports	445	466	543	597	621	24	4.0
	Imports	746	769	889	984	1,048	63	6.4
	Trade balance	-301	-304	-346	-387	-427	-39	-10.2
MM024A	Abrasive products:							
	Exports	284	310	345	390	417	27	7.0
	Imports	505	540	631	658	712	54	8.2
	Trade balance	-222	-230	-286	-268	-295	-27	-10.0
MM025	Steel mill products:							
	Exports	4,533	5,525	7,015	9,331	10,479	1,148	12.3
	Imports	12,203	10,499	21,559	23,534	31,500	7,966	33.8
	Trade balance	-7,670	-4,974	-14,544	-14,203	-21,020	-6,818	-48.0
MM025A	Ingots, blooms, billets, and slabs of carbon and alloy steels:							
	Exports	55	121	169	171	163	-7	-4.3
	Imports	1,601	1,078	2,700	2,944	3,836	892	30.3
	Trade balance	-1,546	-957	-2,531	-2,774	-3,673	-899	-32.4
MM025B	Plates, sheets, and strips of carbon and alloy steels:							
	Exports	1,799	2,476	2,853	4,045	4,137	92	2.3
	Imports	3,860	3,028	7,406	6,962	10,510	3,548	51.0
	Trade balance	-2,062	-552	-4,554	-2,917	-6,373	-3,456	-118.5

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE MM-20 Minerals and metals : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06[a]—*Continued*

USITC code[b]	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 Percent
		Million dollars						
MM025C	Bars, rods, and light shapes of carbon and alloy steels:							
	Exports	415	479	697	837	999	162	19.3
	Imports	1,928	1,669	3,769	3,327	4,043	716	21.5
	Trade balance	-1,513	-1,190	-3,072	-2,490	-3,044	-554	-22.3
MM025D	Angles, shapes, and sections of carbon and alloy steels:							
	Exports	154	217	372	467	603	135	29.0
	Imports	338	286	448	512	769	257	50.2
	Trade balance	-184	-69	-76	-45	-166	-122	-273.0
MM025E	Wire of carbon and alloy steels:							
	Exports	159	172	275	226	243	17	7.4
	Imports	467	463	731	743	782	39	5.3
	Trade balance	-308	-291	-456	-517	-540	-22	-4.3
MM025F	Ingots, blooms, billets, and slabs of stainless steels:							
	Exports	59	27	46	41	60	19	45.4
	Imports	306	242	388	407	411	4	0.9
	Trade balance	-247	-214	-342	-366	-351	15	4.1
MM025G	Plates, sheets, and strips of stainless steels:							
	Exports	410	575	632	853	919	66	7.7
	Imports	553	624	1,139	1,206	1,768	562	46.6
	Trade balance	-142	-49	-507	-354	-849	-496	-140.2
MM025H	Bars, rods, and light shapes of stainless steels:							
	Exports	82	89	131	165	252	87	53.0
	Imports	284	215	378	572	588	16	2.8
	Trade balance	-202	-126	-247	-407	-336	71	17.5
MM025I	Angles, shapes, and sections of stainless steels:							
	Exports	6	5	7	12	15	3	24.0
	Imports	12	9	16	18	31	13	75.5
	Trade balance	-6	-3	-9	-6	-16	-10	-185.2
MM025J	Wire of stainless steels:							
	Exports	67	52	56	44	52	8	17.4
	Imports	92	96	143	174	209	35	20.1
	Trade balance	-25	-44	-87	-130	-157	-27	-21.1

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE MM-20 Minerals and metals : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06[a]—*Continued*

USITC code[b]	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
		Million dollars						
MM025K	Rails and accessories of carbon and alloy steels:							
	Exports	73	67	104	134	169	35	26.4
	Imports	167	163	221	286	374	88	30.9
	Trade balance	-93	-96	-117	-152	-205	-53	-34.9
MM025L	Pipes and tubes of carbon and alloy steels:							
	Exports	1,016	977	1,360	1,904	2,347	443	23.3
	Imports	2,136	2,098	3,483	5,259	6,953	1,694	32.2
	Trade balance	-1,120	-1,120	-2,123	-3,354	-4,605	-1,251	-37.3
MM025M	Pipes and tubes of stainless steels:							
	Exports	118	148	160	232	282	50	21.6
	Imports	274	309	465	657	821	163	24.9
	Trade balance	-156	-161	-305	-425	-538	-113	-26.6
MM025N	Tool steels:							
	Exports	118	119	153	200	239	38	19.2
	Imports	184	220	271	466	405	-61	-13.1
	Trade balance	-65	-101	-118	-266	-166	100	37.5
MM026	Steel pipe and tube fittings and certain cast products:							
	Exports	669	705	900	1,017	1,277	260	25.6
	Imports	669	609	838	1,052	1,307	255	24.2
	Trade balance	([c])	95	62	-35	-30	5	15.5
MM027	Fabricated structurals:							
	Exports	166	160	203	278	376	98	35.1
	Imports	627	501	508	776	1,176	399	51.5
	Trade balance	-460	-341	-305	-498	-800	-302	-60.6
MM028	Metal construction components:							
	Exports	497	561	675	773	970	196	25.4
	Imports	1,135	1,212	1,501	1,692	2,074	382	22.6
	Trade balance	-638	-652	-826	-918	-1,104	-186	-20.3
MM029	Metallic containers:							
	Exports	661	616	716	904	1,088	184	20.4
	Imports	645	660	760	828	898	70	8.5
	Trade balance	16	-45	-44	76	190	114	149.7
MM030	Wire products of base metal:							
	Exports	732	760	853	966	1,104	138	14.3
	Imports	1,416	1,591	2,191	2,473	2,538	65	2.6
	Trade balance	-684	-831	-1,338	-1,507	-1,434	73	4.9

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE MM-20 Minerals and metals : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06[a]—*Continued*

USITC code[b]	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
		Million dollars						
MM031	Miscellaneous products of base metal:							
	Exports	5,283	5,227	5,255	5,893	6,865	972	16.5
	Imports	7,773	8,403	10,163	11,619	12,852	1,234	10.6
	Trade balance	-2,491	-3,176	-4,908	-5,726	-5,987	-262	-4.6
MM032	Industrial fasteners of base metal:							
	Exports	1,496	1,520	1,672	1,894	2,218	324	17.1
	Imports	2,085	2,348	2,977	3,443	3,684	241	7.0
	Trade balance	-589	-828	-1,305	-1,548	-1,466	82	5.3
MM033	Cooking and kitchen ware:							
	Exports	201	199	198	204	225	21	10.4
	Imports	1,933	2,070	2,170	2,431	2,581	150	6.2
	Trade balance	-1,732	-1,871	-1,972	-2,227	-2,355	-129	-5.8
MM034	Metal and ceramic sanitary ware:							
	Exports	134	142	159	162	180	19	11.5
	Imports	742	863	1,062	1,230	1,371	140	11.4
	Trade balance	-608	-721	-903	-1,069	-1,190	-122	-11.4
MM035	Construction castings and other cast-iron articles:							
	Exports	25	23	30	39	48	8	21.6
	Imports	112	124	180	217	223	6	2.8
	Trade balance	-87	-101	-151	-177	-175	2	1.4
MM036	Copper and related articles:							
	Exports	1,744	2,086	3,006	3,405	6,052	2,647	77.7
	Imports	3,715	3,893	5,565	7,766	13,803	6,037	77.7
	Trade balance	-1,972	-1,807	-2,559	-4,360	-7,751	-3,390	-77.7
MM036A	Unrefined and refined copper:							
	Exports	92	214	339	157	255	98	62.3
	Imports	1,740	1,854	2,411	3,659	7,093	3,434	93.9
	Trade balance	-1,648	-1,640	-2,071	-3,501	-6,838	-3,336	-95.3
MM036B	Copper alloy plate, sheet, and strip:							
	Exports	117	144	198	275	284	8	3.1
	Imports	118	104	176	168	252	84	49.8
	Trade balance	-1	40	22	107	32	-75	-70.3
MM037	Unwrought aluminum:							
	Exports	950	1,000	1,397	2,087	3,508	1,421	68.1
	Imports	4,774	5,000	6,837	8,153	10,317	2,163	26.5
	Trade balance	-3,824	-3,999	-5,440	-6,067	-6,809	-742	-12.2

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE MM-20 Minerals and metals : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06[a]—*Continued*

USITC code[b]	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
		Million dollars						
MM037A	Primary and secondary aluminum:							
	Exports	431	376	608	716	1,004	288	40.2
	Imports	4,188	4,401	6,001	7,199	9,114	1,915	26.6
	Trade balance	-3,757	-4,025	-5,393	-6,483	-8,110	-1,627	-25.1
MM038	Aluminum mill products:							
	Exports	2,519	2,564	3,171	3,757	4,592	835	22.2
	Imports	2,516	2,768	3,512	4,696	5,768	1,072	22.8
	Trade balance	3	-203	-342	-938	-1,176	-237	-25.3
MM038A	Aluminum bars, rods, and profiles:							
	Exports	226	243	304	417	553	136	32.7
	Imports	417	435	581	774	1,049	275	35.5
	Trade balance	-191	-192	-277	-357	-496	-139	-38.8
MM038B	Aluminum wire:							
	Exports	77	80	97	115	148	32	28.0
	Imports	190	269	359	432	571	139	32.2
	Trade balance	-114	-189	-263	-316	-423	-107	-33.7
MM038C	Aluminum plate, sheet, and strip:							
	Exports	1,652	1,655	2,077	2,489	3,025	536	21.5
	Imports	1,331	1,411	1,817	2,568	3,079	511	19.9
	Trade balance	321	244	260	-79	-54	25	31.9
MM038D	Aluminum foil:							
	Exports	319	338	403	442	538	96	21.7
	Imports	468	500	565	715	822	107	15.0
	Trade balance	-150	-162	-163	-273	-284	-11	-4.1
MM038E	Aluminum tubes, pipes, and fittings:							
	Exports	205	198	237	247	287	40	16.2
	Imports	95	134	171	181	216	35	19.5
	Trade balance	111	64	66	66	71	5	7.4
MM039	Lead and related articles:							
	Exports	68	117	108	110	137	27	24.5
	Imports	125	113	203	335	451	116	34.6
	Trade balance	-57	5	-95	-226	-315	-89	-39.5
MM039A	Refined lead:							
	Exports	14	48	38	35	52	18	51.1
	Imports	82	65	128	242	322	81	33.4
	Trade balance	-68	-18	-90	-207	-270	-63	-30.5

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE MM-20 Minerals and metals : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06[a]—*Continued*

USITC code[b]	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	*Percent*
		Million dollars						
MM040	Zinc and related articles:							
	Exports	84	94	139	148	246	98	66.5
	Imports	908	845	1,135	1,139	2,524	1,385	121.6
	Trade balance	-825	-750	-996	-991	-2,278	-1,286	-129.8
MM040A	Unwrought zinc:							
	Exports	1	2	5	1	4	2	153.6
	Imports	731	676	947	920	2,181	1,261	137.1
	Trade balance	-730	-674	-941	-918	-2,177	-1,258	-137.0
MM041	Certain base metals and chemical elements:							
	Exports	1,498	1,571	1,913	2,882	3,792	910	31.6
	Imports	1,952	2,248	3,825	4,417	5,924	1,507	34.1
	Trade balance	-454	-676	-1,912	-1,535	-2,131	-597	-38.9
MM041A	Titanium ingot:							
	Exports	12	11	14	33	41	9	26.7
	Imports	13	7	15	39	59	20	52.1
	Trade balance	-1	4	([c])	-6	-18	-11	-188.6
MM042	Nonpowered handtools:							
	Exports	2,038	2,109	2,361	2,508	2,880	372	14.8
	Imports	3,284	3,652	4,136	4,226	4,770	544	12.9
	Trade balance	-1,246	-1,543	-1,776	-1,717	-1,889	-172	-10.0
MM043	Certain cutlery, sewing implements, and related products:							
	Exports	551	550	553	592	592	([c])	([e])
	Imports	912	1,053	1,133	1,243	1,358	115	9.2
	Trade balance	-361	-503	-580	-651	-765	-114	-17.6
MM044	Table flatware and related products:							
	Exports	29	22	24	37	35	-2	-4.2
	Imports	478	484	518	563	572	9	1.6
	Trade balance	-450	-462	-494	-526	-536	-11	-2.0

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE MM-20 Minerals and metals : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06[a]—*Continued*

USITC code[b]	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	*Percent*
		Million dollars						
MM045	Certain builders' hardware:							
	Exports	907	911	982	1,035	1,052	16	1.6
	Imports	2,197	2,405	3,063	3,593	4,155	562	15.6
	Trade balance	-1,289	-1,494	-2,080	-2,558	-3,103	-545	-21.3

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

[a]Import values are based on customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.
[b]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
[c]Less than $500,000.
[d]Not meaningful for purposes of comparison.
[e]Less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE MM-21 Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent change, 2006 from 2005
MM001	Clays and related mineral products:						
	Number of establishments	240	240	240	220	220	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,580	1,660	1,680	1,650	1,650	0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	941	986	1,069	1,127	1,236	9.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	158	180	210	231	281	21.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	798	854	821	754	695	-7.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	782	806	859	896	955	6.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	19.9	21.1	25.6	30.7	40.5	32.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	59.5	59.4	63.6	68.3	74.9	9.7
MM003	Iron ores and concentrates:						
	Number of establishments	10	10	10	10	10	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	93	87	96	96	93	-3.1
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,900	1,700	2,200	2,700	4,100	51.9
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	249	248	334	584	636	8.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	313	328	370	532	610	14.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,964	1,780	2,236	2,648	4,075	53.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-64	-80	-36	52	25	-51.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	15.9	18.4	16.6	20.1	15.0	-25.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	13.1	14.6	15.2	21.6	15.5	-28.3
MM004	Copper ores and concentrates:						
	Number of establishments	22	22	22	24	27	12.5
	Employees (thousands)	7.0	6.8	7.0	7.3	7.2	-1.4
	Capacity utilization (percent)	72.4	71.8	73.9	71.1	73.3	3.1
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,422	1,594	2,660	3,411	6,822	100.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	79	73	134	363	770	112.4
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	105	18	25	([b])	([b])	-58.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,448	1,539	2,551	3,049	6,052	98.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-26	55	109	362	770	112.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	7.3	1.2	1.0	([c])	([c])	-79.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	5.5	4.6	5.0	10.6	11.3	6.2
MM005A	Lead ores and concentrates:						
	Number of establishments	11	10	11	11	11	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	84	86	89	88	91	3.4
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	350	393	426	417	509	22.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	117	144	207	224	347	55.1
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	0	0	([b])	0	([d])
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	233	249	219	193	162	-16.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	117	144	207	224	347	55.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	([c])	0.0	0.0	0.0	([c])	([d])
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	33.5	36.7	48.5	53.6	68.1	27.0

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE MM-21 Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06—*Continued*

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent change, 2006 from 2005
MM006A	Zinc ores and concentrates:						
	Number of establishments	12	10	10	10	11	10.0
	Employees (thousands)	1.5	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.7	16.7
	Capacity utilization (percent)	98	96	92	95	98	3.2
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	352	364	453	561	1,228	118.9
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	328	340	417	483	1,068	121.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	60	99	([b])	183	56.5
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	69	84	134	195	343	75.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	283	280	319	366	885	142.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	64.6	71.4	73.5	59.9	53.4	-10.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	93.1	93.4	92.1	86.0	87.0	1.1
MM007A	Molybdenum ores and concentrates:						
	Number of establishments	6	6	7	8	9	12.5
	Employees (thousands)	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	49	51	57	77	79	2.6
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	267	390	1,231	4,101	3,201	-21.9
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	112	194	358	1,447	1,457	0.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	51	268	([b])	395	-47.1
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	191	247	1,141	3,400	2,139	-37.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	76	143	90	701	1,062	51.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	19.2	20.8	23.5	21.9	18.5	-15.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	42.1	49.8	29.1	35.3	45.5	29.0
MM008A	Gold ores and concentrates:						
	Number of establishments	180	178	181	181	182	0.6
	Employees (thousands)	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	87	88	88	88	91	3.4
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,376	2,590	2,715	2,929	4,041	38.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	10	13	16	16	40	142.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	22	19	([b])	13	-33.5
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,394	2,599	2,718	2,932	4,014	36.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-18	-9	-3	-3	27	([d])
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.3	-51.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.0	76.1
MM008B	Silver ores and concentrates:						
	Number of establishments	11	11	11	11	11	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	-16.7
	Capacity utilization (percent)	87	88	88	88	91	3.4
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	140	136	187	203	286	40.9
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	57	16	2	2	4	73.8
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	1	2	([b])	0	-100.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	96	121	187	201	282	40.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	44	15	([2])	2	4	100.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	13.7	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.0	-100.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	41.0	12.0	0.8	1.2	1.5	23.4

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE MM-21 Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06—*Continued*

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent change, 2006 from 2005
MM009A	Cement:						
	Number of establishments	116	116	114	113	113	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	16.0	17.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	8,300	8,300	9,500	11,600	12,000	3.4
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	58	62	63	68	114	67.1
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	940	1,139	([b])	1,842	17.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	9,181	9,179	10,576	13,094	13,728	4.8
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-881	-879	-1,076	-1,494	-1,728	-15.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	10.2	10.2	10.8	11.9	13.4	12.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.0	61.5
MM010	Industrial ceramics:						
	Number of establishments	190	190	190	190	190	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,800	1,874	2,800	2,900	2,900	0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	645	600	625	702	784	11.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	551	672	([b])	880	17.5
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,652	1,825	2,848	2,947	2,996	1.6
	Trade balance (million dollars)	148	49	-48	-47	-96	-102.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	18.7	30.2	23.6	25.4	29.4	15.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	23.0	32.0	22.3	24.2	27.0	11.7
MM011	Ceramic bricks and similar articles:						
	Number of establishments	207	207	207	207	200	-3.4
	Employees (thousands)	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,785	1,900	2,120	2,233	2,300	3.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	23	26	46	39	43	9.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	38	50	([b])	94	40.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,797	1,912	2,124	2,260	2,351	4.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-12	-12	-4	-27	-51	-84.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.9	4.0	34.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	1.3	1.4	2.2	1.8	1.9	6.0
MM012	Ceramic floor and wall tiles:						
	Number of establishments	203	203	203	203	200	-1.5
	Employees (thousands)	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	825	757	876	856	870	1.6
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	28	27	27	31	37	18.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	1,430	1,631	([b])	1,919	6.6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,087	2,160	2,480	2,624	2,751	4.8
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,262	-1,403	-1,604	-1,768	-1,881	-6.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	61.8	66.2	65.8	68.6	69.7	1.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	3.4	3.6	3.1	3.7	4.3	16.8

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE MM-21 Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06—*Continued*

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent change, 2006 from 2005
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)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	328	323	352	360	350	-2.8
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	83	88	107	104	99	-4.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	1,757	1,683	([b])	1,737	3.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,936	1,992	1,929	1,943	1,988	2.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,608	-1,669	-1,577	-1,583	-1,638	-3.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	87.3	88.2	87.3	86.8	87.4	0.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	25.3	27.3	30.3	28.8	28.3	-1.5
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)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,691	2,803	2,800	3,200	3,650	14.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,694	1,747	1,882	1,987	2,204	10.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	1,699	1,959	([b])	2,143	5.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,551	2,754	2,877	3,253	3,589	10.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	140	49	-77	-53	61	([d])
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	60.9	61.7	68.1	62.7	59.7	-4.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	62.9	62.3	67.2	62.1	60.4	-2.8
MM015	Glass containers:						
	Number of establishments	61	61	60	60	60	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	16.0	16.0	16.0	15.0	15.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	4,345	4,343	4,400	4,000	4,200	5.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	165	161	185	180	180	0.1
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	607	659	([b])	794	13.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	4,788	4,789	4,874	4,520	4,814	6.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-443	-446	-474	-520	-614	-18.0
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	12.7	12.7	13.5	15.5	16.5	6.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	3.8	3.7	4.2	4.5	4.3	-4.7
MM016	Household glassware:						
	Number of establishments	220	200	180	180	180	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,635	1,488	1,450	2,000	2,200	10.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	177	165	183	183	205	11.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	919	947	([b])	895	-1.5
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,346	2,241	2,214	2,725	2,889	6.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-711	-753	-764	-725	-689	4.9
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	37.9	41.0	42.8	33.3	31.0	-7.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	10.8	11.1	12.6	9.2	9.3	1.7

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE MM-21 Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06—*Continued*

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent change, 2006 from 2005
MM018	Fiberglass insulation products:						
	Number of establishments	298	298	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])
	Employees (thousands)	18.0	18.0	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	4,400	4,400	4,500	4,500	4,525	0.6
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	75	88	92	93	73	-21.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	155	214	([b])	272	9.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	4,456	4,467	4,622	4,656	4,723	1.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-56	-67	-122	-156	-198	-27.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	2.9	3.5	4.6	5.3	5.7	7.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.6	-21.6
MM019	Natural and synthetic gemstones:						
	Number of establishments	225	224	223	225	225	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	430	680	450	530	600	13.2
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,331	469	1,129	2,765	4,087	47.8
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	13,854	15,690	([b])	18,452	6.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	12,161	14,066	15,012	15,117	14,966	-1.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-11,731	-13,386	-14,562	-14,587	-14,366	1.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	[e]107.4	98.5	[e]104.5	[e]114.8	[e]123.3	7.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	[e]309.6	68.9	[e]250.8	[e]521.7	[e]681.1	30.5
MM020A	Unrefined and refined gold:						
	Number of establishments	22	21	20	20	20	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	67	81	65	70	71	1.4
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	4,142	4,627	4,646	4,749	6,606	39.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,639	4,130	3,465	4,636	7,171	54.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	2,689	3,680	([b])	5,029	22.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,646	3,186	4,861	4,225	4,464	5.7
	Trade balance (million dollars)	496	1,441	-215	524	2,142	308.9
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	58.8	84.4	75.7	97.3	[5]112.7	15.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	63.7	89.3	74.6	97.6	[5]108.6	11.2
MM021	Primary iron products:						
	Number of establishments	16	18	18	17	17	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	15.0	15.0	15.0	13.0	12.0	-7.7
	Capacity utilization (percent)	84	81	84	82	85	3.7
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	5,000	6,400	9,500	10,700	10,600	-0.9
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	7	11	10	12	12	-5.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	815	1,898	([b])	2,227	9.5
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	5,722	7,204	11,387	12,721	12,815	0.7
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-722	-804	-1,887	-2,021	-2,215	-9.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	12.7	11.3	16.7	16.0	17.4	8.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	-4.2

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE MM-21 Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06—*Continued*

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent change, 2006 from 2005
MM022	Ferroalloys:						
	Number of establishments	20	20	20	19	19	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([a])	70	90	90	90	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	759	735	949	1,202	1,300	8.2
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	50	51	81	162	146	-9.5
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	899	1,885	([b])	1,954	6.5
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,422	1,583	2,754	2,875	3,107	8.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-663	-848	-1,805	-1,673	-1,807	-8.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	50.2	56.8	68.5	63.8	62.9	-1.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	6.6	7.0	8.5	13.4	11.2	-16.3
MM023	Iron and steel waste and scrap:						
	Number of establishments	5,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	28.0	28.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	75	77	80	80	80	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	5,100	6,800	12,300	11,300	13,100	15.9
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,307	1,960	2,923	3,451	4,256	23.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	518	1,244	([b])	1,255	36.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	4,189	5,358	10,620	8,771	10,099	15.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	911	1,442	1,680	2,529	3,001	18.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	9.5	9.7	11.7	10.5	12.4	18.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	25.6	28.8	23.8	30.5	32.5	6.4
MM024A	Abrasive products:						
	Number of establishments	50	50	50	([a])	([a])	([a])
	Employees (thousands)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,299	3,377	3,477	3,500	3,400	-2.9
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	284	310	345	390	417	7.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	540	631	([b])	712	8.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,521	3,607	3,763	3,768	3,695	-1.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-222	-230	-286	-268	-295	-10.0
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	14.4	15.0	16.8	17.5	19.3	10.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	8.6	9.2	9.9	11.1	12.3	10.1
MM025	Steel mill products:						
	Number of establishments	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	171.0	153.0	152.0	143.0	143.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	83	83	82	85	85	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	62,543	63,116	94,629	102,389	110,068	7.5
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	4,533	5,525	7,015	9,331	10,479	12.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	10,499	21,559	([b])	31,500	33.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	70,213	68,090	109,173	116,592	131,088	12.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-7,670	-4,974	-14,544	-14,203	-21,020	-48.0
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	17.4	15.4	19.7	20.2	24.0	19.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	7.2	8.8	7.4	9.1	9.5	4.5

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE MM-21 Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06—*Continued*

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent change, 2006 from 2005
MM026	Steel pipe and tube fittings and certain cast products:						
	Number of establishments	62	62	62	62	60	-3.2
	Employees (thousands)	12.0	12.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	669	705	900	1,017	1,277	25.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	609	838	([b])	1,307	24.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,100	2,005	2,038	2,135	2,130	-0.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	([b])	95	62	-35	-30	15.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	31.9	30.4	41.1	49.3	61.4	24.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	31.8	33.6	42.8	48.4	60.8	25.6
MM027	Fabricated structurals:						
	Number of establishments	3,760	3,730	3,700	3,670	3,650	-0.5
	Employees (thousands)	106.0	100.0	99.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	58	60	70	73	75	2.7
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	17,560	17,540	18,280	17,530	18,770	7.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	166	160	203	278	376	35.1
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	501	508	([b])	1,176	51.5
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	18,020	17,881	18,585	18,028	19,570	8.6
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-460	-341	-305	-498	-800	-60.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	3.5	2.8	2.7	4.3	6.0	39.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.6	2.0	26.2
MM028	Metal construction components:						
	Number of establishments	2,500	2,430	2,200	2,200	2,200	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	154.0	150.0	135.0	125.0	129.0	3.2
	Capacity utilization (percent)	70	68	65	70	74	5.7
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	19,400	19,000	17,000	18,000	19,000	5.6
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	497	561	675	773	970	25.4
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	1,212	1,501	([b])	2,074	22.6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	20,038	19,652	17,826	18,918	20,104	6.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-638	-652	-826	-918	-1,104	-20.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	5.7	6.2	8.4	8.9	10.3	15.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	2.6	3.0	4.0	4.3	5.1	18.8
MM029	Metallic containers:						
	Number of establishments	1,288	1,288	1,288	1,288	1,288	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	69.0	66.0	66.0	64.0	62.0	-3.1
	Capacity utilization (percent)	71	71	69	73	73	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	19,404	19,447	19,958	21,226	22,712	7.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	661	616	716	904	1,088	20.4
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	660	760	([b])	898	8.5
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	19,388	19,492	20,002	21,150	22,522	6.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	16	-45	-44	76	190	149.7
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	3.3	3.4	3.8	3.9	4.0	1.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	3.4	3.2	3.6	4.3	4.8	12.5

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE MM-21 Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06—*Continued*

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent change, 2006 from 2005
MM030	Wire products of base metal:						
	Number of establishments	1,470	1,430	1,400	1,350	1,350	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	94.0	91.0	83.0	80.0	80.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	17,000	16,500	15,000	15,000	16,000	6.7
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	732	760	853	966	1,104	14.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	1,591	2,191	([b])	2,538	2.6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	17,684	17,331	16,338	16,507	17,434	5.6
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-684	-831	-1,338	-1,507	-1,434	4.9
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	8.0	9.2	13.4	15.0	14.6	-2.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	4.3	4.6	5.7	6.4	6.9	7.2
MM032	Industrial fasteners of base metal:						
	Number of establishments	860	840	820	800	800	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	46.0	45.0	43.0	40.0	41.0	2.5
	Capacity utilization (percent)	73	71	68	70	74	5.7
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	7,000	6,800	6,500	6,000	6,400	6.7
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,496	1,520	1,672	1,894	2,218	17.1
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	2,348	2,977	([b])	3,684	7.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	7,589	7,628	7,805	7,548	7,866	4.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-589	-828	-1,305	-1,548	-1,466	5.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	27.5	30.8	38.1	45.6	46.8	2.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	21.4	22.4	25.7	31.6	34.7	9.8
MM033	Cooking and kitchen ware:						
	Number of establishments	88	88	88	88	87	-1.1
	Employees (thousands)	6.0	6.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,500	1,500	1,500	2,500	2,525	1.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	201	199	198	204	225	10.4
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	2,070	2,170	([b])	2,581	6.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,232	3,371	3,472	4,727	4,880	3.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,732	-1,871	-1,972	-2,227	-2,355	-5.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	59.8	61.4	62.5	51.4	52.9	2.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	13.4	13.3	13.2	8.2	8.9	9.3
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)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	134	142	159	162	180	11.5
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	863	1,062	([b])	1,371	11.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,308	3,421	3,603	3,769	3,890	3.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-608	-721	-903	-1,069	-1,190	-11.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	22.4	25.2	29.5	32.6	35.2	7.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	4.9	5.3	5.9	6.0	6.7	11.5

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE MM-21 Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06—*Continued*

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent change, 2006 from 2005
MM035	Construction castings and other cast-iron articles:						
	Number of establishments	50	50	50	50	50	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	5.0	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)	800	800	900	1,000	1,100	10.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	25	23	30	39	48	21.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	124	180	([b])	223	2.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	887	901	1,051	1,177	1,275	8.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-87	-101	-151	-177	-175	1.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	12.6	13.8	17.2	18.4	17.5	-5.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	3.2	2.9	3.3	3.9	4.3	10.5
MM036A	Unrefined and refined copper:						
	Number of establishments	22	22	22	23	24	4.3
	Employees (thousands)	3.8	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.4	6.3
	Capacity utilization (percent)	62	54	54	51	53	3.9
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,620	2,553	4,091	5,244	10,308	96.6
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	92	214	339	157	255	62.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	1,854	2,411	([b])	7,093	93.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	4,268	4,193	6,162	8,745	17,146	96.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,648	-1,640	-2,071	-3,501	-6,838	-95.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	40.8	44.2	39.1	41.8	41.4	-1.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	3.5	8.4	8.3	3.0	2.5	-17.4
MM036B	Copper alloy plate, sheet, and strip:						
	Number of establishments	53	43	30	30	29	-3.3
	Employees (thousands)	6.5	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	2.3
	Capacity utilization (percent)	63	60	65	72	74	2.8
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	791	802	1,211	1,355	1,728	27.5
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	117	144	198	275	284	3.1
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	104	176	([b])	252	49.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	792	762	1,189	1,248	1,696	35.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1	40	22	107	32	-70.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	15.0	13.6	14.8	13.5	14.8	10.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	14.8	17.9	16.3	20.3	16.4	-19.2
MM037A	Primary and secondary aluminum:						
	Number of establishments	100	98	96	92	92	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	21.0	21.0	20.0	22.0	22.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	69	71	72	67	74	10.4
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	5,589	5,730	5,700	6,984	7,200	3.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	431	376	608	716	1,004	40.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	4,401	6,001	([b])	9,114	26.6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	9,346	9,755	11,093	13,467	15,310	13.7
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-3,757	-4,025	-5,393	-6,483	-8,110	-25.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	44.8	45.1	54.1	53.5	59.5	11.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	7.7	6.6	10.7	10.2	13.9	36.0

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE MM-21 Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06—*Continued*

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent change, 2006 from 2005
MM038	Aluminum mill products:						
	Number of establishments	372	381	383	385	380	-1.3
	Employees (thousands)	58.0	58.0	58.0	58.0	58.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	80	81	79	82	79	-3.7
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	17,960	18,320	18,565	21,907	1,900	-91.3
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,519	2,564	3,171	3,757	4,592	22.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	2,768	3,512	([b])	5,768	22.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	17,957	18,523	18,907	22,845	3,076	-86.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	3	-203	-342	-938	-1,176	-25.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	14.0	14.9	18.6	20.6	[e]187.5	812.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	14.0	14.0	17.1	17.2	[e]241.7	1,309.3
MM039A	Refined lead:						
	Number of establishments	26	25	24	23	23	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	5.6
	Capacity utilization (percent)	84	87	88	88	91	3.4
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,280	1,318	1,516	1,712	2,133	24.6
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	14	48	38	35	52	51.1
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	65	128	([b])	322	33.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,348	1,336	1,606	1,919	2,403	25.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-68	-18	-90	-207	-270	-30.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	6.1	4.9	8.0	12.6	13.4	6.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	1.1	3.6	2.5	2.0	2.4	21.2
MM040A	Unwrought zinc:						
	Number of establishments	15	14	14	14	14	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	2.4	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	64	66	67	82	85	3.7
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	251	271	354	457	863	88.8
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1	2	5	1	4	153.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	676	947	([b])	2,181	137.1
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	981	945	1,295	1,375	3,040	121.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-730	-674	-941	-918	-2,177	-137.0
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	74.5	71.5	73.1	66.9	71.7	7.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	0.5	0.6	1.5	0.3	0.4	34.3
MM041A	Titanium ingot:						
	Number of establishments	5	5	5	5	5	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	45	41	48	50	50	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	420	470	550	1,700	2,000	17.6
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	12	11	14	33	41	26.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	7	15	([b])	59	52.1
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	421	466	550	1,706	2,018	18.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1	4	([b])	-6	-18	-188.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	3.1	1.4	2.7	2.3	2.9	28.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	3.0	2.3	2.6	1.9	2.1	7.7

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE MM-21 Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06—*Continued*

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent change, 2006 from 2005
MM042	Nonpowered handtools:						
	Number of establishments	900	850	700	600	600	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	106.0	93.0	89.0	87.0	85.0	-2.3
	Capacity utilization (percent)	53	65	69	68	68	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	12,433	11,765	11,821	12,682	12,057	-4.9
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,038	2,109	2,361	2,508	2,880	14.8
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	3,652	4,136	([b])	4,770	12.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	13,679	13,308	13,597	14,399	13,946	-3.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,246	-1,543	-1,776	-1,717	-1,889	-10.0
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	24.0	27.4	30.4	29.3	34.2	16.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	16.4	17.9	20.0	19.8	23.9	20.8
MM043	Certain cutlery, sewing implements, and related products:						
	Number of establishments	178	178	177	177	176	-0.6
	Employees (thousands)	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,800	1,800	1,900	1,900	1,900	0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	551	550	553	592	592	([c])
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	1,053	1,133	([b])	1,358	9.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,161	2,303	2,480	2,551	2,665	4.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-361	-503	-580	-651	-765	-17.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	42.2	45.7	45.7	48.7	50.9	4.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	30.6	30.6	29.1	31.2	31.2	([c])
MM044	Table flatware and related products:						
	Number of establishments	5	4	4	4	4	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	90	90	91	90	85	-5.6
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	200	200	212	225	230	2.2
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	29	22	24	37	35	-4.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	484	518	([b])	572	1.6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	650	662	706	751	766	2.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-450	-462	-494	-526	-536	-2.0
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	73.6	73.1	73.4	74.9	74.6	-0.5

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE MM-21 Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06—*Continued*

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent change, 2006 from 2005
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	14.3	10.8	11.4	16.3	15.3	-6.3
MM045	Certain builders' hardware:						
	Number of establishments	230	226	221	217	215	-0.9
	Employees (thousands)	33.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	69	64	70	71	73	2.8
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	5,447	5,762	6,010	5,543	6,109	10.2
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	907	911	982	1,035	1,052	1.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	2,405	3,063	([b])	4,155	15.6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	6,736	7,256	8,090	8,101	9,212	13.7
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,289	-1,494	-2,080	-2,558	-3,103	-21.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	32.6	33.1	37.9	44.4	45.1	1.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	16.7	15.8	16.3	18.7	17.2	-7.8

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.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

[a]Not available.
[b]Less than 500,000.
[c]Less than 0.05 percent.
[d]Not meaningful.
[e]Inventory changes, for which data are not available, likely account for ratios that exceed 100 percent.

Machinery

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Change in 2006 from 2005:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $2.8 billion (7 percent) to $44.0 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $12.5 billion (15 percent) to $94.6 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $15.3 billion (12 percent) to $138.6 billion

The U.S. merchandise trade deficit in machinery continued to increase for the fifth consecutive year, rising by $2.8 billion (7 percent) to $44 billion. U.S. exports of machinery increased by $12.5 billion (15 percent), whereas U.S. imports rose by $15.3 billion (12 percent) in 2006. The primary growth driver in the machinery trade deficit continued to be annual U.S. growth in GDP of 3.3 percent, which resulted in increases in both durable goods orders and manufacturers' inventories.[1] The increase in U.S. machinery imports was broad-based, with the fastest growth categories consisting of household appliances, including commercial applications ($2.1 billion); electric motors, generators and related equipment ($1.8 billion); non-automotive electrical wire ($1.4 billion); major household appliances and parts ($1.3 billion); and semiconductor manufacturing equipment ($1 billion).

U.S. Exports

The three markets that registered the largest percentage increases in U.S. exports in 2006 were China (24 percent), Korea (24 percent), and Italy (17 percent), together accounting for 12 percent of total machinery exports (table MT-1). The primary drivers of U.S. exports to these countries in 2006 were their rapidly expanding domestic economies and strong business machinery replacement demand. The leading export growth sectors included semiconductor manufacturing equipment (up by 30 percent to $3.3 billion); nonautomotive insulated wire and cable (up by 28 percent to $908 million); welding and soldering equipment (up by 34 percent, to $293 million); and mineral-processing equipment (up by 31 percent to $253 million).

[1] USDOC, BEA, "Gross Domestic Product and Corporate Profits."

TABLE MT-1 Machinery: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2002–06[a]

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005	
						Absolute	*Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Mexico	9,183	9,086	10,078	11,418	12,454	1,037	9.1
Canada	15,207	15,310	16,214	18,008	20,054	2,046	11.4
China	2,730	3,091	4,729	4,275	5,296	1,021	23.9
Japan	3,328	3,493	4,629	4,563	5,186	623	13.6
Germany	2,625	2,581	2,906	3,372	3,816	445	13.2
Korea	2,521	2,713	3,293	3,808	4,711	903	23.7
Taiwan	3,217	2,384	4,865	4,264	4,706	441	10.3
United Kingdom	2,731	2,475	2,614	2,734	3,004	270	9.9
Italy	786	942	899	917	1,076	158	17.3
France	1,622	1,539	1,819	1,871	2,071	201	10.7
All other	19,312	19,848	24,698	26,857	32,231	5,375	20.0
Total	63,262	63,462	76,744	82,087	94,606	12,519	15.3
EU-15	11,669	11,671	12,929	14,163	15,857	1,694	12.0
EU-25	12,025	12,091	13,403	14,789	16,627	1,837	12.4
OPEC	2,476	2,307	3,204	3,576	4,535	959	26.8
Latin America	13,627	13,408	15,180	17,720	19,884	2,164	12.2
CBERA	1,357	1,366	1,519	1,942	2,195	253	13.0
Asia	16,799	16,692	24,591	23,355	28,117	4,762	20.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	672	714	882	895	1,131	236	26.4
Central and Eastern Europe	395	432	510	653	763	109	16.8
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Mexico	16,321	16,596	18,029	20,173	23,036	2,863	14.2
Canada	9,810	10,071	11,233	12,129	13,371	1,242	10.2
China	10,467	13,922	17,585	21,314	25,916	4,602	21.6
Japan	12,689	14,013	17,042	18,589	19,707	1,117	6.0
Germany	8,902	9,985	12,039	13,711	14,665	954	7.0
Korea	2,554	2,505	2,771	3,725	4,021	296	8.0
Taiwan	2,743	2,800	3,195	3,236	3,422	186	5.7
United Kingdom	3,002	2,955	3,322	3,564	3,835	271	7.6
Italy	3,519	3,952	4,559	5,005	5,293	288	5.7
France	1,919	1,980	2,308	2,667	2,651	-17	-0.6
All other	13,254	14,359	16,480	19,144	22,676	3,532	18.4
Total	85,181	93,138	108,564	123,258	138,592	15,335	12.4
EU-15	23,076	25,086	28,717	32,694	35,698	3,004	9.2
EU-25	23,839	25,921	29,755	33,892	37,042	3,149	9.3
OPEC	219	221	311	331	450	119	35.9
Latin America	17,469	18,018	19,812	22,465	25,544	3,078	13.7
CBERA	235	324	442	580	735	155	26.6
Asia	31,163	36,166	44,313	50,927	58,277	7,350	14.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	231	182	196	274	316	42	15.4
Central and Eastern Europe	836	914	1,112	1,320	1,465	145	11.0

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE MT-1 Machinery: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2002–06[1]—*Continued*

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Mexico	-7,138	-7,510	-7,951	-8,755	-10,582	-1,826	-20.9
Canada	5,396	5,240	4,981	5,879	6,684	805	13.7
China	-7,737	-10,831	-12,856	-17,039	-20,620	-3,581	-21.0
Japan	-9,361	-10,520	-12,413	-14,026	-14,520	-494	-3.5
Germany	-6,278	-7,404	-9,132	-10,339	-10,848	-510	-4.9
Korea	-33	208	521	83	690	607	732.0
Taiwan	474	-416	1,669	1,028	1,284	256	24.9
United Kingdom	-271	-480	-708	-830	-831	-2	-0.2
Italy	-2,732	-3,011	-3,660	-4,088	-4,217	-129	-3.2
France	-297	-441	-489	-796	-579	217	27.3
All other	6,058	5,489	8,218	7,713	9,556	1,843	23.9
Total	-21,919	-29,676	-31,820	-41,171	-43,986	-2,815	-6.8
EU-15	-11,408	-13,415	-15,787	-18,532	-19,841	-1,309	-7.1
EU-25	-11,814	-13,830	-16,352	-19,103	-20,415	-1,312	-6.9
OPEC	2,257	2,086	2,893	3,245	4,085	840	25.9
Latin America	-3,842	-4,610	-4,632	-4,745	-5,659	-914	-19.3
CBERA	1,122	1,043	1,077	1,362	1,460	98	7.2
Asia	-14,364	-19,474	-19,721	-27,572	-30,160	-2,588	-9.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	441	532	686	621	815	194	31.2
Central and Eastern Europe	-441	-481	-602	-667	-702	-35	-5.3

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

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 2006.

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

In 2006, total U.S. exports of welding and soldering equipment increased by $293 million (34 percent) to $1.2 billion (table MT-2). U.S. exports of welding and soldering equipment to China rose significantly as a result of rising demand in several domestic advanced technology industry sectors, including automotive, aerospace, and commercial building construction. The growth in demand for advanced technology products in China resulted in various U.S. welding corporations such as Lincoln Electric Holdings acquiring several large welding businesses from 2004 through 2006.[2] Principal types of welding and soldering equipment exported to China included electric laser, ultrasonic and resistance welding equipment, brazing (MIG) welding machines, and parts used in high-volume industry applications, such as production of heat-exchangers.[3]

U.S. exports of mineral-processing equipment increased by $253 million (31 percent) to $1.1 billion. A sharp increase in demand for U.S. exports of mineral-processing machinery in 2006 can be largely attributed to rising prices for commodities such as copper, aluminum, nickel, and zinc, and the weakening U.S. dollar against a broad spectrum of international currencies.[4] China was the principal U.S. export market for mineral-processing machinery in 2006. Major types of mineral-processing equipment exported to China in 2006 were rock to road crushing machinery, gas and process compressors, pneumatic tools, soil purification and environmental remediation machinery, and surface and tunneling equipment.

High demand from Asian markets spurred U.S. production levels and contributed to increased U.S. exports of semiconductor manufacturing equipment (SME) in 2006, which increased by $3.3 billion (30 percent) to $14.2 billion. The major markets for U.S. SME including robotic exports in 2006 were Taiwan, Korea, Japan, Singapore, and China, collectively accounting for $10.2 billion (71 percent) of total U.S. exports. The increase in demand for SME from these East Asian nations was largely attributed to expansion and modernization of production processes.[5]

U.S. exports of nonautomotive insulated electrical wire and cable also increased in 2006, rising by $908 million (28 percent) to $4.1 billion. This increase is reflective of economic growth in China, Korea, Canada, and Mexico in 2006.[6] Insulated electrical wire and cable is employed in numerous applications, including oil exploration, telecommunications systems, computers, satellite communications, microwave cable, and aerospace electronics industries.[7]

[2] Datamonitor, “Lincoln Electric Holdings, Inc., Profile,” 17.
[3] Goldsberry, “Resistance Welding Technology Advances,” 17.
[4] EIU, “Country Profile, Australia,” 30.
[5] As a region, Asia accounted for $11.1 billion (78 percent) of total U.S. exports, which reflects the region’s status as a major semiconductor producer and consumer of these products. See “Semiconductor Manufacturing Equipment” in Electronic Products chapter.
[6] Insulated Wire (IW) Company, “Company Profile.”
[7] Datamonitor, “Leviton Manufacturing Company Profile.”

TABLE MT-2 Leading changes in U.S. exports and imports of machinery, 2002–06[a]

Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005: Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005: *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. EXPORTS:							
Increases:							
Semiconductor manufacturing machinery (MM087A)	6,972	7,242	12,790	10,971	14,232	3,261	29.7
Miscellaneous machinery (MM098)	6,793	6,409	7,434	8,299	9,509	1,211	14.6
Nonautomotive insulated electrical wire and related products (MM097)	2,856	2,660	2,936	3,202	4,110	908	28.4
Welding and soldering equipment (MM096)	635	618	818	872	1,165	293	33.5
Mineral processing machinery (MM077)	485	545	669	811	1,064	253	31.1
All other	45,521	45,988	52,098	57,932	64,526	6,594	11.4
TOTAL	63,262	63,462	76,744	82,087	94,606	12,519	15.3
U.S. IMPORTS:							
Increases:							
Electric motors, generators, and related equipment (MM091)	7,177	6,811	7,020	8,533	10,305	1,772	20.8
Nonautomotive insulated electrical wire and related products (MM097)	3,076	3,208	3,903	4,693	6,071	1,378	29.4
Major household appliances and parts (MM073A)	2,444	2,868	3,440	4,360	5,684	1,324	30.4
Semiconductor manufacturing machinery (MM087A)	3,304	2,750	3,586	3,857	4,902	1,045	27.1
All other	69,179	77,501	90,616	101,814	111,630	9,816	9.6
TOTAL	85,181	93,138	108,564	123,258	138,592	15,335	12.4

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

U.S. Imports

The major source markets for U.S. imports for machinery were China, Mexico, and Japan. Collectively, these three major trading partners accounted for 50 percent of total sector imports in 2006.

In 2006, U.S. imports of household appliances, which include commercial applications rose by $2.1 billion (15 percent) to $16.6 billion. U.S. imports of commercial appliances from China are primarily for the residential or institutional markets. Leading appliance products imported from China included vacuum cleaners, microwave ovens, refrigerated display cases, and small-sized refrigerators used in college dormitories or studio apartments where space may be at a premium.[8]

Electric motors, generators, and related equipment registered the second-largest increase in the value of U.S. exports in 2006, rising by $1.8 million (21 percent) to $10.3 billion. U.S. imports of these products increased largely as a result of rapid U.S. growth in demand for AC motors and electrical generating sets, which included wind-powered electrical generating sets. The largest import sources of electric motors, generators, and related equipment were Mexico, China, and Japan, accounting for 51 percent of total exports. In 2006, China surpassed Japan as the second-leading source of sector imports with U.S. imports of $1.5 billion and $1.3 billion, respectively.

U.S. imports of nonautomotive insulated electrical wire and cable products also rose in 2006, by $1.4 billion (29 percent) to $6.1 billion. The U.S. rise in demand for insulated electrical wire was due largely to the continued strong growth in residential construction and building renovation.[9] U.S. demand also increased in 2006 for ceramic insulated wire, nylon insulated wire, fiber optic cable, insulated wire cable, and rubber insulated wire. These various types of cable are used in numerous industrial applications, including electric power transmission, underwater cables, television and computer applications, and home renovations and fabrication industries.[10]

U.S. imports of welding and soldering equipment rose by approximately $299 million (28 percent) to $1.4 billion in 2006. China, the leading U.S. foreign supplier in 2006, has emerged as a major supplier of welding and soldering equipment. U.S. imports of welding and soldering equipment included arc welding power sources, robotic packages used in resistance welding, brazing and soldering equipment, and welding torches used in oxy-fuel welding and cutting.[11]

The 2006 increase in SME imports was due largely to U.S. replacement demand and recent industry requirements for an alternate semiconductor wafer processing technology known as photolithography.[12] U.S. imports of SME from primary supplier Japan rose by $1.0 billion (27 percent) to $4.9 billion in 2006.

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[8] Datamonitor, “Haier Company Profile.”
[9] Driscoll, “U.S. Major Appliance and Home Furniture Industries,” 1.
[10] Shepard, “Plumbing’s Next Generation. 53–55.
[11] Goldsberry, “Resistance Welding Technology Advances.” 17–19.
[12] In 2006, photolithography equipment was the leading type of semiconductor equipment based on sales, accounting for 16 percent of total SME sales. See “Semiconductor Manufacturing Equipment” in Electronics chapter.

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Semiconductor Manufacturing Equipment

Change in 2006 from 2005:

U.S. trade surplus: Increased by $2.2 billion (31 percent) to $9.3 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $3.3 billion (30 percent) to $14.2 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $1.0 billion (27 percent) to $4.9 billion

U.S. trade in semiconductor manufacturing equipment (SME) increased substantially in 2006 due to an increase in U.S. and global demand for semiconductors and the trend by semiconductor producers to invest in more advanced manufacturing equipment (table MT-3).[13] Global SME sales increased by 23 percent to $40.47 billion in 2006, with increases in all major markets.[14] The highest sales growth occurred in China, North America, and Taiwan.[15] Sales in all major industry segments increased as well, with the global wafer-processing equipment market growing by 26 percent, the assembly and packaging segment increasing by 16 percent, and total test equipment sales growing by 21 percent.[16] Overall, the U.S. trade surplus in semiconductor manufacturing equipment increased $2.2 billion (31 percent) in 2006. For over 10 years, the United States has maintained a trade surplus in SME due to increased semiconductor production outside of the United States and the strength of the domestic SME industry.[17]

U.S. Exports

High demand from Asian markets plus strong U.S. production fueled the $3.3 billion (30 percent) increase in U.S. exports of SME in 2006. The major markets for U.S. SME exports in 2006 were Taiwan, Korea, Japan, Singapore, and China, which together accounted for $10.2 billion (71 percent) of total U.S. exports.[18] Aggressive capital spending by Asian DRAM (dynamic random access memory) manufacturers fueled increased U.S. equipment exports to the region, particularly to Taiwan and Korea. Several Taiwanese DRAM producers made significant investments in the latest 300 mm semiconductor fabrication equipment in an attempt to gain DRAM market share, and Korean companies

[13] SIA, "Global Chip Sales Hit Record $247.7 Billion in 2006." Many semiconductor firms are upgrading to equipment that is designed to process 300 millimeter silicon wafers instead of the standard 200 millimeter wafers, and most newly constructed semiconductor fabrication plants incorporate 300 millimeter wafer processing equipment.

[14] SEMI, "SEMI Reports 2006 Global Semiconductor Equipment Sales of $40.47 Billion." Sales in 2006 represent the second-highest all time total in SME sales behind 2000.

[15] Ibid.

[16] U.S. industry representative, e-mail message to Commission staff, March 29, 2007.

[17] Of the $40.47 billion in global equipment sales in 2006, U.S. producers accounted for $18.6 billion (46 percent), and 78 percent of U.S. headquartered firms' sales were due to exports. U.S. industry representative, e-mail message to Commission staff, March 29, 2007.

[18] As a region, Asia accounted for $11.1 billion (78 percent) of total U.S. exports, which reflects the region's status as a major semiconductor producer and SME consumer.

TABLE MT-3 Semiconductor manufacturing machinery (MM087A): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2002–06[a]

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Japan	1,166	1,293	2,020	1,922	2,248	326	17.0
Taiwan	1,660	1,177	2,979	2,206	2,763	557	25.2
Korea	602	928	1,618	1,999	2,638	639	32.0
Singapore	583	560	1,476	764	1,376	612	80.1
Netherlands	64	77	185	154	248	94	61.1
China	551	529	1,261	662	1,143	481	72.6
Germany	440	420	544	658	703	45	6.9
Malaysia	252	228	362	298	523	225	75.6
Canada	354	350	325	338	466	127	37.6
Israel	82	93	136	89	148	59	66.5
All other	1,220	1,586	1,881	1,880	1,975	95	5.1
Total	6,972	7,242	12,790	10,971	14,232	3,261	29.7
EU-15	1,078	1,351	1,617	1,680	1,813	133	7.9
OPEC	26	33	32	48	61	13	27.1
Latin America	347	287	408	451	435	-16	-3.6
CBERA	16	25	21	59	31	-28	-47.4
Asia	4,991	5,012	10,159	8,222	11,114	2,892	35.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	7	14	14	14	21	7	46.8
Central and Eastern Europe	21	19	19	29	37	8	26.5
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Japan	1,750	1,292	1,811	1,972	2,375	403	20.4
Taiwan	23	17	37	39	50	12	29.6
Korea	20	38	48	61	89	27	44.0
Singapore	16	28	84	85	135	50	58.5
Netherlands	665	665	636	761	1,108	347	45.6
China	8	25	31	34	85	51	147.8
Germany	258	193	284	291	321	30	10.4
Malaysia	15	34	77	49	59	10	21.0
Canada	32	32	50	46	57	11	23.7
Israel	140	100	178	147	204	57	39.1
All other	377	324	351	372	419	47	12.6
Total	3,304	2,750	3,586	3,857	4,902	1,045	27.1
EU-15	1,218	1,096	1,199	1,345	1,748	403	30.0
OPEC	([b])	([b])	1	1	2	1	89.0
Latin America	16	28	8	10	23	13	121.5
CBERA	11	18	1	1	10	9	924.1
Asia	1,849	1,443	2,100	2,259	2,817	558	24.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	32.3
Central and Eastern Europe	1	1	2	2	9	7	274.1

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE MT-3 Semiconductor manufacturing machinery (MM087A): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2002–06[a]—*continued*

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Japan	-584	([b])	209	-50	-126	-77	-153.6
Taiwan	1,636	1,159	2,943	2,167	2,713	545	25.2
Korea	581	890	1,571	1,938	2,549	612	31.6
Singapore	567	531	1,392	679	1,241	562	82.8
Netherlands	-601	-587	-451	-607	-859	-253	-41.7
China	543	504	1,231	628	1,058	430	68.5
Germany	182	227	260	367	383	15	4.2
Malaysia	236	194	286	249	464	215	86.2
Canada	322	318	276	292	408	116	39.9
Israel	-58	-7	-41	-58	-56	2	2.9
All other	842	1,262	1,529	1,507	1,555	48	3.2
Total	3,668	4,492	9,204	7,113	9,330	2,216	31.2
EU-15	-140	255	418	335	65	-270	-80.6
OPEC	26	33	31	47	59	12	25.9
Latin America	330	259	400	441	412	-29	-6.5
CBERA	5	7	20	58	20	-37	-64.5
Asia	3,142	3,570	8,059	5,964	8,297	2,333	39.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	7	14	14	14	21	7	46.9
Central and Eastern Europe	20	18	17	27	28	1	4.0

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

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 2006.

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

continued their strong capital spending practices, in which they have engaged since 2003.[19] Semiconductor pure-play foundries and flash memory producers, which are both heavily concentrated in Asia as well, also increased their equipment spending in 2006, thereby further contributing to the increase in U.S. SME exports to the region.[20]

U.S. Imports

U.S. SME imports increased $1.0 billion (27 percent) in 2006. Japan continued to be the largest foreign SME supplier to the U.S. market in 2006, accounting for $2.4 billion (48 percent) of total U.S. imports. The Netherlands was the second-largest supplier of U.S. imports, accounting for $1.1 billion (23 percent) of the total. Producers in these two countries accounted for the majority of all U.S. SME imports because they are reportedly the only suppliers in the world of an essential and very expensive semiconductor wafer processing tool known as photolithography equipment.[21] U.S. based semiconductor producers are therefore dependent on imports of this equipment from Japan and the Netherlands.

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[19] McClean, Matas, and Yancey, *The McClean Report*, 4-11–4-15.

[20] A pure-play foundry is a semiconductor company which provides only semiconductor manufacturing services; it does not provide semiconductor design services. The majority of foundries are located in Taiwan, Singapore, and China. Overall, Asia dominates the foundry industry with companies in the region accounting for over 90 percent of total foundry sales in 2006. This means U.S. equipment sales to pure-play foundries are almost exclusively to companies located in Asia, contributing to the increase in U.S. exports. See McClean, Matas, and Yancey, *The McClean Report,* 3-23.

[21] Three companies are responsible for virtually all global production of photolithography equipment: Japanese companies Nikon Corp. and Canon Inc. and Dutch company ASML Holding. In 2006, photolithography equipment was the leading type of semiconductor equipment based on sales, accounting for 16 percent of total SME sales. U.S. industry representative, e-mail message to Commission staff, March 29, 2007.

Electric Motors, Generators, and Related Equipment

Change in 2006 from 2005:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $889 million (26 percent) to $4.3 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $883 million (17 percent) to $6.0 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $1.8 billion (21 percent) to $10.3 billion

The U.S. trade deficit in electric motors, generators and related equipment expanded by $889 million (26 percent) to $4.3 billion in 2006 as import growth ($1.8 billion) outpaced exports ($883 million). Import growth was largely driven by increased U.S. demand for alternating current (AC) motors and electrical generating sets, including wind-powered electrical generating sets. U.S. exports were driven largely by increased sales of electric generating sets and wind-powered electric generating sets. Production of these products is highly integrated within North America leading to large U.S. trade volumes with Canada and Mexico. China and Japan are also important sources of electric motors and generating sets.

U.S. Exports

U.S. exports of electric motors, generators, and related equipment expanded for the fifth consecutive year by $883 million (17 percent) to $6.0 billion in 2006 (table MT-4). The leading U.S. exports were electric generating sets, which increased by $309 million (21 percent) in 2006. Though a relatively small sector component, exports of wind-powered generating sets increased substantially in 2006, from $3.6 million to $83.3 million (nearly 2,200 percent). This growth was fueled by robust global demand for alternative energy sources, including wind energy.[22]

The principal export destinations for electric motors, generators, and related equipment were Canada and Mexico, which collectively accounted for $2.8 billion (46 percent) of exports in 2006, and 58 percent of the growth in exports in 2006. Exports to Canada increased by $441 million (42 percent), surpassing Mexico as the largest market for these products. Other important export destinations in 2006 were China ($298 million, up 24 percent) and the United Kingdom ($223 million, up 28 percent).

[22] Global Wind Energy Council, "Global Wind Energy Markets Continue To Boom - 2006 Another Record Year."

TABLE MT-4 Electric motors, generators, and related equipment (MM091): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2002–06[a]

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005	
						Absolute	*Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Mexico	999	1,056	1,061	1,234	1,303	69	5.6
Canada	949	822	951	1,048	1,488	441	42.1
China	107	108	204	239	298	58	24.4
Japan	110	126	105	116	124	8	6.9
Germany	103	103	99	137	152	16	11.4
Denmark	7	7	4	6	9	2	36.7
United Kingdom	179	128	150	174	223	49	28.0
Spain	44	33	55	61	87	26	42.9
Brazil	148	43	21	61	41	-20	-32.1
India	10	23	16	45	38	-7	-16.2
All other	1,266	1,582	2,008	1,993	2,233	241	12.1
Total	3,923	4,031	4,673	5,114	5,997	883	17.3
EU-15	643	603	717	765	925	160	20.9
EU-25	652	615	724	775	949	174	22.5
OPEC	179	353	412	346	359	13	3.6
Latin America	1,362	1,358	1,404	1,628	1,735	107	6.6
CBERA	88	91	140	111	141	30	26.9
Asia	650	666	909	1,023	1,208	185	18.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	43	27	73	64	85	21	33.5
Central and Eastern Europe	14	13	21	17	25	8	46.9
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Mexico	2,117	2,161	2,175	2,282	2,424	142	6.2
Canada	503	464	500	576	698	122	21.2
China	552	687	850	1,140	1,535	395	34.7
Japan	1,362	959	1,113	1,279	1,341	61	4.8
Germany	675	499	480	612	640	28	4.6
Denmark	157	285	95	397	718	320	80.7
United Kingdom	306	241	288	300	407	107	35.5
Spain	17	58	21	90	343	252	279.2
Brazil	114	186	141	302	370	68	22.4
India	36	80	80	115	351	236	205.8
All other	1,339	1,192	1,277	1,440	1,479	39	2.7
Total	7,177	6,811	7,020	8,533	10,305	1,772	20.8
EU-15	1,666	1,536	1,343	1,992	2,670	678	34.0
EU-25	1,834	1,636	1,420	2,091	2,778	687	32.9
OPEC	14	14	28	34	32	-1	-4.0
Latin America	2,247	2,368	2,348	2,612	2,814	202	7.7
CBERA	13	18	24	25	18	-7	-28.0
Asia	2,420	2,208	2,612	3,105	3,837	732	23.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	4	4	8	8	13	5	57.8
Central and Eastern Europe	183	116	82	106	115	9	8.4

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE MT-4 Electric motors, generators, and related equipment (MM091): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2002–06[a]—*continued*

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Mexico	-1,118	-1,105	-1,114	-1,048	-1,120	-73	-6.9
Canada	446	358	451	472	790	318	67.5
China	-445	-579	-646	-901	-1,238	-337	-37.4
Japan	-1,252	-833	-1,008	-1,164	-1,217	-53	-4.6
Germany	-572	-396	-381	-475	-488	-13	-2.7
Denmark	-149	-278	-91	-391	-709	-318	-81.4
United Kingdom	-126	-113	-138	-126	-184	-58	-45.8
Spain	26	-25	34	-29	-256	-226	-769.3
Brazil	34	-143	-120	-241	-329	-87	-36.3
India	-26	-57	-64	-70	-313	-243	-348.9
All other	-73	390	731	553	754	201	36.4
Total	-3,255	-2,780	-2,346	-3,420	-4,309	-889	-26.0
EU-15	-1,023	-932	-626	-1,228	-1,746	-518	-42.2
EU-25	-1,182	-1,021	-695	-1,316	-1,829	-513	-39.0
OPEC	164	339	384	313	327	14	4.4
Latin America	-885	-1,010	-943	-985	-1,080	-95	-9.6
CBERA	75	73	116	86	123	37	42.6
Asia	-1,770	-1,542	-1,703	-2,082	-2,629	-547	-26.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	39	23	65	55	72	17	29.9
Central and Eastern Europe	-169	-102	-60	-90	-91	-1	-1.2

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

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 2006.

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

U.S. Imports

U.S. imports of electric motors, generators, and related equipment increased by $1.8 billion (21 percent) in 2006, to $10.3 billion. The largest import sources were Mexico, China, and Japan which collectively accounted for 51 percent of sector imports. U.S. imports from Mexico and China increased by $142 million (6.2 percent) and $395 million (35 percent), respectively, while imports from Japan increased modestly, by $61 million (5 percent). In 2006, China surpassed Japan as the second-leading source of imports, with $1.5 billion and $1.3 billion, respectively.

The leading U.S. imports in 2006 were AC motors, electrical generating sets, and wind-powered generating sets. In 2006, U.S. imports of AC motors increased by 23 percent to $2.6 million; electrical generating sets increased by 16 percent to $1.0 billion; and wind-powered electrical generating sets increased by 150 percent to $1.2 billion. According to the American Wind Energy Association, wind power is one of the fastest growing sources of new power generation, with over 2,400 megawatts of new capacity installed in 2006.[23] Denmark and Germany were leading suppliers of these wind-powered generating sets in 2006.

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[23] AWEA, "Annual U.S. Wind Power Rankings Track Industry's Rapid Growth."

TABLE MT-5 Machinery : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06[a]

USITC code[b]	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Percent
		Million dollars						
MM068	Wiring harnesses for motor vehicles:							
	Exports	961	868	878	939	930	-10	-1.0
	Imports	5,302	5,272	5,434	5,782	6,029	247	4.3
	Trade balance	-4,341	-4,404	-4,555	-4,843	-5,099	-257	-5.3
MM069	Pumps for motor vehicles:							
	Exports	681	690	771	743	790	48	6.4
	Imports	913	992	1,173	1,288	1,472	184	14.3
	Trade balance	-232	-302	-402	-546	-682	-136	-24.9
MM070	Pumps for liquids:							
	Exports	2,393	2,412	2,725	2,963	3,565	602	20.3
	Imports	1,883	2,180	2,673	3,302	3,952	649	19.7
	Trade balance	510	232	51	-339	-386	-47	-13.8
MM071	Air-conditioning equipment and parts:							
	Exports	5,318	5,334	5,794	6,340	6,861	522	8.2
	Imports	6,674	7,403	8,533	9,531	10,748	1,216	12.8
	Trade balance	-1,356	-2,070	-2,739	-3,192	-3,886	-695	-21.8
MM072	Industrial thermal-processing equipment and furnaces:							
	Exports	2,064	2,099	2,789	3,220	3,540	320	9.9
	Imports	1,671	1,660	1,880	2,350	2,853	504	21.4
	Trade balance	393	439	910	870	687	-183	-21.1
MM073	Household appliances, including commercial applications:							
	Exports	4,892	4,810	5,193	5,733	6,515	782	13.6
	Imports	9,587	10,782	12,489	14,464	16,574	2,110	14.6
	Trade balance	-4,695	-5,971	-7,296	-8,731	-10,059	-1,328	-15.2
MM073A	Major household appliances and parts:							
	Exports	1,610	1,655	1,773	1,991	2,309	318	16.0
	Imports	2,444	2,868	3,440	4,360	5,684	1,324	30.4
	Trade balance	-834	-1,212	-1,667	-2,369	-3,375	-1,006	-42.5
MM074	Centrifuges and filtering and purifying equipment:							
	Exports	3,045	3,022	3,277	3,505	4,060	556	15.9
	Imports	2,403	2,663	3,088	3,192	3,871	679	21.3
	Trade balance	642	358	189	313	189	-124	-39.5
MM075	Wrapping, packaging, and can-sealing machinery:							
	Exports	639	637	707	727	777	50	6.9
	Imports	1,333	1,505	1,725	1,811	1,966	154	8.5
	Trade balance	-694	-868	-1,018	-1,084	-1,188	-104	-9.6

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE MT-5 Machinery : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06[a]—*Continued*

USITC code[b]	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
		Million dollars						
MM076	Scales and weighing machinery:							
	Exports	164	155	155	148	155	6	4.3
	Imports	293	375	525	577	604	27	4.7
	Trade balance	-129	-220	-370	-429	-450	-21	-4.8
MM077	Mineral processing machinery:							
	Exports	485	545	669	811	1,064	253	31.1
	Imports	565	627	797	1,034	1,164	129	12.5
	Trade balance	-81	-82	-128	-223	-100	123	55.2
MM078	Farm and garden machinery and equipment:							
	Exports	4,747	5,109	6,098	6,885	7,533	648	9.4
	Imports	3,898	4,645	6,216	6,900	6,638	-262	-3.8
	Trade balance	848	464	-117	-15	895	910	([3])
MM079	Industrial food-processing and related machinery:							
	Exports	606	558	601	710	644	-66	-9.3
	Imports	570	684	758	839	853	14	1.7
	Trade balance	36	-126	-157	-129	-209	-80	-62.3
MM080	Pulp, paper, and paperboard machinery:							
	Exports	560	648	662	660	712	52	7.9
	Imports	719	867	938	948	1,086	138	14.5
	Trade balance	-159	-219	-276	-289	-374	-85	-29.6
MM081	Printing and related machinery:							
	Exports	1,136	1,215	1,300	1,443	1,526	83	5.7
	Imports	2,001	4,844	5,802	6,340	6,554	214	3.4
	Trade balance	-865	-3,628	-4,502	-4,897	-5,029	-132	-2.7
MM082	Textile machinery:							
	Exports	871	810	897	991	1,009	18	1.8
	Imports	1,314	1,316	1,410	1,561	1,264	-297	-19.0
	Trade balance	-442	-506	-513	-569	-255	315	55.3
MM083	Metal rolling mills:							
	Exports	169	182	243	314	351	37	11.9
	Imports	163	210	150	207	352	145	69.9
	Trade balance	7	-27	93	107	-1	-108	([c])

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE MT-5 Machinery : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06[a]—*Continued*

USITC code[b]	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
		Million dollars						
MM084	Metal cutting machine tools and machine tool accessories:							
	Exports	1,634	1,585	1,749	2,037	2,510	472	23.2
	Imports	2,558	2,704	3,424	4,134	4,607	473	11.4
	Trade balance	-924	-1,118	-1,674	-2,097	-2,097	-1	([d])
MM085	Metal forming machine tools:							
	Exports	652	691	733	851	957	106	12.5
	Imports	846	933	1,019	1,196	1,335	139	11.6
	Trade balance	-194	-242	-286	-345	-378	-33	-9.6
MM086	Non-metalworking machine tools:							
	Exports	768	711	1,083	1,110	1,159	49	4.4
	Imports	1,242	1,330	1,626	1,694	1,776	82	4.8
	Trade balance	-474	-619	-543	-584	-617	-33	-5.7
MM087	Semiconductor manufacturing equipment and robotics:							
	Exports	7,341	7,599	13,257	11,435	14,733	3,299	28.8
	Imports	3,679	3,152	4,151	4,515	5,612	1,097	24.3
	Trade balance	3,662	4,446	9,107	6,919	9,121	2,202	31.8
MM087A	Semiconductor manufacturing machinery:							
	Exports	6,972	7,242	12,790	10,971	14,232	3,261	29.7
	Imports	3,304	2,750	3,586	3,857	4,902	1,045	27.1
	Trade balance	3,668	4,492	9,204	7,113	9,330	2,216	31.2
MM088	Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices:							
	Exports	3,202	3,329	3,685	4,235	5,010	775	18.3
	Imports	5,156	5,500	6,738	7,589	8,942	1,353	17.8
	Trade balance	-1,954	-2,171	-3,054	-3,354	-3,932	-578	-17.2
MM089	Mechanical power transmission equipment:							
	Exports	936	1,054	1,197	1,398	1,639	241	17.2
	Imports	1,994	2,222	2,638	3,252	3,439	187	5.8
	Trade balance	-1,057	-1,168	-1,441	-1,854	-1,800	54	2.9
MM090	Boilers, turbines, and related machinery:							
	Exports	892	875	909	1,124	1,130	7	0.6
	Imports	1,514	881	839	1,098	1,001	-97	-8.8
	Trade balance	-622	-6	70	26	129	103	401.5

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE MT-5 Machinery : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06[a]—*Continued*

USITC code[b]	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
		Million dollars						
MM091	Electric motors, generators, and related equipment:							
	Exports	3,923	4,031	4,673	5,114	5,997	883	17.3
	Imports	7,177	6,811	7,020	8,533	10,305	1,772	20.8
	Trade balance	-3,255	-2,780	-2,346	-3,420	-4,309	-889	-26.0
MM092	Electrical transformers, static converters, and inductors:							
	Exports	1,784	1,767	1,805	1,895	2,380	485	25.6
	Imports	4,707	4,680	5,496	5,973	6,989	1,016	17.0
	Trade balance	-2,923	-2,912	-3,692	-4,078	-4,608	-531	-13.0
MM093	Portable electric handtools:							
	Exports	212	191	180	185	165	-19	-10.5
	Imports	1,434	1,777	2,122	2,424	2,478	54	2.2
	Trade balance	-1,222	-1,586	-1,942	-2,239	-2,313	-74	-3.3
MM094	Nonelectrically powered handtools and parts thereof:							
	Exports	549	578	907	1,264	1,148	-116	-9.2
	Imports	961	992	1,235	1,396	1,513	117	8.4
	Trade balance	-412	-414	-328	-132	-365	-233	-176.9
MM095	Electric lamps (bulbs) and portable electric lights:							
	Exports	750	721	786	859	823	-36	-4.2
	Imports	1,687	1,748	2,094	2,202	2,375	173	7.9
	Trade balance	-937	-1,028	-1,309	-1,342	-1,552	-209	-15.6
MM096	Welding and soldering equipment:							
	Exports	635	618	818	872	1,165	293	33.5
	Imports	761	996	1,088	1,054	1,353	299	28.4
	Trade balance	-126	-378	-270	-182	-189	-7	-3.7
MM097	Nonautomotive insulated electrical wire and related products:							
	Exports	2,856	2,660	2,936	3,202	4,110	908	28.4
	Imports	3,076	3,208	3,903	4,693	6,071	1,378	29.4
	Trade balance	-220	-548	-966	-1,491	-1,961	-470	-31.5

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE MT-5 Machinery : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06[a]—*Continued*

USITC code[b]	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
		Million dollars						
MM098	Miscellaneous machinery:							
	Exports	6,793	6,409	7,434	8,299	9,509	1,211	14.6
	Imports	6,133	6,917	8,058	9,343	10,527	1,184	12.7
	Trade balance	660	-508	-624	-1,044	-1,017	27	2.6
MM099	Molds and molding machinery:							
	Exports	1,605	1,550	1,833	2,074	2,136	62	3.0
	Imports	2,969	3,262	3,525	4,035	4,290	255	6.3
	Trade balance	-1,363	-1,712	-1,691	-1,960	-2,153	-193	-9.9

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

[a]Import values are based on customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.
[b]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
[c]Not meaningful for purposes of comparison.
[d]Less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE MT-6 Machinery sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent change, 2006 from 2005
MM068	Wiring harnesses for motor vehicles:						
	Number of establishments	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])
	Employees (thousands)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	6,450	6,100	6,270	6,300	6,500	3.2
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	961	868	878	939	930	-1.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	5,272	5,434	([b])	6,029	4.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	10,791	10,504	10,825	11,143	11,599	4.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-4,341	-4,404	-4,555	-4,843	-5,099	-5.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	49.1	50.2	50.2	51.9	52.0	0.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	14.9	14.2	14.0	14.9	14.3	-4.1
MM069	Pumps for motor vehicles:						
	Number of establishments	225	202	196	([a])	([a])	([a])
	Employees (thousands)	30.0	27.0	23.0	([a])	([a])	([a])
	Capacity utilization (percent)	78	72	74	([a])	([a])	([a])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,384	3,046	3,000	3,100	3,200	3.2
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	681	690	771	743	790	6.4
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	992	1,173	([b])	1,472	14.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,616	3,348	3,402	3,646	3,882	6.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-232	-302	-402	-546	-682	-24.9
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	25.3	29.6	34.5	35.3	37.9	7.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	20.1	22.7	25.7	24.0	24.7	3.1
MM070	Pumps for liquids:						
	Number of establishments	475	453	446	512	497	-2.9
	Employees (thousands)	35.0	31.0	26.0	32.0	30.0	-6.3
	Capacity utilization (percent)	69	66	64	71	70	-1.4
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	6,867	6,660	6,594	7,253	8,473	16.8
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,393	2,412	2,725	2,963	3,565	20.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	2,180	2,673	([b])	3,952	19.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	6,357	6,428	6,543	7,592	8,859	16.7
	Trade balance (million dollars)	510	232	51	-339	-386	-13.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	29.6	33.9	40.9	43.5	44.6	2.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	34.8	36.2	41.3	40.9	42.1	3.0
MM071	Air-conditioning equipment and parts:						
	Number of establishments	1,240	1,265	1,252	1,310	1,340	2.3
	Employees (thousands)	142.0	134.0	132.0	142.0	146.0	2.8
	Capacity utilization (percent)	71	71	68	70	66	-5.7
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	23,894	24,372	24,859	28,837	28,293	-1.9
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	5,318	5,334	5,794	6,340	6,861	8.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	7,403	8,533	([b])	10,748	12.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	25,250	26,442	27,598	32,029	32,179	0.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,356	-2,070	-2,739	-3,192	-3,886	-21.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	26.4	28.0	30.9	29.8	33.4	12.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	22.3	21.9	23.3	22.0	24.3	10.3

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE MT-6 Machinery sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06—*Continued*

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent change, 2006 from 2005
MM072	Industrial thermal-processing equipment and furnaces:						
	Number of establishments	325	323	326	319	328	2.8
	Employees (thousands)	32.0	32.0	30.0	28.0	30.0	7.1
	Capacity utilization (percent)	67	66	69	60	58	-3.3
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,599	3,675	3,749	3,861	4,055	5.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,064	2,099	2,789	3,220	3,540	9.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	1,660	1,880	([b])	2,853	21.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,206	3,236	2,839	2,991	3,368	12.6
	Trade balance (million dollars)	393	439	910	870	687	-21.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	52.1	51.3	66.2	78.6	84.7	7.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	57.4	57.1	74.4	83.4	87.3	4.7
MM073	Household appliances, including commercial applications:						
	Number of establishments	95	99	93	95	98	3.2
	Employees (thousands)	53.0	53.0	50.0	53.0	51.0	-3.8
	Capacity utilization (percent)	69	70	72	74	72	-2.7
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	15,427	15,736	16,129	17,258	17,776	3.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	4,892	4,810	5,193	5,733	6,515	13.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	10,782	12,489	([b])	16,574	14.6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	20,122	21,707	23,425	25,989	27,835	7.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-4,695	-5,971	-7,296	-8,731	-10,059	-15.2
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	47.6	49.7	53.3	55.7	59.5	7.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	31.7	30.6	32.2	33.2	36.7	10.3
MM073A	Major household appliances and parts:						
	Number of establishments	255	282	270	265	267	0.8
	Employees (thousands)	76.0	78.0	72.0	73.0	76.0	4.1
	Capacity utilization (percent)	71	75	73	76	74	-2.6
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	14,544	15,126	15,504	16,589	17,418	5.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,610	1,655	1,773	1,991	2,309	16.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	2,868	3,440	([b])	5,684	30.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	15,378	16,338	17,171	18,958	20,793	9.7
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-834	-1,212	-1,667	-2,369	-3,375	-42.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	15.9	17.6	20.0	23.0	27.3	18.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	11.1	10.9	11.4	12.0	13.3	10.5
MM075	Wrapping, packaging, and can-sealing machinery:						
	Number of establishments	813	813	808	780	780	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	25.0	24.0	22.0	20.0	21.0	5.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	62	60	66	70	73	4.3
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,764	3,904	3,614	3,591	3,771	5.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	639	637	707	727	777	6.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	1,505	1,725	([b])	1,966	8.5
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	4,458	4,772	4,632	4,675	4,959	6.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-694	-868	-1,018	-1,084	-1,188	-9.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	29.9	31.5	37.2	38.7	39.6	2.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	17.0	16.3	19.6	20.2	20.6	1.8

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE MT-6 Machinery sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06—*Continued*

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent change, 2006 from 2005
MM076	Scales and weighing machinery:						
	Number of establishments	113	111	110	97	88	-9.3
	Employees (thousands)	4.3	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.6	-7.7
	Capacity utilization (percent)	54	55	57	67	65	-3.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	692	694	696	689	660	-4.2
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	164	155	155	148	155	4.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	375	525	([b])	604	4.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	821	914	1,066	1,118	1,110	-0.7
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-129	-220	-370	-429	-450	-4.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	35.7	41.0	49.2	51.6	54.5	5.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	23.7	22.4	22.3	21.5	23.4	8.9
MM077	Mineral processing machinery:						
	Number of establishments	236	232	228	224	235	4.9
	Employees (thousands)	9.7	9.1	8.8	8.3	8.6	3.6
	Capacity utilization (percent)	53	57	74	80	83	3.8
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,127	2,145	2,244	2,342	2,872	22.6
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	485	545	669	811	1,064	31.1
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	627	797	([b])	1,164	12.5
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,208	2,227	2,372	2,565	2,972	15.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-81	-82	-128	-223	-100	55.2
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	25.6	28.1	33.6	40.3	39.2	-2.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	22.8	25.4	29.8	34.6	37.0	6.9
MM078	Farm and garden machinery and equipment:						
	Number of establishments	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	76.0	76.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	67	70	70	70	70	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	19,464	20,864	22,270	22,048	22,600	2.5
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	4,747	5,109	6,098	6,885	7,533	9.4
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	4,645	6,216	([b])	6,638	-3.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	18,616	20,400	22,387	22,063	21,705	-1.6
	Trade balance (million dollars)	848	464	-117	-15	895	([c])
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	20.9	22.8	27.8	31.3	30.6	-2.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	24.4	24.5	27.4	31.2	33.3	6.7
MM079	Industrial food-processing and related machinery:						
	Number of establishments	549	553	550	500	500	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	19.0	19.0	19.0	20.0	21.0	5.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	68	55	73	71	76	7.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,572	2,620	2,774	2,869	2,912	1.5
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	606	558	601	710	644	-9.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	684	758	([b])	853	1.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,536	2,746	2,931	2,998	3,121	4.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	36	-126	-157	-129	-209	-62.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	22.5	24.9	25.9	28.0	27.3	-2.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	23.6	21.3	21.7	24.7	22.1	-10.7

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE MT-6 Machinery sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06—*Continued*

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent change, 2006 from 2005
MM080	Pulp, paper, and paperboard machinery:						
	Number of establishments	290	275	261	245	232	-5.3
	Employees (thousands)	10.8	10.8	9.4	8.0	6.5	-18.8
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([d])	([d])	([d])	([d])	([d])	([d])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,588	1,764	1,667	1,786	1,206	-32.5
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	560	648	662	660	712	7.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	867	938	([b])	1,086	14.5
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,747	1,983	1,943	2,075	1,580	-23.8
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-159	-219	-276	-289	-374	-29.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	41.1	43.7	48.3	45.7	68.7	50.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	35.2	36.7	39.7	36.9	59.0	59.8
MM081	Printing and related machinery:						
	Number of establishments	456	485	478	478	478	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	14.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	58	65	67	67	67	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,879	2,863	2,834	2,619	2,517	-3.9
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,136	1,215	1,300	1,443	1,526	5.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	4,844	5,802	([b])	6,554	3.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,744	6,491	7,336	7,516	7,546	0.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-865	-3,628	-4,502	-4,897	-5,029	-2.7
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	53.4	74.6	79.1	84.4	86.9	3.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	39.5	42.5	45.9	55.1	60.6	10.0
MM082	Textile machinery:						
	Number of establishments	420	400	388	388	392	1.0
	Employees (thousands)	10.0	8.0	7.0	16.0	17.0	6.3
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([a])	31	32	35	38	8.6
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,377	1,308	1,295	1,131	1,142	1.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	871	810	897	991	1,009	1.8
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	1,316	1,410	([b])	1,264	-19.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,819	1,814	1,808	1,700	1,397	-17.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-442	-506	-513	-569	-255	55.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	72.2	72.5	78.0	91.8	90.5	-1.4
MM083	Metal rolling mills:						
	Number of establishments	79	79	79	79	79	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	58	56	51	53	55	3.8
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	500	480	440	580	650	12.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	169	182	243	314	351	11.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	210	150	([b])	352	69.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	493	507	347	473	651	37.6
	Trade balance (million dollars)	7	-27	93	107	-1	([c])
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	33.0	41.3	43.2	43.8	54.1	23.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	33.9	38.0	55.2	54.1	54.0	-0.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	63.3	61.9	69.2	87.7	88.4	0.8

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE MT-6 Machinery sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06—*Continued*

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent change, 2006 from 2005
MM084	Metal cutting machine tools and machine tool accessories:						
	Number of establishments	400	370	330	300	300	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	70.0	66.0	64.0	65.0	66.0	1.5
	Capacity utilization (percent)	60	60	65	70	72	2.9
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	5,259	5,115	5,256	6,172	6,839	10.8
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,634	1,585	1,749	2,037	2,510	23.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	2,704	3,424	([b])	4,607	11.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	6,183	6,233	6,930	8,269	8,936	8.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-924	-1,118	-1,674	-2,097	-2,097	([e])
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	41.4	43.4	49.4	50.0	51.6	3.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	31.1	31.0	33.3	33.0	36.7	11.2
MM085	Metal forming machine tools:						
	Number of establishments	200	175	175	150	140	-6.7
	Employees (thousands)	15.0	12.0	11.0	11.0	12.0	9.1
	Capacity utilization (percent)	48	49	61	62	62	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,647	1,880	1,864	2,040	2,313	13.4
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	652	691	733	851	957	12.5
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	933	1,019	([b])	1,335	11.6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,841	2,122	2,150	2,385	2,691	12.8
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-194	-242	-286	-345	-378	-9.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	46.0	44.0	47.4	50.1	49.6	-1.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	39.6	36.7	39.3	41.7	41.4	-0.8
MM086	Non-metalworking machine tools:						
	Number of establishments	200	190	190	180	180	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	35.0	35.0	38.0	39.0	39.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	70	68	68	70	66	-5.7
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,492	1,416	1,526	1,558	1,589	2.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	768	711	1,083	1,110	1,159	4.4
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	1,330	1,626	([b])	1,776	4.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,966	2,035	2,069	2,142	2,206	3.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-474	-619	-543	-584	-617	-5.7
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	63.2	65.3	78.6	79.1	80.5	1.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	51.5	50.2	71.0	71.2	72.9	2.4
MM087A	Semiconductor manufacturing machinery:						
	Number of establishments	400	400	419	405	400	-1.2
	Employees (thousands)	35.0	31.0	26.0	24.0	24.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	44	43	58	49	60	22.4
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	12,200	11,100	13,800	12,100	18,600	53.7
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	6,972	7,242	12,790	10,971	14,232	29.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	2,750	3,586	([b])	4,902	27.1
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	8,532	6,608	4,596	4,987	9,270	85.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	3,668	4,492	9,204	7,113	9,330	31.2
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	38.7	41.6	78.0	77.4	52.9	-31.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	57.2	65.2	92.7	90.7	76.5	-15.6

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE MT-6 Machinery sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06—*Continued*

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent change, 2006 from 2005
MM088	Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices:						
	Number of establishments	695	666	659	705	718	1.8
	Employees (thousands)	64.0	62.0	60.0	65.0	72.0	10.8
	Capacity utilization (percent)	68	64	64	62	65	4.8
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	11,221	10,772	10,825	11,583	11,758	1.5
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	3,202	3,329	3,685	4,235	5,010	18.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	5,500	6,738	([b])	8,942	17.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	13,175	12,943	13,879	14,937	15,690	5.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,954	-2,171	-3,054	-3,354	-3,932	-17.2
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	39.1	42.5	48.6	50.8	57.0	12.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	28.5	30.9	34.0	36.6	42.6	16.5
MM089	Mechanical power transmission equipment:						
	Number of establishments	241	241	240	240	240	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	13.0	12.0	11.0	11.0	10.0	-9.1
	Capacity utilization (percent)	53	53	64	64	72	12.5
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,036	1,986	1,951	2,097	2,107	0.5
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	936	1,054	1,197	1,398	1,639	17.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	2,222	2,638	([b])	3,439	5.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,093	3,154	3,392	3,951	3,907	-1.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,057	-1,168	-1,441	-1,854	-1,800	2.9
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	64.5	70.5	77.8	82.3	88.0	6.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	46.0	53.1	61.3	66.7	77.8	16.7
MM090	Boilers, turbines, and related machinery:						
	Number of establishments	330	330	329	329	329	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	20.0	19.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	54	62	70	70	66	-5.7
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,579	3,276	3,221	3,714	3,656	-1.6
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	892	875	909	1,124	1,130	0.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	881	839	([b])	1,001	-8.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	4,201	3,282	3,151	3,688	3,527	-4.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-622	-6	70	26	129	401.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	36.0	26.8	26.6	29.8	28.4	-4.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	24.9	26.7	28.2	30.3	30.9	2.2
MM091	Electric motors, generators, and related equipment:						
	Number of establishments	597	597	597	598	598	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	55.0	49.0	48.0	47.0	47.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	60	62	75	75	59	-21.3
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	9,151	9,281	10,311	11,539	11,671	1.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	3,923	4,031	4,673	5,114	5,997	17.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	6,811	7,020	([b])	10,305	20.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	12,406	12,061	12,657	14,959	15,980	6.8
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-3,255	-2,780	-2,346	-3,420	-4,309	-26.0
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	57.9	56.5	55.5	57.0	64.5	13.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	42.9	43.4	45.3	44.3	51.4	15.9

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE MT-6 Machinery sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06—*Continued*

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent change, 2006 from 2005
MM092	Electrical transformers, static converters, and inductors:						
	Number of establishments	1,623	1,620	1,620	1,620	1,620	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	70.0	62.0	59.0	58.0	58.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	48	49	61	61	63	3.3
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	8,882	9,104	8,659	9,261	9,338	0.8
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,784	1,767	1,805	1,895	2,380	25.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	4,680	5,496	([b])	6,989	17.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	11,805	12,016	12,351	13,339	13,946	4.6
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-2,923	-2,912	-3,692	-4,078	-4,608	-13.0
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	39.9	38.9	44.5	44.8	50.1	11.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	20.1	19.4	20.8	20.5	25.5	24.6
MM093	Portable electric handtools:						
	Number of establishments	128	128	127	127	127	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	12.0	11.0	10.0	9.0	9.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	75	70	65	64	60	-6.3
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,576	3,271	2,788	2,581	2,467	-4.4
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	212	191	180	185	165	-10.5
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	1,777	2,122	([b])	2,478	2.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	4,798	4,857	4,730	4,820	4,780	-0.8
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,222	-1,586	-1,942	-2,239	-2,313	-3.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	29.9	36.6	44.9	50.3	51.8	3.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	5.9	5.8	6.5	7.2	6.7	-6.4
MM094	Nonelectrically powered handtools and parts thereof:						
	Number of establishments	25	25	26	24	24	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	12.0	11.0	11.0	10.0	9.0	-10.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	75	75	61	60	60	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,840	2,120	1,911	1,976	2,075	5.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	549	578	907	1,264	1,148	-9.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	992	1,235	([b])	1,513	8.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,252	2,534	2,239	2,108	2,440	15.7
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-412	-414	-328	-132	-365	-176.9
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	42.7	39.1	55.2	66.2	62.0	-6.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	29.8	27.2	47.5	64.0	55.3	-13.5

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE MT-6 Machinery sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06—*Continued*

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent change, 2006 from 2005
MM096	Welding and soldering equipment:						
	Number of establishments	225	200	190	180	180	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	16.0	16.0	17.0	19.0	19.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	50	41	76	75	76	1.3
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,749	2,815	3,070	3,545	3,722	5.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	635	618	818	872	1,165	33.5
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	996	1,088	([b])	1,353	28.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,875	3,193	3,340	3,727	3,911	4.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-126	-378	-270	-182	-189	-3.7
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	26.5	31.2	32.6	28.3	34.6	22.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	23.1	22.0	26.7	24.6	31.3	27.2
MM097	Nonautomotive insulated electrical wire and related products:						
	Number of establishments	323	323	324	324	324	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	26.0	25.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	61	64	68	68	77	13.2
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	6,889	6,978	7,405	9,278	10,113	9.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,856	2,660	2,936	3,202	4,110	28.4
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	3,208	3,903	([b])	6,071	29.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	7,109	7,526	8,371	10,769	12,074	12.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-220	-548	-966	-1,491	-1,961	-31.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	43.3	42.6	46.6	43.6	50.3	15.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	41.5	38.1	39.7	34.5	40.6	17.8
MM099	Molds and molding machinery:						
	Number of establishments	3,079	3,079	3,079	3,000	2,950	-1.7
	Employees (thousands)	65.0	60.0	60.0	58.0	57.0	-1.7
	Capacity utilization (percent)	61	58	66	69	70	1.4
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	8,736	8,236	8,648	8,388	8,598	2.5
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,605	1,550	1,833	2,074	2,136	3.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	3,262	3,525	([b])	4,290	6.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	10,099	9,948	10,339	10,348	10,751	3.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,363	-1,712	-1,691	-1,960	-2,153	-9.9
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	29.4	32.8	34.1	39.0	39.9	2.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	18.4	18.8	21.2	24.7	24.8	0.5

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.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

[a]Not available.
[b]Less than 500,000.
[c]Not meaningful.
[d]Capacity utilization could not be meaningfully calculated for this industry.
[e]Less than 0.05 percent.

Transportation Equipment

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Change in 2006 from 2005:

U.S. trade deficit: Decreased by $14.7 billion (16 percent) to $76.3 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $35.3 billion (20 percent) to $215.8 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $20.6 billion (8 percent) to $292.1 billion

The trade deficit for transportation equipment narrowed by $14.7 billion (16 percent) in 2006 to $76.3 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; motor vehicles; and construction and mining equipment.

Canada continued to be the largest U.S. trading partner in transportation equipment, accounting for 26 percent of U.S. imports and 29 percent of U.S. exports in 2006 (table TE-1). The motor vehicle 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 U.S. vehicle assembly by Japanese transplants, 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.

In 2006, the largest value increases in U.S. imports of transportation equipment products (table TE-2) included motor vehicles; construction and mining equipment; and certain motor vehicle parts. U.S. imports of motor vehicles rose by $13.2 billion (9 percent) to $159.3 billion. U.S. imports of motor vehicles were largely driven by the popularity of Japanese-built passenger vehicles. U.S. imports of construction and mining equipment amounted to $13.5 billion, an increase of $1.9 billion (16 percent). Parts for construction and mining equipment and self-propelled excavation equipment contributed to this rise. The trade surplus in construction and mining equipment rose by $1.1 billion (29 percent) to $4.9 billion, as U.S. exports outpaced U.S. imports in 2006.

Imports of aircraft engines, other gas turbines, and parts grew by $1.6 billion (14 percent) to $12.8 billion. Parts for aircraft and other gas turbine engines were the most significant import in this sector, accounting for $8.9 billion (70 percent) of 2006 imports. Principal sources of such parts imports were France, the United Kingdom, and Canada, together accounting for $4.4 billion (49 percent) of total U.S. imports of parts for such engines. U.S. imports of aircraft turbojet engines of a thrust exceeding 25 kiloNewtons (kN) grew by $477 million (22 percent) to $2.7 billion. Principal suppliers of these engines included France, the United Kingdom, and Germany. Together, these countries accounted for $2.1 billion (77 percent) of such engine imports.

TABLE TE-1 Transportation equipment: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2002–06[a]

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 Percent
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Canada	46,733	48,568	52,268	58,366	63,007	4,641	8.0
Japan	8,099	8,402	7,947	8,442	9,422	980	11.6
Mexico	14,524	13,725	15,882	16,871	19,266	2,395	14.2
Germany	6,961	7,932	6,534	6,869	11,111	4,242	61.7
United Kingdom	6,970	7,526	6,744	7,361	8,430	1,069	14.5
Korea	3,364	2,809	3,126	3,594	5,057	1,463	40.7
China	4,293	3,757	3,835	6,440	8,973	2,533	39.3
France	6,042	4,288	6,631	6,789	7,527	738	10.9
Brazil	3,116	2,458	3,763	3,955	5,602	1,647	41.6
United Arab Em	1,608	1,425	1,228	4,916	7,506	2,590	52.7
All other	42,946	42,056	47,943	56,912	69,908	12,996	22.8
Total	144,655	142,948	155,902	180,517	215,810	35,293	19.6
EU-15	31,778	32,237	34,481	36,013	42,773	6,760	18.8
EU-25	32,269	33,155	35,475	36,916	44,628	7,712	20.9
OPEC	5,641	4,769	5,778	11,647	16,536	4,889	42.0
Latin America	22,226	20,303	24,595	27,606	33,916	6,310	22.9
CBERA	1,756	1,700	1,537	1,889	2,406	517	27.4
Asia	25,073	24,576	25,421	30,897	39,195	8,298	26.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	1,877	2,284	2,893	4,035	4,579	543	13.5
Central and Eastern Europe	389	751	997	858	1,558	700	81.5
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Canada	65,462	66,727	73,154	77,209	75,682	-1,526	-2.0
Japan	55,583	53,274	56,745	62,308	71,047	8,739	14.0
Mexico	31,117	30,664	33,025	34,451	41,291	6,840	19.9
Germany	24,978	27,346	29,008	31,874	30,917	-957	-3.0
United Kingdom	10,147	10,485	10,483	12,351	12,226	-125	-1.0
Korea	8,282	9,836	12,241	12,450	13,137	687	5.5
China	2,302	3,072	4,548	6,072	8,133	2,062	34.0
France	9,161	7,941	8,012	7,338	9,332	1,994	27.2
Brazil	3,739	3,877	4,779	4,651	4,365	-286	-6.2
United Arab Em	17	104	3	10	6	-4	-41.2
All other	16,358	18,888	21,777	22,751	25,928	3,177	14.0
Total	227,147	232,212	253,775	271,464	292,065	20,601	7.6
EU-15	53,599	56,103	59,846	64,609	66,946	2,337	3.6
EU-25	54,381	57,837	61,629	66,049	69,014	2,965	4.5
OPEC	344	501	356	393	450	57	14.6
Latin America	35,223	34,929	38,238	39,580	46,150	6,570	16.6
CBERA	70	69	84	84	103	19	22.7
Asia	69,115	69,476	77,346	85,229	97,198	11,968	14.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	621	823	651	389	586	197	50.6
Central and Eastern Europe	842	1,769	1,853	1,589	2,161	572	36.0

TABLE TE-1 Transportation equipment: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2002–06[a]—*continued*

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 Percent
	Million dollars						
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Canada	-18,730	-18,159	-20,886	-18,842	-12,675	6,167	32.7
Japan	-47,484	-44,872	-48,797	-53,866	-61,624	-7,759	-14.4
Mexico	-16,593	-16,939	-17,143	-17,579	-22,025	-4,446	-25.3
Germany	-18,017	-19,414	-22,473	-25,005	-19,806	5,199	20.8
United Kingdom	-3,177	-2,958	-3,739	-4,990	-3,796	1,194	23.9
Korea	-4,918	-7,027	-9,115	-8,856	-8,080	776	8.8
China	1,990	686	-713	369	840	471	127.6
France	-3,119	-3,652	-1,381	-549	-1,805	-1,256	-228.7
Brazil	-623	-1,419	-1,016	-696	1,238	1,933	([2])
United Arab Em	1,591	1,321	1,225	4,905	7,499	2,594	52.9
All other	26,588	23,168	26,166	34,161	43,980	9,818	28.7
Total	-82,492	-89,264	-97,873	-90,947	-76,254	14,692	16.2
EU-15	-21,820	-23,866	-25,365	-28,596	-24,173	4,423	15.5
EU-25	-22,112	-24,682	-26,155	-29,133	-24,386	4,748	16.3
OPEC	5,297	4,269	5,422	11,254	16,086	4,832	42.9
Latin America	-12,997	-14,625	-13,643	-11,974	-12,234	-260	-2.2
CBERA	1,686	1,631	1,453	1,805	2,303	498	27.6
Asia	-44,042	-44,900	-51,925	-54,332	-58,003	-3,671	-6.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	1,256	1,461	2,241	3,646	3,992	346	9.5
Central and Eastern Europe	-453	-1,017	-857	-731	-603	128	17.5

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

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 2006.

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

TABLE TE-2 Leading changes in U.S. exports and imports of transportation equipment, 2002–06[a]

Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. EXPORTS:							
Increases:							
Aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment (ET013)	41,447	37,835	40,076	47,981	64,374	16,393	34.2
Motor vehicles (ET009)	26,209	29,379	29,979	34,681	43,707	9,026	26.0
Construction and mining equipment (ET004)	9,504	9,461	11,689	15,418	18,377	2,959	19.2
Certain motor-vehicle parts (ET010)	26,651	25,625	27,741	28,292	29,938	1,646	5.8
All other	40,844	40,648	46,416	54,145	59,414	5,269	9.7
TOTAL	144,655	142,948	155,902	180,517	215,810	35,293	19.6
U.S. IMPORTS:							
Increases:							
Motor vehicles (ET009)	133,264	134,286	142,750	146,169	159,331	13,163	9.0
Construction and mining equipment (ET004)	5,302	5,904	8,844	11,607	13,462	1,855	16.0
Certain motor-vehicle parts (ET010)	27,761	30,897	35,045	38,908	40,556	1,648	4.2
Aircraft engines and gas turbines (ET001)	10,993	8,834	9,642	11,243	12,816	1,573	14.0
Aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment (ET013)	17,636	16,910	16,485	16,475	17,557	1,083	6.6
All other	32,191	35,381	41,010	47,062	48,342	1,280	2.7
TOTAL	227,147	232,212	253,775	271,464	292,065	20,601	7.6

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

The largest increases in U.S. transportation equipment exports were registered in aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment; motor vehicles; construction and mining equipment; and aircraft engines, other gas turbines, and parts. U.S. exports of aircraft, spacecraft and related equipment rose because of increasing global demand for large civil aircraft (LCA) and parts for the existing fleet of LCA. Total U.S. exports in this group rose by $16.4 billion (34 percent) to $64.4 billion, with LCA representing $34.4 billion (53 percent). Exports of other parts for civil airplanes or helicopters, excluding propellers, rotors, undercarriages and parts thereof, rose by $1.9 billion (20 percent) to $12.7 billion. Principal export markets in 2006 included Asia ($25.1 billion) and Latin America ($5.8 billion). Strong exports led to a $15.3 billion rise (49 percent) in the trade surplus for aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment, reaching $46.8 billion in 2006.

U.S. exports of motor vehicles rose by $9.0 billion (26 percent) to $43.7 billion in 2006. However, the deficit in motor vehicles trade increased by $4.1 billion (4 percent) to $115.6 billion. U.S. exports of construction and mining equipment rose by $3.0 billion (19 percent) to $18.4 billion, the bulk of which was accounted for by construction and mining equipment parts, exports of which were valued at $10 billion. Other construction and mining equipment products contributing to increased exports were off-highway dump trucks and self-propelled front-end shovel loaders.

In 2006, U.S. exports of aircraft engines, other gas turbines, and parts increased by $860 million (4 percent) to $21.6 billion. Principal markets for these goods were France, the United Kingdom, and Germany. U.S. exports of parts for aircraft and other gas turbine engines increased by $1.5 billion (13 percent) to $13.4 billion, while exports of turbofan engines whose thrust exceeded 25 kN declined by $617 million (14 percent) to $3.8 billion.

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Aircraft Engines, Other Gas Turbines, and Parts Thereof

Change in 2006 from 2005:

U.S. trade surplus: Decreased by $713 million (8 percent) to $8.8 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $860 million (4 percent) to $21.6 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $1.6 billion (14 percent) to $12.8 billion

In 2006, the U.S. trade surplus in aircraft engines, other gas turbines, and parts declined in the face of modest export gains, countered by a much larger increase in imports (table TE-3). The United States had a record year for aircraft production, leading to an increase in demand for both imported parts of aircraft engines and turbofan engines of a thrust exceeding 25 kiloNewtons (kN).

U.S. Exports

U.S. exports of parts rose because of increased foreign production of civil aircraft turbine engines to meet the need of increased production of foreign aircraft. European LCA manufacturer Airbus delivered 434 aircraft in 2006, an increase of 15 percent over 2005 deliveries.[1] Each aircraft required multiple engines, and the contracts typically included spare engines as well. Decreased exports of completed engines likely are the result of surging U.S. production of civil aircraft.[2] Increased exports of parts for civil aircraft gas turbine engines, which rose by $1.2 billion (17 percent) to $8.3 billion, and parts of other nonaircraft gas turbines, which rose by $153 million (6 percent) to $2.6 billion, were muted by decreased exports of turbofan engines over 25kN, which declined by $617 million (14 percent) to $3.7 billion, and other gas turbines of a power exceeding 5,000 kiloWatts, which declined by $183 million (12 percent) to $1.4 billion.

The top three U.S. export markets were France, with a decrease of $108 million (3 percent) to $3.4 billion; the United Kingdom, increasing by $252 million (11 percent) to $2.6 billion; and Germany, with an increase of $286 million (16 percent) to $2.1 billion. More than one-half of the total 2006 U.S. exports of aircraft engines, other gas turbines, and parts to France were accounted for by engine parts, which rose by $162 million (9 percent) to $2.1 billion, while such exports to the United Kingdom, principally consisting of similar parts for aircraft and other gas turbine engines, rose by $220 million (15 percent) to $1.7 billion. U.S. exports of aircraft and other gas turbine parts to Germany amounted to $979 million in 2006, an increase of $99 million (11 percent).

[1] Airbus S.A.S., "Airbus 2006 Results."
[2] Boeing delivered 398 LCA in 2006, a 37 percent increase over 2005 deliveries. The Boeing Co., "Orders and Deliveries."

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, 2002–06[a]

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
France	2,750	2,230	2,938	3,515	3,407	-108	-3.1
United Kingdom	1,568	1,711	1,606	2,314	2,566	252	10.9
Canada	1,789	1,646	1,671	1,854	1,792	-63	-3.4
Germany	1,424	1,427	1,506	1,811	2,097	286	15.8
Japan	1,230	1,043	1,237	1,224	1,439	216	17.6
Singapore	723	757	1,094	1,243	1,567	324	26.0
Mexico	523	419	486	627	784	156	24.9
Brazil	1,023	739	1,012	1,140	1,131	-9	-0.8
Italy	556	604	508	638	623	-15	-2.4
Korea	364	318	524	635	574	-61	-9.6
All other	3,548	3,848	5,124	5,769	5,652	-118	-2.0
Total	15,498	14,742	17,706	20,771	21,631	860	4.1
EU-15	7,447	7,096	8,053	9,992	10,389	397	4.0
EU-25	7,501	7,152	8,153	10,175	10,644	469	4.6
OPEC	390	520	872	1,045	1,041	-4	-0.4
Latin America	1,899	1,522	1,831	2,170	2,465	295	13.6
CBERA	70	157	123	140	148	8	5.6
Asia	3,061	2,959	3,987	4,388	4,852	465	10.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	63	53	76	119	291	172	145.5
Central and Eastern Europe	48	43	102	181	265	84	46.2
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
France	2,630	2,096	2,281	2,842	3,150	309	10.9
United Kingdom	2,803	2,100	2,050	2,247	2,638	390	17.4
Canada	2,300	1,594	1,677	1,801	1,847	47	2.6
Germany	1,028	800	1,006	1,216	1,284	67	5.5
Japan	517	567	667	745	955	211	28.3
Singapore	66	59	77	105	116	11	10.0
Mexico	177	217	275	337	394	57	16.8
Brazil	20	9	14	6	12	6	98.2
Italy	265	234	257	326	392	67	20.4
Korea	185	140	150	210	257	47	22.3
All other	1,003	1,018	1,189	1,408	1,771	363	25.8
Total	10,993	8,834	9,642	11,243	12,816	1,573	14.0
EU-15	7,065	5,553	5,971	7,139	7,999	859	12.0
EU-25	7,138	5,659	6,098	7,274	8,357	1,084	14.9
OPEC	2	4	4	6	3	-4	-60.2
Latin America	200	228	295	349	415	66	19.0
CBERA	1	([2])	([b])	1	1	-1	-48.7
Asia	897	890	1,109	1,279	1,602	324	25.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	2	2	2	2	2	([2])	-1.8
Central and Eastern Europe	88	113	153	165	393	229	139.0

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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, 2002–06[a]—*Continued*

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
France	120	133	658	673	257	-416	-61.8
United Kingdom	-1,235	-388	-444	67	-72	-138	([c])
Canada	-511	52	-6	54	-56	-110	([c])
Germany	396	627	501	595	813	218	36.7
Japan	713	476	570	479	484	5	1.1
Singapore	657	698	1,016	1,138	1,451	313	27.5
Mexico	346	201	212	290	390	100	34.4
Brazil	1,004	730	999	1,134	1,119	-15	-1.3
Italy	291	370	250	313	231	-82	-26.2
Korea	179	178	374	425	317	-108	-25.4
All other	2,545	2,830	3,935	4,362	3,881	-481	-11.0
Total	4,505	5,907	8,064	9,528	8,815	-713	-7.5
EU-15	382	1,543	2,082	2,853	2,391	-463	-16.2
EU-25	363	1,493	2,055	2,901	2,287	-614	-21.2
OPEC	388	517	868	1,038	1,039	([b])	([d])
Latin America	1,699	1,294	1,536	1,821	2,050	229	12.6
CBERA	69	156	123	139	148	8	6.0
Asia	2,164	2,069	2,878	3,109	3,250	141	4.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	61	51	74	116	289	172	148.2
Central and Eastern Europe	-40	-70	-51	17	-128	-145	([c])

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

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 2006.

[a]Import values are based on customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.
[b]Less than $500,000.
[c]Not meaningful for purposes of comparison.
[d]Less than 0.05 percent.

U.S. Imports

U.S. imports of aircraft engines, other gas turbines, and parts rose because of increased demand from U.S. aircraft manufacturers and increased domestic airline fleet utilization. Parts of aircraft engines and other gas turbine engines were the largest import category in this sector in 2006, rising by $1.1 billion (14 percent) to $8.9 billion. These parts were followed by imports of turbojet engines over 25kN, imports of which rose by $477 million (22 percent) to $2.7 billion.

In 2006, principal sources of U.S. imports of aircraft engines, other gas turbines, and parts thereof included France, the United Kingdom, and Canada. Together, these countries accounted for $7.6 billion (60 percent) of such imports. The principal U.S. imports from each of these nations were parts of aircraft engines and other gas turbine engines. Imports from France rose by $309 million (11 percent) to $3.2 billion, those from the United Kingdom rose by $390 million (17 percent) to $2.6 billion, while those from Canada rose by $47 million (3 percent) to $1.8 billion.

In 2006, principal sources of U.S. imports of aircraft turbojets exceeding 25kN in thrust were France ($819 million, a decline of 2 percent), the United Kingdom ($818 million, an increase of 34 percent), and Canada ($342 million, an increase of 1 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 737 series aircraft. In 2005, Boeing delivered 212 of this aircraft type; such deliveries rose to 302 in 2006, thus increasing the demand for this engine.[3]

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[3] The Boeing Company, Deliveries 2006.

Aircraft, Spacecraft, and Related Equipment

Change in 2006 from 2005:

U.S. trade surplus: Increased by $15.3 billion (49 percent) to $46.8 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $16.4 billion (34 percent) to $64.4 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $1.1 billion (7 percent) to $17.6 billion

The U.S. trade surplus for aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment grew primarily because of a sizeable increase in exports coupled with a modest increase in U.S. imports. Increased U.S. exports of large civil aircraft (LCA) and parts for civil aircraft accounted for $34.4 billion (74 percent) of the U.S. trade surplus. The surplus reflects the continued prosperity of foreign airlines, that have taken delivery of the majority of U.S.-built LCA. The U.S. trade balance has risen in each of the last three years as the market for LCA and parts has grown with the increased world demand for air transportation services (table TE-6).

U.S. Exports

The largest absolute dollar increase in U.S. exports was accounted for by increased exports to Asia and Latin America. However, the EU-25 was the top market for U.S. aerospace exports in 2006, accounting for $15.8 billion of U.S. exports, a 17 percent increase over 2005. U.S. exports of aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment to Asia increased by $6.7 billion (37 percent) to $25.1 billion, while such exports to Latin America increased by $2.8 billion (90 percent) to $5.8 billion in 2006 (table TE-4). Together, U.S. exports to Asia and Latin America accounted for 48 percent of total U.S. exports of aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment.

The principal exports to Asia were passenger and cargo LCA and parts for civil aircraft. Shipments to Asia of these three goods increased by $5.6 billion (36 percent) to $21.2 billion in 2006. U.S. exports to Latin America principally consisted of civil aircraft, both LCA and smaller aircraft. In 2006, Latin America imported $2.8 billion worth of LCA from the United States and $637 million of other civil aircraft. Airline route and frequency expansion and fleet renewal were the prime motivator of these purchases in both areas.

In 2006, the top three products exported included new civil passenger transports of an unladen weight exceeding 15,000 kg (i.e., LCA), and two parts categories. U.S. exports of LCA rose by $10 billion (41 percent) to $34.4 billion, while exports of civil aircraft parts grew by $1.8 billion (17 percent) to $12.7 billion and exports of noncivil aircraft parts rose by $1.1 billion (28 percent) to $5 billion.

TABLE TE-4 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, 2002–06[a]—*continued*

						Change, 2006 from 2005	
Item	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**Absolute**	***Percent***
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Canada	1,727	1,520	1,762	2,381	2,488	106	4.5
France	2,629	1,359	2,943	2,438	3,111	674	27.6
Japan	3,768	4,757	4,750	5,182	5,721	539	10.4
China	3,367	2,447	1,948	4,338	6,047	1,709	39.4
United Arab Em	971	728	173	3,283	5,060	1,776	54.1
United Kingdom	2,569	2,925	2,486	2,641	2,627	-14	-0.5
Korea	2,300	1,803	1,744	1,890	3,463	1,573	83.2
Germany	1,483	1,336	1,200	1,619	2,311	692	42.8
Singapore	2,812	2,606	2,292	2,603	3,504	902	34.6
Brazil	1,145	649	1,243	1,031	2,323	1,292	125.3
All other	18,675	17,705	19,536	20,576	27,719	7,144	34.7
Total	41,447	37,835	40,076	47,981	64,374	16,393	34.2
EU-15	12,335	11,855	14,425	13,260	14,865	1,605	12.1
EU-25	12,604	12,495	15,019	13,552	15,847	2,296	16.9
OPEC	2,018	1,310	674	4,496	6,319	1,823	40.6
Latin America	2,336	1,909	2,862	3,067	5,813	2,746	89.5
CBERA	418	345	327	357	448	91	25.5
Asia	15,164	15,053	14,613	18,401	25,131	6,730	36.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	587	814	975	1,262	1,329	67	5.3
Central and Eastern Europe	194	510	645	344	868	524	152.1
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Canada	5,268	6,345	5,347	6,006	5,082	-924	-15.4
France	4,948	4,128	3,688	2,441	4,322	1,881	77.1
Japan	1,027	848	872	1,058	1,443	384	36.3
China	54	62	80	84	134	49	58.4
United Arab Em	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	1	1	182.6
United Kingdom	932	936	874	988	1,215	228	23.1
Korea	89	87	113	186	226	40	21.4
Germany	1,663	1,091	1,217	1,837	1,352	-485	-26.4
Singapore	62	64	74	81	82	1	1.5
Brazil	1,847	1,845	2,508	1,806	1,202	-604	-33.4
All other	1,746	1,504	1,711	1,989	2,499	510	25.7
Total	17,636	16,910	16,485	16,475	17,557	1,083	6.6
EU-15	8,286	6,685	6,481	6,123	7,843	1,719	28.1
EU-25	8,332	6,755	6,577	6,214	7,990	1,777	28.6
OPEC	3	3	3	5	7	2	35.7
Latin America	2,078	1,915	2,543	1,852	1,260	-592	-32.0
CBERA	1	2	3	5	4	-1	-21.8
Asia	1,286	1,133	1,236	1,511	1,991	480	31.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	3	3	5	4	3	-1	-29.2
Central and Eastern Europe	47	70	100	91	149	58	64.0
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Canada	-3,541	-4,826	-3,585	-3,625	-2,595	1,030	28.4
France	-2,319	-2,770	-745	-3	-1,211	-1,208	-44,411.1
Japan	2,741	3,910	3,878	4,123	4,279	155	3.8

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE TE-4 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, 2002–06[a]—*continued*

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
China	3,313	2,384	1,868	4,254	5,913	1,659	39.0
United Arab Em	971	728	173	3,283	5,059	1,776	54.1
United Kingdom	1,637	1,989	1,612	1,653	1,412	-241	-14.6
Korea	2,211	1,716	1,630	1,704	3,237	1,533	90.0
Germany	-180	245	-17	-218	959	1,177	([c])
Singapore	2,751	2,542	2,218	2,522	3,422	900	35.7
Brazil	-702	-1,195	-1,265	-775	1,121	1,895	([c])
All other	16,928	16,201	17,825	18,587	25,220	6,633	35.7
Total	23,811	20,924	23,592	31,506	46,817	15,311	48.6
EU-15	4,048	5,170	7,944	7,137	7,022	-115	-1.6
EU-25	4,271	5,740	8,442	7,338	7,857	519	7.1
OPEC	2,015	1,307	671	4,491	6,312	1,822	40.6
Latin America	259	-6	319	1,215	4,553	3,338	274.6
CBERA	417	343	324	352	444	92	26.2
Asia	13,878	13,921	13,377	16,890	23,140	6,249	37.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	584	811	970	1,259	1,326	68	5.4
Central and Eastern Europe	146	440	545	254	719	466	183.6

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

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 2006.

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

U.S. Imports

In 2006, the leading product imported in this sector was new LCA, which were valued at $4.9 billion, a 17 percent decrease over 2005. The decline in imports reflects U.S. airlines' continued fleet contraction, a move that increases load factors on existing aircraft, which can lead to improved per-flight profitability. Imports of these aircraft from France continued to rise, accounting for $1.7 billion (23 percent increase), while imports from Canada and Germany combined accounted for $2.5 billion (51 percent decline). These three nations have supplied the bulk of imported LCA to the United States for the last 5 years. Brazil, the other major producer of these aircraft, saw its exports to the United States decline by $79 million (10 percent) to $708 million.

U.S. imports of parts for civil aircraft, the second-largest import group, grew by $1 billion (28 percent) to $4.7 billion. The top three suppliers of these imports included Japan, the United Kingdom, and Canada. Together, these three countries supplied $2.8 billion (59 percent) of total imports in this category. All U.S. manufacturers of civil aircraft increased their production of aircraft in 2006, which in turn required more imported parts for these aircraft.

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Construction and Mining Equipment

Change in 2006 from 2005:

U.S. trade surplus: Increased by $1.1 billion (29 percent) to $4.9 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $3.0 billion (19 percent) to $18.4 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $1.9 billion (16 percent) to $13.5 billion

The U.S. trade surplus in construction and mining equipment expanded for the third consecutive year, as the growth in U.S. exports continued to outpace that of U.S. imports (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 in 2006 resulted from a combination of factors, including growth in mining activity worldwide,[4] generally higher prices for construction and mining equipment,[5] and growth in nonresidential construction. In terms of quantity, U.S. exports of construction and mining equipment reportedly rose for the fourth consecutive year, growing by nearly 9 percent to an estimated 54,570 units in 2006, while U.S. imports reportedly declined for the first time in 4 years, dropping by nearly 2 percent to an estimated 85,115 units.[6]

U.S. Exports

The 2006 increase in U.S. exports continued to be dominated by parts for construction and mining equipment (increased by 12 percent to $10 billion), followed by off-highway dump trucks (increased by 33 percent to $2.1 billion), and self-propelled front-end shovel loaders (increased by 20 percent to $1.5 billion). Canada continued to be the leading market for U.S. exports of construction and mining equipment, accounting for $3.4 billion (19 percent) of total exports in 2006. Parts, off-highway dump-trucks, and self-propelled front-end shovel loaders accounted for much of this growth. Total exports of construction and mining equipment to Canada grew by $791 million (30 percent), reflecting Canada's reported position as the world's second-largest investor in future mining projects in 2006.[7]

Other major mining markets also contributed to increased exports. Australia, reported to be the world leader in future mining investments in 2006,[8] continued to be the second-largest U.S. export market, accounting for $1.4 billion (8 percent) of total sector exports. U.S. exports of construction and mining equipment to Australia grew by $341 million (32 percent). Off-highway dump trucks accounted for the vast majority of this increase (73 percent).[9] Brazil, reportedly the world's fifth-largest investor in future mining projects

[4] Ericsson and Olsson, Raw Materials Group, "Project Survey 2007," 28.
[5] Compiled from official trade data of the U.S. Department of Commerce.
[6] *Machinery Outlook*, "2007 Forecast," 28.
[7] Ericsson and Olsson, "Project Survey 2007," 29.
[8] Ibid.
[9] Although parts dominated increased U.S. exports to Australia in 2005, accounting for 79 percent of $318 million, parts shipments to Australia decreased by 9 percent to almost $450 million in 2006.

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, 2002–06[a]—*continued*

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Canada	1,249	1,524	1,926	2,650	3,441	791	29.9
Japan	124	102	109	182	115	-67	-36.6
Brazil	337	437	487	823	1,243	420	51.0
Mexico	554	561	572	649	1,015	366	56.4
United Kingdom	396	366	385	466	502	36	7.8
Australia	428	446	754	1,073	1,413	341	31.8
China	268	295	423	413	542	129	31.2
Germany	152	228	261	275	282	7	2.7
Italy	99	115	149	161	151	-10	-6.3
Singapore	454	446	521	834	740	-94	-11.3
All other	5,444	4,941	6,101	7,892	8,932	1,040	13.2
Total	9,504	9,461	11,689	15,418	18,377	2,959	19.2
EU-15	1,504	1,480	1,638	2,057	1,865	-192	-9.3
EU-25	1,521	1,514	1,665	2,102	1,924	-178	-8.5
OPEC	1,371	982	1,635	1,889	2,322	433	22.9
Latin America	2,378	2,243	2,734	3,436	4,783	1,347	39.2
CBERA	422	296	291	342	467	125	36.6
Asia	1,455	1,429	1,723	2,165	2,165	([b])	([c])
Sub-Saharan Africa	788	848	1,166	1,518	1,732	214	14.1
Central and Eastern Europe	14	31	28	43	66	24	55.0
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Canada	519	575	750	979	1,074	95	9.7
Japan	1,259	1,526	2,511	3,161	3,612	452	14.3
Brazil	142	187	442	570	664	94	16.4
Mexico	349	353	501	766	795	29	3.8
United Kingdom	584	611	810	1,070	1,267	197	18.4
Australia	20	31	28	40	49	9	21.8
China	212	132	182	358	903	545	152.2
Germany	569	591	753	1,135	1,127	-7	-0.6
Italy	334	391	544	725	888	163	22.5
Singapore	7	7	6	13	18	6	44.5
All other	1,308	1,501	2,315	2,792	3,065	273	9.8
Total	5,302	5,904	8,844	11,607	13,462	1,855	16.0
EU-15	2,410	2,624	3,647	4,785	5,242	456	9.5
EU-25	2,441	2,680	3,708	4,866	5,334	468	9.6
OPEC	20	51	17	26	26	([b])	0.4
Latin America	504	555	959	1,365	1,495	130	9.6
CBERA	3	1	1	2	3	1	28.8
Asia	1,708	1,942	3,281	4,231	5,340	1,109	26.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	26	42	55	43	16	-27	-62.8
Central and Eastern Europe	32	60	70	86	98	12	14.0
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Canada	730	948	1,176	1,671	2,367	696	41.6
Japan	-1,136	-1,425	-2,402	-2,978	-3,497	-519	-17.4
Brazil	195	250	45	253	579	326	128.9

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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, 2002–06[a]—*continued*

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005: Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005: Percent
	Million dollars						
Mexico	206	208	71	-116	220	337	([d])
United Kingdom	-188	-245	-425	-604	-765	-161	-26.6
Australia	408	416	726	1,033	1,365	332	32.1
China	56	163	241	55	-361	-416	([d])
Germany	-417	-363	-492	-859	-845	15	1.7
Italy	-235	-276	-395	-563	-737	-173	-30.8
Singapore	448	439	515	821	722	-100	-12.1
All other	4,136	3,440	3,786	5,099	5,867	767	15.0
Total	4,202	3,557	2,845	3,811	4,915	1,105	29.0
EU-15	-906	-1,144	-2,009	-2,729	-3,377	-648	-23.8
EU-25	-920	-1,166	-2,043	-2,764	-3,410	-646	-23.4
OPEC	1,351	931	1,618	1,863	2,296	433	23.3
Latin America	1,874	1,689	1,775	2,071	3,288	1,217	58.8
CBERA	420	294	290	340	464	124	36.6
Asia	-253	-513	-1,558	-2,066	-3,175	-1,109	-53.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	762	806	1,111	1,475	1,716	241	16.3
Central and Eastern Europe	-17	-29	-42	-43	-32	12	26.7

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

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 2006.

[a]Import values are based on customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.
[b]Less than $500,000.
[c]Less than 0.05 percent.
[d]Not meaningful for purposes of comparison.

See footnote(s) at end of table.

in 2006, was the third-largest U.S. export market, growing by $420 million (51 percent), of which parts accounted for the dominant share (93 percent).

U.S. Imports

The increase in U.S. imports was principally led by parts for construction and mining equipment (increased by 19 percent to $4.5 billion) and self-propelled excavation equipment[10] with a 360-degree revolving superstructure (increased by 18 percent to $3.1 billion). Japan continued to be the leading supplier of U.S. imports of construction and mining equipment, accounting for $3.6 billion (27 percent) of total imports in 2006. Total imports of construction and mining equipment from Japan grew by $452 million (14 percent), with much of this growth accounted for by excavators with a 360 degree revolving superstructure, which posted an increase of 12 percent to $2.0 billion. Numerous smaller suppliers also contributed to the import increase. Imports from the United Kingdom, Germany, and Canada, the next largest suppliers, together rose by $285 million (9 percent) to almost $3.5 billion in 2006.

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[10] In this context, excavation equipment covers backhoes, mechanical shovels, clamshells, and draglines.

Motor Vehicles[11]

Change in 2006 from 2005:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $4.1 billion (4 percent) to $115.6 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $9.0 billion (26 percent) to $43.7 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $13.2 billion (9 percent) to $159.3 billion

Despite a healthy increase in U.S. exports in 2006, the motor vehicle trade deficit increased due to a larger increase in U.S. imports (table TE-6). The growth in imports primarily reflects strong U.S. demand for vehicles made in Japan and U.S.-branded vehicles made in Mexico. Hence, the most notable increases in the motor vehicle trade deficit were with Japan and Mexico—the U.S. deficit with these countries increased by $8.6 billion and $5.4 billion, respectively, in 2006.

U.S. Exports

U.S. exports of motor vehicles also continued to increase in 2006. Canada is by far the leading destination for U.S. motor vehicle exports, accounting for 52 percent ($22.6 billion) of total U.S. exports in 2006. Such exports increased by 11 percent in 2006; this increase may be partly attributable to small growth in the motor vehicle market in Canada. Additionally, in terms of the number of vehicles exported, U.S. exports to Canada increased by less than 4 percent, indicating that the vehicles exported to Canada increased in value in 2006. In 2006, the motor vehicle categories that registered the largest increases—both in terms of value and quantity—were larger gasoline-powered passenger vehicles, including minivans and SUVs (increase of 36,050 units, or $850 million) and gasoline-powered pickup trucks (increase of 14,572 units, or $687 million).

The second-leading export market for U.S. motor vehicles is Germany, accounting for 11 percent of U.S. exports in 2006.[12] Overall, sales of passenger vehicles in Germany were strong in 2006 because customers brought forward purchases that may have otherwise been

[11] This industry group includes passenger vehicles, commercial trucks, and buses. Passenger vehicles account for the overwhelming majority of trade in this industry group.

[12] U.S. domestic export data show a substantial increase to Germany in 2006—176 percent. However, while U.S. data show that the largest category, both in terms of total U.S. exports to Germany and the value increase over 2005, is passenger cars with gasoline-powered engines between 1.5 and 3.0 liters, German import data from Eurostat show that the largest category, both in terms of total U.S. exports to Germany and the value increase over 2005, is passenger cars with diesel-powered engines over 2.5 liters. The Eurostat data for Germany also show a more modest increase in motor vehicle imports from the United States–approximately 60 percent. GTIS, *World Trade Atlas*. German trade association data report that new registrations of German brand imported passenger cars increased by 10 percent, or 55,046 vehicles in 2006. Verband der Automobilindustrie Web site. Data reported by Ward's and *Automotive News* show that Mercedes-Benz's U.S. production in excess of U.S. sales nearly doubled in 2006, increasing by almost 50,000 vehicles. *Ward's Automotive Reports*, "Ward's North American Production by Plant," 8; and *Automotive News*, "U.S. Light-vehicle Sales by Nameplate," 40.

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, 2002–06[a]

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Canada	15,486	17,193	17,918	20,404	22,625	2,221	10.9
Japan	423	438	320	339	430	91	26.8
Mexico	3,711	3,186	3,983	4,323	3,964	-358	-8.3
Germany	2,737	3,888	2,451	1,769	4,875	3,106	175.6
Korea	87	77	49	98	148	50	50.9
United Kingdom	622	907	574	325	987	661	203.2
Sweden	20	27	76	164	68	-96	-58.7
Saudi Arabia	575	476	629	1,009	1,857	848	84.0
Austria	19	12	14	12	15	4	32.9
Belgium	151	124	61	80	198	118	146.8
All other	2,380	3,050	3,904	6,159	8,539	2,381	38.7
Total	26,209	29,379	29,979	34,681	43,707	9,026	26.0
EU-15	3,865	5,431	3,779	3,072	7,224	4,152	135.2
EU-25	3,887	5,484	3,904	3,287	7,544	4,258	129.6
OPEC	1,049	1,158	1,505	2,677	4,712	2,036	76.0
Latin America	4,280	3,745	4,593	5,447	5,520	73	1.3
CBERA	346	363	371	496	573	76	15.4
Asia	718	786	716	1,008	1,398	390	38.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	228	335	406	769	695	-74	-9.6
Central and Eastern Europe	18	33	62	101	113	12	11.5
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Canada	41,589	41,022	46,651	48,458	48,465	7	([b])
Japan	35,847	33,061	33,170	35,946	44,608	8,662	24.1
Mexico	20,793	19,327	19,116	18,520	23,539	5,019	27.1
Germany	17,851	20,312	21,147	21,824	20,940	-883	-4.0
Korea	6,847	7,913	10,033	8,970	9,103	133	1.5
United Kingdom	4,218	5,148	4,840	5,893	5,024	-869	-14.7
Sweden	2,114	2,875	2,441	2,356	1,969	-386	-16.4
Saudi Arabia	0	([c])	([c])	0	0	0	0.0
Austria	307	521	1,245	618	1,506	888	143.7
Belgium	1,022	1,033	1,343	1,332	1,122	-211	-15.8
All other	2,677	3,073	2,764	2,252	3,055	803	35.7
Total	133,264	134,286	142,750	146,169	159,331	13,163	9.0
EU-15	26,481	30,657	31,665	32,996	31,955	-1,041	-3.2
EU-25	26,769	31,636	32,723	33,624	32,850	-774	-2.3
OPEC	([c])	([c])	([c])	([c])	([c])	([c])	-24.4
Latin America	21,417	19,874	19,343	18,743	23,707	4,964	26.5
CBERA	([c])	([c])	([c])	([c])	([c])	([c])	-55.6
Asia	42,696	40,977	43,209	44,923	53,722	8,799	19.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	479	634	418	139	341	202	145.5
Central and Eastern Europe	288	979	1,057	628	895	266	42.4
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Canada	-26,103	-23,829	-28,732	-28,054	-25,840	2,214	7.9
Japan	-35,424	-32,623	-32,850	-35,607	-44,178	-8,571	-24.1
Mexico	-17,083	-16,140	-15,133	-14,197	-19,574	-5,377	-37.9
Germany	-15,114	-16,424	-18,696	-20,055	-16,065	3,990	19.9

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, 2002–06[a]—*Continued*

						Change, 2006 from 2005	
Item	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**Absolute**	***Percent***
			Million dollars				
Korea	-6,760	-7,836	-9,984	-8,872	-8,955	-84	-0.9
United Kingdom	-3,596	-4,241	-4,266	-5,568	-4,038	1,530	27.5
Sweden	-2,095	-2,849	-2,365	-2,192	-1,902	290	13.2
Saudi Arabia	575	476	629	1,009	1,857	848	84.0
Austria	-288	-509	-1,231	-606	-1,490	-884	-145.8
Belgium	-871	-909	-1,282	-1,252	-923	328	26.2
All other	-297	-23	1,140	3,907	5,485	1,578	40.4
Total	-107,054	-104,907	-112,770	-111,488	-115,625	-4,137	-3.7
EU-15	-22,616	-25,226	-27,886	-29,925	-24,732	5,193	17.4
EU-25	-22,882	-26,152	-28,818	-30,338	-25,306	5,032	16.6
OPEC	1,049	1,158	1,505	2,677	4,712	2,036	76.1
Latin America	-17,137	-16,128	-14,750	-13,296	-18,187	-4,891	-36.8
CBERA	345	363	371	496	573	76	15.4
Asia	-41,978	-40,191	-42,494	-43,915	-52,324	-8,409	-19.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	-252	-299	-13	630	354	-276	-43.8
Central and Eastern Europe	-270	-946	-995	-527	-782	-255	-48.3

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

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 2006.

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

made in 2007 to avoid a 3 percentage point increase in the VAT rate beginning in January 2007.[13]

The third-leading export market for U.S. motor vehicles is Mexico, accounting for 9 percent of U.S. exports in 2006. U.S. exports to Mexico decreased by 8 percent in 2006. In volume terms, the largest declines were in gasoline-powered pickup trucks (20,666 fewer vehicles exported in 2006, a 38 percent decline) and larger passenger vehicles, including minivans and SUVs (10,068 fewer vehicles in 2006, a 9 percent decline). The Mexican light vehicle market declined slightly—by 0.7 percent—in 2006, while as noted above, domestic production rose by 22 percent. Declining sales likely resulted from a lack of consumer confidence in the wake of political protests and interest rates that made mortgage lending attractive enough to take lenders away from vehicle purchases.[14]

U.S. Imports

U.S. imports of motor vehicles continued to increase in 2006. Canada, Japan, and Mexico—the leading three sources of U.S. motor vehicle imports—accounted for 73 percent of U.S. motor vehicle imports in 2006. Imports from Canada, the leading source, increased by just $7.3 million, or less than 1 percent.

U.S. imports from Japan rose by 24 percent to $44.6 billion. With a continually weakening domestic motor vehicle market in Japan as a backdrop, Japanese automakers have been adding capacity and increasing exports. In 2006, Japanese automakers as a group exported more than one-half of their Japanese vehicle production.[15] According to a U.S. industry official, the current value of the yen provides Japanese automakers a per vehicle cost advantage ranging from $4,000 on smaller passenger cars to as much as $10,000 on upper end luxury cars.[16] U.S. sales of passenger vehicles imported from Japan increased by 24 percent in 2006. Toyota is the leading Japanese import brand by a large margin, with imports increasing by 37 percent to nearly 1.2 million units in 2006. Honda is a relatively distant second, with imports increasing by 17 percent to 346,652 units in 2006.[17]

U.S. imports from Mexico grew by 27 percent to $23.5 billion, reflecting healthy increases in Mexican motor vehicle production and exports in 2006. Total motor vehicle production in Mexico increased by nearly 22 percent to 2.0 million units, and export production increased by 28 percent to 1.6 million units.[18] Ford reported that, despite selling fewer vehicles in Mexico in 2006, its local production grew by 137 percent to 349,910 units. Combined U.S. sales of the Ford Fusion, Mercury Milan, and Lincoln Zephyr, built in Mexico starting in mid-2005, led to a near trebling of Ford's exports from Mexico in 2006.

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[13] Just-auto.com editorial team, "Germany: 2006 Market Ended with Fireworks."
[14] *Mexico Watch*, "2006 in Review." 9.
[15] Treece, "Japan Exports to U.S. Soar," 1.
[16] Just-auto.com editorial team, "Weak Yen Seen Damaging Competitiveness."
[17] Calculated by Commission staff from *Automotive News*, "U.S. Light-Vehicle Sales by Nameplate," 40–41.
[18] *Ward's Automotive Reports*, "Ward's Mexico Production by Vehicle Line," 4.

Other popular models sold in the United States and assembled in Mexico include the Chevrolet HHR, Chrysler's PT Cruiser, and the Volkswagen Jetta.[19]

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[19] *Mexico Watch*, "2006 in Review," 9.

TABLE TE-7 Transportation equipment : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06[a]

USITC code[b]	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
		Million dollars						
ET001	Aircraft engines and gas turbines:							
	Exports	15,498	14,742	17,706	20,771	21,631	860	4.1
	Imports	10,993	8,834	9,642	11,243	12,816	1,573	14.0
	Trade balance	4,505	5,907	8,064	9,528	8,815	-713	-7.5
ET002	Internal combustion piston engines, other than for aircraft:							
	Exports	13,069	12,741	13,444	14,969	15,930	961	6.4
	Imports	14,841	16,250	18,682	21,035	20,617	-417	-2.0
	Trade balance	-1,771	-3,509	-5,238	-6,065	-4,688	1,378	22.7
ET003	Forklift trucks and similar industrial vehicles:							
	Exports	1,090	1,028	1,324	1,760	2,172	412	23.4
	Imports	1,266	1,408	1,853	2,435	2,717	282	11.6
	Trade balance	-176	-381	-528	-675	-545	131	19.4
ET004	Construction and mining equipment:							
	Exports	9,504	9,461	11,689	15,418	18,377	2,959	19.2
	Imports	5,302	5,904	8,844	11,607	13,462	1,855	16.0
	Trade balance	4,202	3,557	2,845	3,811	4,915	1,105	29.0
ET005	Ball and rollers bearings:							
	Exports	1,249	1,320	1,494	1,638	1,841	202	12.3
	Imports	1,598	1,680	2,052	2,351	2,429	79	3.4
	Trade balance	-349	-360	-558	-712	-589	123	17.3
ET006	Primary cells and batteries and electric storage batteries:							
	Exports	1,807	1,786	1,977	2,272	2,801	530	23.3
	Imports	2,196	2,175	2,620	2,841	3,075	234	8.2
	Trade balance	-389	-389	-642	-570	-274	296	51.9
ET007	Ignition, starting, lighting, and other electrical equipment:							
	Exports	1,894	1,822	1,773	1,844	1,880	36	2.0
	Imports	3,467	3,858	4,371	4,813	5,122	309	6.4
	Trade balance	-1,574	-2,036	-2,598	-2,969	-3,242	-273	-9.2

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE TE-7 Transportation equipment : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06[a]—*Continued*

USITC code[b]	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	*Percent*
		Million dollars						
ET008	Rail locomotive and rolling stock:							
	Exports	1,006	1,386	1,649	2,124	2,600	477	22.4
	Imports	1,039	1,105	1,282	1,516	1,742	226	14.9
	Trade balance	-33	282	368	607	858	251	41.3
ET009	Motor vehicles:							
	Exports	26,209	29,379	29,979	34,681	43,707	9,026	26.0
	Imports	133,264	134,286	142,750	146,169	159,331	13,163	9.0
	Trade balance	-107,054	-104,907	-112,770	-111,488	-115,625	-4,137	-3.7
ET010	Certain motor-vehicle parts:							
	Exports	26,651	25,625	27,741	28,292	29,938	1,646	5.8
	Imports	27,761	30,897	35,045	38,908	40,556	1,648	4.2
	Trade balance	-1,110	-5,272	-7,304	-10,616	-10,618	-2	([c])
ET011	Motorcycles, mopeds, and parts:							
	Exports	793	864	917	983	1,252	268	27.3
	Imports	2,927	3,213	3,809	4,277	4,449	172	4.0
	Trade balance	-2,134	-2,349	-2,891	-3,293	-3,197	96	2.9
ET012	Miscellaneous vehicles and transportation-related equipment:							
	Exports	2,725	3,187	3,803	4,997	5,583	586	11.7
	Imports	2,744	2,926	3,386	4,084	4,450	366	9.0
	Trade balance	-19	261	417	913	1,133	220	24.1
ET013	Aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment:							
	Exports	41,447	37,835	40,076	47,981	64,374	16,393	34.2
	Imports	17,636	16,910	16,485	16,475	17,557	1,083	6.6
	Trade balance	23,811	20,924	23,592	31,506	46,817	15,311	48.6
ET014	Ships, tugs, pleasure boats, and similar vessels:							
	Exports	1,234	1,195	1,659	1,950	2,601	650	33.3
	Imports	1,413	1,932	1,888	2,350	2,146	-204	-8.7
	Trade balance	-179	-736	-229	-400	454	854	([d])

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE TE-7 Transportation equipment : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06[a]—*Continued*

USITC code[b]	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
		Million dollars						
ET015	Motors and engines, except internal combustion, aircraft, or electric:							
	Exports	479	578	668	837	1,124	287	34.3
	Imports	700	834	1,066	1,360	1,594	234	17.2
	Trade balance	-221	-256	-399	-523	-470	53	10.1

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

[a]Import values are based on customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.
[b]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
[c]Less than 0.05 percent.
[d]Not meaningful for purposes of comparison.

TABLE TE-8 Transportation equipment sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent change, 2006 from 2005
ET001	Aircraft engines and gas turbines:						
	Number of establishments	27	25	25	22	([a])	([a])
	Employees (thousands)	95.3	95.2	88.0	89.8	91.0	1.3
	Capacity utilization (percent)	75	75	70	80	80	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	44,307	37,120	37,682	39,566	38,326	-3.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	15,498	14,742	17,706	20,771	21,631	4.1
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	8,834	9,642	([b])	12,816	14.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	39,802	31,213	29,618	30,038	29,511	-1.8
	Trade balance (million dollars)	4,505	5,907	8,064	9,528	8,815	-7.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	27.6	28.3	32.6	37.4	43.4	16.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	35.0	39.7	47.0	52.5	56.4	7.5
ET002	Internal combustion piston engines, other than for aircraft:						
	Number of establishments	1,450	1,450	1,450	([a])	([a])	([a])
	Employees (thousands)	155.0	150.0	150.0	145.0	151.0	4.1
	Capacity utilization (percent)	78	71	74	([a])	([a])	([a])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	54,800	55,000	58,900	62,800	64,800	3.2
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	13,069	12,741	13,444	14,969	15,930	6.4
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([a])	16,250	18,682	([a])	20,617	-2.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	56,571	58,509	64,138	68,865	69,488	0.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,771	-3,509	-5,238	-6,065	-4,688	22.7
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	26.2	27.8	29.1	30.5	29.7	-2.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	23.8	23.2	22.8	23.8	24.6	3.1
ET003	Forklift trucks and similar industrial vehicles:						
	Number of establishments	419	419	419	419	419	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	70	72	75	78	78	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	5,113	5,708	6,854	8,767	9,200	4.9
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,090	1,028	1,324	1,760	2,172	23.4
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	1,408	1,853	([b])	2,717	11.6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	5,289	6,089	7,382	9,442	9,745	3.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-176	-381	-528	-675	-545	19.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	23.9	23.1	25.1	25.8	27.9	8.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	21.3	18.0	19.3	20.1	23.6	17.6
ET004	Construction and mining equipment:						
	Number of establishments	1,611	1,611	1,611	1,611	([a])	([a])
	Employees (thousands)	95.0	95.0	95.0	100.0	92.0	-8.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	56	61	64	70	([a])	([a])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	23,479	25,087	31,789	37,408	18,600	-50.3
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	9,504	9,461	11,689	15,418	18,377	19.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	5,904	8,844	([b])	13,462	16.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	19,277	21,530	28,944	33,597	13,685	-59.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	4,202	3,557	2,845	3,811	4,915	29.0
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	27.5	27.4	30.6	34.5	98.4	184.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	40.5	37.7	36.8	41.2	98.8	139.7

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE TE-8 Transportation equipment sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06—*Continued*

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent change, 2006 from 2005
ET005	Ball and rollers bearings:						
	Number of establishments	181	181	181	([a])	([a])	([a])
	Employees (thousands)	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	62	71	78	([a])	([a])	([a])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	5,700	5,600	6,000	6,600	6,800	3.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,249	1,320	1,494	1,638	1,841	12.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	1,680	2,052	([b])	2,429	3.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	6,049	5,960	6,558	7,312	7,389	1.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-349	-360	-558	-712	-589	17.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	26.4	28.2	31.3	32.1	32.9	2.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	21.9	23.6	24.9	24.8	27.1	9.0
ET006	Primary cells and batteries and electric storage batteries:						
	Number of establishments	165	165	165	([a])	([a])	([a])
	Employees (thousands)	28.0	28.0	27.0	28.0	28.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	75	65	67	([a])	([a])	([a])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	6,200	6,100	5,800	6,500	6,700	3.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,807	1,786	1,977	2,272	2,801	23.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	2,175	2,620	([b])	3,075	8.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	6,589	6,489	6,442	7,070	6,974	-1.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-389	-389	-642	-570	-274	51.9
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	33.3	33.5	40.7	40.2	44.1	9.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	29.1	29.3	34.1	35.0	41.8	19.6
ET007	Ignition, starting, lighting, and other electrical equipment:						
	Number of establishments	670	670	670	([a])	([a])	([a])
	Employees (thousands)	108.0	103.0	99.0	97.0	92.0	-5.2
	Capacity utilization (percent)	75	64	74	([a])	([a])	([a])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	19,200	19,000	17,400	18,000	18,600	3.3
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,894	1,822	1,773	1,844	1,880	2.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	3,858	4,371	([b])	5,122	6.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	20,774	21,036	19,998	20,969	21,842	4.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,574	-2,036	-2,598	-2,969	-3,242	-9.2
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	16.7	18.3	21.9	23.0	23.5	2.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	9.9	9.6	10.2	10.2	10.1	-1.3
ET008	Rail locomotive and rolling stock:						
	Number of establishments	199	200	200	200	([a])	([a])
	Employees (thousands)	25.0	24.0	23.0	25.0	26.0	4.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	60	60	69	79	85	7.6
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	7,793	5,000	7,906	9,205	9,796	6.4
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,006	1,386	1,649	2,124	2,600	22.4
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	1,105	1,282	([b])	1,742	14.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	7,826	4,718	7,538	8,598	8,938	4.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-33	282	368	607	858	41.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	13.3	23.4	17.0	17.6	19.5	10.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	12.9	27.7	20.9	23.1	26.5	15.1

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE TE-8 Transportation equipment sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06—*Continued*

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent change, 2006 from 2005
ET009	Motor vehicles:						
	Number of establishments	1,312	1,307	1,305	1,303	1,305	0.2
	Employees (thousands)	281.0	273.0	281.0	272.0	264.0	-2.9
	Capacity utilization (percent)	89	84	89	92	88	-4.3
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	254,347	278,200	277,681	276,505	260,191	-5.9
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	26,209	29,379	29,979	34,681	43,707	26.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	134,286	142,750	([b])	159,331	9.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	361,401	383,107	390,451	387,993	375,816	-3.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-107,054	-104,907	-112,770	-111,488	-115,625	-3.7
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	36.9	35.1	36.6	37.7	42.4	12.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	10.3	10.6	10.8	12.5	16.8	33.9
ET010	Certain motor-vehicle parts:						
	Number of establishments	3,125	3,125	3,125	([a])	([a])	([a])
	Employees (thousands)	525.0	525.0	520.0	500.0	491.0	-1.8
	Capacity utilization (percent)	80	73	74	([a])	([a])	([a])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	122,200	121,800	124,400	129,000	133,000	3.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	26,651	25,625	27,741	28,292	29,938	5.8
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	30,897	35,045	([b])	40,556	4.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	123,310	127,072	131,704	139,616	143,618	2.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,110	-5,272	-7,304	-10,616	-10,618	([3])
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	22.5	24.3	26.6	27.9	28.2	1.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	21.8	21.0	22.3	21.9	22.5	2.6
ET011	Motorcycles, mopeds, and parts:						
	Number of establishments	60	65	70	75	80	6.7
	Employees (thousands)	12.0	12.0	12.0	13.0	13.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	85	85	85	85	85	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	5,500	6,100	6,800	7,500	8,200	9.3
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	793	864	917	983	1,252	27.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([2])	3,213	3,809	([b])	4,449	4.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	7,634	8,449	9,691	10,793	11,397	5.6
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-2,134	-2,349	-2,891	-3,293	-3,197	2.9
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	38.3	38.0	39.3	39.6	39.0	-1.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	14.4	14.2	13.5	13.1	15.3	16.4
ET012	Miscellaneous vehicles and transportation-related equipment:						
	Number of establishments	1,676	1,665	1,670	1,670	1,672	0.1
	Employees (thousands)	90.0	90.0	99.0	106.0	110.0	3.8
	Capacity utilization (percent)	64	65	68	68	68	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	19,120	20,010	23,969	27,557	28,000	1.6
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,725	3,187	3,803	4,997	5,583	11.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	2,926	3,386	([b])	4,450	9.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	19,139	19,749	23,552	26,644	26,867	0.8
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-19	261	417	913	1,133	24.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	14.3	14.8	14.4	15.3	16.6	8.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	14.3	15.9	15.9	18.1	19.9	10.0

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE TE-8 Transportation equipment sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06—*Continued*

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent change, 2006 from 2005
ET013	Aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment:						
	Number of establishments	210	200	190	210	([a])	([a])
	Employees (thousands)	324.9	325.5	323.9	328.1	342.1	4.3
	Capacity utilization (percent)	55	52	65	68	70	2.9
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	53,338	43,365	50,503	80,475	103,600	28.7
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	41,447	37,835	40,076	47,981	64,374	34.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	16,910	16,485	([b])	17,557	6.6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	29,527	22,441	26,911	48,969	56,783	16.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	23,811	20,924	23,592	31,506	46,817	48.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	59.7	75.4	61.3	33.6	30.9	-8.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	77.7	87.2	79.4	59.6	62.1	4.2
ET014	Ships, tugs, pleasure boats, and similar vessels:						
	Number of establishments	1,600	1,600	1,640	1,685	([a])	([a])
	Employees (thousands)	113.0	115.0	144.2	140.6	138.0	-1.8
	Capacity utilization (percent)	57	60	71	72	70	-2.8
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	14,100	14,300	24,004	25,516	24,000	-5.9
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,234	1,195	1,659	1,950	2,601	33.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	1,932	1,888	([b])	2,146	-8.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	14,279	15,036	24,233	25,916	23,546	-9.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-179	-736	-229	-400	454	([4])
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	9.9	12.8	7.8	9.1	9.1	0.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	8.8	8.4	6.9	7.6	10.8	41.8
ET015	Motors and engines, except internal combustion, aircraft, or electric:						
	Number of establishments	335	335	335	([a])	([a])	([a])
	Employees (thousands)	40.0	40.0	40.0	([a])	([a])	([a])
	Capacity utilization (percent)	70	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	6,600	6,400	6,500	6,500	6,700	3.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	479	578	668	837	1,124	34.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([b])	834	1,066	([b])	1,594	17.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	6,821	6,656	6,899	7,023	7,170	2.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-221	-256	-399	-523	-470	10.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	10.3	12.5	15.5	19.4	22.2	14.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	7.3	9.0	10.3	12.9	16.8	30.3

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.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

[a]Not available.
[b]Less than 500,000.
[c]Less than 0.05 percent.
[d]Not meaningful.

Electronic Products

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Change in 2006 from 2005:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $13.0 billion (9 percent) to $162.8 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $13.8 billion (9 percent) to $169.2 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $26.8 billion (9 percent) to $332.1 billion

For the fifth consecutive year, the U.S. merchandise trade deficit in electronic products increased in 2006 (table ET-1). The trade deficit increased by $13.0 billion (9 percent), primarily because of a surge in U.S. imports of computers, peripherals, and parts ($8.5 billion); television receivers and video monitors ($5.9 billion); and telephone and telegraph apparatus ($4.1 billion). Declining prices and continued strong domestic demand for computer products, especially portable products such as laptop PCs, drove the rise in U.S. imports of computers, peripherals, and parts.[1] Increased consumer demand for flat-panel display color television receivers and video monitors fueled the increase in U.S. imports of television receivers and video monitors.[2] Finally, the increase in U.S. imports of telephone and telegraph apparatus was prompted mainly by significant growth in the U.S. telecommunications services market.[3]

U.S. exports of electronic products increased in 2006 by $13.8 billion (9 percent) to $169.2 billion (table ET-1). Leading U.S. export sectors were semiconductors and integrated circuits ($3.0 billion); medical goods ($2.3 billion); and measuring, testing, and controlling instruments ($2.3 billion) (table ET-1). Healthy global economic conditions, which created strong demand from foreign electronic systems producers, contributed to increased U.S. semiconductor exports.[4] Increases in U.S. medical goods exports were driven mainly by demand for the latest U.S. innovations in cardiovascular and orthopedic products from the EU.[5] The expansion of U.S. exports of measuring, testing, and controlling instruments benefitted from strong growth in leading country destinations, namely Canada, China, Germany, Japan, and Mexico (table ET-10).[6]

[1] IDC, "Portable PC Adoption and Emerging Markets."
[2] Wolk, "For TV Retailers."
[3] TIA, "TIA Report: Broadband Demand."
[4] SIA, "Global Chip Sales."
[5] Diller and Gold, 16–19.
[6] OECD, "Country Summaries."

TABLE ET-1 Electronic products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2002–06[a]

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005	
						Absolute	*Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
China	4,855	5,934	6,902	7,951	11,111	3,160	39.7
Mexico	18,965	16,414	17,383	16,609	18,333	1,724	10.4
Japan	11,810	11,348	11,231	10,963	11,534	571	5.2
Malaysia	5,997	7,290	6,546	6,314	6,960	645	10.2
Canada	17,025	16,637	17,559	18,894	18,336	-558	-3.0
Taiwan	5,961	5,555	5,624	5,463	5,911	448	8.2
Korea	6,380	7,085	7,388	7,896	8,421	524	6.6
Germany	7,639	7,633	7,526	7,944	9,111	1,167	14.7
Singapore	4,600	4,992	6,004	6,039	6,035	-4	-0.1
United Kingdom	7,432	7,065	8,112	7,509	7,492	-17	-0.2
All other	49,764	50,887	55,175	59,825	66,005	6,181	10.3
Total	140,428	140,838	149,450	155,408	169,248	13,840	8.9
EU-15	34,805	34,703	36,641	37,681	40,178	2,497	6.6
EU-25	35,672	35,604	37,600	38,807	41,546	2,739	7.1
OPEC	1,981	1,888	2,957	3,752	4,652	900	24.0
Latin America	27,705	24,648	26,798	27,548	31,745	4,197	15.2
CBERA	2,883	3,098	3,101	3,433	4,347	914	26.6
Asia	51,835	55,638	57,832	59,412	65,098	5,686	9.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	637	778	878	1,008	1,232	223	22.2
Central and Eastern Europe	823	942	996	1,192	1,424	232	19.5
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
China	36,270	47,150	69,153	86,716	103,117	16,401	18.9
Mexico	35,029	34,560	38,945	40,160	47,044	6,884	17.1
Japan	30,745	29,177	32,020	31,510	30,835	-675	-2.1
Malaysia	19,501	20,695	22,273	27,554	29,401	1,846	6.7
Canada	10,605	9,768	10,960	12,457	11,930	-526	-4.2
Taiwan	16,594	15,654	16,418	16,221	18,332	2,112	13.0
Korea	15,411	15,955	19,699	15,381	14,331	-1,050	-6.8
Germany	7,295	7,983	9,039	9,963	10,919	956	9.6
Singapore	10,669	10,066	10,477	9,853	10,296	443	4.5
United Kingdom	4,597	4,795	5,317	5,411	5,530	119	2.2
All other	42,530	43,030	45,846	50,043	50,329	287	0.6
Total	229,245	238,833	280,146	305,268	332,065	26,797	8.8
EU-15	27,220	28,986	31,986	33,750	34,036	286	0.8
EU-25	28,655	30,656	34,063	36,087	36,279	192	0.5
OPEC	2,093	1,761	2,067	2,233	1,758	-474	-21.2
Latin America	38,299	38,105	41,742	43,528	50,217	6,689	15.4
CBERA	1,732	2,164	2,068	2,306	2,319	13	0.6
Asia	145,645	153,491	185,897	205,118	224,669	19,551	9.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	50	66	71	76	85	9	12.0
Central and Eastern Europe	1,207	1,425	1,783	2,136	2,056	-80	-3.7

TABLE ET-1 Electronic products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2002–06[a]—*continued*

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005: Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005: *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
China	-31,414	-41,216	-62,251	-78,764	-92,006	-13,242	-16.8
Mexico	-16,064	-18,146	-21,562	-23,550	-28,711	-5,161	-21.9
Japan	-18,935	-17,829	-20,789	-20,547	-19,301	1,246	6.1
Malaysia	-13,504	-13,406	-15,728	-21,240	-22,441	-1,201	-5.7
Canada	6,420	6,869	6,600	6,437	6,405	-31	-0.5
Taiwan	-10,633	-10,099	-10,794	-10,758	-12,422	-1,664	-15.5
Korea	-9,031	-8,869	-12,311	-7,484	-5,910	1,575	21.0
Germany	345	-350	-1,513	-2,019	-1,808	211	10.4
Singapore	-6,069	-5,075	-4,473	-3,814	-4,261	-447	-11.7
United Kingdom	2,835	2,270	2,795	2,098	1,962	-136	-6.5
All other	7,235	7,856	9,330	9,782	15,676	5,894	60.3
Total	-88,817	-97,994	-130,696	-149,859	-162,816	-12,957	-8.6
EU-15	7,585	5,718	4,655	3,931	6,142	2,211	56.3
EU-25	7,016	4,948	3,538	2,720	5,267	2,547	93.6
OPEC	-111	127	891	1,519	2,893	1,374	90.4
Latin America	-10,594	-13,457	-14,945	-15,980	-18,472	-2,492	-15.6
CBERA	1,151	934	1,033	1,127	2,028	900	79.9
Asia	-93,811	-97,852	-128,065	-145,707	-159,571	-13,865	-9.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	587	711	807	932	1,146	214	23.0
Central and Eastern Europe	-383	-483	-788	-944	-632	312	33.0

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

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 2006.

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

China, Mexico, and Japan were the leading sources of electronics imports in 2006, accounting for 55 percent of total U.S. imports. China accounted for the largest single country import increase in both absolute ($16.4 billion) and percentage terms (19 percent), attributable to China's role as a leading producer and exporter of electronic products. Electronic sectors which experienced the largest increases in U.S. imports from China were computers, peripherals, and parts ($6.3 billion); telephone and telegraph apparatus ($3.7 billion); and television receivers and video monitors ($2.7 billion). Over the past five years, U.S. imports from China have grown faster than imports from any other source, increasing China's proportion of total U.S. imports from 16 percent in 2002 to 31 percent in 2006. Electronic sectors that registered the largest increases in U.S. imports from Mexico were television receivers and video monitors ($4.4 billion), telephone and telegraph apparatus ($1.5 billion), and medical goods ($437 million). The largest increases in U.S. imports from Japan were semiconductors and integrated circuits ($475 million); computers, peripherals, and parts ($145 million); and measuring, testing, and controlling instruments ($91 million).

Canada, Mexico, Japan, and China were the electronics sector's leading export markets in 2006, accounting for 35 percent of total U.S. exports. China accounted for the largest single country export increase in both absolute ($3.2 billion) and percentage terms (40 percent). This was due mainly to an increase in U.S. semiconductor exports. Global semiconductor sales in 2006 increased by 8.9 percent, and China is the world's largest semiconductor market.[7]

[7] SIA, "Global Chip Sales."

TABLE ET-2 Leading changes in U.S. exports and imports of electronic products, 2002–06[a]

Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	*Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. EXPORTS:							
Increases:							
Semiconductors and integrated circuits (ET033)	31,738	35,712	35,130	34,195	37,227	3,031	8.9
Medical goods (ET040)	15,059	16,827	18,433	20,970	23,311	2,341	11.2
Measuring, testing, and controlling instruments (ET043)	14,346	14,683	16,603	17,399	19,669	2,270	13.0
Computers, peripherals, and parts (ET035)	29,534	28,038	27,350	28,862	29,969	1,106	3.8
Telephone and telegraph apparatus (ET017)	12,952	10,946	13,958	14,183	14,779	597	4.2
Decreases:							
Cathode-ray tubes (ET031)	1,762	1,202	998	600	292	-308	-51.3
Prerecorded media (ET020)	3,069	3,010	3,124	3,422	3,399	-23	-0.7
All other	31,969	30,421	33,852	35,777	40,603	4,826	13.5
TOTAL	140,428	140,838	149,450	155,408	169,248	13,840	8.9
U.S. IMPORTS:							
Increases:							
Computers, peripherals, and parts (ET035)	75,817	76,940	89,264	93,950	102,468	8,518	9.1
Television receivers and video monitors (ET022)	10,586	12,654	17,509	22,712	28,628	5,917	26.1
Telephone and telegraph apparatus (ET017)	27,948	30,982	39,341	49,220	53,318	4,098	8.3
Medical goods (ET040)	13,232	16,143	19,006	20,548	22,152	1,604	7.8
Decreases:							
Radio and television broadcasting equipment (ET023)	4,977	4,120	4,309	3,830	3,527	-304	-7.9
Photographic cameras and equipment (ET039)	3,029	2,715	2,382	1,880	1,612	-268	-14.2
Prerecorded media (ET020)	1,308	1,436	1,503	1,499	1,263	-236	-15.7
All other	92,348	93,843	106,831	111,630	119,098	7,468	6.7
TOTAL	229,245	238,833	280,146	305,268	332,065	26,797	8.8

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

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Telephone and Telegraph Apparatus[8]

Change in 2006 from 2005:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $3.5 billion (10 percent) to $38.5 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $597 million (4 percent) to $14.8 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $4.1 billion (8 percent) to $53.3 billion

The U.S. trade deficit in telephone and telegraph apparatus increased for the fifth consecutive year (table ET-3). U.S. imports continued to outpace exports, increasing by 8 percent in 2006, approximately double the rate of growth for U.S. exports. Import growth was largely driven by increased U.S. demand for a range of sector products and the growth of telecommunications manufacturing in China, Malaysia, and other Asian economies.

Increased demand was reflected in U.S. sales of products such as cellular telephones and other wireless devices, telecommunications network equipment, and Wi-Fi and Wi-Max equipment, which grew by 11 percent in 2006.[9] U.S. telecommunications service providers, the principal customers for sector equipment, continued to invest in sector apparatus to increase their data carrying capacity in order to accommodate new subscribers and applications. Wireless service providers (e.g., AT&T/Cingular and Verizon Wireless) continued to add capacity to allow new applications for cellular telephones such as high-speed Internet access, while the network expansion of wireline providers (e.g., Bell South and Qwest) allowed them to offer bundled services consisting of telephone service, cable TV, and high-speed Internet.[10]

Manufacturers of sector products continue to expand their Asian operations, especially in countries with relatively low labor costs such as China and Malaysia. This expansion has been enhanced by the increasing reliance by U.S. firms on contract manufacturers such as Flextronics and Solectron, which manufacture a large share of their products in Asia.[11]

U.S. Exports

U.S. exports of telephone and telegraph apparatus increased by $597 million (4 percent) to $14.8 billion (table ET-3). Leading U.S. exports consisted largely of parts, transmission and reception apparatus for telecommunications networks, and cellular telephones. The largest markets for U.S. exports were Mexico, the Netherlands, and Canada, which collectively accounted for 32 percent of the total in 2006. U.S. sector exports to Mexico increased by 34 percent in 2006 as Telmex spent $1.4 billion to upgrade its telecommunications infrastructure.[12] U.S. sector exports to the Netherlands, on the other hand, decreased by 18 percent, reflecting the slow and diminished growth of many segments of the European

[8] This industry/commodity group includes both wireless and wired telecommunications equipment such as cellular telephones, facsimile machines, switches, and modems.
[9] TIA, *2007 Telecommunications Market Review and Forecast*, 10.
[10] Standard and Poor's, *Industry Surveys: Telecommunications: Wireless*, 15; and Standard and Poor's, *Industry Surveys: Telecommunications: Wireline*, 4.
[11] See, for example, 2006 Form 10-K filings for Motorola, Inc, Nortel Networks Corporation, Flextronics. International, Ltd., and Solectron Corporation.
[12] TIA, *2007 Telecommunications Market Review and Forecast*, 273.

market, which has the highest cellular telephone penetration rate in the world.[13] U.S. sector exports to Canada declined by 9 percent.

U.S. Imports

U.S. imports of telephone and telegraph apparatus increased by approximately $4.1 billion (8 percent) in 2006, to $53.3 billion. The largest import sources were China, Malaysia, Mexico, and Korea. U.S. sector imports from China and Mexico each increased by approximately 26 percent in 2006, reaching $18.1 billion and $7.1 billion, respectively, while imports from Malaysia increased by a more modest 5 percent to reach $7.9 billion, and U.S. imports from Korea decreased by 11 percent to $5.7 billion.

The leading U.S. imports in 2006 included cellular telephones and other wireless devices, printed circuit assemblies and other parts used in the sector (parts), cordless telephone sets, and modems. In 2006, U.S. imports of cellular telephones and other wireless devices increased by 10 percent to $21.7 million; parts increased by 9 percent to $12.0 billion; cordless telephone sets decreased by 3 percent to $1.4 billion; and modems decreased by 19 percent to $655 million.

China, the principal U.S. supplier of cellular telephones, now accounts for more than one-half of U.S. imports of these products, whereas its import share was only 15 percent in 2002. U.S. imports of cellular telephones from China increased by 30 percent in 2006, while imports from Korea, the second largest U.S. supplier, and Mexico, the fourth largest, declined by 13 percent and 21 percent, respectively. The leading U.S. import sources of sector parts in 2006 (in descending order) were Malaysia, Mexico, China, and Canada, collectively accounting for nearly three-quarters of the total. U.S. parts imports from the three leading sources increased by 11 to 25 percent, while imports from Canada remained flat.

U.S. imports of cordless telephone sets decreased slightly (3 percent) in 2006, reflecting the relatively flat demand for the mature technology associated with the product. The Philippines increased its share of U.S. imports at the expense of China, as Japanese electronics manufacturer Uniden Electronics relocated its cordless manufacturing facility from China to the Philippines.[14] U.S. imports from China decreased by 7 percent, while imports from the Philippines increased by 406 percent, albeit from a much smaller base, and imports from Malaysia increased 18 percent. U.S. modem imports decreased by 19 percent in 2006. China was by far the largest source, accounting for 72 percent of the total. U.S. modem imports from China increased by 11 percent in 2006, while imports from the next largest suppliers–Mexico, Malaysia, and Taiwan–decreased significantly.

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[13] TIA, *2007 Telecommunications Market Review and Forecast*, 231.
[14] Manila Standard Today, *Japan's Uniden Leaving China, Sets RP Comeback.*

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, 2002–06[a]

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
China	756	545	616	645	747	102	15.8
Mexico	1,328	1,229	1,573	1,459	1,949	489	33.5
Malaysia	233	138	151	119	230	111	93.3
Korea	404	373	460	397	324	-73	-18.4
Canada	1,571	1,416	1,506	1,440	1,309	-131	-9.1
Japan	971	858	1,135	895	770	-125	-13.9
Taiwan	247	211	338	205	153	-52	-25.4
Thailand	89	78	102	248	120	-128	-51.6
Netherlands	911	710	1,256	1,734	1,430	-304	-17.5
United Kingdom	707	665	872	751	851	100	13.3
All other	5,735	4,721	5,948	6,290	6,898	607	9.7
Total	12,952	10,946	13,958	14,183	14,779	597	4.2
EU-15	3,165	2,622	3,388	3,849	3,726	-123	-3.2
EU-25	3,302	2,736	3,519	4,018	3,885	-134	-3.3
OPEC	496	380	734	864	1,155	291	33.7
Latin America	3,038	2,770	3,652	3,477	4,305	828	23.8
CBERA	541	568	562	606	715	109	18.0
Asia	3,682	3,027	3,966	3,788	3,583	-205	-5.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	119	169	213	245	328	83	33.9
Central and Eastern Europe	165	128	162	206	184	-22	-10.7
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
China	4,659	5,932	9,556	14,410	18,083	3,673	25.5
Mexico	4,210	4,664	5,913	5,645	7,123	1,477	26.2
Malaysia	2,326	3,495	3,778	7,512	7,871	359	4.8
Korea	4,556	5,936	8,668	6,435	5,742	-693	-10.8
Canada	2,975	2,470	2,713	3,275	3,335	60	1.8
Japan	1,815	1,477	1,588	1,851	1,719	-132	-7.1
Taiwan	761	810	833	1,282	2,322	1,040	81.1
Thailand	340	711	1,450	2,657	2,042	-615	-23.1
Netherlands	13	30	32	14	16	3	18.5
United Kingdom	281	325	304	352	394	43	12.1
All other	6,012	5,132	4,506	5,787	4,669	-1,118	-19.3
Total	27,948	30,982	39,341	49,220	53,318	4,098	8.3
EU-15	3,642	2,894	2,366	2,968	2,127	-841	-28.3
EU-25	3,667	2,950	2,549	3,327	2,354	-972	-29.2
OPEC	40	31	44	93	80	-14	-14.7
Latin America	5,304	5,704	6,392	6,505	7,739	1,234	19.0
CBERA	27	59	107	103	76	-27	-26.2
Asia	15,313	19,195	26,978	35,290	39,013	3,723	10.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	6	10	6	5	8	3	73.5
Central and Eastern Europe	30	52	180	363	230	-133	-36.7

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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, 2002–06[a]—*continued*

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
China	-3,903	-5,387	-8,940	-13,765	-17,336	-3,571	-25.9
Mexico	-2,882	-3,436	-4,339	-4,186	-5,174	-988	-23.6
Malaysia	-2,092	-3,357	-3,628	-7,393	-7,641	-248	-3.4
Korea	-4,152	-5,563	-8,208	-6,039	-5,419	620	10.3
Canada	-1,404	-1,054	-1,208	-1,835	-2,026	-192	-10.4
Japan	-844	-619	-453	-956	-949	7	0.7
Taiwan	-514	-599	-495	-1,077	-2,169	-1,092	-101.3
Thailand	-250	-633	-1,348	-2,409	-1,922	487	20.2
Netherlands	897	680	1,224	1,720	1,414	-306	-17.8
United Kingdom	426	341	568	399	456	58	14.5
All other	-277	-411	1,443	504	2,228	1,725	342.5
Total	-14,996	-20,037	-25,382	-35,038	-38,539	-3,501	-10.0
EU-15	-477	-272	1,021	881	1,599	718	81.4
EU-25	-365	-214	969	692	1,531	839	121.2
OPEC	455	349	690	770	1,075	305	39.6
Latin America	-2,265	-2,934	-2,740	-3,028	-3,434	-406	-13.4
CBERA	514	510	454	503	639	136	27.0
Asia	-11,632	-16,168	-23,011	-31,502	-35,431	-3,928	-12.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	112	160	208	241	320	80	33.1
Central and Eastern Europe	135	76	-17	-157	-46	111	70.7

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

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 2006.

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

Television Receivers and Video Monitors[15]

Change in 2006 from 2005:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $5.7 billion (26 percent) to $27.5 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $244 million (29 percent) to $1.1 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $5.9 billion (26 percent) to $28.6 billion

Imports of television receivers and video monitors grew in 2006 as a result of increased consumer demand for flat-panel display color television receivers (CTVs) and video monitors. Demand for new television receivers is increasing as the United States moves toward the cessation of analog broadcasting on February 17, 2009, after which any television receiver must have a digital tuner in order to receive terrestrial broadcasts.[16] Also, as the cost of flat-panel displays has decreased significantly in the last several years, consumer demand has switched from picture tube-based CTVs to CTVs with flat-panel displays.

Mexico and China continued as the largest suppliers to the United States of sector imports, accounting for $22.2 billion (78 percent) of imports in 2006, compared to $15.2 billion (67 percent) in 2005 (see table ET-4).

The largest export markets for the United States are Mexico and Canada, which combined account for 53 percent of U.S. exports. Almost 90 percent of U.S. exports to Mexico were of printed circuit boards and other parts for assembly into CTVs and video monitors intended for subsequent export to the United States. Virtually all exports to Canada were transshipments of finished goods produced elsewhere that have been incorrectly reported as domestic exports.

[15] 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 with a communications function but without an integral tuner are not included in this digest.

[16] The Federal Communications Commission has mandated that all color television receivers sold in the United States on or after March 1, 2007, must contain a digital tuner. A separate digital-to-analog converter can be used to allow the continued use of CTVs with analog tuners.

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, 2002–06[a]

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005	
						Absolute	*Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Mexico	406	171	191	211	296	85	40.5
China	22	31	40	44	66	22	50.7
Japan	19	17	21	20	25	5	24.2
Taiwan	16	11	10	10	11	1	13.5
Thailand	2	3	3	1	3	1	100.2
Malaysia	9	8	6	3	4	1	28.3
Korea	12	15	39	25	34	9	37.1
Canada	452	296	291	260	283	23	9.0
India	3	5	4	5	6	1	14.2
Belgium	27	5	3	3	3	([2])	-12.3
All other	290	246	265	274	369	95	34.8
Total	1,257	809	874	857	1,101	244	28.5
EU-15	129	111	105	100	156	56	56.2
EU-25	133	113	107	105	158	54	51.3
OPEC	15	11	24	32	39	7	21.4
Latin America	526	253	292	330	435	105	31.8
CBERA	43	39	36	42	42	1	1.8
Asia	108	122	156	133	194	61	45.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	2	2	4	3	8	5	180.4
Central and Eastern Europe	5	3	3	6	3	-3	-47.3
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Mexico	5,165	5,532	7,743	10,029	14,386	4,357	43.4
China	849	1,490	2,438	5,130	7,836	2,706	52.8
Japan	1,678	2,229	2,987	2,605	1,781	-824	-31.6
Taiwan	226	526	1,140	1,699	1,780	81	4.7
Thailand	732	682	928	1,015	1,153	138	13.6
Malaysia	1,295	1,019	863	955	655	-300	-31.4
Korea	353	816	1,054	809	468	-341	-42.2
Canada	13	14	8	35	96	61	172.4
India	1	1	27	84	162	78	93.3
Belgium	65	74	70	90	93	2	2.4
All other	208	270	250	260	219	-41	-15.8
Total	10,586	12,654	17,509	22,712	28,628	5,917	26.1
EU-15	117	148	154	148	161	13	8.6
EU-25	119	149	154	149	163	13	8.9
OPEC	106	89	59	123	44	-80	-64.5
Latin America	5,172	5,546	7,769	10,044	14,393	4,349	43.3
CBERA	3	2	7	4	7	3	90.0
Asia	5,270	6,912	9,554	12,462	13,953	1,491	12.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	([b])	2	3	([b])	1	1	784.8
Central and Eastern Europe	2	21	8	1	2	1	47.3

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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, 2002–06[a]—*continued*

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	*Percent*
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Mexico	-4,760	-5,362	-7,552	-9,818	-14,090	-4,271	-43.5
China	-828	-1,459	-2,398	-5,086	-7,770	-2,684	-52.8
Japan	-1,660	-2,212	-2,966	-2,585	-1,756	829	32.1
Taiwan	-210	-515	-1,130	-1,689	-1,768	-79	-4.7
Thailand	-730	-679	-925	-1,013	-1,150	-137	-13.5
Malaysia	-1,286	-1,011	-856	-952	-651	301	31.6
Korea	-341	-801	-1,015	-784	-434	350	44.7
Canada	439	282	284	225	187	-38	-16.7
India	2	4	-24	-79	-156	-78	-98.6
Belgium	-38	-69	-67	-87	-90	-3	-3.0
All other	82	-25	15	14	150	136	1,005.4
Total	-9,329	-11,845	-16,636	-21,854	-27,527	-5,673	-26.0
EU-15	12	-37	-49	-48	-5	43	89.6
EU-25	14	-35	-47	-45	-4	40	90.3
OPEC	-91	-78	-35	-91	-5	86	95.0
Latin America	-4,646	-5,293	-7,477	-9,714	-13,958	-4,244	-43.7
CBERA	40	37	29	38	35	-3	-6.6
Asia	-5,162	-6,790	-9,398	-12,329	-13,759	-1,430	-11.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	2	1	1	3	6	4	144.1
Central and Eastern Europe	3	-18	-4	5	1	-3	-70.7

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

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 2006.

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

U.S. Imports

In 2006, U.S. consumer demand for CTVs continued shifting away from tube-based CTVs to flat-panel display CTVs and monitors.[17] At the same time, direct-view tube-based CTV sales declined to $2.7 billion in 2006, a 34 percent reduction from $4.0 billion in 2005. U.S. production of flat-panel CTVs and monitors is small, and most demand is supplied by imports (table ET-5).

Imports from Mexico and China continued to increase in 2006, and they accounted for 78 percent of the value of group imports. Mexico supplied 70 percent of U.S. imports of flat-panel CTVs and China 19 percent. Imports from Japan, the third-largest supplier of flat-panel CTVs, declined from 9 percent to only 2 percent of total imports. An antidumping finding in April 2005 led to the imposition of antidumping duties ranging from 9.69 percent to 78.45 percent[18] on imports from China of tube-based, direct-view CTVs with screen size greater than 35.56cm (14 inches); imports of such CTVs from China fell by 45 percent between 2005 and 2006.

TABLE ET-5 Changes in U.S. imports of television receivers and video monitors, 2002–06

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
	million dollars						
Flat-panel TV receivers	461	1,296	3,651	7,467	14,106	6,639	88.9
Flat-panel video monitors	730	1,500	2,296	3,389	4,172	783	23.1
CRT-based direct-view color TV receivers	5,631	4,988	4,378	4,031	2,669	-1,363	-33.8
Other	3,763	4,870	7,184	7,825	7,681	-143	-1.8
Total	10,586	12,654	17,509	22,712	28,628	5,917	26.0

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

Note.—Calculations based on unbounded data.

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[17] CEA, "CEA Forecasts Consumer Electronics Revenue Will Surpass $155 Billion in 2007".
[18] *Federal Register,* May 19, 2005 (Volume 69, Number 97), 28879–28880.

Computers, Peripherals, and Parts

Change in 2006 from 2005:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $7.4 billion (11 percent) to $72.5 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $1.1 billion (4 percent) to $30.0 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $8.5 billion (9 percent) to $102.5 billion

The U.S. merchandise trade deficit in computers, peripherals, and parts (computer hardware) increased by $7.4 billion in 2006 (table ET-6). While U.S. sector exports rose by $1.1 billion, U.S. imports grew by a much larger $8.5 billion. Continued U.S. and worldwide consumer demand for computer products led to growth in both U.S. imports and U.S. exports of sector products. Increasing worldwide demand for products such as personal computers (PCs) provided business opportunities for many U.S. computer hardware companies that have significant shares in the international market.[19] Despite some corporate buyers and individual consumers holding off purchases with the pending introduction of Microsoft's new operating system, Vista, U.S. shipments of PCs continued to grow in 2006, though not as rapidly as in previous years.[20]

U.S. Exports

U.S. exports of computer hardware continued to rise for the second straight year, increasing by $1.1 billion to $30.0 billion. The largest U.S. export markets of sector products were Canada ($3.9 billion), Mexico ($2.8 billion), and the United Kingdom ($2.2 billion). Computer parts, many destined for foreign affiliates or contract manufacturers, accounted for a large portion of exports, $30.9 billion in 2006, an increase of 14 percent ($3.7 billion) over the previous year.

U.S. exports declined to many markets, including Canada (decrease of $339 million or 8 percent), Singapore ($258 million or 18 percent), and Malaysia ($209 million or 28 percent). However, these declines were offset by increases in U.S. exports to other key markets such as China (increase of $309 million or 25 percent), Mexico ($397 million or 16 percent), and Thailand ($92 million or 14 percent). Furthermore, U.S. exports of computer parts increased to countries such as China and Mexico, accounting for 68 percent ($209 million) and 62 percent ($244 million) of the total U.S. sector export increases, respectively.

[19] IDC, "Portable PC Adoption and Emerging Markets Claim Larger Share of PC Future."
[20] *ZDNet News*, "PCs Aren't Coming to America." Various industry sources provide different PC shipment estimates; however, most of them indicate that there was growth in PC shipments for 2006.

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, 2002–06[a]

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
China	892	1,022	1,038	1,246	1,556	309	24.8
Malaysia	643	459	459	759	550	-209	-27.5
Mexico	3,612	2,660	2,646	2,442	2,839	397	16.3
Japan	2,498	2,246	2,040	1,871	1,890	20	1.1
Singapore	1,125	1,461	1,313	1,463	1,205	-258	-17.6
Canada	3,948	3,655	3,834	4,201	3,863	-339	-8.1
Taiwan	611	509	502	474	445	-28	-6.0
Thailand	367	492	551	675	768	92	13.7
Korea	832	655	580	570	617	47	8.2
United Kingdom	2,371	2,260	2,427	2,278	2,155	-124	-5.4
All other	12,635	12,617	11,958	12,882	14,081	1,199	9.3
Total	29,534	28,038	27,350	28,862	29,969	1,106	3.8
EU-15	9,298	9,357	8,368	8,226	8,134	-92	-1.1
EU-25	9,467	9,537	8,540	8,435	8,441	6	0.1
OPEC	388	362	580	740	886	146	19.7
Latin America	5,894	4,835	5,152	5,522	6,625	1,103	20.0
CBERA	509	466	497	607	766	160	26.3
Asia	8,547	8,292	7,943	8,746	8,845	99	1.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	153	191	186	195	211	15	7.7
Central and Eastern Europe	198	219	206	267	371	104	38.8
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
China	14,928	22,141	33,985	40,298	46,583	6,284	15.6
Malaysia	9,085	9,978	11,171	12,658	14,590	1,932	15.3
Mexico	8,913	7,640	7,794	7,161	7,050	-111	-1.6
Japan	8,734	6,977	6,799	6,536	6,681	145	2.2
Singapore	7,630	7,151	6,977	6,217	6,235	18	0.3
Canada	1,745	1,533	1,739	1,831	1,677	-154	-8.4
Taiwan	8,725	7,046	6,213	4,948	4,623	-326	-6.6
Thailand	2,382	2,065	2,498	2,833	3,529	696	24.6
Korea	4,600	3,686	3,781	2,995	3,120	125	4.2
United Kingdom	1,021	1,069	1,179	899	766	-133	-14.8
All other	8,054	7,654	7,129	7,574	7,615	41	0.5
Total	75,817	76,940	89,264	93,950	102,468	8,518	9.1
EU-15	4,226	4,455	4,376	4,113	4,131	17	0.4
EU-25	4,944	5,173	5,243	5,121	5,021	-99	-1.9
OPEC	476	441	519	462	373	-89	-19.2
Latin America	9,110	7,818	8,000	7,651	7,519	-133	-1.7
CBERA	121	123	167	457	425	-33	-7.1
Asia	59,625	62,040	73,882	78,865	87,676	8,811	11.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	8	18	7	6	7	2	25.7
Central and Eastern Europe	719	721	866	1,004	896	-108	-10.8

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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, 2002–06[a]—*Continued*

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
China	-14,036	-21,119	-32,947	-39,052	-45,027	-5,975	-15.3
Malaysia	-8,441	-9,518	-10,712	-11,899	-14,040	-2,141	-18.0
Mexico	-5,301	-4,979	-5,147	-4,719	-4,211	509	10.8
Japan	-6,236	-4,731	-4,758	-4,665	-4,791	-126	-2.7
Singapore	-6,505	-5,689	-5,663	-4,753	-5,030	-276	-5.8
Canada	2,203	2,122	2,095	2,370	2,186	-185	-7.8
Taiwan	-8,114	-6,538	-5,711	-4,475	-4,177	297	6.6
Thailand	-2,015	-1,573	-1,947	-2,157	-2,761	-604	-28.0
Korea	-3,768	-3,031	-3,201	-2,424	-2,503	-78	-3.2
United Kingdom	1,350	1,192	1,248	1,379	1,389	10	0.7
All other	4,580	4,963	4,829	5,308	6,466	1,158	21.8
Total	-46,283	-48,902	-61,914	-65,087	-72,499	-7,411	-11.4
EU-15	5,072	4,902	3,992	4,112	4,003	-109	-2.7
EU-25	4,524	4,363	3,297	3,314	3,420	106	3.2
OPEC	-89	-79	62	278	512	235	84.4
Latin America	-3,216	-2,983	-2,848	-2,129	-893	1,235	58.0
CBERA	388	343	330	149	341	192	129.0
Asia	-51,078	-53,747	-65,939	-70,120	-78,831	-8,712	-12.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	145	172	179	190	203	14	7.2
Central and Eastern Europe	-521	-502	-661	-737	-525	212	28.7

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

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 2006.

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

U.S. Imports

U.S. imports of computer hardware increased by 9 percent in 2006, to $102.5 billion. Sector products that registered the largest increases, in terms of absolute value, were notebook computers, various desktop computers, certain computer magnetic disk drive storage units, and computer parts. Growth in U.S. imports of PCs continued in 2006. For example, U.S. imports of notebook computers increased by 17 percent to $22.7 billion, as continued demand for portability and declining prices drove sales.[21]

The two main U.S. import sources of computer hardware were China, which supplied 45 percent of sector imports ($46.6 billion), and Malaysia, which supplied 14 percent ($14.6 billion). In 2006, China accounted for approximately $12.8 billion (66 percent) of U.S. imports of notebook computers, while Malaysia accounted for $7.6 billion (39 percent). Many major manufacturers of computer hardware equipment, including Taiwanese notebook manufacturers, have facilities in China that account for the majority of world production, while Dell continues to manufacture a majority of its notebooks in their Malaysian production facility.[22]

The Asia-Pacific region continues to be a large manufacturing base for computer hardware original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) for not only PCs, but also for key components such as magnetic disk drive storage units, which include hard disk drives. U.S. imports of these products increased by nearly 10 percent in 2006 from the previous year, to approximately $7.6 billion, as computer hard disk drive sales increased.

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[21] Kawamoto, "Report: Notebooks to Take Lead Over Desktops by 2011."
[22] *ZDNet News*, "Dell Bucks the Notebook-Outsourcing Trend."

Medical Goods

Change in 2006 from 2005:

U.S. trade surplus: Increased by $737 million (175 percent) to $1.2 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $2.3 billion (11 percent) to $23.3 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $1.6 billion (8 percent) to $22.2 billion

The U.S. trade surplus in medical goods surged for the second consecutive year, expanding by 175 percent to $1.2 billion in 2006 (table ET-7). While U.S. imports continued to rise, U.S. exports increased even faster. Demand in the European Union (EU) for the latest U.S. innovations in cardiovascular and orthopedic products fueled much of the growth in U.S. exports, despite growing pressures by governments in the EU to contain escalating healthcare costs.[23] U.S. manufacturers were more successful than their EU rivals in developing less invasive technologies that minimize the overall costs of treating patients.[24]

U.S. Exports

U.S. exports of medical goods increased by 11 percent in 2006, to $23 billion. Double-digit growth in exports to Germany, the Netherlands, and Mexico compensated for a slowdown in exports to Ireland and Japan. U.S. exports to Germany and the Netherlands increased by 20 percent and 18 percent to $2.1 billion and $2.7 billion, respectively, across a broad range of products. Germany continued as the largest EU market for medical devices, accounting for one-third of total sales in that region.[25] The largest portion of U.S. exports to the Netherlands, a much smaller market, was destined for other EU markets through the Dutch port of Rotterdam.[26] In addition to benefitting from increased demand for advanced technology products, such as drug-eluting stents, implantable defibrillators, and orthopedic implants, U.S. exporters to those and other EU countries were also buoyed by intracompany trade in diagnostic imaging and patient monitoring parts and equipment by large German and Dutch multinationals with operations in both the EU and the United States.[27]

In recent years, U.S.-owned operations in Ireland have made that country a leading U.S. export market for parts of high-technology products manufactured there, such as pacemakers.[28] However, U.S. exports dropped by 27 percent in 2006, as Irish affiliates produced more parts and components themselves, relying less on their parent companies.[29]

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[23] Diller and Gold, "Healthcare: Products and Supplies: Europe," March 2007, 16–19.
[24] U.S. industry officials, interviews by Commission staff, United States, June 2006; and German and U.K. industry officials, interviews by Commission staff, Germany and the United Kingdom, September 20–27, 2006.
[25] Diller and Gold, "Healthcare: Products and Supplies: Europe," March 2007, 16–19.
[26] U.S. industry officials, telephone interview by Commission staff, March 19, 2007.
[27] U.S. industry officials, interviews by Commission staff, June 7 and 14, 2006.
[28] U.S. industry official, telephone interview by Commission staff, August 16, 2006; and Irish industry and government officials, interviews by Commission staff, September 28-29, 2007.
[29] U.S. industry officials, telephone interviews by Commission staff, August 21–23, 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, 2002–06[a]

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Germany	1,530	1,679	1,602	1,714	2,057	343	20.0
Mexico	848	983	1,030	1,163	1,354	191	16.5
Ireland	875	1,293	1,360	1,342	980	-362	-27.0
Japan	2,203	2,307	2,408	2,624	2,727	103	3.9
Netherlands	1,284	1,618	1,940	2,283	2,691	408	17.9
Canada	1,204	1,337	1,510	1,701	1,864	163	9.6
United Kingdom	822	839	979	1,157	1,163	6	0.5
China	313	453	493	593	631	37	6.3
France	901	859	880	985	1,075	89	9.1
Switzerland	434	477	461	533	650	117	21.9
All other	4,646	4,983	5,771	6,874	8,120	1,246	18.1
Total	15,059	16,827	18,433	20,970	23,311	2,341	11.2
EU-15	7,074	8,059	8,854	9,832	10,908	1,076	10.9
EU-25	7,160	8,164	8,972	9,989	11,065	1,075	10.8
OPEC	193	197	250	336	428	92	27.3
Latin America	1,582	1,724	1,906	2,251	2,639	387	17.2
CBERA	212	249	248	297	343	46	15.6
Asia	3,608	3,974	4,241	4,854	5,165	311	6.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	92	93	113	154	165	10	6.7
Central and Eastern Europe	96	103	119	161	151	-10	-6.2
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Germany	1,931	2,342	2,883	3,308	3,634	326	9.9
Mexico	1,957	2,315	2,575	3,015	3,452	437	14.5
Ireland	1,807	2,853	4,056	3,707	3,471	-236	-6.4
Japan	1,329	1,327	1,501	1,694	1,692	-2	-0.1
Netherlands	501	470	530	608	610	2	0.4
Canada	400	466	520	551	619	68	12.4
United Kingdom	415	439	527	646	859	213	32.9
China	531	594	710	864	1,184	319	37.0
France	469	510	604	638	695	57	8.9
Switzerland	708	1,204	1,142	1,069	1,072	4	0.3
All other	3,184	3,621	3,957	4,447	4,863	416	9.4
Total	13,232	16,143	19,006	20,548	22,152	1,604	7.8
EU-15	5,916	7,526	9,633	10,136	10,526	390	3.8
EU-25	5,970	7,591	9,720	10,200	10,612	413	4.0
OPEC	7	8	9	10	7	-3	-32.8
Latin America	2,701	3,260	3,493	3,996	4,494	498	12.4
CBERA	719	917	893	946	1,000	53	5.7
Asia	2,829	2,937	3,321	3,793	4,161	368	9.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	4	6	8	15	17	2	11.8
Central and Eastern Europe	52	62	83	59	80	21	35.7

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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, 2002–06[a]—*continued*

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Germany	-401	-664	-1,282	-1,594	-1,577	16	1.0
Mexico	-1,109	-1,332	-1,546	-1,853	-2,098	-246	-13.3
Ireland	-933	-1,560	-2,696	-2,365	-2,491	-125	-5.3
Japan	875	980	907	930	1,035	105	11.3
Netherlands	782	1,148	1,409	1,675	2,080	406	24.2
Canada	804	870	990	1,150	1,245	95	8.2
United Kingdom	407	399	452	511	304	-207	-40.5
China	-218	-141	-217	-271	-553	-282	-104.2
France	432	350	276	348	380	32	9.3
Switzerland	-274	-728	-681	-535	-422	113	21.1
All other	1,462	1,361	1,814	2,427	3,257	830	34.2
Total	1,826	683	-573	422	1,159	737	174.7
EU-15	1,158	533	-780	-303	382	686	([b])
EU-25	1,190	573	-749	-210	452	663	([b])
OPEC	186	189	241	326	421	95	29.2
Latin America	-1,120	-1,536	-1,587	-1,745	-1,855	-110	-6.3
CBERA	-506	-668	-645	-649	-656	-7	-1.1
Asia	779	1,037	921	1,061	1,004	-57	-5.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	88	87	105	139	148	9	6.2
Central and Eastern Europe	44	41	36	102	71	-31	-30.2

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

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 2006.

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

U.S. exports to Mexico, which increased by 17 percent to $1.4 billion, included parts and components of medical devices to be assembled into finished devices in that country, many of which are exported to the United States.[30] U.S. exports to Japan, the largest overseas market for U.S.-made medical goods, continued to slow, rising by only 4 percent, as government regulatory and health insurance reimbursement policies restricted sales of U.S.-made high-technology products in that country.[31]

U.S. Imports

U.S. imports of medical goods increased by 8 percent ($1.6 billion) from 2005 through 2006, mainly based on continued growth in U.S. demand and transfers from U.S. affiliate companies abroad. The most significant increases in imports were from Mexico, China, and the United Kingdom. U.S. imports from Mexico rose by 15 percent to $3.5 billion. Although U.S. firms originally established operations there to take advantage of U.S. and Mexican tax and tariff incentives and relatively low wages, Mexico has moved up the supply chain to manufacture more advanced products, including drug-eluting stents.[32] U.S. imports from China grew by 37 percent, as the number of Chinese manufacturers has been rapidly expanding, with sales estimated at over $5 billion in 2006, 75 percent of which represented exports to all markets.[33] U.S. imports from China exhibiting the most growth were orthopedic and fracture appliances, syringes, oxygen therapy devices, and massage apparatus. Finally, U.S. imports from the United Kingdom[34] rose by 33 percent, as several major U.S. pharmaceutical companies increased their procurement of recently approved hand-held devices for the administration of respiratory therapy drugs.[35] Other imported products from that country showing significant growth included orthopedic implants and rehabilitation equipment.

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[30] *Mexico Watch*, “Cordis de Mexico VPO Victor Chance,” 1.
[31] For further information on the Japanese market for medical goods, see USITC, *Medical Devices and Equipment*, 3-32 – 3-44.
[32] *Mexico Watch*, “Cordis de Mexico VPO Victor Chance,” 1.
[33] Zamiska,"Beijing Policy Shift May Boost Local Medical Device Companies," and Hassell and Bella, "Diagnosing China's Medical Device Market."
[34] Arthur D. Little Limited, *UK Sector Competitiveness*, 1-20.
[35] Pfizer Inc. and Schering-Plough Healthcare, *2007 Form 10-K Filing*; and U.S. industry officials, telephone interviews by Commission staff, March 21–22, 2007.

Measuring, Testing, and Controlling Instruments

Change in 2006 from 2005:

U.S. trade surplus: Increased by $1.1 billion (52 percent) to $3.1 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $2.3 billion (13 percent) to $19.7 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $1.2 billion (8 percent) to $16.6 billion

The U.S. trade surplus for measuring, testing, and controlling instruments expanded as the growth in U.S. exports ($2.3 billion, or 13 percent) nearly doubled that of U.S. imports ($1.2 billion, or 8 percent) (table ET-8). The measuring, testing, and controlling instruments industry is highly globalized, consisting of large multinational companies that source product and related components from their worldwide production locations to serve global markets. A combination of economic factors contributed to the increased value in U.S. trade in these products in 2006, including relatively strong economic growth, particularly in the United States and its major trading partners–Canada, China, Germany, Japan, and Mexico.

U.S. Exports

The leading market for U.S. exports of measuring, testing, and controlling instruments in 2006 continued to be Canada, which accounted for $3.0 billion (15 percent) of total sector exports in 2006. Other major growth markets for U.S. exports in 2006 were Japan, Germany, and China,[36] which together accounted for $4.6 billion (23 percent) of total U.S. exports. The 2006 growth in U.S. exports to these and other countries was dominated by parts for measuring, testing, and controlling instruments (an increase of 38 percent to $6 billion), followed by instruments for measuring electrical quantities and ionization radiation (increased by 11 percent to $3.8 billion),[37] instruments for physical or chemical analysis (increased by 10 percent to $2.6 billion),[38] and instruments for measuring flow, level, and pressure of liquids and gases (increased by 19 percent to $1.4 billion).[39]

U.S. Imports

Mexico continued to be the leading supplier of measuring, testing, and controlling instruments to the U.S. market in 2006, accounting for $2.8 billion (17 percent) of total sector imports. However, the value of imports from Mexico decreased for the third consecutive year, by $50 million (2 percent). At the same time, the value of sector imports from other major suppliers increased (table ET-10). The second- and third-largest suppliers ontinued to be Japan and Germany, together accounting for $4.7 billion (29 percent) of

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[36] In 2006, Japan and Germany displaced Mexico as the second- and third-largest U.S. export market for this sector due to the $53 million decrease (4 percent) in U.S. exports to Mexico. Automatic regulating or controlling instruments (such as thermostats, manostats, and liquid level control instruments) continued to be the leading U.S. export to Mexico, but such exports decreased by 7 percent to $485 million in 2006.

[37] Along with instruments for measuring ionization radiation, other products include oscilloscopes and spectrum analyzers.

[38] Product examples include gas and smoke analysis instruments and spectrometers, which are instruments that detect and record energy that would otherwise be invisible to the human eye.

[39] Product examples include flow meters, level gauges, manometers, and heat meters.

TABLE ET-8 Measuring, testing, and controlling instruments (ET043): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2002–06[a]

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005	
						Absolute	*Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Canada	2,707	2,759	2,897	2,877	3,035	157	5.5
Mexico	1,481	1,346	1,597	1,490	1,438	-53	-3.5
Japan	1,445	1,391	1,508	1,405	1,685	280	19.9
Germany	963	1,013	1,218	1,345	1,535	190	14.1
China	592	782	996	1,109	1,349	240	21.6
United Kingdom	873	845	825	830	909	79	9.5
France	434	498	596	685	833	148	21.6
Singapore	522	511	582	577	692	114	19.8
Malaysia	314	242	265	261	353	92	35.4
Korea	495	548	637	782	754	-28	-3.6
All other	4,522	4,749	5,480	6,037	7,087	1,050	17.4
Total	14,346	14,683	16,603	17,399	19,669	2,270	13.0
EU-15	3,739	3,930	4,352	4,703	5,250	547	11.6
EU-25	3,821	4,027	4,471	4,843	5,438	595	12.3
OPEC	317	351	370	516	713	197	38.2
Latin America	2,121	1,930	2,264	2,325	2,468	143	6.1
CBERA	180	194	198	218	287	69	31.8
Asia	4,552	4,716	5,576	5,755	6,672	916	15.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	91	105	136	148	195	47	31.8
Central and Eastern Europe	98	103	120	148	195	47	31.7
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Canada	1,118	1,037	1,152	1,320	1,496	177	13.4
Mexico	2,820	3,106	2,872	2,850	2,800	-50	-1.8
Japan	1,875	2,017	2,359	2,356	2,447	91	3.9
Germany	1,367	1,528	1,889	2,093	2,299	206	9.9
China	641	835	1,162	1,333	1,471	138	10.4
United Kingdom	1,101	1,099	1,201	1,244	1,279	35	2.8
France	289	340	406	515	624	109	21.2
Singapore	223	241	277	277	302	25	8.9
Malaysia	208	252	385	464	565	101	21.7
Korea	60	62	67	81	134	53	64.8
All other	1,893	2,121	2,597	2,825	3,155	330	11.7
Total	11,595	12,638	14,367	15,359	16,573	1,214	7.9
EU-15	3,584	3,925	4,703	5,094	5,472	377	7.4
EU-25	3,644	4,048	4,883	5,274	5,663	389	7.4
OPEC	7	6	13	17	29	12	69.8
Latin America	2,904	3,167	2,930	2,910	2,898	-12	-0.4
CBERA	10	19	12	10	16	7	71.2
Asia	3,330	3,776	4,651	4,994	5,517	523	10.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	8	7	9	10	10	([b])	-4.6
Central and Eastern Europe	73	125	181	200	215	14	7.1

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE ET-8 Measuring, testing, and controlling instruments (ET043): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2002–06[a]—*Continued*

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Canada	1,590	1,722	1,746	1,557	1,538	-19	-1.2
Mexico	-1,340	-1,760	-1,276	-1,359	-1,362	-3	-0.2
Japan	-430	-626	-851	-951	-762	189	19.9
Germany	-404	-515	-671	-748	-764	-16	-2.2
China	-49	-53	-166	-224	-123	102	45.3
United Kingdom	-228	-254	-376	-414	-370	44	10.6
France	145	158	191	171	210	39	22.9
Singapore	299	270	305	300	390	89	29.8
Malaysia	105	-9	-120	-204	-212	-8	-4.1
Korea	434	486	571	701	620	-81	-11.6
All other	2,629	2,628	2,883	3,212	3,932	721	22.4
Total	2,751	2,046	2,237	2,040	3,096	1,056	51.8
EU-15	155	4	-350	-391	-222	169	43.3
EU-25	177	-21	-413	-432	-226	206	47.7
OPEC	311	345	356	499	684	185	37.1
Latin America	-784	-1,236	-666	-585	-430	155	26.5
CBERA	171	175	186	208	270	62	29.9
Asia	1,222	939	924	761	1,155	394	51.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	84	98	126	138	186	48	34.4
Central and Eastern Europe	25	-22	-61	-52	-19	33	62.6

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

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 2006.

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

total imports in 2006. The 2006 growth in U.S. imports from Japan, Germany, and other major suppliers was dominated by parts for sector products (increased by 9 percent to $4.0 billion), followed by instruments for measuring electrical quantities and ionization radiation (up by 12 percent to $1.4 billion), and instruments for measuring flow, level, and pressure of liquids and gases (up by 13 percent to $1.3 billion).

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TABLE ET-9 Electronic products : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06[a]

USITC code[b]	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
		Million dollars						
ET016	Office machines:							
	Exports	816	725	682	751	911	159	21.2
	Imports	1,491	1,544	1,732	1,793	1,877	84	4.7
	Trade balance	-675	-819	-1,050	-1,041	-966	75	7.2
ET017	Telephone and telegraph apparatus:							
	Exports	12,952	10,946	13,958	14,183	14,779	597	4.2
	Imports	27,948	30,982	39,341	49,220	53,318	4,098	8.3
	Trade balance	-14,996	-20,037	-25,382	-35,038	-38,539	-3,501	-10.0
ET018	Consumer electronics (except televisions):							
	Exports	2,631	2,392	2,518	2,679	3,130	451	16.8
	Imports	21,455	21,471	24,428	25,866	26,203	337	1.3
	Trade balance	-18,825	-19,079	-21,911	-23,187	-23,073	114	0.5
ET019	Blank media:							
	Exports	970	1,082	1,159	1,195	1,049	-146	-12.2
	Imports	2,746	3,127	3,831	4,248	4,486	237	5.6
	Trade balance	-1,776	-2,045	-2,672	-3,053	-3,436	-383	-12.5
ET020	Prerecorded media:							
	Exports	3,069	3,010	3,124	3,422	3,399	-23	-0.7
	Imports	1,308	1,436	1,503	1,499	1,263	-236	-15.7
	Trade balance	1,761	1,574	1,621	1,924	2,136	213	11.1
ET021	Navigational instruments and remote control apparatus:							
	Exports	2,921	2,866	3,082	3,217	3,786	568	17.7
	Imports	1,858	2,286	2,761	3,241	3,996	755	23.3
	Trade balance	1,063	580	321	-23	-210	-187	-799.1
ET022	Television receivers and video monitors:							
	Exports	1,257	809	874	857	1,101	244	28.5
	Imports	10,586	12,654	17,509	22,712	28,628	5,917	26.1
	Trade balance	-9,329	-11,845	-16,636	-21,854	-27,527	-5,673	-26.0
ET023	Radio and television broadcasting equipment:							
	Exports	1,364	1,241	1,335	1,544	1,535	-9	-0.6
	Imports	4,977	4,120	4,309	3,830	3,527	-304	-7.9
	Trade balance	-3,613	-2,879	-2,974	-2,286	-1,991	295	12.9
ET024	Electric sound and visual signaling apparatus:							
	Exports	1,042	937	1,098	1,092	1,205	112	10.3
	Imports	1,797	1,845	2,145	2,409	2,647	238	9.9
	Trade balance	-755	-908	-1,047	-1,317	-1,443	-126	-9.6

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE ET-9 Electronic products : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06[a]—*Continued*

USITC code[b]	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	*Percent*
		Million dollars						
ET025	Electrical capacitors and resistors:							
	Exports	1,706	1,623	1,664	1,286	1,825	538	41.9
	Imports	2,093	1,964	2,035	2,177	2,721	544	25.0
	Trade balance	-386	-341	-371	-891	-896	-5	-0.6
ET026	Printed circuits:							
	Exports	1,853	1,742	1,836	1,781	1,864	84	4.7
	Imports	1,896	1,785	2,113	2,123	2,215	92	4.3
	Trade balance	-44	-44	-277	-342	-351	-8	-2.5
ET027	Circuit apparatus exceeding 1000V:							
	Exports	549	487	507	509	539	29	5.8
	Imports	338	272	309	401	442	42	10.4
	Trade balance	211	215	197	109	97	-12	-11.3
ET028	Circuit apparatus not exceeding 1000V:							
	Exports	4,478	4,431	5,138	5,327	6,124	796	14.9
	Imports	4,933	5,127	6,259	6,818	7,369	551	8.1
	Trade balance	-455	-696	-1,120	-1,491	-1,245	246	16.5
ET029	Circuit apparatus assemblies:							
	Exports	1,108	1,150	1,193	1,447	2,250	803	55.5
	Imports	2,577	2,920	3,341	3,941	4,496	555	14.1
	Trade balance	-1,469	-1,771	-2,148	-2,493	-2,246	248	9.9
ET030	Parts of circuit apparatus:							
	Exports	1,592	1,807	2,201	2,348	2,530	182	7.7
	Imports	1,087	1,206	1,526	1,730	1,992	262	15.2
	Trade balance	506	601	675	619	538	-81	-13.0
ET031	Cathode-ray tubes:							
	Exports	1,762	1,202	998	600	292	-308	-51.3
	Imports	607	577	673	545	329	-216	-39.7
	Trade balance	1,155	625	325	54	-37	-91	([c])
ET032	Electron tubes other than CRTs:							
	Exports	180	165	175	192	173	-19	-10.0
	Imports	247	203	195	214	232	18	8.4
	Trade balance	-66	-38	-21	-22	-59	-37	-166.8
ET033	Semiconductors and integrated circuits:							
	Exports	31,738	35,712	35,130	34,195	37,227	3,031	8.9
	Imports	25,651	24,190	26,256	25,425	27,022	1,597	6.3
	Trade balance	6,087	11,522	8,874	8,770	10,205	1,435	16.4

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE ET-9 Electronic products : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06[a]—*Continued*

USITC code[b]	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
		Million dollars						
ET034	Miscellaneous electrical equipment:							
	Exports	1,564	1,426	1,968	2,419	2,537	118	4.9
	Imports	2,428	2,649	3,313	3,333	3,738	405	12.2
	Trade balance	-865	-1,223	-1,345	-914	-1,201	-287	-31.4
ET035	Computers, peripherals, and parts:							
	Exports	29,534	28,038	27,350	28,862	29,969	1,106	3.8
	Imports	75,817	76,940	89,264	93,950	102,468	8,518	9.1
	Trade balance	-46,283	-48,902	-61,914	-65,087	-72,499	-7,411	-11.4
ET036	Photographic film and paper:							
	Exports	2,127	2,233	2,182	2,091	2,336	245	11.7
	Imports	1,865	1,820	1,951	1,845	1,657	-188	-10.2
	Trade balance	262	413	231	246	679	433	175.9
ET037	Optical fibers, optical fiber bundles and cables:							
	Exports	474	437	383	459	568	109	23.7
	Imports	252	210	310	408	554	147	35.9
	Trade balance	222	227	74	51	14	-38	-73.3
ET038	Optical goods, including ophthalmic goods:							
	Exports	3,548	3,309	3,992	4,664	5,041	377	8.1
	Imports	4,142	4,495	5,386	5,626	6,294	668	11.9
	Trade balance	-594	-1,186	-1,395	-962	-1,253	-291	-30.3
ET039	Photographic cameras and equipment:							
	Exports	1,187	954	1,197	1,175	1,177	2	0.2
	Imports	3,029	2,715	2,382	1,880	1,612	-268	-14.2
	Trade balance	-1,842	-1,761	-1,185	-704	-435	270	38.3
ET040	Medical goods:							
	Exports	15,059	16,827	18,433	20,970	23,311	2,341	11.2
	Imports	13,232	16,143	19,006	20,548	22,152	1,604	7.8
	Trade balance	1,826	683	-573	422	1,159	737	174.7
ET041	Watches and clocks:							
	Exports	235	242	271	255	304	48	18.9
	Imports	3,098	3,291	3,634	3,795	3,964	170	4.5
	Trade balance	-2,864	-3,049	-3,363	-3,539	-3,660	-121	-3.4
ET042	Drawing, drafting, and calculating instruments:							
	Exports	368	364	397	485	619	134	27.6
	Imports	192	223	264	335	293	-41	-12.4
	Trade balance	176	141	133	151	326	175	116.3

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE ET-9 Electronic products : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06[a]—*Continued*

USITC code[b]	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
		Million dollars						
cET043	Measuring, testing, and controlling instruments:							
	Exports	14,346	14,683	16,603	17,399	19,669	2,270	13.0
	Imports	11,595	12,638	14,367	15,359	16,573	1,214	7.9
	Trade balance	2,751	2,046	2,237	2,040	3,096	1,056	51.8

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

TABLE ET-10 Electronic products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent change, 2006 from 2005
ET016	Office machines:						
	Number of establishments	119	110	110	110	110	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	10.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	56	43	79	78	78	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,587	1,932	2,200	2,212	2,072	-6.3
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	816	725	682	751	911	21.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([1])	1,544	1,732	([a])	1,877	4.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,262	2,751	3,250	3,253	3,038	-6.6
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-675	-819	-1,050	-1,041	-966	7.2
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	45.7	56.1	53.3	55.1	61.8	12.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	31.6	37.5	31.0	34.0	44.0	29.4
ET017	Telephone and telegraph apparatus:						
	Number of establishments	1,434	1,200	1,200	1,123	1,100	-2.0
	Employees (thousands)	152.0	125.0	120.0	114.0	113.0	-0.9
	Capacity utilization (percent)	35	32	56	58	60	3.4
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	50,914	46,022	50,175	46,961	54,007	15.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	12,952	10,946	13,958	14,183	14,779	4.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([a])	30,982	39,341	([a])	53,318	8.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	65,910	66,059	75,557	81,999	92,546	12.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-14,996	-20,037	-25,382	-35,038	-38,539	-10.0
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	42.4	46.9	52.1	60.0	57.6	-4.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	25.4	23.8	27.8	30.2	27.4	-9.4
ET018	Consumer electronics (except televisions):						
	Number of establishments	215	205	205	210	210	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	25.0	25.0	23.0	22.0	21.0	-4.5
	Capacity utilization (percent)	54	57	64	71	71	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	5,270	5,520	6,306	4,625	4,000	-13.5
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,631	2,392	2,518	2,679	3,130	16.8
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([a])	21,471	24,428	([a])	26,203	1.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	24,095	24,599	28,217	27,812	27,073	-2.7
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-18,825	-19,079	-21,911	-23,187	-23,073	0.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	89.0	87.3	86.6	93.0	96.8	4.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	49.9	43.3	39.9	57.9	78.2	35.1
ET019	Blank media:						
	Number of establishments	212	210	210	205	205	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	7.0	7.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	77	81	75	72	72	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,800	2,600	2,450	2,350	2,350	0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	970	1,082	1,159	1,195	1,049	-12.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([a])	3,127	3,831	([a])	4,486	5.6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	4,576	4,645	5,122	5,403	5,786	7.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,776	-2,045	-2,672	-3,053	-3,436	-12.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	60.0	67.3	74.8	78.6	77.5	-1.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	34.6	41.6	47.3	50.9	44.7	-12.2

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE ET-10 Electronic products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06—*Continued*

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent change, 2006 from 2005
ET020	Prerecorded media:						
	Number of establishments	700	708	710	710	705	-0.7
	Employees (thousands)	31.0	29.0	26.0	25.0	25.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	73	67	70	70	70	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	6,200	6,700	6,700	6,750	6,700	-0.7
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	3,069	3,010	3,124	3,422	3,399	-0.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([a])	1,436	1,503	([a])	1,263	-15.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	4,439	5,126	5,079	4,826	4,564	-5.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	1,761	1,574	1,621	1,924	2,136	11.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	29.5	28.0	29.6	31.1	27.7	-10.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	49.5	44.9	46.6	50.7	50.7	0.1
ET021	Navigational instruments and remote control apparatus:						
	Number of establishments	653	650	645	640	635	-0.8
	Employees (thousands)	148.0	145.0	151.0	157.0	158.0	0.6
	Capacity utilization (percent)	59	67	56	62	63	1.6
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	32,258	33,656	36,907	36,739	37,000	0.7
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,921	2,866	3,082	3,217	3,786	17.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([a])	2,286	2,761	([a])	3,996	23.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	31,195	33,076	36,586	36,762	37,210	1.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	1,063	580	321	-23	-210	-799.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	6.0	6.9	7.5	8.8	10.7	21.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	9.1	8.5	8.4	8.8	10.2	16.8
ET022	Television receivers and video monitors:						
	Number of establishments	9	8	8	7	8	14.3
	Employees (thousands)	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	8.0	14.3
	Capacity utilization (percent)	54	57	64	71	71	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,285	3,499	3,705	3,826	3,700	-3.3
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,257	809	874	857	1,101	28.5
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([a])	12,654	17,509	([a])	28,628	26.1
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	12,614	15,344	20,341	25,680	31,227	21.6
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-9,329	-11,845	-16,636	-21,854	-27,527	-26.0
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	83.9	82.5	86.1	88.4	91.7	3.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	38.3	23.1	23.6	22.4	29.8	32.8
ET023	Radio and television broadcasting equipment:						
	Number of establishments	170	175	170	170	170	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	12.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	56	52	52	52	52	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,304	2,932	2,763	3,289	3,900	18.6
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,364	1,241	1,335	1,544	1,535	-0.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([a])	4,120	4,309	([a])	3,527	-7.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	6,917	5,811	5,737	5,575	5,891	5.7
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-3,613	-2,879	-2,974	-2,286	-1,991	12.9
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	72.0	70.9	75.1	68.7	59.9	-12.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	41.3	42.3	48.3	46.9	39.4	-16.2

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE ET-10 Electronic products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06—*Continued*

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent change, 2006 from 2005
ET024	Electric sound and visual signaling apparatus:						
	Number of establishments	454	486	494	494	494	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	25.0	22.0	18.0	17.0	17.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	66	63	63	60	60	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	5,508	4,837	4,086	4,347	4,243	-2.4
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,042	937	1,098	1,092	1,205	10.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([a])	1,845	2,145	([a])	2,647	9.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	6,263	5,745	5,133	5,664	5,686	0.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-755	-908	-1,047	-1,317	-1,443	-9.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	28.7	32.1	41.8	42.5	46.6	9.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	18.9	19.4	26.9	25.1	28.4	13.0
ET025	Electrical capacitors and resistors:						
	Number of establishments	185	174	166	132	115	-12.9
	Employees (thousands)	16.0	15.0	14.0	13.0	12.0	-7.7
	Capacity utilization (percent)	50	54	53	57	65	14.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,991	1,828	1,928	1,681	2,000	19.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,706	1,623	1,664	1,286	1,825	41.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([a])	1,964	2,035	([a])	2,721	25.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,377	2,169	2,299	2,572	2,896	12.6
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-386	-341	-371	-891	-896	-0.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	88.0	90.5	88.5	84.7	94.0	11.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	85.7	88.8	86.3	76.5	91.2	19.2
ET026	Printed circuits:						
	Number of establishments	435	515	418	374	370	-1.1
	Employees (thousands)	82.0	66.0	63.0	60.0	58.0	-3.3
	Capacity utilization (percent)	51	60	56	59	62	5.1
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	5,764	4,871	4,709	4,794	4,900	2.2
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,853	1,742	1,836	1,781	1,864	4.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([a])	1,785	2,113	([a])	2,215	4.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	5,808	4,915	4,986	5,136	5,251	2.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-44	-44	-277	-342	-351	-2.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	32.7	36.3	42.4	41.3	42.2	2.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	32.1	35.8	39.0	37.1	38.0	2.4
ET027	Circuit apparatus exceeding 1000V:						
	Number of establishments	200	200	200	200	([b])	([b])
	Employees (thousands)	15.0	14.0	15.0	15.0	([b])	([b])
	Capacity utilization (percent)	60	60	60	60	([b])	([b])
	U.S. production (million dollars)	3,800	3,600	3,800	3,800	([b])	([b])
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	549	487	507	509	539	5.8
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([a])	272	309	([a])	442	10.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,589	3,385	3,603	3,691	([b])	([b])
	Trade balance (million dollars)	211	215	197	109	97	-11.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	9.4	8.0	8.6	10.9	([b])	([b])
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	14.4	13.5	13.3	13.4	([2])	([2])

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE ET-10 Electronic products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06—*Continued*

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent change, 2006 from 2005
ET028	Circuit apparatus not exceeding 1000V:						
	Number of establishments	600	600	600	600	600	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	46.0	43.0	46.0	48.0	50.0	4.2
	Capacity utilization (percent)	60	60	60	60	70	16.7
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	11,800	11,200	11,800	12,240	14,050	14.8
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	4,478	4,431	5,138	5,327	6,124	14.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([a])	5,127	6,259	([a])	7,369	8.1
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	12,255	11,896	12,920	13,731	15,295	11.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-455	-696	-1,120	-1,491	-1,245	16.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	40.2	43.1	48.4	49.7	48.2	-3.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	37.9	39.6	43.5	43.5	43.6	0.1
ET031	Cathode-ray tubes:						
	Number of establishments	14	13	12	7	4	-42.9
	Employees (thousands)	11.0	7.0	6.0	4.0	2.0	-50.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	73	74	47	43	43	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,486	1,508	1,049	620	300	-51.6
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,762	1,202	998	600	292	-51.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([a])	577	673	([a])	329	-39.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,331	883	724	566	337	-40.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	1,155	625	325	54	-37	([c])
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	45.6	65.3	93.0	96.4	97.6	1.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	70.9	79.7	95.1	96.7	97.4	0.7
ET032	Electron tubes other than CRTs:						
	Number of establishments	35	33	28	24	22	-8.3
	Employees (thousands)	4.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	73	74	47	43	42	-2.3
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	584	629	641	652	600	-8.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	180	165	175	192	173	-10.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([a])	203	195	([a])	232	8.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	650	667	662	674	659	-2.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-66	-38	-21	-22	-59	-166.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	37.9	30.4	29.5	31.7	35.2	10.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	30.9	26.2	27.3	29.4	28.8	-2.2
ET033	Semiconductors and integrated circuits:						
	Number of establishments	1,190	1,291	1,274	1,285	1,285	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	251.0	226.0	222.0	223.0	233.0	4.5
	Capacity utilization (percent)	65	79	83	88	89	1.1
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	61,435	66,608	72,356	75,491	80,257	6.3
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	31,738	35,712	35,130	34,195	37,227	8.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([a])	24,190	26,256	([a])	27,022	6.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	55,348	55,086	63,482	66,721	70,052	5.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	6,087	11,522	8,874	8,770	10,205	16.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	46.3	43.9	41.4	38.1	38.6	1.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	51.7	53.6	48.6	45.3	46.4	2.4

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE ET-10 Electronic products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06—*Continued*

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent change, 2006 from 2005
ET035	Computers, peripherals, and parts:						
	Number of establishments	715	715	720	720	715	-0.7
	Employees (thousands)	151.0	143.0	101.0	101.0	100.0	-1.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	62	65	71	66	65	-1.5
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	82,100	84,000	84,500	85,000	85,000	0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	29,534	28,038	27,350	28,862	29,969	3.8
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([a])	76,940	89,264	([a])	102,468	9.1
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	128,383	132,902	146,414	150,087	157,499	4.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-46,283	-48,902	-61,914	-65,087	-72,499	-11.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	59.1	57.9	61.0	62.6	65.1	3.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	36.0	33.4	32.4	34.0	35.3	3.8
ET036	Photographic film and paper:						
	Number of establishments	379	410	403	403	403	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	30.0	34.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	69	72	82	89	89	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	11,856	12,410	11,726	12,862	12,969	0.8
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,127	2,233	2,182	2,091	2,336	11.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([a])	1,820	1,951	([a])	1,657	-10.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	11,594	11,997	11,495	12,616	12,290	-2.6
	Trade balance (million dollars)	262	413	231	246	679	175.9
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	16.1	15.2	17.0	14.6	13.5	-7.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	17.9	18.0	18.6	16.3	18.0	10.8
ET037	Optical fibers, optical fiber bundles and cables:						
	Number of establishments	96	90	80	70	60	-14.3
	Employees (thousands)	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	45	52	61	67	67	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,000	2,400	2,600	2,800	2,900	3.6
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	474	437	383	459	568	23.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([a])	210	310	([a])	554	35.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,778	2,173	2,526	2,749	2,886	5.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	222	227	74	51	14	-73.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	9.1	9.6	12.3	14.8	19.2	29.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	15.8	18.2	14.7	16.4	19.6	19.4
ET038	Optical goods, including ophthalmic goods:						
	Number of establishments	850	855	850	850	855	0.6
	Employees (thousands)	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	55.0	10.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	54	52	53	59	58	-1.7
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	7,700	7,800	7,800	7,900	8,100	2.5
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	3,548	3,309	3,992	4,664	5,041	8.1
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([a])	4,495	5,386	([a])	6,294	11.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	8,294	8,986	9,195	8,862	9,353	5.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-594	-1,186	-1,395	-962	-1,253	-30.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	49.9	50.0	58.6	63.5	67.3	6.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	46.1	42.4	51.2	59.0	62.2	5.4

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE ET-10 Electronic products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06—*Continued*

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent change, 2006 from 2005
ET039	Photographic cameras and equipment:						
	Number of establishments	316	303	293	293	293	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	9.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	59	70	41	85	85	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,960	2,017	2,211	2,302	2,109	-8.4
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,187	954	1,197	1,175	1,177	0.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([a])	2,715	2,382	([a])	1,612	-14.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,802	3,778	3,396	3,006	2,544	-15.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,842	-1,761	-1,185	-704	-435	38.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	79.7	71.9	70.1	62.5	63.4	1.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	60.5	47.3	54.1	51.1	55.8	9.3
ET040	Medical goods:						
	Number of establishments	4,330	4,320	4,300	4,300	4,300	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	265.0	255.0	247.0	252.0	250.0	-0.8
	Capacity utilization (percent)	63	68	63	67	68	1.5
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	60,197	63,267	66,999	75,039	81,000	7.9
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	15,059	16,827	18,433	20,970	23,311	11.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([a])	16,143	19,006	([a])	22,152	7.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	58,371	62,584	67,572	74,617	79,841	7.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	1,826	683	-573	422	1,159	174.7
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	22.7	25.8	28.1	27.5	27.7	0.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	25.0	26.6	27.5	27.9	28.8	3.0
ET041	Watches and clocks:						
	Number of establishments	124	124	124	124	124	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	6.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	51	46	82	56	56	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	668	570	619	641	663	3.4
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	235	242	271	255	304	18.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([a])	3,291	3,634	([a])	3,964	4.5
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,532	3,619	3,982	4,180	4,323	3.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-2,864	-3,049	-3,363	-3,539	-3,660	-3.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	87.7	90.9	91.3	90.8	91.7	1.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	35.1	42.5	43.8	39.9	45.8	15.0
ET042	Drawing, drafting, and calculating instruments:						
	Number of establishments	130	130	130	130	130	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	6.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	70	65	70	75	75	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	887	814	896	1,100	1,200	9.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	368	364	397	485	619	27.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([a])	223	264	([a])	293	-12.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	711	673	763	949	874	-7.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	176	141	133	151	326	116.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	26.9	33.2	34.6	35.2	33.6	-4.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	41.5	44.7	44.3	44.1	51.6	17.0

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE ET-10 Electronic products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06—*Continued*

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent change, 2006 from 2005
ET043	Measuring, testing, and controlling instruments:						
	Number of establishments	4,060	4,060	4,060	4,060	4,060	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	210.0	192.0	184.0	181.0	181.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	65	65	70	75	75	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	38,724	38,960	42,735	43,900	44,000	0.2
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	14,346	14,683	16,603	17,399	19,669	13.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([a])	12,638	14,367	([a])	16,573	7.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	35,973	36,914	40,498	41,860	40,904	-2.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	2,751	2,046	2,237	2,040	3,096	51.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	32.2	34.2	35.5	36.7	40.5	10.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	37.0	37.7	38.9	39.6	44.7	12.8

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.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

[a]Less than 500,000.
[b]Not available.
[c]Not meaningful.

Miscellaneous Manufactures[1]

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Change in 2006 from 2005:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $3.4 billion (5 percent) to $75.6 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $4.3 billion (22 percent) to $23.4 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $7.6 billion (8 percent) to $98.9 billion

The U.S. trade deficit in miscellaneous manufactures expanded by $3.4 billion (5 percent) to $75.6 billion in 2006, largely reflecting rising imports of furniture ($1.8 billion), video games ($1.3 billion), gold jewelry ($919 million), sporting goods ($622 million), and luggage ($498 million). China continued to be the dominant supplier (52 percent of total imports in 2006) of virtually all of the products covered in this broad industry sector (table MS-1). China also accounted for 66 percent ($5.0 billion) of the expansion in sector imports in 2006. The increase in imports of miscellaneous manufactures was partially offset by rising exports of works of art ($1.4 billion), jewelry ($973 million), military arms and munitions ($670 million), furniture ($334 million), and games ($300 million).

U.S. Exports

The principal export destinations for miscellaneous manufactures were Canada, the United Kingdom, Japan, and Mexico, which collectively accounted for 51 percent of sector exports and 46 percent of the growth in sector exports in 2006. Leading the growth in exports to these markets in 2006 were upholstered furniture to Canada ($85 million), works of art and gold jewelry to the United Kingdom ($307 million and $232 million, respectively) and Japan ($77 million and $179 million, respectively), and home video game cartridges and parts to Mexico (131 million).

In 2006, U.S. exports of works of art and miscellaneous manufactured goods increased by $1.4 billion (58 percent) to $3.8 billion (table MS-2). Works of art and antiques accounted for all of the expansion, with exports rising by $1.4 million (72 percent) to $3.3 billion. The entry and departure of touring works of art and antique pieces, and, to a lesser extent, auctions and other sales to private collectors, account for the bulk of international trade in these articles. In 2006, U.S. exports of works of art and antiques to Switzerland rose by $350 million (75 percent) to $817 million, and exports to the United Kingdom increased by $307 million (59 percent) to $824 million. Together, exports to Korea, Hong Kong, and Japan increased by $319 million (296 percent) to $427 million.

[1] The miscellaneous manufactures sector encompasses a variety of industry groups, including luggage, handbags, umbrellas, silverware, jewelry, furniture, lamps, prefabricated buildings, writing instruments, musical instruments, bicycles, toys, games, sporting goods, arms and ammunition, brooms and brushes, hair grooming articles, and apparel fasteners. For the most part, the manufacturing processes used to make these articles are mature, and imports supply a significant share of the U.S. market.

TABLE MS-1 Miscellaneous manufactures: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2002–06[a]

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005	
						Absolute	*Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
China	137	143	185	222	230	9	4.0
Canada	3,561	3,697	4,257	4,745	5,230	485	10.2
Mexico	1,687	1,511	1,525	1,611	2,027	416	25.8
United Kingdom	1,327	1,315	1,535	1,710	2,467	757	44.3
Japan	1,686	1,604	1,625	1,882	2,192	310	16.5
France	334	299	361	490	728	238	48.5
Italy	236	247	266	308	253	-54	-17.6
India	45	69	90	167	182	15	9.2
Taiwan	230	299	355	289	370	82	28.3
Germany	455	450	524	604	700	95	15.8
All other	5,306	5,225	6,200	7,085	8,986	1,902	26.8
Total	15,004	14,859	16,923	19,111	23,366	4,255	22.3
EU-15	3,434	3,344	3,845	4,412	5,611	1,199	27.2
EU-25	3,494	3,409	3,920	4,489	5,737	1,248	27.8
OPEC	394	456	451	520	683	163	31.4
Latin America	2,869	2,755	2,814	3,217	4,018	801	24.9
CBERA	789	827	818	1,011	1,224	213	21.1
Asia	3,303	3,151	3,679	4,055	5,018	963	23.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	69	89	133	146	160	14	9.6
Central and Eastern Europe	38	45	61	67	133	66	98.6
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
China	31,490	35,812	40,712	46,411	51,416	5,005	10.8
Canada	5,967	6,137	6,700	6,828	6,880	52	0.8
Mexico	6,356	6,252	6,555	6,814	7,022	208	3.1
United Kingdom	1,602	1,496	1,944	2,040	2,361	321	15.7
Japan	3,399	1,992	2,058	2,656	2,224	-433	-16.3
France	2,546	2,220	2,643	2,693	3,112	419	15.6
Italy	4,020	3,852	3,593	3,539	3,486	-53	-1.5
India	1,283	1,618	1,958	2,311	3,024	713	30.9
Taiwan	2,325	2,282	2,342	2,358	2,279	-79	-3.3
Germany	1,189	1,409	1,587	1,625	1,813	188	11.6
All other	11,949	11,695	13,134	14,031	15,317	1,285	9.2
Total	72,129	74,765	83,226	91,306	98,933	7,627	8.4
EU-15	11,338	10,815	11,867	12,013	13,195	1,182	9.8
EU-25	11,741	11,249	12,402	12,605	13,758	1,153	9.2
OPEC	1,125	1,053	1,072	1,204	1,264	60	5.0
Latin America	7,779	7,582	8,114	8,455	8,615	160	1.9
CBERA	465	418	464	481	515	34	7.1
Asia	44,775	47,838	53,668	60,793	66,558	5,766	9.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	118	123	127	133	186	53	39.8
Central and Eastern Europe	485	542	716	844	807	-37	-4.4

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE MS-1 Miscellaneous manufactures: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2002–06[a]—*continued*

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
China	-31,353	-35,669	-40,527	-46,189	-51,186	-4,996	-10.8
Canada	-2,406	-2,440	-2,443	-2,083	-1,650	433	20.8
Mexico	-4,668	-4,741	-5,030	-5,204	-4,996	208	4.0
United Kingdom	-275	-181	-410	-330	106	436	([b])
Japan	-1,713	-388	-432	-775	-32	743	95.9
France	-2,213	-1,921	-2,282	-2,203	-2,384	-181	-8.2
Italy	-3,785	-3,605	-3,327	-3,231	-3,232	-1	([c])
India	-1,238	-1,549	-1,868	-2,144	-2,842	-698	-32.5
Taiwan	-2,095	-1,984	-1,987	-2,069	-1,909	160	7.8
Germany	-734	-959	-1,064	-1,021	-1,113	-93	-9.1
All other	-6,644	-6,469	-6,934	-6,947	-6,331	616	8.9
Total	-57,124	-59,906	-66,304	-72,195	-75,567	-3,372	-4.7
EU-15	-7,905	-7,471	-8,022	-7,601	-7,584	17	0.2
EU-25	-8,248	-7,840	-8,482	-8,116	-8,021	95	1.2
OPEC	-732	-597	-621	-684	-581	103	15.0
Latin America	-4,910	-4,827	-5,300	-5,238	-4,597	641	12.2
CBERA	324	409	354	530	709	179	33.8
Asia	-41,472	-44,687	-49,989	-56,737	-61,540	-4,803	-8.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	-48	-35	6	13	-26	-39	([b])
Central and Eastern Europe	-447	-496	-655	-777	-674	103	13.3

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

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 2006.

[a]Import values are based on customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.
[b]Not meaningful for purposes of comparison.
[c]Less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE MS-2 Leading changes in U.S. exports and imports of miscellaneous manufactures, 2002–06[a]

Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005: Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005: *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. EXPORTS:							
Increases:							
Works of art and miscellaneous manufactured goods (MM064)	1,379	1,561	1,806	2,423	3,837	1,413	58.3
Precious jewelry and related articles (MM051)	1,826	1,770	2,270	2,721	3,694	973	35.8
Arms and ammunition (MM066)	2,019	1,736	2,240	2,186	2,855	670	30.6
Furniture (MM054)	2,409	2,595	2,787	3,020	3,354	334	11.1
Games (MM060)	858	1,084	1,089	1,410	1,710	300	21.3
All other	6,514	6,112	6,731	7,350	7,915	564	7.7
TOTAL	15,004	14,859	16,923	19,111	23,366	4,255	22.3
U.S. IMPORTS:							
Increases:							
Furniture (MM054)	17,028	19,035	21,819	24,296	26,078	1,782	7.3
Works of art and miscellaneous manufactured goods (MM064)	9,274	8,556	9,662	9,943	11,228	1,286	12.9
Precious jewelry and related articles (MM051)	6,261	6,559	7,492	8,359	9,553	1,194	14.3
Games (MM060)	5,887	4,985	5,199	6,745	7,450	705	10.5
Luggage, handbags, and flat goods (MM046)	4,412	4,734	5,585	6,151	6,834	683	11.1
Sporting goods (MM061)	3,859	4,149	4,581	4,978	5,600	622	12.5
All other	25,408	26,747	28,888	30,834	32,189	1,355	4.4
TOTAL	72,129	74,765	83,226	91,306	98,933	7,627	8.4

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

U.S. exports of precious jewelry and related articles increased by $973 million (36 percent) to $3.7 billion in 2006, driven largely by the rising value of gold. Gold jewelry accounted for most of this increase, rising by $721 million (36 percent) to $2.7 billion.[2] U.S. exports of gold jewelry to the United Kingdom increased by $232 million (214 percent) to $341 million in 2006, and exports to Japan rose by $179 million (55 percent) to $504 million. U.S. exports of gold jewelry to the Dominican Republic rose by $82 million (253 percent) to $114 million in 2006. Most U.S. exports of gold jewelry to the Dominican Republic consist of parts for assembly and return to the United States. Prior to the U.S. free trade agreement with the Dominican Republic and Central America (CAFTA-DR), many jewelry pieces assembled in the Dominican Republic did not qualify for duty-free entry under the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBEMA) because the value added in the Dominican Republic to the U.S.-made gold components was less than the minimum threshold of 35 percent. The CAFTA-DR FTA rules of origin allow for the combination of the U.S. and Dominican (or Central American) content in determining eligibility for duty-free entry, providing an incentive to expand assembly operations in the Dominican Republic and Central America.[3]

U.S. private sector exports of arms and ammunition in 2006 increased by $670 million (31 percent) to $2.9 billion.[4] Private sector exports of guided missiles more than doubled in 2006, rising by $376 million to $715 million. Markets with the largest increases in purchases of guided missiles were Taiwan ($120 million), Pakistan ($61 million), Korea ($49 million), Greece ($48 million), and Turkey ($42 million) reflecting strategic partnerships between those countries and the United States. Private sector exports of munitions (e.g., bombs, grenades, torpedoes, and mines) and parts also more than doubled in 2006, expanding by $221 million to $397 million. The export markets with the largest increases in 2006 were Israel and the United Arab Emirates, with growth of $116 million and $67 million, respectively.

In 2006, U.S. exports of furniture grew by $334 million (11 percent) to $3.6 billion. Shipments to Canada accounted for over one-half of this increase, as exports to Canada rose by $192 million (13 percent) to $1.6 billion, spurred in part by historically low interest rates, gains in disposable income, and strong consumer confidence in Canada in 2006.[5] Upholstered furniture accounted for the bulk of the increase in U.S. exports to Canada.

U.S. exports of games grew by $300 million (21 percent) to $1.7 billion in 2006. Exports of parts and accessories for home video games, including software in the form of video game cartridges, rose by $181 million (42 percent) to $612 million, accounting for 60 percent in the growth of total exports in the games category. Software exports were boosted in 2006 with the introduction of a new generation of home video game consoles in late 2005 by the three industry leaders: Sony, Nintendo, and Microsoft. Mexico is the leading market for U.S. exports of home video game cartridges and accessories, with exports in 2006 increasing by $131 million (525 percent) to $156 million.

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[2] The average daily price of gold rose by 35.8 percent in 2005-06, based on the London Final Price. London Bullion Market Association website.

[3] *U.S.-CAFTAN-DR FTA*, art. 4.5.

[4] Transfers by the U.S. Department of Defense dwarfed private sector sales but are not reported in official trade statistics.

[5] St-Jacques, *Report on Canada's Industrial Performance: First Half of 2006*, 3.

U.S. Imports

China, Mexico, and Canada were the leading suppliers of miscellaneous manufactures to the U.S. market in 2006, accounting for 66 percent of total imports (table MS-1). The EU-25 supplied an additional 14 percent. U.S. imports from China of miscellaneous manufactures consisted largely of high labor content products such as furniture ($13.5 billion); toys and dolls ($8.5 billion); and luggage, handbags, and flat goods ($5.1 billion).

U.S. imports of furniture increased by $1.8 billion (7 percent) to $26.1 billion in 2006. The import growth rate slowed in 2006 from the rate of 11 percent in 2005, as the pace of housing turnover in the U.S. market decelerated in 2006.[6] Trends in home sales and interest rates are the most important factors determining the demand for furniture. China remained the leading U.S. supplier of wood furniture in 2006, and accounted for all of the expansion in U.S. imports of furniture. Imports from China rose by $1.8 billion (15 percent) to $13.5 billion, with wood furniture accounting for over one-half of all furniture imported from China. Vietnam has emerged as an alternative supplier, particularly for wood furniture, with imports of furniture from Vietnam rising by $208 million (31 percent) to $891 million in 2006.[7] The growth of imports from Asia has coincided with a decline in furniture imports from Italy and Brazil, especially in upholstered furniture from Italy and wood furniture from Brazil.[8]

Despite the imposition of an antidumping duty order in 2005, U.S. imports of wooden bedroom furniture from China continued to expand during the period, rising by $270 million (22 percent) to $1.5 billion. Imports from all other suppliers increased by $222 million (15 percent) to $1.7 billion, and China's share of the U.S. import market edged upward from 46 percent to 47 percent.

In 2006, U.S. imports of works of art and miscellaneous manufactured goods increased by $1.3 billion (13 percent) to $11.2 billion. Within this category, imports of works of art and antiques climbed by $1.2 billion (21 percent) to $6.6 billion. Touring exhibits from European collections may have accounted for much of this increase.

While U.S. imports of home video games and parts (including game cartridges) rose by $1.3 billion (53 percent) in 2006 to $3.8 billion, imports of all other types of games fell by $620 million, for a net increase of $705 million in the games category (table MS-2). This development reflects the role of video games in the home entertainment market. Other types of games lost market share following the introduction of the new generation of video game consoles in late 2005 by the three industry leaders, Sony, Nintendo, and Microsoft. Production of game consoles by the leading companies is limited to China and Japan, but components and software are made at high-tech centers throughout the world. China dominates the assembly of both consoles and cartridges, supplying 95 percent of U.S. imports of all home video games and parts in 2006. Accordingly, in 2006, U.S. imports of such articles from China rose by $1.3 billion (55 percent) to $3.6 billion.

U.S. imports of jewelry of precious metal increased by $1.2 billion (14 percent) to $9.6 billion in 2006, albeit less than the rise in the prices of precious metals such as gold and

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[6] Shell, "Overheated Housing Market is Cooling."
[7] *Furniture Today*, "Magnussen to Ship from Vietnam: Part of its Quick-Ship Supply Chain Efforts."
[8] Carroll, "U.S. Furniture Imports Up 7% in 2006."

silver.[9] Imports of gold jewelry from India grew by $633 million (38 percent) to $2.3 billion, bringing India's share of U.S. imports of gold jewelry to 29 percent. India has a significant diamond cutting and polishing industry and has developed a niche in the global jewelry market for gold jewelry set with small diamonds. The competitive advantages of India for gold jewelry have led jewelry producers in China and Thailand to seek alternative niches, focusing on high fashion silver jewelry.[10] In 2006, imports of silver jewelry from China increased by $78 million (28 percent) to $359 million and imports from Thailand increased by $56 million (24 percent) to $293 million.

In 2006, U.S. imports of luggage, handbags, and flatgoods rose by $683 million (11 percent) to $6.8 million. China accounted for 74 percent of total imports in this category. Imports from China increased by $508 million (11 percent) to $4.6 million in 2006. During the same period, imports from Italy, the second leading supplier with an 8 percent U.S. import market share, rose by $96 million (21 percent).

China also was the leading supplier of sporting goods to the U.S. market in 2006, accounting for 68 percent of total U.S. imports and 86 percent of the growth in U.S. sector imports. While total U.S imports of sporting goods increased by $622 million (13 percent) to $5.6 billion, imports from China rose by $533 million (16 percent) to $3.8 billion. China is a competitive supplier in almost every category of sporting goods. Most of the leading brands in the sporting goods industry contract out production to manufacturers in China or license the use of their brand names to Chinese producers.

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9 The price of gold rose by 36 percent and the price of silver by 58 percent in 2006, based on the London Final Price. London Bullion Market Association Web site.

10 Esserman, Steptoe & Johnson, "Comments on 2006 GSP Eligibility and CNL Waiver Review."

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TABLE MS-3 Miscellaneous manufactures : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06[a]

USITC code[b]	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
		Million dollars						
MM046	Luggage, handbags, and flat goods:							
	Exports	278	298	315	384	466	83	21.6
	Imports	4,412	4,734	5,585	6,151	6,834	683	11.1
	Trade balance	-4,134	-4,437	-5,270	-5,767	-6,368	-600	-10.4
MM046A	Luggage:							
	Exports	194	187	195	204	268	64	31.5
	Imports	2,656	2,622	3,044	3,259	3,758	498	15.3
	Trade balance	-2,462	-2,435	-2,849	-3,056	-3,490	-434	-14.2
MM046B	Handbags:							
	Exports	55	76	87	149	161	12	8.2
	Imports	1,301	1,503	1,926	2,220	2,366	146	6.6
	Trade balance	-1,247	-1,426	-1,839	-2,071	-2,204	-134	-6.5
MM046C	Flat goods:							
	Exports	25	23	26	23	29	6	26.6
	Imports	433	473	532	580	616	36	6.3
	Trade balance	-408	-451	-506	-557	-588	-30	-5.5
MM047	Certain other leather goods:							
	Exports	94	87	124	221	235	14	6.2
	Imports	291	348	384	408	464	56	13.8
	Trade balance	-197	-262	-260	-186	-229	-43	-22.9
MM048	Musical instruments and accessories:							
	Exports	373	381	456	516	561	45	8.7
	Imports	1,306	1,363	1,503	1,531	1,413	-118	-7.7
	Trade balance	-933	-982	-1,047	-1,014	-852	163	16.0
MM049	Umbrellas, whips, riding crops, and canes:							
	Exports	9	7	8	10	12	2	20.0
	Imports	275	310	341	371	386	15	4.1
	Trade balance	-266	-303	-333	-361	-374	-13	-3.6
MM050	Silverware and related articles of precious metal:							
	Exports	155	161	180	184	167	-17	-9.2
	Imports	54	68	81	85	302	217	253.8
	Trade balance	101	92	99	98	-136	-234	([c])
MM051	Precious jewelry and related articles:							
	Exports	1,826	1,770	2,270	2,721	3,694	973	35.8
	Imports	6,261	6,559	7,492	8,359	9,553	1,194	14.3
	Trade balance	-4,435	-4,789	-5,222	-5,638	-5,858	-220	-3.9

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE MS-3 Miscellaneous manufactures : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06[a]—*continued*

USITC code[b]	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
		Million dollars						
MM052	Costume jewelry and related articles:							
	Exports	104	100	109	126	166	39	31.2
	Imports	750	816	947	1,214	1,317	102	8.4
	Trade balance	-646	-716	-838	-1,088	-1,151	-63	-5.8
MM053	Bicycles and certain parts:							
	Exports	216	240	266	288	300	12	4.3
	Imports	1,125	1,106	1,260	1,434	1,342	-92	-6.4
	Trade balance	-909	-867	-994	-1,146	-1,041	104	9.1
MM054	Furniture:							
	Exports	2,409	2,595	2,787	3,020	3,354	334	11.1
	Imports	17,028	19,035	21,819	24,296	26,078	1,782	7.3
	Trade balance	-14,620	-16,440	-19,031	-21,276	-22,724	-1,448	-6.8
MM055	Writing instruments and related articles:							
	Exports	269	241	228	210	209	-1	-0.3
	Imports	1,044	1,100	1,215	1,225	1,335	110	9.0
	Trade balance	-775	-859	-986	-1,015	-1,125	-111	-10.9
MM056	Lamps and lighting fittings:							
	Exports	671	628	677	742	825	83	11.1
	Imports	4,605	4,781	5,319	5,831	6,180	349	6.0
	Trade balance	-3,934	-4,153	-4,641	-5,089	-5,356	-267	-5.2
MM057	Prefabricated buildings:							
	Exports	275	309	353	447	476	29	6.4
	Imports	341	347	403	427	417	-10	-2.2
	Trade balance	-66	-39	-50	21	59	38	186.0
MM058	Dolls:							
	Exports	24	20	22	17	19	2	11.3
	Imports	1,257	1,226	1,005	1,038	1,053	15	1.4
	Trade balance	-1,233	-1,206	-983	-1,020	-1,033	-13	-1.3
MM059	Toys:							
	Exports	424	378	412	406	442	36	8.8
	Imports	8,292	8,452	8,848	9,287	9,338	51	0.6
	Trade balance	-7,868	-8,074	-8,435	-8,880	-8,895	-15	-0.2
MM060	Games:							
	Exports	858	1,084	1,089	1,410	1,710	300	21.3
	Imports	5,887	4,985	5,199	6,745	7,450	705	10.5
	Trade balance	-5,029	-3,901	-4,111	-5,335	-5,739	-405	-7.6

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE MS-3 Miscellaneous manufactures : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06[a]—*continued*

USITC code[b]	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005: Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005: *Percent*
		Million dollars						
MM061	Sporting goods:							
	Exports	1,537	1,534	1,670	1,735	1,813	79	4.5
	Imports	3,859	4,149	4,581	4,978	5,600	622	12.5
	Trade balance	-2,322	-2,615	-2,911	-3,243	-3,787	-543	-16.8
MM062	Smokers' articles:							
	Exports	82	93	99	96	96	([d])	([e])
	Imports	139	170	191	204	211	8	3.8
	Trade balance	-57	-77	-93	-107	-115	-8	-7.1
MM063	Brooms, brushes, and hair grooming articles:							
	Exports	205	228	258	272	283	12	4.3
	Imports	999	1,011	1,112	1,236	1,275	39	3.2
	Trade balance	-795	-783	-854	-964	-992	-27	-2.8
MM063A	Brooms and brushes:							
	Exports	185	211	239	253	265	12	4.9
	Imports	815	847	945	1,049	1,070	21	2.0
	Trade balance	-630	-635	-707	-796	-804	-8	-1.1
MM063B	Hair grooming articles, non-electric (except brushes):							
	Exports	20	17	19	18	18	-1	-4.0
	Imports	184	164	166	187	205	18	9.7
	Trade balance	-164	-147	-147	-168	-187	-19	-11.2
MM064	Works of art and miscellaneous manufactured goods:							
	Exports	1,379	1,561	1,806	2,423	3,837	1,413	58.3
	Imports	9,274	8,556	9,662	9,943	11,228	1,286	12.9
	Trade balance	-7,895	-6,995	-7,857	-7,520	-7,392	128	1.7
MM065	Apparel fasteners:							
	Exports	157	148	158	145	154	9	6.0
	Imports	65	69	81	80	83	3	3.6
	Trade balance	92	79	77	65	71	6	9.1
MM066	Arms and ammunition:							
	Exports	2,019	1,736	2,240	2,186	2,855	670	30.6
	Imports	978	1,090	1,357	1,444	1,824	379	26.3
	Trade balance	1,040	646	883	742	1,032	290	39.1

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE MS-3 Miscellaneous manufactures : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06[a]—*continued*

USITC code[b]	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
		Million dollars						
MM066A	Small arms and ammunition:							
	Exports	480	551	777	823	905	82	10.0
	Imports	800	873	1,059	1,071	1,389	317	29.6
	Trade balance	-320	-321	-281	-249	-484	-235	-94.6
MM067	Seats for motor vehicles and aircraft:							
	Exports	1,641	1,260	1,395	1,550	1,688	138	8.9
	Imports	3,886	4,489	4,841	5,020	5,250	230	4.6
	Trade balance	-2,245	-3,229	-3,446	-3,470	-3,562	-92	-2.6

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

[a]Import values are based on customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.
[b]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
[c]Not meaningful for purposes of comparison.
[d]Less than $500,000.
[e]Less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE MS-4 Miscellaneous manufactures sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent change, 2006 from 2005
MM046A	Luggage:						
	Number of establishments	183	181	179	20	15	-25.0
	Employees (thousands)	6.0	6.0	6.0	4.0	3.0	-25.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	68	72	73	70	70	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	825	875	881	98	74	-24.5
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	194	187	195	204	268	31.5
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([a])	2,622	3,044	([a])	3,758	15.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,287	3,310	3,730	3,154	3,564	13.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-2,462	-2,435	-2,849	-3,056	-3,490	-14.2
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	80.8	79.2	81.6	[b]103.3	[b]105.4	2.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	23.5	21.4	22.1	[b]207.7	[b]361.7	74.1
MM046B	Handbags:						
	Number of establishments	90	88	86	40	35	-12.5
	Employees (thousands)	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	60	64	65	61	61	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	220	233	235	109	96	-11.9
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	55	76	87	149	161	8.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([a])	1,503	1,926	([a])	2,366	6.6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,467	1,659	2,074	2,180	2,300	5.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,247	-1,426	-1,839	-2,071	-2,204	-6.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	88.7	90.6	92.9	[b]101.8	[b]102.8	1.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	24.9	32.7	37.1	[b]136.7	[b]167.9	22.9
MM046C	Flat goods:						
	Number of establishments	112	110	108	50	40	-20.0
	Employees (thousands)	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	64	68	68	66	66	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	375	398	396	183	147	-19.7
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	25	23	26	23	29	26.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([a])	473	532	([a])	616	6.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	783	849	902	740	735	-0.7
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-408	-451	-506	-557	-588	-5.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	55.3	55.8	59.0	78.3	83.9	7.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	6.7	5.7	6.5	12.3	19.4	57.6
MM047	Certain other leather goods:						
	Number of establishments	434	430	426	([c])	([c])	([c])
	Employees (thousands)	9.0	9.0	9.0	([c])	([c])	([c])
	Capacity utilization (percent)	58	62	64	([c])	([c])	([c])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	545	578	585	([c])	([c])	([c])
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	94	87	124	221	235	6.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([1])	348	384	([a])	464	13.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	742	840	845	([c])	([c])	([c])
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-197	-262	-260	-186	-229	-22.9
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	39.2	41.5	45.5	([c])	([c])	([c])
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	17.3	15.0	21.2	([c])	([c])	([c])

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE MS-4 Miscellaneous manufactures sector: Profile of U.S. trade for industry and marker, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06—*continued*

USITC code[b]	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	*Percent*
MM048	Musical instruments and accessories:							
	Number of establishments	559	560	560	560	560		0.0
	Employees (thousands)	15.0	14.0	13.0	13.0	13.0		0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	59	67	84	80	80		0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,814	1,749	1,629	1,678	1,720		2.5
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	373	381	456	516	561		8.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([a])	1,363	1,503	([a])	1,413		-7.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,747	2,731	2,676	2,692	2,572		-4.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-933	-982	-1,047	-1,014	-852		16.0
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	47.6	49.9	56.2	56.9	54.9		-3.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	20.6	21.8	28.0	30.8	32.6		6.1
MM049	Umbrellas, whips, riding crops, and canes:							
	Number of establishments	16	16	16	16	16		0.0
	Employees (thousands)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5		0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	65	50	51	62	62		0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	74	74	74	74	74		0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	9	7	8	10	12		20.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([a])	310	341	([a])	386		4.1
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	340	377	407	435	448		3.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-266	-303	-333	-361	-374		-3.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	80.8	82.3	83.8	85.4	86.2		1.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	11.7	9.9	11.1	13.9	16.7		20.0
MM050	Silverware and related articles of precious metal:							
	Number of establishments	30	30	29	27	27		0.0
	Employees (thousands)	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0		0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	75	77	78	78	75		-3.8
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	400	400	423	425	430		1.2
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	155	161	180	184	167		-9.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([a])	68	81	([a])	302		253.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	299	308	324	327	566		73.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	101	92	99	98	-136		([d])
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	18.0	22.2	25.1	26.1	53.4		104.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	38.8	40.1	42.6	43.2	38.8		-10.3
MM051	Precious jewelry and related articles:							
	Number of establishments	2,270	2,270	2,240	2,240	2,235		-0.2
	Employees (thousands)	39.0	39.0	39.0	39.0	39.0		0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	70	73	74	74	75		1.4
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	5,800	5,800	6,136	7,000	7,200		2.9
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,826	1,770	2,270	2,721	3,694		35.8
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([a])	6,559	7,492	([a])	9,553		14.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	10,235	10,589	11,358	12,638	13,058		3.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-4,435	-4,789	-5,222	-5,638	-5,858		-3.9
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	61.2	61.9	66.0	66.1	73.2		10.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	31.5	30.5	37.0	38.9	51.3		32.0

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE MS-4 Miscellaneous manufactures sector: Profile of U.S. trade for industry and marker, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06—*continued*

USITC code[b]	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	*Percent*
MM052	Costume jewelry and related articles:							
	Number of establishments	700	700	675	675	675		0.0
	Employees (thousands)	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0		0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	64	70	71	75	75		0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	930	900	952	1,000	1,100		10.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	104	100	109	126	166		31.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([a])	816	947	([a])	1,317		8.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,576	1,616	1,790	2,088	2,251		7.8
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-646	-716	-838	-1,088	-1,151		-5.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	47.6	50.5	52.9	58.2	58.5		0.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	11.2	11.2	11.4	12.6	15.1		19.3
MM053	Bicycles and certain parts:							
	Number of establishments	36	36	36	36	36		0.0
	Employees (thousands)	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0		0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	58	58	60	60	60		0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	843	840	840	840	840		0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	216	240	266	288	300		4.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([a])	1,106	1,260	([a])	1,342		-6.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,752	1,707	1,834	1,986	1,881		-5.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-909	-867	-994	-1,146	-1,041		9.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	64.2	64.8	68.7	72.2	71.3		-1.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	25.6	28.5	31.7	34.3	35.7		4.3
MM054	Furniture:							
	Number of establishments	10,140	10,000	9,800	9,500	9,500		0.0
	Employees (thousands)	458.0	400.0	380.0	364.0	360.0		-1.1
	Capacity utilization (percent)	66	64	73	73	73		0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	56,000	54,800	54,700	58,500	61,000		4.3
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,409	2,595	2,787	3,020	3,354		11.1
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([a])	19,035	21,819	([a])	26,078		7.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	70,620	71,240	73,731	79,776	83,724		4.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-14,620	-16,440	-19,031	-21,276	-22,724		-6.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	24.1	26.7	29.6	30.5	31.1		2.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	4.3	4.7	5.1	5.2	5.5		6.5
MM055	Writing instruments and related articles:							
	Number of establishments	102	100	95	95	95		0.0
	Employees (thousands)	9.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	7.0		0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	66	67	63	72	72		0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,857	1,760	1,700	1,695	1,700		0.3
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	269	241	228	210	209		-0.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([a])	1,100	1,215	([a])	1,335		9.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,632	2,619	2,686	2,710	2,825		4.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-775	-859	-986	-1,015	-1,125		-10.9
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	39.7	42.0	45.2	45.2	47.2		4.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	14.5	13.7	13.4	12.4	12.3		-0.6

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE MS-4 Miscellaneous manufactures sector: Profile of U.S. trade for industry and marker, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06—*continued*

USITC code[b]	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	*Percent*
MM056	Lamps and lighting fittings:							
	Number of establishments	1,155	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,150		0.0
	Employees (thousands)	55.0	48.0	49.0	48.0	48.0		0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	56	60	61	63	63		0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	9,775	9,103	9,762	10,595	11,120		5.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	671	628	677	742	825		11.1
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([a])	4,781	5,319	([a])	6,180		6.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	13,709	13,256	14,403	15,684	16,476		5.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-3,934	-4,153	-4,641	-5,089	-5,356		-5.2
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	33.6	36.1	36.9	37.2	37.5		0.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.4		5.9
MM057	Prefabricated buildings:							
	Number of establishments	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900		0.0
	Employees (thousands)	103.0	93.0	97.0	97.0	97.0		0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	60	61	64	63	65		3.2
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	15,700	14,700	16,100	18,300	19,300		5.5
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	275	309	353	447	476		6.4
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([a])	347	403	([a])	417		-2.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	15,766	14,739	16,150	18,279	19,241		5.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-66	-39	-50	21	59		186.0
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.2		-7.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.5		0.9
MM058	Dolls:							
	Number of establishments	28	28	28	28	28		0.0
	Employees (thousands)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5		0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	69	66	54	67	67		0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	67	65	65	65	65		0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	24	20	22	17	19		11.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([a])	1,226	1,005	([a])	1,053		1.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,300	1,271	1,048	1,085	1,098		1.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,233	-1,206	-983	-1,020	-1,033		-1.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	96.7	96.5	95.9	95.6	95.8		0.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	35.6	30.8	33.6	26.8	29.8		11.3
MM059	Toys:							
	Number of establishments	562	550	550	550	550		0.0
	Employees (thousands)	14.0	12.0	10.0	10.0	10.0		0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	59	66	54	67	67		0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,500	2,500	2,370	2,480	2,480		0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	424	378	412	406	442		8.8
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([a])	8,452	8,848	([a])	9,338		0.6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	10,368	10,574	10,805	11,360	11,375		0.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-7,868	-8,074	-8,435	-8,880	-8,895		-0.2
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	80.0	79.9	81.9	81.7	82.1		0.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	17.0	15.1	17.4	16.4	17.8		8.8

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE MS-4 Miscellaneous manufactures sector: Profile of U.S. trade for industry and marker, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06—*continued*

USITC code[b]	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	*Percent*
MM060	Games:							
	Number of establishments	372	370	365	360	360		0.0
	Employees (thousands)	10.0	9.0	8.0	8.0	8.0		0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	69	66	54	67	67		0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,015	1,920	1,830	1,935	1,950		0.8
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	858	1,084	1,089	1,410	1,710		21.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([a])	4,985	5,199	([a])	7,450		10.5
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	7,044	5,821	5,941	7,270	7,689		5.8
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-5,029	-3,901	-4,111	-5,335	-5,739		-7.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	83.6	85.6	87.5	92.8	96.9		4.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	42.6	56.5	59.5	72.9	87.7		20.4
MM061	Sporting goods:							
	Number of establishments	2,120	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100		0.0
	Employees (thousands)	59.0	57.0	54.0	52.0	54.0		3.8
	Capacity utilization (percent)	65	70	61	61	61		0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	11,300	11,620	11,060	11,810	12,220		3.5
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,537	1,534	1,670	1,735	1,813		4.5
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([a])	4,149	4,581	([a])	5,600		12.5
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	13,622	14,235	13,971	15,053	16,007		6.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-2,322	-2,615	-2,911	-3,243	-3,787		-16.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	28.3	29.1	32.8	33.1	35.0		5.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	13.6	13.2	15.1	14.7	14.8		1.0
MM063A	Brooms and brushes:							
	Number of establishments	268	265	265	260	260		0.0
	Employees (thousands)	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0		0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	75	75	75	70	70		0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,065	2,065	2,065	2,060	2,060		0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	185	211	239	253	265		4.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([a])	847	945	([a])	1,070		2.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,695	2,700	2,772	2,856	2,864		0.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-630	-635	-707	-796	-804		-1.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	30.2	31.4	34.1	36.7	37.3		1.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	8.9	10.2	11.6	12.3	12.9		4.9
MM063B	Hair grooming articles, non-electric (except brushes):							
	Number of establishments	88	85	85	85	85		0.0
	Employees (thousands)	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0		0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	85	85	85	85	85		0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	575	600	600	600	600		0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	20	17	19	18	18		-4.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([a])	164	166	([a])	205		9.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	739	747	747	768	787		2.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-164	-147	-147	-168	-187		-11.2
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	24.9	22.0	22.3	24.3	26.0		7.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	3.5	2.9	3.2	3.1	2.9		-4.0

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE MS-4 Miscellaneous manufactures sector: Profile of U.S. trade for industry and marker, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06—*continued*

USITC code[b]	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	*Percent*
MM065	Apparel fasteners:							
	Number of establishments	130	130	130	130	130		0.0
	Employees (thousands)	3.8	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.0		0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	60	54	62	63	63		0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	470	450	550	590	590		0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	157	148	158	145	154		6.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([a])	69	81	([a])	83		3.6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	378	371	473	525	519		-1.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	92	79	77	65	71		9.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	17.2	18.5	17.2	15.3	16.0		4.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	33.4	32.9	28.8	24.6	26.1		6.0
MM066A	Small arms and ammunition:							
	Number of establishments	296	296	296	296	296		0.0
	Employees (thousands)	17.0	18.0	19.0	21.0	21.0		0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	70	67	68	70	70		0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,711	3,405	3,510	3,661	3,840		4.9
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	480	551	777	823	905		10.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([a])	873	1,059	([a])	1,389		29.6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,031	3,726	3,791	3,910	4,324		10.6
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-320	-321	-281	-249	-484		-94.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	26.4	23.4	27.9	27.4	32.1		17.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	17.7	16.2	22.1	22.5	23.6		4.8
MM067	Seats for motor vehicles and aircraft:							
	Number of establishments	190	190	190	([c])	([c])		([c])
	Employees (thousands)	24.0	23.0	23.0	22.0	([c])		([c])
	Capacity utilization (percent)	77	84	72	([c])	([c])		([c])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	6,900	6,900	7,300	7,900	8,200		3.8
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,641	1,260	1,395	1,550	1,688		8.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([a])	4,489	4,841	([a])	5,250		4.6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	9,145	10,129	10,746	11,370	11,762		3.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-2,245	-3,229	-3,446	-3,470	-3,562		-2.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	42.5	44.3	45.1	44.2	44.6		1.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	23.8	18.3	19.1	19.6	20.6		4.9

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.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

[a]Less than 500,000.
[b]Inventory changes, for which data are not available, likely account for ratios that exceed 100 percent.
[c]Not available.
[d]Not meaningful.