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U.S. INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN GOODS AND SERVICES

September 2007

Goods and Services

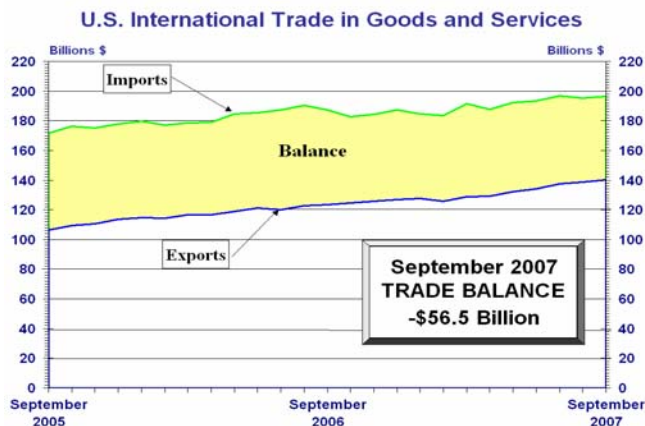
The U.S. Census Bureau and the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, through the Department of Commerce, announced today that total September exports of **\$140.1 billion** and imports of **\$196.6 billion** resulted in a goods and services deficit of **\$56.5 billion**, compared with \$56.8 billion in August, revised. September exports were \$1.5 billion more than August exports of \$138.6 billion. September imports were \$1.2 billion more than August imports of \$195.4 billion.

In September, the goods deficit decreased \$0.3 billion from August to \$65.7 billion, and the services surplus was virtually unchanged at \$9.3 billion. Exports of goods increased \$1.2 billion to \$100.2 billion, and imports of goods increased \$0.9 billion to \$166.0 billion. Exports of services increased \$0.3 billion to \$39.9 billion, and imports of services increased \$0.2 billion to \$30.6 billion.

In September, the goods and services deficit was down \$7.7 billion from September 2006. Exports were up \$16.8 billion, or 13.6 percent, and imports were up \$9.1 billion, or 4.9 percent.

Goods

The August to September change in exports of goods reflected increases in *foods, feeds, and beverages* (\$0.7 billion); *industrial supplies and materials* (\$0.7 billion);



consumer goods (\$0.3 billion); and *automotive vehicles, parts, and engines* (\$0.1 billion). Decreases occurred in *capital goods* (\$0.4 billion) and *other goods* (\$0.3 billion).

The August to September change in imports of goods reflected increases in *capital goods* (\$0.8 billion); *automotive vehicles, parts, and engines* (\$0.3 billion); and *consumer goods* (\$0.2 billion). A decrease occurred in *industrial supplies and materials* (\$0.4 billion). *Other goods and foods, feeds, and beverages* were virtually unchanged.

The September 2006 to September 2007 change in exports of goods reflected increases in *industrial supplies and materials* (\$3.5 billion); *capital goods* (\$2.7 billion); *food, feeds, and beverages* (\$2.4 billion); *consumer goods* (\$2.0 billion); and *automotive vehicles, parts, and engines* (\$1.6 billion). A decrease occurred in *other goods* (\$0.3 billion).

The September 2006 to September 2007 change in imports of goods reflected increases in *capital goods* (\$2.4 billion); *consumer goods* (\$1.5 billion); *automotive vehicles, parts, and engines* (\$1.2 billion); *industrial supplies and materials* (\$0.6 billion); *food, feeds, and beverages* (\$0.6 billion); and *other goods* (\$0.3 billion).

Services

Services exports increased \$0.3 billion from August to September. The increase was more than accounted for by increases in *travel, passenger fares, and transfers under U.S. military sales contracts*. Changes in other categories of services exports were small.

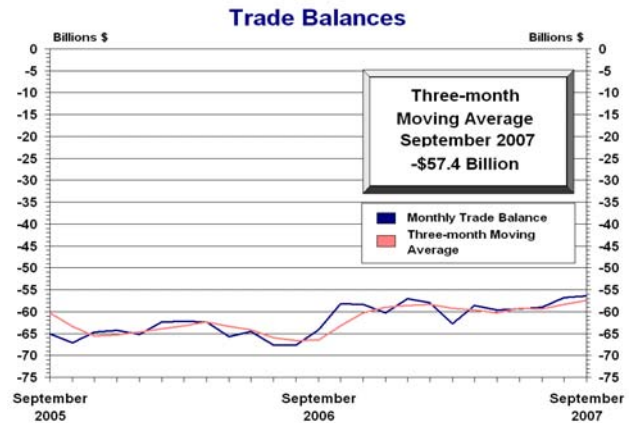
Services imports increased \$0.2 billion from August to September. The largest increase was in *travel*. Changes in other categories of services imports were small.

From September 2006 to September 2007, services exports increased \$4.4 billion. The largest increases were in *other private services*, which includes items such as business, professional, and technical services, insurance services, and financial services (\$1.8 billion), *travel* (\$1.4 billion), and *other transportation*, which includes freight and port services (\$0.5 billion).

From September 2006 to September 2007, services imports increased \$1.9 billion. The largest increases were in *other private services* (\$1.0 billion), *travel* (\$0.3 billion), and *royalties and license fees* (\$0.2 billion).

Goods and Services Moving Average

For the three months ending in September, exports of goods and services averaged \$138.8 billion, while imports of goods and services averaged \$196.3 billion, resulting in an average trade deficit of \$57.4 billion. For the three months ending in August, the average trade deficit was \$58.4 billion, reflecting average exports of \$136.8 billion and average imports of \$195.2 billion.



Selected Not Seasonally Adjusted Goods Details

The September figures showed surpluses, in billions of dollars, with Hong Kong \$1.4 (\$1.1 for August), Australia \$1.0 (\$0.9), Singapore \$0.7 (\$0.6), Egypt \$0.4 (\$0.4), and Argentina \$0.3 (\$0.1). Deficits were recorded, in billions of dollars, with China \$23.8 (\$22.5), OPEC \$11.1 (\$11.4), Europe \$7.3 (\$11.1), the European Union \$6.4 (\$10.2), Mexico \$6.3 (\$6.9), Japan \$6.2 (\$6.7), Canada \$4.9 (\$5.0), Taiwan \$1.3 (\$0.8), Korea \$0.9 (\$0.8), and Brazil \$0.1 (\$0.2).

Advanced technology products (ATP) exports were \$22.9 billion in September and imports were \$28.1 billion, resulting in a deficit of \$5.2 billion. September exports were \$0.3 billion less than the \$23.2 billion in August, while imports were \$0.1 billion more than the \$27.9 billion in August.

Revisions

Goods carry-over in September was \$0.1 billion (0.1 percent) for exports and \$0.9 billion (0.6 percent) for imports. For August, revised export carry-over was \$0.1 billion (0.1 percent), revised down from \$0.4 billion (0.4 percent). For August, revised import carry-over was \$0.3 billion (0.2 percent), revised down from \$1.5 billion (0.9 percent).

Services exports for August were revised up \$0.3 billion to \$39.7 billion. The revision was mostly accounted for by an upward revision in *travel*. Services imports for August were virtually unchanged at \$30.4 billion.

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