

Shifts in U.S. Merchandise Trade 2004

**July 2005
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U.S. Merchandise Trade Performance

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In 2004, U.S. total merchandise trade (exports plus imports) increased \$285.8 billion (15 percent) to \$2.2 trillion. This increase, by value and percent, is more than double the increase in trade that occurred in 2003. U.S. total merchandise trade in 2004 represented 75 percent of total U.S. combined trade (exports plus imports of merchandise and services),¹ an increase from 73 percent in 2003. It also represented 15 percent of real U.S. gross domestic product (GDP), a decrease from 17 percent in 2003. The U.S. merchandise trade deficit expanded from \$598.7 billion in 2003 to \$733.0 billion in 2004, as imports increased approximately three times faster than exports.²

Improved economic conditions in the United States and among its trading partners contributed to increased bilateral trade flows in 2004.³ Factors that fostered this growth in the United States included increases in consumer spending, business fixed investment, housing investment, and government spending.⁴ Rising crude petroleum prices, influenced by increasing global demand as well as supply disruptions in locations such as Venezuela and Nigeria, limited economic growth somewhat during 2004 and played a role in pushing import value growth much higher than export value growth during the year.⁵

The economic performance of the United States and its major trading partners improved in 2004, compared with 2003, but the growth of the U.S. economy outstripped the performance of most of its trading partners. As a result, the increase in U.S. demand for foreign goods exceeded the increase in foreign demand for U.S. products. The rate of change in GDP for the United States was 4.4 percent in

¹ Total U.S. combined trade increased by \$373 billion (15 percent) during 2004 to \$2.9 trillion, according to statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce).

² The causes and implications of trade deficits have been a subject of much debate. Articles that discuss this issue include U.S. International Trade Commission, *The Impact of Trade Agreements* (Investigation No. TA-2111-1), USITC publication 3621, Aug. 2003; The Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago-Detroit, "The Upside of Trade Deficits," *FedPoints*, Sept.–Oct. 2000; *The U.S. Trade Deficit: Causes, Consequences, and Recommendations for Action* (Washington, DC: U.S. Trade Deficit Review Commission, Nov. 14, 2000); Pingfan Hong, "Global Implications of the U.S. Trade Deficit Adjustment," *UN/DESA Discussion Paper*, No. 17, Feb. 2001; Daniel T. Griswold, "The U.S. Trade Deficit and Jobs: The Real Story," *Free Trade Bulletin*, No. 3 (Feb. 2003), found at <http://www.freetrade.org/pubs/FTBs/FTB-003.html>, retrieved May 2, 2005; Robert E. Scott, "Fast Track to Lost Jobs: Trade Deficits and Manufacturing Decline are the Legacy of NAFTA and the WTO," Economic Policy Institute Briefing Paper, found at <http://www.epinet.org/briefingpapers/118/bp118.pdf>, retrieved May 13, 2004; and Daniel Griswold, "'Bad News' on the Trade Deficit Often Means Good News on the Economy," *Free Trade Bulletin*, No. 14 (Jan. 11, 2005), found at <http://www.freetrade.org/pubs/FTBs/FTB-014.pdf>, retrieved May 2, 2005.

³ *Economic Report of the President* (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, Feb. 2005), p. 31, found at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/cea/erpcover2005.pdf>, retrieved Apr. 14, 2005.

⁴ Commerce reported that consumer spending rose 3.8 percent in 2004. Brian C. Moyer, Shelly Smith, and David F. Sullivan, Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), Commerce, "Survey of Current Business," Vol. 85, No. 2 (Feb. 2005), p. 7, found at http://www.bea.gov/bea/ARTICLES/2005/02February/0205_BSA.pdf, retrieved May 2, 2005.

⁵ *Economic Report of the President*, p. 32.

2004,⁶ compared with 2.2 percent in the European Union (EU),⁷ 4.0 percent in Japan, 4.2 percent in Mexico, and 3.0 percent in Canada.⁸ China was a major exception to this trend. Its GDP increased by 9.5 percent in 2004.⁹

Consumer spending, which has long been the linchpin of U.S. economic growth, rose 3.9 percent in 2004,¹⁰ supported by rises in disposable personal income and household wealth. These two indicators rose at an annual rate of 2.3 percent and 6 percent, respectively.¹¹ Business fixed investment, made up of spending on equipment, software, and structures, increased 9.9 percent in 2004, an increase of 5 percent from 2003.¹² Growth in this area was concentrated in equipment and software, as the nonresidential construction (office and industrial buildings) category remained flat.¹³ One subcategory of nonresidential construction, however, consisting of shopping centers and multimerchant structures, improved strongly.¹⁴ Figures for 2004 may be slightly inflated because of the end of certain special investment expensing provisions enacted under the Jobs and Growth Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2003 that may have pushed into 2004 some investment that otherwise would have occurred in early 2005.¹⁵

Low interest rates, which rose only slightly from 2003 levels, encouraged another robust year in residential and housing investment in 2004. Investment increased 6 percent, compared with a 12 percent increase in 2003.¹⁶ Practically all of the increase in government spending in 2004 came at the Federal level, as state and local government spending remained little changed from 2003 levels¹⁷ despite an increase in revenues. Total nominal Federal spending increased 5 percent in 2004, a decrease from 6 percent in 2003, with most of the increase coming from higher defense spending.¹⁸

The price of crude petroleum purchased by refiners peaked in October 2004 at \$46 per barrel, an increase from \$29 per barrel 10 months earlier. This increase, influenced by rising global demand and

⁶ Moyer, Smith, and Sullivan, "Survey of Current Business," p. 7.

⁷ Prior to May 1, 2004, the EU consisted of 15 member countries: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. On that date, the EU admitted for membership 10 additional countries: Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, and Slovenia. Because these countries joined the EU during 2004 (the period of review for this report) and few available statistics have incorporated these countries on an annual or adjusted basis, all textual references in this report to the EU will encompass only the 15 oldest member countries, which will be used as the basis for measurement of shifts in trade with the United States. Tabular references either to the EU or the EU-15 will similarly encompass only the 15 oldest member countries.

⁸ Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), "Main Economic Indicators 2005," Apr. 2005, p. 259, found at <http://lysander.sourceoecd.org/vl=7640236/cl=65/nw=1/rpsv/ij/oecdjournals/04745523/v2005n4/s1/p11>, retrieved Apr. 20, 2005.

⁹ Chinese National Bureau of Statistics, "China's Economic Performance in 2004," found at <http://www.chinability.com/2004%20economic%20performance.htm>, retrieved Apr. 27, 2005.

¹⁰ *Economic Report of the President*, p. 32.

¹¹ The figure for the rise in disposable personal income was based on the first 11 months of 2004. *Ibid.*, p. 33. Commerce reported that real disposable personal income rose 3.4 percent and that consumer spending rose 3.8 percent in 2004. Moyer, Smith, and Sullivan, "Survey of Current Business," p. 7.

¹² *Economic Report of the President*, p. 34. Commerce reported that business fixed investment rose 10.3 percent in 2004. Moyer, Smith, and Sullivan, "Survey of Current Business," p. 7.

¹³ Moyer, Smith, and Sullivan, "Survey of Current Business," p. 7.

¹⁴ BEA official, telephone interview with USITC staff, May 26, 2005.

¹⁵ *Economic Report of the President*, p. 35.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 34.

¹⁷ Moyer, Smith, and Sullivan, "Survey of Current Business," p. 7.

¹⁸ *Economic Report of the President*, p. 36.

supply disruptions, raised the costs of production for goods that use petroleum or petroleum products as a direct input or in the production process.¹⁹

The dollar continued depreciating against most major currencies, a trend in place since 2002, albeit at a slower rate of decline than in 2003. In 2004, the dollar fell approximately 7 percent against the euro and the Canadian dollar, versus 17 percent and 18 percent, respectively, in 2003; declined 4 percent against the yen, versus 10 percent in 2003; lost 15 percent against the Korean won, versus a slight appreciation in 2003; and appreciated slightly (1 percent) against the Mexican peso, versus a 7 percent appreciation in 2003.²⁰ China maintains a fixed rate of exchange between its currency and the dollar of roughly 8.28 yuan per dollar. The further weakening in 2004 of the dollar made U.S. exports more competitive in terms of price and contributed to the overall increase in U.S. exports, while having little apparent restraining effect on overall U.S. imports.²¹

U.S. TRADE BY INDUSTRY/COMMODITY GROUPS AND SECTORS

U.S. Trade Balance

During 2000–2004, expansion of the U.S. merchandise trade deficit reflected significant shifts in exports and imports of key industry/commodity sectors (table US-1).²² For the first time within this 5-year period, all sectors registered deficits, including the agricultural products sector, which had consistently recorded trade surpluses since 2000 and had been the lone U.S. sector to record any annual trade surplus during this period.²³ The deficit in other sectors worsened in 2004, except for a slight improvement in the deficit in chemicals and related products.

The shift in agricultural products trade from surplus to deficit in 2004 can be attributed in part to the continuing change in consumer preferences for ethnic and more healthful foods and to rising personal income driving out-of-season and exotic food purchases, all of which can be supplied by increased imports. The United States also experienced dramatic decreases in exports of oilseeds as well as cattle and beef, the latter because of the discovery in the United States of the cattle disease Bovine Spongiform Encephalitis (BSE). The U.S. agricultural products sector would have recorded a surplus in 2004 but for the export decreases in these commodities.

¹⁹ Measurements of the effect of crude petroleum price increases on U.S. GDP vary, but one estimation holds that the \$9 per barrel price increase in the 2004 calendar year may have reduced the 2004 GDP to 4.4 percent from an estimated 4.7–4.8 percent that would have occurred if petroleum prices had remained level. *Ibid.*, p. 32.

²⁰ Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, “Monetary Policy Report to the Congress,” Feb. 11, 2004, p. 25, found at <http://www.federalreserve.gov/boarddocs/hh/2004/february/fullreport.pdf>, retrieved Apr. 25, 2005; Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, “Monetary Policy Report to the Congress,” Feb. 16, 2005, p. 23–24, found at <http://www.federalreserve.gov/boarddocs/hh/2005/february/fullreport.pdf>, retrieved Apr. 25, 2005; International Monetary Fund, “Exchange Rate Archives by Month,” found at http://www.imf.org/external/np/fin/rates/param_rms_mth.cfm, retrieved May 10, 2005. Exchange data for the Korean won based on won per dollar rates of 1,035.1 on Dec. 31, 2004, and 1,192.0 on Dec. 31, 2003. U.S. Federal Reserve, “Korea-Spot Exchange Rate, Won/US\$, H.10 Foreign Exchange Rates,” found at http://www.federalreserve.gov/releases/h10/Hist/dat00_ko.htm, retrieved on Apr. 5, 2005.

²¹ Jonathan Weisman, “Trade Deficit Fell 9% in March; Chinese Imports Down,” *Washington Post*, May 12, 2005, p. E1; and James Flanigan, “Keep Watching Dollar, No Matter What China Does,” *Los Angeles Times*, May 8, 2005, p. C1.

²² The exception was in 2001, when the trade deficit narrowed before expanding again the following year.

²³ The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) reported a U.S. agricultural trade surplus of \$7.3 billion in 2004. USDA excludes certain items, such as distilled spirits, fish, shellfish, and manufactured tobacco products, from its definition of agriculture. Economic Research Service, USDA, “Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States (FATUS): Monthly Summary,” June 10, 2005, found at <http://www.ers.usda.gov/data/fatus/monthlysummary.htm>, retrieved June 22, 2005. The Commission includes these items in the agricultural products sector figures presented in this report.

Table US-1

U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by major industry/commodity sectors, 2000–2004¹

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003		
						Absolute	Percent	
	<i>Million dollars</i>							
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:								
Agricultural products	59,112	60,109	58,345	64,706	66,908	2,202	3.4	
Forest products	26,434	23,743	22,825	23,566	25,637	2,072	8.8	
Chemicals and related products	92,433	91,274	91,702	102,330	121,383	19,054	18.6	
Energy-related products	15,529	15,073	14,431	16,639	21,783	5,144	30.9	
Textiles and apparel	20,353	18,118	17,298	17,033	17,663	630	3.7	
Footwear	664	638	520	495	450	-45	-9.1	
Minerals and metals	47,280	43,507	39,924	42,980	50,588	7,608	17.7	
Machinery	79,508	69,552	63,262	63,462	76,744	13,282	20.9	
Transportation equipment	143,393	144,325	144,655	142,948	155,902	12,954	9.1	
Electronic products	188,989	160,610	140,428	140,838	149,450	8,611	6.1	
Miscellaneous manufactures	16,872	16,428	15,004	14,859	16,923	2,064	13.9	
Special provisions	21,721	22,644	21,205	21,570	23,753	2,183	10.1	
Total	712,287	666,021	629,599	651,424	727,183	75,759	11.6	
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:								
Agricultural products	52,159	52,599	55,591	60,899	67,012	6,114	10.0	
Forest products	38,195	36,678	37,048	38,769	47,591	8,822	22.8	
Chemicals and related products	95,295	98,564	106,924	123,922	141,683	17,760	14.3	
Energy-related products	122,650	114,226	109,800	147,183	195,553	48,370	32.9	
Textiles and apparel	80,909	79,946	81,585	87,241	94,045	6,804	7.8	
Footwear	14,856	15,249	15,379	15,560	16,498	938	6.0	
Minerals and metals	95,015	83,847	85,616	89,204	120,897	31,693	35.5	
Machinery	89,407	84,867	85,181	93,138	108,564	15,427	16.6	
Transportation equipment	223,242	221,907	227,147	232,212	253,775	21,562	9.3	
Electronic products	277,854	229,571	229,245	238,833	280,146	41,313	17.3	
Miscellaneous manufactures	67,322	66,575	72,129	74,765	83,226	8,461	11.3	
Special provisions	48,436	48,605	49,165	48,372	51,171	2,799	5.8	
Total	1,205,339	1,132,635	1,154,811	1,250,097	1,460,160	210,064	16.8	
U.S. merchandise trade balance:								
Agricultural products	6,953	7,511	2,754	3,807	-104	-3,911	(²)	
Forest products	-11,761	-12,935	-14,223	-15,204	-21,953	-6,750	-44.4	
Chemicals and related products	-2,862	-7,290	-15,222	-21,592	-20,299	1,293	6.0	
Energy-related products	-107,121	-99,153	-95,369	-130,544	-173,770	-43,226	-33.1	
Textiles and apparel	-60,555	-61,828	-64,288	-70,208	-76,382	-6,174	-8.8	
Footwear	-14,192	-14,611	-14,860	-15,065	-16,048	-983	-6.5	
Minerals and metals	-47,735	-40,341	-45,692	-46,224	-70,309	-24,085	-52.1	
Machinery	-9,899	-15,315	-21,919	-29,676	-31,820	-2,144	-7.2	
Transportation equipment	-79,849	-77,583	-82,492	-89,264	-97,873	-8,609	-9.6	
Electronic products	-88,865	-68,962	-88,817	-97,994	-130,696	-32,702	-33.4	
Miscellaneous manufactures	-50,450	-50,147	-57,124	-59,906	-66,304	-6,397	-10.7	
Special provisions	-26,715	-25,961	-27,960	-26,802	-27,418	-616	-2.3	
Total	-493,052	-466,614	-525,212	-598,673	-732,977	-134,304	-22.4	

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

²Not meaningful for purposes of comparison.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

Following years of increasing deficits, U.S. trade in chemicals and related products recovered slightly in 2004. Imports of medicinal chemicals eased from their rapid pace of growth in 2001–2003, although they continued to climb, with imports from Ireland and other western European countries by U.S.-owned multinational chemical companies being the leading factor. U.S. exports of certain plastics materials and products also increased, largely to Mexico for further processing.

U.S. trade in energy-related products registered the largest trade deficit in 2004, as it has in every year since 2000, as well as the largest deficit increase, primarily because of higher-priced crude petroleum and natural gas. The electronic products sector recorded the second-largest trade deficit in 2004, as well as the second-largest deficit increase, as U.S. companies increasingly shifted production overseas to take advantage of lower production costs and to serve growing Asian markets.

Overall, the U.S. merchandise trade deficit, which has increased each year since 2001, grew by a record \$134.3 billion (22 percent) in 2004 to \$733.0 billion, its highest level in history. In addition, for the first time during 2000–2004, the value of the U.S. merchandise trade deficit in 2004 exceeded the value of U.S. merchandise exports, indicating that the United States imported twice as much merchandise as it exported in 2004.

U.S. Exports

In 2004, U.S. exports in each merchandise sector except for footwear increased, for an overall rise of \$75.8 billion (12 percent) to \$727.2 billion, exceeding export levels in 2000 and recovering completely from the decline during 2000–2002 (see table US-1). Semiconductor manufacturing machinery, medicinal chemicals, and telephone and telegraph apparatus were the top three industry groups that contributed to the 2004 increase, accounting for \$13.1 billion (17 percent) of net export growth that year.

Semiconductor manufacturing equipment (SME) exports increased \$5.5 billion in 2004 to \$12.8 billion, almost reaching the previous 5-year peak of \$13.9 billion of 2000 (table US-2). SME trade rose substantially in 2004, largely because of a rise in U.S. and global demand for semiconductors, a drive by semiconductor producers to invest in more advanced manufacturing equipment, and the growth in the number of semiconductor production facilities outside of the United States.

Medicinal chemicals recorded annual export increases in each of the past 5 years for an overall growth of \$11.3 billion (72 percent) to \$27.1 billion in 2004. A structural combination of growing demand from aging populations, higher drug prices, and globalization of the industry contributed to these continued increases.

Telephone and telegraph apparatus exports recovered from the 5-year low recorded in 2003 and reached \$14.0 billion in 2004, an increase of \$3.0 billion (28 percent), but they remained below the \$20.1 billion 5-year peak in 2000. Increased demand for these products from the United States has been in part driven by greater investment in infrastructure equipment, increased demand for mobile devices, and the growing popularity of wireless data applications.

The most significant decrease in U.S. exports was recorded by the cattle and beef industry, which dropped by \$3.3 billion (84 percent) during the past 5 years to \$605 million (see table US-2). The 2004 decrease of \$2.9 billion (83 percent) was primarily the result of the discovery in the United States of the cattle disease BSE. Oilseed exports also declined significantly in 2004, falling \$1.2 billion (15 percent) to \$6.9 billion, reversing 4 years of increases. Exports of soybeans, which account for the vast majority of domestic oilseed production and exports, declined as the domestic crop was affected by bad weather and disease.

Table US-2
Leading changes in U.S. exports and imports of all sectors, 2000–2004¹

Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
						Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>							
U.S. EXPORTS:							
Increases:							
Semiconductor manufacturing machinery (MM087A) . .	13,866	8,044	6,972	7,242	12,790	5,548	76.6
Medicinal chemicals (CH025)	15,772	18,169	18,742	22,527	27,098	4,571	20.3
Telephone and telegraph apparatus (ET017)	20,147	16,506	12,952	10,946	13,958	3,013	27.5
Aircraft engines and gas turbines (ET001)	15,011	16,524	15,498	14,742	17,706	2,964	20.1
Petroleum products (CH005)	9,562	8,936	8,662	9,783	12,651	2,868	29.3
Certain organic chemicals (CH012)	8,257	7,774	7,668	8,857	11,283	2,426	27.4
Cereals (AG030)	9,467	9,397	9,929	10,429	12,683	2,253	21.6
Construction and mining equipment (ET004)	9,507	9,903	9,504	9,461	11,689	2,228	23.5
Decreases:							
Cattle and beef (AG002)	3,859	3,335	2,952	3,501	605	-2,896	-82.7
Oilseeds (AG032)	5,419	5,642	5,790	8,153	6,911	-1,242	-15.2
Computers, peripherals, and parts (ET035)	45,392	38,125	29,534	28,038	27,350	-688	-2.5
All other	556,027	523,668	501,393	517,745	572,458	54,713	10.6
TOTAL	712,287	666,021	629,599	651,424	727,183	75,759	11.6
U.S. IMPORTS:							
Increases:							
Crude petroleum (CH004)	56,546	49,673	54,704	73,527	100,338	26,811	36.5
Petroleum products (CH005)	39,787	34,372	30,594	37,280	51,579	14,299	38.4
Computers, peripherals, and parts (ET035)	90,384	74,547	75,817	76,940	89,264	12,324	16.0
Steel mill products (MM025)	15,026	11,630	12,203	10,499	21,559	11,060	105.3
Motor vehicles (ET009)	129,568	127,257	133,264	134,286	142,750	8,464	6.3
Telephone and telegraph apparatus (ET017)	32,130	27,174	27,948	30,982	39,341	8,359	27.0
Television receivers and video monitors (ET022)	7,713	8,615	10,586	12,654	17,509	4,856	38.4
Decreases:							
Aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment (ET013) . .	18,019	21,027	17,636	16,910	16,485	-426	-2.5
All other	816,167	778,340	792,059	857,019	981,336	124,317	14.5
TOTAL	1,205,339	1,132,635	1,154,811	1,250,097	1,460,160	210,064	16.8

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

U.S. Imports

In 2004, U.S. imports for all merchandise sectors recorded an overall increase of \$210.1 billion (17 percent) to about \$1.5 trillion (see table US-1). Although a number of industry groups recorded major (\$1.5 billion and greater) growth in imports in 2004, crude petroleum and petroleum products, computers and parts, and steel mill products accounted for 31 percent of the net import increase (see table US-2).

The largest factor in the 2004 rise in crude petroleum imports, which increased \$26.8 billion (37 percent) to \$100.3 billion, was higher world prices. Imports of petroleum products increased \$14.3 billion (38 percent) to \$51.6 billion in 2004, also reflecting higher world prices. Imports of computers, peripherals, and parts rose \$12.3 billion (16 percent) to \$89.3 billion in 2004, driven by continued demand for portable computer products such as laptops, the adoption of newer technologies, and the shift of production facilities to China.

The most significant import decreases in 2004 were recorded by aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment (see table US-2), down \$426 million (3 percent) to \$16.5 billion in 2004. Import figures for this industry group have declined every year since 2001, when imports reached \$21.0 billion, reflecting the significantly challenging environment in which the global airline industry has been operating during this period, particularly the U.S. airline industry.

SIGNIFICANT SHIFTS IN U.S. BILATERAL/MULTILATERAL TRADE

The growth of the U.S. merchandise trade deficit in 2004 reflected further consolidation of the changes in key U.S. trading patterns that began at the start of the decade. Table US-3 shows U.S. bilateral merchandise trade with its 10 largest partners (ranked by total trade) and with selected country groups in 2004. The U.S. merchandise trade deficit increased as a whole and grew bilaterally as well with each of the five major U.S. partners, in descending order, the EU, Canada, Mexico, China, and Japan.²⁴

The rapidly expanding U.S. merchandise trade deficit with China reflects the ever-increasing dependence of the U.S. market on imports from China. In 2000 the two largest bilateral merchandise trade deficits for the United States were with China and Japan, approximately \$84 billion each. By 2004, China's merchandise trade deficit with the United States had almost doubled to \$163.6 billion (the largest expansion among all U.S. trading partners for the third consecutive year), while Japan had only the fourth-largest deficit (\$79.0 billion). As a percentage of the total U.S. merchandise trade deficit, China represented 17 percent in 2000 and 22 percent in 2004. As in 2003, a major contributing factor to the widening merchandise trade deficit with China is increased production by foreign manufacturers in China.

In 2004 the United States exported more merchandise to and imported more merchandise from each of the five major U.S. trading partners than in any previous year. U.S. merchandise exports to and imports from countries in the sub-Saharan African region and beneficiary countries of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA) also rose in 2004, although imports from these regions increased at roughly 2–4 times the rate of exports to these areas, resulting in a merchandise trade deficit that almost doubled for CBERA beneficiary countries, to \$4.6 billion, and increased almost 50 percent for sub-Saharan African countries, to \$27.5 billion. CBERA beneficiary countries, as well as sub-Saharan African countries that benefit from the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act, receive preferential treatment of their exports to the United States. More detailed analysis of these and other trade shifts with the four largest U.S. merchandise trading partners, as well as an examination of U.S. merchandise trade with Korea, the sixth-largest and an increasingly important U.S. trading partner, is provided in the following country overviews.

²⁴ This order remained unchanged from 2003. For the last 5 years, these trading partners have been the top five U.S. partners in terms of total trade, although the United States may not have been one of their top trading partners. No individual EU country was consistently ranked among the top five overall U.S. trade partners during this time.

Table US-3

All merchandise sectors: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2000–2004¹

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
						Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>							
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Canada	155,601	144,621	142,543	148,749	163,168	14,419	9.7
Mexico	100,442	90,537	86,076	83,108	93,018	9,910	11.9
China	15,335	17,959	20,553	26,707	32,606	5,899	22.1
Japan	60,751	53,546	48,273	48,862	50,493	1,631	3.3
Germany	27,403	28,068	24,870	26,806	27,223	417	1.6
United Kingdom	38,148	37,097	30,243	30,556	31,734	1,178	3.9
Korea	26,302	20,900	21,151	22,525	24,994	2,470	11.0
Taiwan	22,404	16,626	16,786	16,111	20,343	4,232	26.3
France	18,921	18,626	17,522	15,683	19,626	3,943	25.1
Malaysia	10,123	8,555	9,457	10,124	9,985	-139	-1.4
All Other	236,858	229,487	212,125	222,194	253,994	31,800	14.3
Total	712,287	666,021	629,599	651,424	727,183	75,759	11.6
EU-15	152,652	147,327	132,563	138,138	151,962	13,824	10.0
OPEC	18,234	18,934	17,664	16,308	20,570	4,263	26.1
Latin America	156,292	145,252	134,284	131,236	149,534	18,298	13.9
CBERA	20,728	20,117	20,702	22,184	22,999	815	3.7
Asia	185,282	165,879	160,628	172,329	192,485	20,156	11.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	5,563	6,750	5,892	6,665	8,236	1,571	23.6
Central and Eastern Europe	2,743	2,888	2,575	3,190	3,942	752	23.6
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Canada	229,060	216,836	210,518	224,016	255,660	31,644	14.1
Mexico	134,734	130,509	134,121	137,199	154,959	17,760	12.9
China	99,581	102,069	124,796	151,620	196,160	44,539	29.4
Japan	145,742	126,139	121,262	118,485	129,535	11,050	9.3
Germany	58,349	58,939	60,985	66,532	75,622	9,090	13.7
United Kingdom	42,843	41,118	40,429	42,455	45,920	3,464	8.2
Korea	39,829	34,917	35,284	36,930	45,064	8,135	22.0
Taiwan	40,384	33,262	32,054	31,490	34,462	2,972	9.4
France	29,435	30,024	28,232	28,896	31,505	2,609	9.0
Malaysia	25,447	22,228	23,953	25,321	28,070	2,749	10.9
All Other	359,936	336,594	343,176	387,153	463,205	76,052	19.6
Total	1,205,339	1,132,635	1,154,811	1,250,097	1,460,160	210,064	16.8
EU-15	218,375	218,911	223,732	242,210	270,249	28,038	11.6
OPEC	62,934	55,728	50,649	65,300	92,038	26,738	40.9
Latin America	206,087	196,096	202,149	215,298	253,154	37,856	17.6
CBERA	22,161	20,679	21,255	24,500	27,555	3,056	12.5
Asia	443,490	399,750	419,909	449,094	526,404	77,311	17.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	22,213	21,060	18,208	25,470	35,769	10,299	40.4
Central and Eastern Europe	6,385	6,696	6,822	8,344	9,716	1,373	16.5

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table US-3—Continued

All merchandise sectors: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2000–2004¹

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
						Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>							
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Canada	-73,459	-72,215	-67,975	-75,267	-92,492	-17,225	-22.9
Mexico	-34,292	-39,971	-48,045	-54,091	-61,941	-7,850	-14.5
China	-84,245	-84,110	-104,243	-124,913	-163,553	-38,640	-30.9
Japan	-84,991	-72,593	-72,989	-69,623	-79,042	-9,419	-13.5
Germany	-30,946	-30,871	-36,115	-39,726	-48,399	-8,673	-21.8
United Kingdom	-4,695	-4,021	-10,186	-11,899	-14,186	-2,287	-19.2
Korea	-13,526	-14,018	-14,133	-14,405	-20,070	-5,665	-39.3
Taiwan	-17,980	-16,636	-15,268	-15,379	-14,119	1,260	8.2
France	-10,514	-11,398	-10,710	-13,213	-11,879	1,335	10.1
Malaysia	-15,325	-13,673	-14,497	-15,197	-18,085	-2,889	-19.0
All Other	-123,078	-107,107	-131,052	-164,959	-209,211	-44,252	-26.8
Total	-493,052	-466,614	-525,212	-598,673	-732,977	-134,304	-22.4
EU-15	-65,723	-71,584	-91,169	-104,072	-118,287	-14,215	-13.7
OPEC	-44,699	-36,794	-32,985	-48,992	-71,467	-22,475	-45.9
Latin America	-49,795	-50,844	-67,865	-84,061	-103,620	-19,559	-23.3
CBERA	-1,433	-562	-552	-2,316	-4,557	-2,241	-96.8
Asia	-258,208	-233,871	-259,281	-276,765	-333,920	-57,155	-20.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	-16,649	-14,310	-12,316	-18,806	-27,533	-8,728	-46.4
Central and Eastern Europe	-3,642	-3,808	-4,247	-5,154	-5,774	-621	-12.0

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data. The countries shown are those with the largest total U.S. trade (U.S. imports plus exports) in these products in 2004.

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

Canada

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Change in 2004 from 2003:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased \$17.2 billion (23 percent) to \$92.5 billion
U.S. exports: Increased \$14.4 billion (10 percent) to \$163.2 billion
U.S. imports: Increased \$31.6 billion (14 percent) to \$255.7 billion

- Total U.S. merchandise trade with Canada increased \$46.1 billion (12 percent) to \$418.8 billion in 2004 (table CANADA-1), reaching a level slightly lower than U.S. merchandise trade with the European Union (\$422 billion). Canada's economy continued to benefit from increased export earnings resulting from high world energy and commodity prices. The U.S. merchandise trade deficit with Canada in 2004 continued to increase in spite of a 23 percent depreciation in the U.S. dollar vis-à-vis the Canadian dollar since 2003.¹
- Canada continued to be a leading U.S. trading partner both in terms of imports and exports. Bilateral trade with Canada is strongly influenced by the highly integrated nature of North American manufacturing, evidenced by the major presence of U.S.-owned subsidiaries in Canada.² In 2004 the United States exported goods to Canada valued at \$163.2 billion (22 percent) of total U.S. exports and imported goods from Canada valued at \$255.7 billion (18 percent) of total U.S. imports (table US-3).

U.S. exports

- U.S. exports to Canada rose \$14.4 billion (10 percent) in 2004, primarily reflecting the declining value of the U.S. dollar along with economic growth in Canada of 3.0 percent in 2004.³ Transportation equipment, chemicals and related products, and electronic products were the leading U.S. export categories to Canada in 2004 (see table CANADA-1).
- U.S. exports of all types of transportation equipment to Canada rose \$3.7 billion (8 percent) to \$52.3 billion. U.S. exporters continued to benefit from relatively low interest rates and sales incentives offered by the Big Three U.S. automakers (DaimlerChrysler, Ford, and General Motors). Consequently, U.S. exports of transportation equipment to Canada reached their highest point in 5 years.⁴ From 2003 to 2004, Canadian demand for

¹ The Canadian dollar has risen from a value of \$0.65 in 2003 to \$0.84 in 2004.

² Adrienne Warren, "NAFTA Quarterly," *Scotiabank Group*, winter 2005, p. 3.

³ Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), "Main Economic Indicators 2005," Apr. 2005, p. 259, found at <http://lysander.sourceoecd.org/vl=7640236/cl=65/nw=1/rpsv/ij/oecdjournals/04745523/v2005n4/s1/p11>, retrieved Apr. 20, 2005. Another source stated that economic growth in Canada was 2.8 percent in 2004. Canadian Broadcast Corporation, "Economy Expected to Grow 3.2 Percent in 2006: Royal Bank," found at <http://www.cbc.ca/story/business/national/2005/economy.htm>, retrieved Mar. 22, 2005.

⁴ Canadian Broadcast Corporation, "Big Three Market Share Rebounds in Canada; Slips in U.S.," found at <http://www.cbc.ca/story/business/national/2005/economy.htm>, retrieved Mar. 28, 2005.

Table CANADA-1

Canada: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by major industry/commodity sectors, 2000–2004¹

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
						Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>							
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Agricultural products	8,209	8,694	9,121	9,805	10,111	306	3.1
Forest products	7,858	7,462	7,502	7,960	8,536	577	7.2
Chemicals and related products	20,327	19,692	20,115	21,516	23,495	1,979	9.2
Energy-related products	2,896	3,862	2,889	4,296	5,754	1,458	33.9
Textiles and apparel	3,646	3,344	3,193	3,121	3,275	154	4.9
Footwear	72	70	65	57	59	3	4.7
Minerals and metals	15,421	13,262	13,447	13,820	16,835	3,015	21.8
Machinery	17,179	15,949	15,207	15,310	16,214	904	5.9
Transportation equipment	48,387	44,207	46,733	48,568	52,268	3,700	7.6
Electronic products	25,007	20,108	17,025	16,637	17,559	922	5.5
Miscellaneous manufactures	4,174	3,759	3,561	3,697	4,257	560	15.1
Special provisions	2,424	4,211	3,686	3,961	4,805	844	21.3
Total	155,601	144,621	142,543	148,749	163,168	14,419	9.7
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Agricultural products	11,189	12,373	12,953	12,975	14,130	1,155	8.9
Forest products	24,782	23,449	22,311	22,640	27,584	4,943	21.8
Chemicals and related products	15,858	16,398	16,673	18,440	21,996	3,556	19.3
Energy-related products	31,860	34,598	29,903	41,579	49,278	7,699	18.5
Textiles and apparel	3,945	3,791	3,859	3,788	3,834	47	1.2
Footwear	76	79	68	64	77	12	19.2
Minerals and metals	19,215	16,916	17,797	18,003	22,636	4,634	25.7
Machinery	10,419	9,876	9,810	10,071	11,233	1,163	11.5
Transportation equipment	69,296	64,781	65,462	66,727	73,154	6,427	9.6
Electronic products	21,200	13,868	10,605	9,768	10,960	1,191	12.2
Miscellaneous manufactures	6,452	5,931	5,967	6,137	6,700	562	9.2
Special provisions	14,766	14,778	15,108	13,824	14,079	255	1.8
Total	229,060	216,836	210,518	224,016	255,660	31,644	14.1
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Agricultural products	-2,980	-3,679	-3,833	-3,170	-4,019	-849	-26.8
Forest products	-16,924	-15,987	-14,809	-14,680	-19,047	-4,367	-29.7
Chemicals and related products	4,469	3,294	3,442	3,076	1,499	-1,578	-51.3
Energy-related products	-28,964	-30,736	-27,014	-37,283	-43,524	-6,241	-16.7
Textiles and apparel	-299	-446	-666	-666	-559	107	16.1
Footwear	-4	-9	-3	-8	-18	-10	-123.0
Minerals and metals	-3,795	-3,654	-4,350	-4,183	-5,801	-1,619	-38.7
Machinery	6,760	6,073	5,396	5,240	4,981	-259	-4.9
Transportation equipment	-20,908	-20,574	-18,730	-18,159	-20,886	-2,727	-15.0
Electronic products	3,807	6,241	6,420	6,869	6,600	-269	-3.9
Miscellaneous manufactures	-2,278	-2,172	-2,406	-2,440	-2,443	-3	-0.1
Special provisions	-12,342	-10,566	-11,423	-9,863	-9,274	589	6.0
Total	-73,459	-72,215	-67,975	-75,267	-92,492	-17,225	-22.9

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

U.S. exports of minerals and metals rose sharply, increasing \$3.0 billion (22 percent) to \$16.8 billion. The rise reflects exports of semi-fabricated copper articles and steel mill and aluminum mill products. These semi-fabricated products are typically returned to the United States for further processing.

- U.S. exports of energy-related products to Canada increased \$1.5 billion (34 percent) to \$5.8 billion. Crude petroleum and refined petroleum products such as distillate and residual fuel oils accounted for the dominant share of these exports. An intricate system of interconnected pipelines transports most types of energy-related products between the United States and Canada.⁵

U.S. imports

- Although U.S. imports from Canada increased in 2004, Canadian producers continued to face strong competition from lower-cost overseas producers and rising raw material input costs. U.S. imports of Canadian transportation equipment increased \$6.4 billion (10 percent) to \$73.2 billion in 2004, but Canada's overall share of North American automotive manufacturing fell, reflecting a steady southward shift to the United States and Mexico in the North American assembly of finished vehicles and auto parts. The closing of several older Canadian automotive facilities and the lack of any major new foreign direct investment in the automotive sector contributed to declining exports.⁶
- In 2004, U.S. imports of energy-, chemicals-, and forest-related products from Canada collectively increased \$16.2 billion (20 percent) to \$98.9 billion in 2004. Strong U.S. demand for Canadian resources reflects public sector infrastructure projects, record residential and building construction, and a resurgence in capital spending.
- U.S. imports of forest products, consisting largely of softwood lumber, increased \$4.9 billion (22 percent) to \$27.6 billion in 2004. Softwood lumber is Canada's third-largest export to the United States after transportation equipment and energy-related products.

⁵ Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, "Country Analysis Briefs," found at <http://www.eia.doc.gov/>, retrieved Mar. 31, 2005.

⁶ U.S. State Department, telegram No. 0822, "Auto and Aircraft Manufacturing Investment: Canadian Governments Rejoin the Subsidy Game," prepared by U.S. Embassy, Ottawa, Mar 18, 2005.

Table CANADA-2

Leading changes in U.S. exports to and U.S. imports from Canada, 2000–2004¹

Sector/commodity	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
						Absolute	Percent
	<i>Million dollars</i>						
U.S. EXPORTS:							
Increases:							
Transportation equipment:							
Certain motor-vehicle parts (ET010)	15,801	14,096	15,460	15,126	16,490	1,363	9.0
Motor vehicles (ET009)	14,500	12,846	15,486	17,193	17,918	725	4.2
Construction and mining equipment (ET004)	1,471	1,327	1,249	1,524	1,926	402	26.4
Minerals and metals:							
Steel mill products (MM025)	2,579	2,277	2,267	2,567	3,887	1,319	51.4
Precious metals and non-numismatic coins (MM020)	550	497	568	658	1,131	473	71.8
Natural gas and components (CH006)	307	338	523	1,285	2,176	891	69.4
Decreases:							
Agricultural products:							
Cattle and beef (AG002)	432	383	277	279	63	-217	-77.5
Cereals (AG030)	207	349	474	459	349	-110	-24.0
Miscellaneous products of base metal (MM031)	2,379	2,368	2,461	2,331	2,117	-214	-9.2
Wiring harnesses for motor vehicles (MM068)	498	505	559	499	399	-101	-20.2
All other	116,877	109,636	103,219	106,826	116,712	9,886	9.3
TOTAL	155,601	144,621	142,543	148,749	163,168	14,419	9.7
U.S. IMPORTS:							
Increases:							
Motor vehicles (ET009)	45,666	41,159	41,589	41,022	46,651	5,628	13.7
Energy-related products:							
Crude petroleum (CH004)	12,654	10,121	11,196	14,086	18,888	4,802	34.1
Natural gas and components (CH006)	11,970	16,817	12,647	20,043	21,535	1,492	7.4
Petroleum products (CH005)	3,911	4,287	4,258	5,479	6,747	1,269	23.2
Forest products:							
Lumber (AG052)	6,242	5,898	5,450	4,835	6,997	2,162	44.7
Wood veneer and wood panels (AG054)	2,303	2,099	2,219	3,152	4,286	1,134	36.0
Printing and writing papers (AG063)	3,154	3,203	2,720	2,590	3,411	821	31.7
Minerals and metals:							
Steel mill products (MM025)	2,584	2,222	2,784	2,693	3,700	1,007	37.4
Certain base metals and chemical elements (MM041)	745	535	538	478	1,039	561	117.2

Table CANADA-2—Continued

Leading changes in U.S. exports to and U.S. imports from Canada, 2000–2004¹

Sector/commodity	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
						Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>							
U.S. IMPORTS—Continued							
Decreases:							
Aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment (ET013) . .	4,747	6,094	5,268	6,345	5,347	-998	-15.7
Certain specialty papers (AG064)	547	480	469	539	284	-255	-47.2
Electrical energy (CH001)	2,711	2,681	1,160	1,382	1,261	-120	-8.7
All other	131,826	121,240	120,220	121,371	135,513	14,142	11.7
TOTAL	229,060	216,836	210,518	224,016	255,660	31,644	14.1

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

China

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Change in 2004 from 2003:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased \$38.6 billion (31 percent) to \$163.6 billion

U.S. exports: Increased \$5.9 billion (22 percent) to \$32.6 billion

U.S. imports: Increased \$44.5 billion (29 percent) to \$196.2 billion

- The U.S. merchandise trade deficit with China widened at an accelerated pace in 2004, reflecting growing U.S. demand for certain consumer goods from China, the leading global supplier, and slower growth in Chinese demand for the products in which the United States has a comparative advantage (food and capital goods). The U.S. trade deficit with China expanded by \$38.6 billion in 2004, compared with increases of \$20.1 billion in 2002 and \$20.7 billion in 2003 (table CHINA-1). This substantial increase accounted for 29 percent of the total growth in the U.S. merchandise deficit in 2004 (table US-3). Moreover, although the deficit with China climbed 31 percent in terms of value in 2004, the U.S. merchandise trade deficit with all other countries rose only 20 percent.¹
- Whereas some sources attribute much of the expansion in the U.S. merchandise trade deficit with China to an undervalued yuan,² others note that a significant share of China's exports is accounted for by foreign content and that a revaluation of the yuan would make imported inputs in China less expensive, lessening the effectiveness of revaluation as a tool to reduce the U.S. trade deficit.³ Some analysts have also noted that many of the goods imported from China are no longer produced competitively in the United States and a revaluation of the yuan would lead to an increase in consumer prices for such products, thereby increasing the U.S. deficit.⁴
- U.S. exports to and U.S. imports from China during 2000–2004 each approximately doubled, although export growth was from a much smaller base. China had an annual trade surplus with the United States during 2002–2004 but an annual trade deficit with the rest of the world during this period.⁵ Some of China's leading imports in 2004 included petroleum from the Persian Gulf and Africa, iron ore from Australia and Brazil, copper from Chile and Peru, logs from Russia and Canada, grains from the United States and Canada, cotton from Pakistan and the United States,

¹ In testimony before the House Financial Services Committee, U.S. Treasury Secretary John Snow indicated that the expanding U.S. trade deficit reflects growth in the U.S. economy, a low U.S. savings rate, and relatively slow economic growth in Europe and Japan. The latter dampens U.S. export performance. Brett Ferguson, "House Legislators Say Support for CAFTA Hinges on Bush Actions on China's Currency," *BNA International Trade Daily*, Apr. 20, 2005.

² See National Association of Manufacturers, *The NAM Trade Agenda for China 2005*, Feb. 1, 2005, found at http://www.nam.org/s_nam/bin.asp?CID=46&DID=233030&DOC=FILE.PDF, retrieved May 19, 2005.

³ See Douglas Holtz-Eakin, "Economic Relationships Between the United States and China," testimony before the House Committee on Ways and Means, Apr. 14, 2005, found at <http://www.cbo.gov/ftpdocs/62xx/doc6274/04-14-ChinaTestimony.pdf>, retrieved May 19, 2005.

⁴ U.S.-China Economic and Security Review Commission, *2004 Report to Congress*, June 2004.

⁵ "Economic Summary: Surprised by Fast Economic Growth? Not Us," *China Watch*, Jan. 2005, p. 3.

Table CHINA-1

China: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by major industry/commodity sectors, 2000–2004¹

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003		
						Absolute	Percent	
	<i>Million dollars</i>							
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:								
Agricultural products	1,895	2,101	2,128	5,129	5,879	750	14.6	
Forest products	787	820	1,058	1,314	1,651	337	25.6	
Chemicals and related products	2,430	2,315	3,069	3,816	5,061	1,245	32.6	
Energy-related products	86	130	142	180	289	109	60.3	
Textiles and apparel	221	261	339	405	501	96	23.8	
Footwear	43	46	35	36	31	-5	-14.9	
Minerals and metals	1,333	1,497	1,539	2,636	3,197	561	21.3	
Machinery	1,898	2,356	2,730	3,091	4,729	1,638	53.0	
Transportation equipment	2,368	3,198	4,293	3,757	3,835	77	2.1	
Electronic products	3,926	4,892	4,855	5,934	6,902	968	16.3	
Miscellaneous manufactures	132	136	137	143	185	42	29.7	
Special provisions	218	208	228	266	346	81	30.4	
Total	15,335	17,959	20,553	26,707	32,606	5,899	22.1	
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:								
Agricultural products	1,396	1,489	1,896	2,470	2,925	455	18.4	
Forest products	1,967	2,168	2,749	3,362	4,398	1,037	30.8	
Chemicals and related products	4,942	5,333	6,262	7,438	9,287	1,849	24.9	
Energy-related products	596	406	457	561	1,063	502	89.3	
Textiles and apparel	10,710	11,124	12,602	15,426	18,902	3,476	22.5	
Footwear	9,206	9,767	10,242	10,546	11,348	801	7.6	
Minerals and metals	6,947	7,250	8,656	10,054	13,890	3,835	38.1	
Machinery	7,742	8,620	10,467	13,922	17,585	3,663	26.3	
Transportation equipment	1,991	1,773	2,302	3,072	4,548	1,477	48.1	
Electronic products	27,588	27,231	36,270	47,150	69,153	22,003	46.7	
Miscellaneous manufactures	25,365	25,690	31,490	35,812	40,712	4,901	13.7	
Special provisions	1,132	1,218	1,401	1,808	2,348	540	29.9	
Total	99,581	102,069	124,796	151,620	196,160	44,539	29.4	
U.S. merchandise trade balance:								
Agricultural products	499	612	232	2,659	2,954	295	11.1	
Forest products	-1,180	-1,348	-1,691	-2,048	-2,747	-700	-34.2	
Chemicals and related products	-2,512	-3,017	-3,193	-3,622	-4,225	-604	-16.7	
Energy-related products	-510	-276	-315	-381	-774	-393	-103.1	
Textiles and apparel	-10,489	-10,863	-12,263	-15,021	-18,401	-3,380	-22.5	
Footwear	-9,163	-9,721	-10,207	-10,510	-11,317	-807	-7.7	
Minerals and metals	-5,614	-5,754	-7,117	-7,418	-10,692	-3,274	-44.1	
Machinery	-5,844	-6,265	-7,737	-10,831	-12,856	-2,025	-18.7	
Transportation equipment	377	1,425	1,990	686	-713	-1,399	(²)	
Electronic products	-23,662	-22,340	-31,414	-41,216	-62,251	-21,035	-51.0	
Miscellaneous manufactures	-25,233	-25,554	-31,353	-35,669	-40,527	-4,858	-13.6	
Special provisions	-914	-1,010	-1,173	-1,542	-2,002	-460	-29.8	
Total	-84,245	-84,110	-104,243	-124,913	-163,553	-38,640	-30.9	

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

²Not meaningful for purposes of comparison.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

and electronic components from other countries in East Asia, mostly for use in the assembly of products for export to the United States and Europe.

U.S. exports

- U.S. exports to China grew by \$5.9 billion (22 percent) in 2004, compared with 12 percent growth for global U.S. exports. The continuation of China's decade-long rapid gross domestic product (GDP) growth attracted investments in fixed assets from foreign and domestic sources.⁶ Demand for imported building materials for the construction industry and capital equipment and components for the export sector contributed to 36 percent growth in China's total imports.⁷
- The leading increases in U.S. exports to China in 2004 were in capital goods (semiconductor manufacturing equipment and measuring, testing, and controlling instruments), intermediate industrial inputs (chemicals and semiconductors), agricultural products (cotton and cereals), and aircraft engines (table CHINA-2). The largest decreases in U.S. exports to China were in oilseeds and aircraft.
- Much of the foreign investment and technology in China's electronics products sector has come from Taiwan. The establishment of additional semiconductor foundries in China has increased the demand in China for semiconductor manufacturing machinery, with U.S. exports more than doubling to \$1.3 billion in 2004. Semiconductors produced in China, however, reportedly are commodity-type articles, forcing China to import semiconductors incorporating the latest technology to maintain China's rapidly expanding production of personal computers, cell phones, and televisions. As such, U.S. exports of semiconductors and integrated circuits to China rose \$279 million (14 percent) to \$2.3 billion in 2004.
- Strong growth in 2004 was recorded in other categories of intermediate goods used in the manufacture of products for domestic consumption in China and for export processing. U.S. exports of cotton nearly doubled to \$1.4 billion as China's own cotton production could not satisfy the demand for cotton fabric as China's apparel industry added production capacity in anticipation of the end of apparel quotas under the WTO Agreement on Textiles and Clothing. Collectively, U.S. exports of certain organic and miscellaneous inorganic chemicals rose by \$445 million (67 percent) to \$1.1 billion.⁸
- Accelerated production of power-generating plants to combat China's shortages of electricity⁹ and increased demand for parts to maintain and upgrade existing power plants led to a \$216 million rise in U.S. exports of parts for gas turbine engines.
- A \$460 million increase (13-fold) to \$496 million in U.S. exports of wheat to China failed to offset a \$500 million decline in U.S. exports of soybeans (18 percent) to \$2.3

⁶ China's State Statistical Bureau reported that the country's GDP grew by 9.5 percent in 2004. However, the same agency also reported that GDP was \$1.649 trillion in 2004 compared with \$1.409 trillion in 2003. That translates to an increase of 17.0 percent. *Ibid.*, p. 1.

⁷ Although China's total imports grew by 36 percent in 2004 to \$561 billion, its exports to the world increased by 35 percent to \$593 billion. *Ibid.*, p. 3.

⁸ The products accounting for the largest increases in U.S. exports of chemicals to China in 2004 were aluminum oxide (by \$105 million) and ethanediol (by \$78 million).

⁹ Peter Goodman, "Power Drain: Surging Coal Prices Sour Energy Investments in China," *Washington Post*, May 3, 2005, p. E1.

Table CHINA-2

Leading changes in U.S. exports to and U.S. imports from China, 2000–2004¹

Sector/commodity	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003		
						Absolute	Percent	
	<i>Million dollars</i>							
U.S. EXPORTS:								
Increases:								
Semiconductor manufacturing machinery (MM087A) . . .	293	338	551	529	1,261	732	138.3	
Agricultural products:								
Cotton, not carded or combed (AG049)	46	43	138	733	1,407	674	91.9	
Cereals (AG030)	28	22	29	36	496	460	1,285.6	
Electronic products:								
Semiconductors and integrated circuits (ET033) . . .	686	946	1,238	2,025	2,303	279	13.8	
Measuring, testing, and controlling instruments (ET043)	388	518	592	782	996	215	27.5	
Chemicals and related products:								
Certain organic chemicals (CH012)	275	216	276	469	717	248	53.0	
Miscellaneous inorganic chemicals (CH013)	119	131	179	196	393	197	100.3	
Iron and steel waste and scrap (MM023)	216	419	447	682	924	242	35.5	
Aircraft engines and gas turbines (ET001)	97	139	157	237	453	216	91.5	
Decreases:								
Oilseeds (AG032)	1,013	1,014	890	2,832	2,333	-500	-17.6	
Aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment (ET013) . .	1,689	2,429	3,367	2,447	1,948	-499	-20.4	
All other	10,484	11,743	12,689	15,740	19,375	3,635	23.1	
TOTAL	15,335	17,959	20,553	26,707	32,606	5,899	22.1	
U.S. IMPORTS:								
Increases:								
Electronic products:								
Computers, peripherals, and parts (ET035)	10,670	10,548	14,928	22,141	33,985	11,844	53.5	
Telephone and telegraph apparatus (ET017)	2,942	3,222	4,659	5,932	9,556	3,624	61.1	
Consumer electronics (except televisions) (ET018) . .	6,252	6,229	8,168	8,761	11,581	2,820	32.2	
Television receivers and video monitors (ET022) . . .	186	263	849	1,490	2,438	949	63.7	
Textiles and apparel:								
Apparel (CH049)	8,528	8,912	9,602	11,408	13,640	2,232	19.6	
Home furnishings (CH048)	702	729	1,158	1,737	2,434	697	40.1	
Miscellaneous manufactures:								
Furniture (MM054)	4,060	4,608	6,396	7,964	9,773	1,809	22.7	
Luggage, handbags, and flat goods (MM046)	2,208	2,208	2,815	3,209	3,997	788	24.6	
Household appliances, including commercial applications (MM073)	2,374	2,845	3,422	4,063	4,947	884	21.8	
Steel mill products (MM025)	457	285	264	269	1,104	835	310.5	
Footwear (CH051)	9,206	9,767	10,242	10,546	11,348	801	7.6	

Table CHINA-2—*Continued*

Leading changes in U.S. exports to and U.S. imports from China, 2000–2004¹

Sector/commodity	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
						Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>							
U.S. IMPORTS—Continued							
Decreases:							
Dolls (MM058)	1,295	1,073	1,160	1,119	925	-194	-17.3
All other	50,700	51,380	61,132	72,981	90,430	17,449	23.9
TOTAL	99,581	102,069	124,796	151,620	196,160	44,539	29.4

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

billion. Sharp swings in U.S. exports of such products are common as demand in China is influenced by the size of China's own production of those crops.

- The trend in U.S. exports of aircraft to China is influenced by delivery schedules included in long-term contracts between U.S. producers and customers in China, as well as intense competition from Airbus. The decrease in U.S. exports to \$1.9 billion in 2004 follows a decline in 2003 from a peak of \$3.4 billion in 2002 (for the period 2000–2004).

U.S. imports

- Electronic products led the growth in U.S. imports from China in 2004, rising \$22 billion (47 percent) to \$69.2 billion. These products accounted for nearly one-half of the total increase in U.S. imports from China (\$44.5 billion) (see table CHINA-1). Electronic products represented 35 percent of total U.S. imports from China. Although imports of textiles and apparel rose \$3.5 billion (22 percent) to \$18.9 billion, that sector's share of total U.S. imports from China slipped to 10 percent in 2004. Growth in U.S. imports from China in 2004 was topped by computer and telephone equipment, televisions and other consumer electronics, apparel, furniture, household appliances, and steel (see table CHINA-2).¹⁰
- The computer equipment industry in China has benefited from Taiwanese, U.S., European, Japanese, and Korean companies that have transferred production to joint ventures, subsidiaries, and contractors in China. U.S. imports of computer hardware and peripherals from China climbed \$11.8 billion (54 percent) to \$34.0 billion in 2004 (see table CHINA-2). That increase accounted for 96 percent of the growth in total U.S. imports of computer hardware and peripherals in 2004. China increased its share of total U.S. imports of computer hardware and peripherals to 38 percent in 2004 from 12 percent in 2000.
- The world's leading producers of cell phones have established subsidiaries or joint ventures in China. With the rapid transfer of technology in the industry, wholly owned Chinese companies are challenging the multinationals for global market share. Reflecting these developments, U.S. imports of telephone equipment from China rose \$3.6 billion (61 percent) to \$9.6 billion in 2004. Imports from China accounted for nearly one-quarter of all U.S. imports in the category.
- Collectively, U.S. imports of consumer electronics and televisions from China rose \$3.8 billion (38 percent) to \$14.0 billion in 2004. Japanese, Korean, Taiwanese, and European consumer electronics companies are continuing to shift production or assembly to subsidiaries, joint ventures, or contract manufacturers in China in hopes of lowering their costs of production and eventually selling their products to the growing consumer market in China.
- U.S. imports from China of color television receivers, video monitors, and video projectors with flat-panel screens more than doubled in 2004, from \$647 million to \$1.6 billion, reflecting the shift in the U.S. market toward home entertainment systems based on more advanced technology. U.S. imports from China of certain non-high definition color television receivers declined by \$325 million (60 percent) to \$219 million in 2004, following issuance of a U.S. antidumping duty order in April 2004 on U.S. imports of

¹⁰ Computer hardware and peripherals accounted for 17 percent of total U.S. imports from China in 2004, followed by apparel (7 percent), consumer electronics (6 percent), footwear (6 percent), furniture (5 percent), and telephone equipment (5 percent).

such televisions from China.¹¹ Total U.S. imports from China in the television receivers and video monitors category, however, grew \$949 million (64 percent) to \$2.4 billion in 2004.

- Products leading the growth in U.S. imports of consumer electronics from China were televisions; sound recording apparatus, other than magnetic tape recorders, up \$1.1 billion (392 percent) to \$1.4 billion; and digital still image video cameras, up \$758 million (59 percent) to \$2.0 billion. For many consumer electronic products, there is little or no production remaining in the United States, with the growth in imports from China reflecting both increased demand in the United States and a shift in sourcing to China from other countries in East Asia.
- The continued phaseout of global textile and apparel quotas contributed to the \$2.2 billion (20 percent) increase in U.S. imports of Chinese apparel to \$13.6 billion and the \$697 million rise (40 percent), to \$2.4 billion, in imports of home furnishings from China in 2004. The sharpest growth came in categories for which the quotas were eliminated on or before Jan. 1, 2004, such as socks, curtains, blankets, and pillows.
- U.S. imports of furniture from China rose \$1.8 billion (23 percent) to \$9.8 billion in 2004. The expansion reflects a shift in worldwide production to China as furniture companies have sought to reduce costs. Although some U.S. and Taiwanese furniture companies have established joint ventures in China, others have supplied contract manufacturers in China with designs, specifications, and production technology.
- China has become the leading supplier of countertop appliances to global markets. U.S. imports of household appliances from China grew by \$884 million (22 percent) to \$4.9 billion in 2004. The leading increases were in miscellaneous electrothermic heating appliances, up \$139 million (36 percent) to \$527 million; electric shavers, up \$111 million (128 percent) to \$197 million; and microwave ovens, up \$100 million (31 percent) to \$419 million.
- Steel imports from China increased fourfold, from \$269 million in 2003 to \$1.1 billion in 2004. The increase reflects a strong U.S. economy relative to its trading partners and substantial global price increases for steel products as a result of increases in the costs of raw materials and energy used in steel making. In addition, the weakening of the dollar made Chinese steel more price-competitive relative to steel from other countries as the yuan is pegged to the dollar.

¹¹ 69 FR 31347.

European Union

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Change in 2004 from 2003:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased \$14.2 billion (14 percent) to \$118.3 billion
U.S. exports: Increased \$13.8 billion (10 percent) to \$152.0 billion
U.S. imports: Increased \$28.0 billion (12 percent) to \$270.2 billion

- In 2004, total trade between the United States and the European Union (EU)¹ reached its highest level since 2000 (table EU-1). A continuation of strong economic growth in the United States in 2004 contributed to the rise in imports from the EU, despite a continued depreciation of the dollar via-à-vis the euro.² The U.S. trade deficit with the EU rose substantially in 2004, reaching a 5-year high, 80 percent greater than that in 2000 (see table EU-1).
- The EU continued to be one of the two largest U.S. trading partners, both in imports and exports of merchandise in 2004. The United Kingdom, Germany, and France were the leading EU countries for U.S. exports, collectively accounting for 52 percent of total U.S. exports to the EU (table US-3). These three countries were also the leading EU suppliers to the U.S. market in 2004, collectively accounting for 57 percent of total U.S. imports from the EU. All three countries were leading suppliers of medicinal chemicals. The United Kingdom was also a major supplier of petroleum products, and Germany was a leading supplier of medical goods. A large share of the increase in the U.S. trade deficit with the EU was accounted for by increased imports of these products (table EU-2).

U.S. exports

- An increase in U.S. exports of medicinal chemicals to the EU in 2004 (see table EU-2) was principally the result of intracompany sales to U.S. multinational pharmaceutical companies in Germany and the Netherlands, with such sales' values bolstered by the decline of the value of the dollar via-à-vis the euro.³
- The increase in U.S. exports of aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment to the EU in 2004 was reportedly the result of expanded sales of business jets and basic military

¹ Prior to May 1, 2004, the EU consisted of 15 member countries: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. On that date, the EU admitted for membership 10 additional countries: Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, and Slovenia. Because these countries joined the EU during 2004 (the period of review for this report) and few available statistics have incorporated these countries on an annual or adjusted basis, all textual references in this report to the EU will encompass only the 15 oldest member countries, which will be used as the basis for measurement of shifts in trade with the United States. Tabular references either to the EU or the EU-15 will similarly encompass only the 15 oldest member countries.

² "Foreign Exchange Rates (Annual)," Federal Reserve Statistical Release, Jan. 3, 2005, found at <http://www.federalreserve.gov/release/g5a/current>, retrieved Mar. 29, 2005.

³ T. Kevin Swift, American Chemistry Council, "Year-End 2004 Situation and Outlook," Dec. 2004, p. 3.

Table EU-1

EU-15: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by major industry/commodity sectors, 2000–2004¹

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
						Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>							
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Agricultural products	7,177	7,290	6,963	7,280	7,519	238	3.3
Forest products	4,834	4,240	3,852	3,921	4,265	343	8.8
Chemicals and related products	23,166	24,711	25,058	29,275	34,954	5,679	19.4
Energy-related products	2,072	2,146	1,731	1,714	3,068	1,354	79.0
Textiles and apparel	1,924	1,698	1,520	1,473	1,533	60	4.1
Footwear	65	67	57	59	62	3	4.5
Minerals and metals	8,015	8,171	6,951	7,589	7,876	288	3.8
Machinery	15,745	13,998	11,669	11,671	12,929	1,259	10.8
Transportation equipment	34,148	33,844	31,778	32,237	34,481	2,244	7.0
Electronic products	46,431	41,819	34,805	34,703	36,641	1,937	5.6
Miscellaneous manufactures	3,987	4,119	3,434	3,344	3,845	501	15.0
Special provisions	5,087	5,225	4,745	4,871	4,789	-82	-1.7
Total	152,652	147,327	132,563	138,138	151,962	13,824	10.0
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Agricultural products	10,341	10,316	11,187	12,506	13,428	922	7.4
Forest products	4,504	4,371	4,778	5,109	6,090	980	19.2
Chemicals and related products	39,410	42,784	48,700	56,408	62,016	5,608	9.9
Energy-related products	8,338	7,614	8,778	11,453	15,007	3,555	31.0
Textiles and apparel	5,360	5,190	5,163	5,391	5,720	329	6.1
Footwear	2,044	1,951	1,826	1,764	1,723	-41	-2.3
Minerals and metals	18,827	17,101	15,589	16,239	20,834	4,596	28.3
Machinery	25,548	24,642	23,076	25,086	28,717	3,631	14.5
Transportation equipment	51,499	54,414	53,599	56,103	59,846	3,744	6.7
Electronic products	28,630	26,545	27,220	28,986	31,986	3,000	10.3
Miscellaneous manufactures	11,745	11,403	11,338	10,815	11,867	1,052	9.7
Special provisions	12,128	12,580	12,477	12,352	13,014	662	5.4
Total	218,375	218,911	223,732	242,210	270,249	28,038	11.6
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Agricultural products	-3,164	-3,027	-4,224	-5,225	-5,909	-684	-13.1
Forest products	331	-132	-926	-1,188	-1,825	-637	-53.6
Chemicals and related products	-16,244	-18,073	-23,642	-27,133	-27,062	71	0.3
Energy-related products	-6,266	-5,468	-7,048	-9,738	-11,939	-2,201	-22.6
Textiles and apparel	-3,436	-3,491	-3,644	-3,918	-4,187	-269	-6.9
Footwear	-1,978	-1,883	-1,769	-1,705	-1,661	44	2.6
Minerals and metals	-10,812	-8,930	-8,637	-8,650	-12,958	-4,308	-49.8
Machinery	-9,803	-10,644	-11,408	-13,415	-15,787	-2,372	-17.7
Transportation equipment	-17,350	-20,570	-21,820	-23,866	-25,365	-1,499	-6.3
Electronic products	17,801	15,274	7,585	5,718	4,655	-1,063	-18.6
Miscellaneous manufactures	-7,759	-7,284	-7,905	-7,471	-8,022	-551	-7.4
Special provisions	-7,041	-7,356	-7,732	-7,481	-8,225	-744	-9.9
Total	-65,723	-71,584	-91,169	-104,072	-118,287	-14,215	-13.7

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

Table EU-2
Leading changes in U.S. exports to and U.S. imports from EU-15, 2000–2004¹

Sector/commodity	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
						Absolute	Percent
	<i>Million dollars</i>						
U.S. EXPORTS:							
Increases:							
Medicinal chemicals (CH025)	8,341	10,258	10,765	13,078	16,883	3,806	29.1
Aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment (ET013) ..	15,628	13,940	12,335	11,855	14,425	2,570	21.7
Petroleum products (CH005)	959	1,102	862	713	1,770	1,057	148.3
Decreases:							
Motor vehicles (ET009)	2,059	2,951	3,865	5,431	3,779	-1,652	-30.4
All other	125,665	119,076	104,736	107,061	115,104	8,043	7.5
TOTAL	152,652	147,327	132,563	138,138	151,962	13,824	10.0
U.S. IMPORTS:							
Increases:							
Petroleum products (CH005)	5,619	5,532	5,464	7,067	10,925	3,858	54.6
Medicinal chemicals (CH025)	22,678	26,353	31,761	37,214	40,362	3,149	8.5
Medical goods (ET040)	3,760	4,854	5,916	7,526	9,633	2,108	28.0
Decreases:							
Telephone and telegraph apparatus (ET017)	2,663	2,856	3,642	2,894	2,366	-528	-18.2
All other	183,656	179,316	176,950	187,509	206,962	19,452	10.4
TOTAL	218,375	218,911	223,732	242,210	270,249	28,038	11.6

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

trainer aircraft, especially to Greece and Portugal, along with the EU's increased demand for U.S. large civil aircraft, leading to a \$1 billion increase in exports of these aircraft.⁴

- A rise in the value of U.S. exports of petroleum products to the EU in 2004 was a result of increasing prices of crude petroleum. During the same period, the quantity of such exports remained about the same.
- After a particularly strong year in 2003, the value of U.S. exports of motor vehicles to the EU market declined 30 percent in 2004. However, U.S. exports were down just 2 percent over 2002 levels. Germany and the United Kingdom are the largest EU markets for U.S. motor vehicle exports, collectively accounting for 80 percent of such exports. Large passenger vehicles with diesel- and gasoline-powered engines larger than 3,000 cubic centimeters accounted for the large U.S. export increase in 2003 as well as the subsequent decline in 2004.

U.S. imports

- The rise in U.S. imports of petroleum products from the EU in 2004 was attributable to an increase in the price of crude petroleum and increased import quantities of distillate and residual fuels from the United Kingdom, which rose in response to greater demand in the northeastern United States because of cold weather.
- A 9 percent rise in U.S. imports of medicinal chemicals from the EU in 2004 (see table EU-2), accounting for the second-largest product-group import increase from the EU, resulted from greater demand for active pharmaceutical ingredients, primarily from Ireland, used to make consumer products for domestic sale and for export.
- An increase in U.S. imports of medical goods from the EU in 2004 resulted from the continued strong demand for these goods in the United States (see table EU-2). Much of the rise in imports consisted of such products as pacemakers, implantable defibrillators, drug eluting stents, and orthopedic implants from Ireland. In recent years, Ireland has sustained continued growth as a leading European producer in its manufacture of medical goods, including advanced cardiology products. Some large U.S.-based medical goods companies have continued to expand their manufacturing capacity in Ireland, where national economic programs have led to improved labor force skills and increased foreign investment.⁵
- Conversely, U.S. imports of telephone and telegraph apparatus from the EU fell in 2004, the second straight year of declines, largely as a result of the appreciation of the euro relative to the dollar and following the continued migration of sector manufacturing to such countries as China, Korea, Malaysia, and Mexico with lower production costs.

⁴ Industry official, telephone interview with USITC staff, Mar. 15, 2004; and Boeing Co., Deliveries January 2004 through December 2004, found at <http://active.boeing.com/commercial/orders/displaystandardreport.cfm?>, retrieved Apr. 19, 2005.

⁵ U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), "Ireland," *CIA World Factbook 2005*, found at <http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/ei.html>, retrieved May 27, 2005.

Korea

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Change in 2004 from 2003:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased \$5.7 billion (39 percent) to \$20.1 billion

U.S. exports: Increased \$2.5 billion (11 percent) to \$25.0 billion

U.S. imports: Increased \$8.1 billion (22 percent) to \$45.1 billion

- The U.S. trade deficit with Korea grew \$6.5 billion (48 percent) during 2000–2004 to reach its highest level ever in 2004. The growth in 2004 imports from Korea was in marked contrast to the 2 percent average annual decline during 2000–2003. This pattern reflects an increased demand for Korean products, driven by the recovery of the U.S. economy following 3 years of slow growth.¹ U.S. exports to Korea increased 11 percent in 2004, following an average annual decline of 4 percent during 2000–2003 (table KOREA-1). This increase reflects strong demand from Korean export-oriented manufacturers that required U.S. inputs,² strengthening Korean consumer demand,³ and the dollar's 15 percent depreciation against the won during 2004.⁴
- The large U.S.-Korean trade deficit is mirrored in Korea's overall trade surplus, which hit a record \$38.2 billion in 2004. Although total Korean imports grew by approximately 25 percent in 2004, total exports grew by 30 percent.⁵ Much of the growth in exports is attributed to strong demand for Korean automobiles and mobile phones⁶ in China, Japan, and the United States,⁷ Korea's largest export markets. The strong performance of the export sector in 2004 was also the main force behind Korea's gross domestic product growth of 4.6 percent.⁸

U.S. exports

- Leading export shifts in 2004, both in absolute and percentage change terms, include capital goods and intermediate inputs. Examples include semiconductor manufacturing equipment and machinery; iron and steel products and scrap; and organic and inorganic chemicals (table KOREA-2). The principal factor driving increased U.S. exports in these categories was robust demand in Korea's export-oriented manufacturing sector. Increasing raw materials costs also inflated U.S. export values in these categories, as such

¹ Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU), "South Korea Economy: Exports Surged In November," *EIU Viewswire*, Jan. 28, 2005, found at <http://www.viewswire.com>, retrieved on Apr. 5, 2005.

² EIU, "South Korea Economy: GDP Growth Picks Up," *EIU Viewswire*, Mar. 22, 2005, found at <http://www.viewswire.com>, retrieved on Apr. 5, 2005.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Based on won per dollar rates of 1,035.1 on Dec. 31, 2004, and 1,192.0 on Dec. 31, 2003. U.S. Federal Reserve, "Korea-Spot Exchange Rate, Won/US\$, H.10 Foreign Exchange Rates," found at http://www.federalreserve.gov/releases/h10/Hist/dat00_ko.htm, retrieved on Apr. 5, 2005.

⁵ EIU, "Korea-Current Account and Terms of Trade," *EIU Viewswire*, Mar. 4, 2005, found at <http://www.viewswire.com>, retrieved on Apr. 5, 2005.

⁶ EIU, "South Korea Economy: Exports Surged In November."

⁷ EIU, "South Korea Economy: Quick View-Record Trade Surplus," *EIU Viewswire*, Feb. 1, 2005, found at <http://www.viewswire.com>, retrieved on Apr. 5, 2005.

⁸ EIU, "South Korea Economy: GDP Growth Picks Up."

Table KOREA-1

Korea: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by major industry/commodity sectors, 2000–2004¹

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
						Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>							
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Agricultural products	2,978	3,085	3,085	3,307	2,863	-444	-13.4
Forest products	808	561	659	699	696	-4	-0.5
Chemicals and related products	2,664	2,455	2,779	3,320	4,388	1,069	32.2
Energy-related products	519	340	334	472	674	202	42.7
Textiles and apparel	202	170	184	207	208	1	0.7
Footwear	10	7	6	12	12	-1	-5.5
Minerals and metals	1,101	1,124	924	1,138	1,497	360	31.6
Machinery	3,682	2,452	2,521	2,713	3,293	580	21.4
Transportation equipment	2,970	3,510	3,364	2,809	3,126	317	11.3
Electronic products	10,562	6,479	6,380	7,085	7,388	303	4.3
Miscellaneous manufactures	363	346	508	344	453	109	31.5
Special provisions	444	372	407	419	398	-21	-4.9
Total	26,302	20,900	21,151	22,525	24,994	2,470	11.0
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Agricultural products	210	230	254	266	296	30	11.3
Forest products	394	348	404	467	517	51	10.9
Chemicals and related products	1,424	1,446	1,544	1,672	2,178	507	30.3
Energy-related products	372	465	276	286	553	267	93.3
Textiles and apparel	3,479	3,316	3,287	2,986	3,030	44	1.5
Footwear	140	103	66	50	51	1	1.7
Minerals and metals	2,177	1,768	1,644	1,478	2,168	690	46.7
Machinery	2,301	2,297	2,554	2,505	2,771	267	10.6
Transportation equipment	6,152	7,810	8,282	9,836	12,241	2,405	24.4
Electronic products	21,400	15,409	15,411	15,955	19,699	3,744	23.5
Miscellaneous manufactures	1,109	984	799	715	699	-16	-2.2
Special provisions	670	742	764	714	860	146	20.4
Total	39,829	34,917	35,284	36,930	45,064	8,135	22.0
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Agricultural products	2,768	2,855	2,831	3,041	2,567	-474	-15.6
Forest products	413	212	255	232	178	-54	-23.4
Chemicals and related products	1,240	1,009	1,235	1,648	2,210	562	34.1
Energy-related products	148	-125	59	186	120	-65	-35.2
Textiles and apparel	-3,276	-3,146	-3,103	-2,780	-2,822	-42	-1.5
Footwear	-130	-96	-59	-38	-40	-2	-4.0
Minerals and metals	-1,077	-643	-720	-341	-671	-330	-96.9
Machinery	1,380	154	-33	208	521	313	150.4
Transportation equipment	-3,182	-4,300	-4,918	-7,027	-9,115	-2,088	-29.7
Electronic products	-10,838	-8,930	-9,031	-8,869	-12,311	-3,441	-38.8
Miscellaneous manufactures	-746	-638	-291	-370	-246	124	33.5
Special provisions	-227	-370	-357	-295	-462	-166	-56.3
Total	-13,526	-14,018	-14,133	-14,405	-20,070	-5,665	-39.3

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

Table KOREA-2

Leading changes in U.S. exports to and U.S. imports from Korea, 2000–2004¹

Sector/commodity	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
						Absolute	Percent
	<i>Million dollars</i>						
U.S. EXPORTS:							
Increases:							
Semiconductor manufacturing machinery (MM087A) . .	1,648	807	602	928	1,618	690	74.3
Chemicals and related products:							
Organic commodity chemicals (CH010)	144	47	130	264	595	331	125.2
Certain organic chemicals (CH012)	597	478	565	758	1,004	246	32.5
Organic specialty chemicals (CH011)	213	180	204	231	274	43	18.7
Miscellaneous inorganic chemicals (CH013)	219	222	248	266	304	38	14.2
Minerals and metals:							
Iron and steel waste and scrap (MM023)	242	190	234	352	490	138	39.2
Steel mill products (MM025)	49	30	24	46	73	27	57.4
Decreases:							
Agricultural products:							
Cattle and beef (AG002)	536	385	636	789	1	-788	-99.9
Certain miscellaneous animals and meats (AG001) .	29	34	49	63	18	-45	-71.3
All other	22,625	18,527	18,459	18,828	20,617	1,790	9.5
TOTAL	26,302	20,900	21,151	22,525	24,994	2,470	11.0
U.S. IMPORTS:							
Increases:							
Telephone and telegraph apparatus (ET017)	3,306	4,527	4,556	5,936	8,668	2,732	46.0
Motor vehicles (ET009)	4,792	6,369	6,847	7,913	10,033	2,120	26.8
Decreases:							
Ships, tugs, pleasure boats, and similar vessels (ET014)	4	80	4	333	79	-253	-76.2
All other	31,727	23,941	23,877	22,748	26,284	3,536	15.5
TOTAL	39,829	34,917	35,284	36,930	45,064	8,135	22.0

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

numbers are recorded in nominal currency terms. The dramatic increase in raw material costs in the past few years is attributed to strong demand for raw materials in China.⁹

- The largest decline in U.S. exports, both in absolute and percentage change terms, occurred for cattle and beef, which declined from \$789 million in 2003 to \$1 million in 2004. Similarly, certain miscellaneous animals and meats declined by \$45 million (71 percent) in 2004. The dramatic decline in these sectors is largely attributable to the discovery of Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) in the United States in December 2003.

U.S. imports

- Although Korea exports to a large number of foreign countries, the bulk of products sold in these markets falls into a narrow range of traditional export categories, largely electronics and automobiles.¹⁰ In keeping with this trend, the leading import shifts in 2004 occurred in telephone and telegraph apparatus and motor vehicles, as economic conditions in the United States improved (see table KOREA-2).
- The largest shift in U.S. imports occurred in the telephone and telegraph apparatus category, which increased \$2.7 billion (46 percent) to \$8.7 billion in 2004; mobile phones accounted for the bulk of imports in this segment. Sales by Samsung Electronics, South Korea's largest electronics firm and the world's second-largest manufacturer of mobile phones, accounted for most of the growth in this category. Building on its strengths in digital technology, Samsung has increased its share of the U.S. mobile phone market by specializing in mobile phones equipped with cameras and color screens. Samsung also increased sales of mobile phones by targeting the high-income segment of the U.S. mobile phone market.¹¹
- U.S. imports of motor vehicles from Korea increased \$2.1 billion (27 percent) to \$10.0 billion in 2004. This surge in automobile imports is largely attributed to increased sales by Hyundai Motor and its subsidiary Kia. Hyundai and Kia increased their share of the U.S. market from 3.8 percent in 2003 to 4.1 percent in 2004¹² by emphasizing the sale of sport-utility vehicles, improving design and quality, and enhancing their brand image. In the U.S. market, South Korean cars are increasingly seen as an acceptable substitute to Japanese cars.¹³

⁹ "The Hungry Dragon," *Economist*, Feb. 19, 2004, found at <http://www.economist.com>, retrieved on Apr. 6, 2005.

¹⁰ EIU, "South Korea Economy: Exports Surged In November."

¹¹ *Ibid.*; and EIU, "South Korea Economy: Trade Surplus Widens Further," *EIU Viewswire*, Jul. 30, 2004, found at <http://www.viewswire.com>, retrieved on Apr. 5, 2005.

¹² "U.S. Light-Vehicle Sale By Nameplate, December & 12 Months 2004," *Automotive News*, Jan. 10, 2005.

¹³ EIU, "South Korea Economy: Trade Surplus Widens Further"; and EIU, "South Korea: Automotive Forecast," *EIU Viewswire*, Oct. 11, 2004, found at <http://www.viewswire.com>, retrieved on Apr. 5, 2004.

Mexico

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Change in 2004 from 2003:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased \$7.9 billion (15 percent) to \$61.9 billion
U.S. exports: Increased \$9.9 billion (12 percent) to \$93.0 billion
U.S. imports: Increased \$17.8 billion (13 percent) to \$155.0 billion

- U.S. trade with Mexico increased \$27.7 billion (13 percent) to \$247.9 billion in 2004. Continued robust U.S. economic growth (4.4 percent annual rate for 2004¹) and record high prices in the energy sector were the principal factors contributing to the growing trade deficit with Mexico. In 2004 the United States imported 13 percent of its crude petroleum imports from Mexico, representing 88 percent of that country's total oil export production.² Petroleum price increases reflected temporary supply disruptions in Nigeria and Venezuela; concern about the security of Middle Eastern petroleum fields; strong global demand, particularly in China and the United States; and constraints in world petroleum refining capacity.

U.S. exports

- After 3 years of contraction, the Mexican economy rebounded in 2004, with gross domestic product growing 4.2 percent.³ The growth in the Mexican economy is attributed to continued higher than expected prices for petroleum and a recovery in U.S. manufacturing, which is a major driver of Mexico's export manufacturing sector. The economic expansion bolstered U.S. exports to Mexico (table MEXICO-1).
- The bulk of U.S. exports to Mexico were intermediate goods (e.g., machinery), components, and industrial inputs destined for companies operating under Mexico's maquiladora and PITEX programs.⁴ U.S. export growth to Mexico was led by minerals and metals (e.g., copper- and steel-related products); chemicals and related products (e.g., organic chemical commodities); energy products (e.g., petroleum and plastics); and transportation equipment (e.g., motor-vehicles, motor-vehicle parts, and engines) (table MEXICO-2).

¹ Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, "GDP Grows 3.8 Percent in Fourth Quarter; Profits Rebound," Mar. 30, 2005.

² Average prices for U.S. crude petroleum imports for all sources increased 32 percent, or \$34.25, per barrel due to uncertainty in the global market in 2004. Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, "Monthly Import Reports," Jan. 2005.

³ Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), "Main Economic Indicators 2005," Apr. 2005, p. 259, found at <http://lysander.sourceoecd.org/vl=7640236/cl=65/nw=1/rpsv/ij/oecdjournals/04745523/v2005n4/s1/p11>, retrieved Apr. 20, 2005. Another source stated that Mexico's GDP increased 4.4 percent in 2004. U.S. Department of State, telegram No. 922, "Mexican GDP Up 4.4 Percent in 2004, Reflecting Decent Overall Performance," prepared by U.S. Embassy, Mexico, Feb. 17, 2005.

⁴ Mexico has two temporary import programs: the production of articles for exports (PITEX) and the maquiladora program.

Table MEXICO-1

Mexico: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by major industry/commodity sectors, 2000–2004¹

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
						Absolute	Percent
	<i>Million dollars</i>						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Agricultural products	6,772	7,645	7,534	8,176	8,994	817	10.0
Forest products	3,628	3,282	3,056	3,217	3,451	234	7.3
Chemicals and related products	13,105	12,266	12,444	13,300	15,797	2,497	18.8
Energy-related products	4,342	3,296	3,274	2,897	3,379	482	16.6
Textiles and apparel	6,155	5,232	4,939	4,696	4,730	33	0.7
Footwear	114	123	95	90	60	-30	-33.5
Minerals and metals	8,210	6,956	6,671	6,454	7,958	1,503	23.3
Machinery	11,604	10,263	9,183	9,086	10,078	992	10.9
Transportation equipment	15,285	14,953	14,524	13,725	15,882	2,157	15.7
Electronic products	24,644	20,798	18,965	16,414	17,383	970	5.9
Miscellaneous manufactures	1,977	1,729	1,687	1,511	1,525	15	1.0
Special provisions	4,607	3,994	3,705	3,541	3,781	240	6.8
Total	100,442	90,537	86,076	83,108	93,018	9,910	11.9
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Agricultural products	6,033	6,157	6,378	7,220	8,189	969	13.4
Forest products	1,055	999	1,038	1,075	1,274	199	18.5
Chemicals and related products	3,473	3,388	3,637	3,779	4,790	1,011	26.7
Energy-related products	11,356	9,103	11,567	14,792	18,966	4,174	28.2
Textiles and apparel	10,580	9,941	9,649	9,015	8,826	-189	-2.1
Footwear	351	312	279	275	242	-33	-12.0
Minerals and metals	6,767	6,528	7,013	7,116	9,623	2,507	35.2
Machinery	15,487	14,821	16,321	16,596	18,029	1,433	8.6
Transportation equipment	31,373	31,046	31,117	30,664	33,025	2,361	7.7
Electronic products	37,207	37,221	35,029	34,560	38,945	4,386	12.7
Miscellaneous manufactures	5,160	5,295	6,356	6,252	6,555	304	4.9
Special provisions	5,893	5,697	5,738	5,855	6,493	638	10.9
Total	134,734	130,509	134,121	137,199	154,959	17,760	12.9
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Agricultural products	739	1,488	1,155	956	805	-151	-15.8
Forest products	2,573	2,283	2,018	2,142	2,177	35	1.7
Chemicals and related products	9,632	8,878	8,807	9,521	11,007	1,486	15.6
Energy-related products	-7,014	-5,807	-8,294	-11,894	-15,587	-3,693	-31.0
Textiles and apparel	-4,426	-4,709	-4,710	-4,319	-4,097	222	5.1
Footwear	-237	-189	-183	-185	-183	3	1.6
Minerals and metals	1,443	428	-342	-661	-1,665	-1,004	-151.8
Machinery	-3,883	-4,558	-7,138	-7,510	-7,951	-441	-5.9
Transportation equipment	-16,088	-16,093	-16,593	-16,939	-17,143	-204	-1.2
Electronic products	-12,563	-16,423	-16,064	-18,146	-21,562	-3,416	-18.8
Miscellaneous manufactures	-3,184	-3,566	-4,668	-4,741	-5,030	-289	-6.1
Special provisions	-1,286	-1,703	-2,033	-2,314	-2,713	-398	-17.2
Total	-34,292	-39,971	-48,045	-54,091	-61,941	-7,850	-14.5

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

Table MEXICO-2
Leading changes in U.S. exports to and U.S. imports from Mexico, 2000–2004¹

Sector/commodity	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
						Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>							
U.S. EXPORTS:							
Increases:							
Transportation equipment:							
Motor vehicles (ET009)	3,223	3,614	3,711	3,186	3,983	797	25.0
Internal combustion piston engines, other than for aircraft (ET002)	2,407	1,917	2,095	2,031	2,665	634	31.2
Certain organic chemicals (CH012)	1,128	948	996	1,262	1,848	586	46.5
Petroleum products (CH005)	3,508	2,677	2,346	2,318	2,799	481	20.8
Telephone and telegraph apparatus (ET017)	2,401	2,189	1,328	1,229	1,573	345	28.0
Copper and related articles (MM036)	583	434	462	467	779	312	66.8
Decreases:							
Apparel (CH049)	2,296	1,908	1,716	1,496	1,138	-358	-23.9
Agricultural products:							
Cattle and beef (AG002)	663	724	723	687	416	-271	-39.4
Oilseeds (AG032)	720	805	847	1,032	853	-179	-17.4
Cathode-ray tubes (ET031)	2,110	1,773	1,595	1,103	878	-225	-20.4
All other	81,403	73,549	70,259	68,298	76,086	7,788	11.4
TOTAL	100,442	90,537	86,076	83,108	93,018	9,910	11.9
U.S. IMPORTS:							
Increases:							
Crude petroleum (CH004)	9,838	7,957	10,490	13,630	17,186	3,556	26.1
Electronic products:							
Television receivers and video monitors (ET022) ...	4,928	5,071	5,165	5,532	7,743	2,211	40.0
Telephone and telegraph apparatus (ET017)	4,641	4,390	4,210	4,664	5,913	1,248	26.8
Steel mill products (MM025)	1,161	917	1,232	1,224	2,410	1,187	97.0
Decreases:							
Apparel (CH049)	8,731	8,129	7,732	7,200	6,944	-256	-3.6
Measuring, testing, and controlling instruments (ET043)	2,550	2,576	2,820	3,106	2,872	-233	-7.5
Motor vehicles (ET009)	21,025	21,327	20,793	19,327	19,116	-211	-1.1
All other	81,861	80,141	81,678	82,517	92,775	10,258	12.4
TOTAL	134,734	130,509	134,121	137,199	154,959	17,760	12.9

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

U.S. imports

- Increased U.S. imports from Mexico in 2004 primarily reflected gains in U.S. consumer spending, business fixed investment, government spending, and continued demand for residential and commercial building construction.⁵ The leading product sectors showing growth in Mexican imports were minerals and metals, energy products, chemicals and related products, forest products, and electronics.
- Approximately 80 percent of Mexico's trade with the United States is intra-industry trade primarily attributable to the maquiladora industry. Approximately 90 percent of Mexico's exports are to the United States, and both neighbors' business cycles are highly integrated.⁶
- The tight global energy market for crude petroleum and related petroleum products such as plastics accounted for much of the increase in energy product exports from Mexico. U.S. imports of energy and related products rose \$4.2 billion (28 percent) to \$19.0 billion in 2004 (see table MEXICO-1).
- Record U.S. demand for residential (e.g., flooring and wood siding/molding) and commercial building construction led to an increase in forest products imports of \$199 million (19 percent) to \$1.3 billion. Another forest-product category with a significant import increase during 2004 was consumer, personal care, and paper-based products (e.g., diapers). Imports of these products rose \$51 million (24 percent) to \$264 million. A \$150 million expansion by Kimberly Clark de Mexico to expand production capacity at its four Mexican mills resulted in a 15–20 percent boost in exports of paper products.
- The elimination of global apparel and textile quotas expiring under the Multifiber Arrangement on Jan. 1, 2005, led to a decrease in U.S. imports of Mexican textiles and apparel of \$189 million (2 percent) to \$8.8 billion in 2004.⁷ U.S. import of textiles and apparel from Mexico in 2004 continued to reflect increased competition from Caribbean Basin Economy Recovery Act countries benefiting from new U.S. trade preferences for the region and from lower-cost countries in Asia, principally China.⁸

⁵ *Economic Report of the President* (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, Feb. 2005), p. 31, found at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/cea/erpcover2005.pdf>, retrieved Apr. 14, 2005; "Deficit Up to Record \$665.9 Billion in 2004; Import Growth Continues to Swamp Exports," *BNA International Trade Daily Monitoring Service*, Mar. 17, 2005.

⁶ Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Dallas, TX, "U.S.-Mexico Trade: Are We Still Connected," *Business Frontier Journal*, No. 3, 2004.

⁷ The Multifiber Arrangement for 30 years permitted nations to place quotas on the amount of textile and apparel imports allowed into their countries.

⁸ U.S. International Trade Commission, *Textiles and Apparel: Assessment of the Competitiveness of Certain Foreign Suppliers in the U.S. Market*, Investigation No. 332-448, USITC publication 3671, Jan. 2004, vol. I, ch. 3, found at <http://hotdocs.usitc.gov/docs/pubs/332/pub3671/main.html>, retrieved May 27, 2005.

Agricultural Products

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Change in 2004 from 2003:

U.S. trade deficit: Shifted from a surplus by \$3.9 billion to \$0.1 billion

U.S. exports: Increased \$2.2 billion (3 percent) to \$66.9 billion

U.S. imports: Increased \$6.1 billion (10 percent) to \$67.0 billion

U.S. trade in agricultural products shifted from a nearly \$4 billion surplus in 2003 to a deficit of \$104 million in 2004.¹ Although U.S. exports rose 3 percent in 2004, U.S. imports grew by 10 percent, led by higher imports of animal and vegetable fats and oils, beef, vegetables, coffee and tea, edible nuts, and infant formulas. U.S. exports such as grains, cotton, pork, edible nuts, and dairy products increased in 2004, but the increase was offset by a nearly \$3 billion decline in U.S. exports of cattle and beef and a \$1 billion drop in oilseeds exports. Cattle and beef exports, particularly to Japan and South Korea, fell in 2004, following the discovery in the United States of the cattle disease Bovine Spongiform Encephalitis (BSE).

For many decades, the United States has been a net exporter of agricultural products, led mainly by crops such as wheat, corn, barley, soybeans, cotton, animal feeds, and tobacco. Production processes for these products are highly mechanized and require relatively little labor inputs, and the products themselves sell at relatively low prices per unit of weight. In recent years, driven by increased U.S. demand for higher-valued, more perishable, and labor-intensive agricultural products such as fruits, nuts, vegetables, coffee and tea, alcoholic beverages, and seafood, the U.S. trade surplus in agricultural products has gradually diminished.²

During the last 15 years, the decline in the U.S. agricultural surplus occurred in part because of improved transportation capabilities, which allow faster and less costly movement of products internationally, particularly in the fast-growing areas of trade in fruits, vegetables, and cereals,³ and in part because of trade agreements that have reduced U.S. trade barriers to foreign agricultural products.⁴ Rising personal incomes in the United States also contributed to this trend as consumers purchased larger quantities of higher-valued products, such as fresh fruits and vegetables, fresh seafood, and more expensive wines, produced abroad, particularly during those times of the year when similar U.S. produce is out of season.⁵ Changing consumer preferences in food and beverages, driven in part by perceived

¹ The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) reported a U.S. agricultural trade surplus of \$7.3 billion in 2004. USDA excludes certain items, such as distilled spirits, fish, shellfish, and manufactured tobacco products, from its definition of agriculture. Economic Research Service (ERS), USDA, "Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States (FATUS): Monthly Summary," June 10, 2005, found at <http://www.ers.usda.gov/data/fatus/monthlysummary.htm>, retrieved June 22, 2005. The Commission includes these items in the agricultural products sector figures presented in this report.

² See also ERS and Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS), USDA, *Outlook for U.S. Agricultural Trade*, AES-45, Feb. 24, 2005, found at <http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/reports/erssor/trade/aes-bb/2005/aes45.pdf>, retrieved Apr. 19, 2005.

³ "Import Share of U.S. Food Consumption Stable at 11 Percent," USDA/ERS, FAU-79-01, July 2003.

⁴ "Imports Gain Increasing Share of U.S. Diet," *MidAmerica Farmer Grower*, Vol. 21, No. 32, Aug. 1, 2003.

⁵ ERS, *Amber Waves, The Economics of Food, Farming, Natural Resources, and Rural America*, Feb. 2004, p. 4.

healthier lifestyles and increased ethnic diversity, also contributed to increased agricultural imports.⁶ About 43 percent of U.S. agricultural imports in 2004 consisted of horticultural products, which have expanded in value by an average of 8 percent annually since 1994. Processed food and feed products and beverages accounted for 62 percent of U.S. agricultural imports in 2004. Cheese, canned and preserved fruits and vegetables, bakery products, pasta, candy, vegetable oils, wine, beer, coffee, and cocoa are among the imported processed foods with the largest net gains.⁷ Many developing countries, often with the help of foreign capital, have invested heavily in these high-value agricultural products that are exported mainly to consumers in developed countries such as the United States. The competitive advantages of producing these products in developing countries include lower labor costs, favorable climates, and often favorable exchange rates.⁸

The three leading markets for U.S. agricultural exports in 2004 were Canada, Japan, and Mexico (table AG-1). Consistent with longer-term trends, exports to Canada and Mexico increased \$306 million (3 percent) and \$817 million (10 percent), respectively, but fell \$758 million (7 percent) with Japan. Canada and Mexico were also the most important U.S. suppliers of agricultural products, with U.S. imports from the two countries growing by \$1.2 billion (9 percent) and \$969 million (13 percent), respectively. China was the distant third-leading U.S. supplier, but U.S. imports from China have increased quickly (18 percent) to more than \$2.9 billion.

The largest absolute trade shift in 2004 was for U.S. exports of cattle and beef, which declined \$2.9 billion (83 percent) (table AG-2). Grains (cereals) were the largest category of U.S. agricultural exports in 2004, at \$12.7 billion, and also accounted for the largest absolute increase (\$2.3 billion) in U.S. agricultural exports. Approximately 86 percent of U.S. grain exports in 2004 consisted of corn and wheat. A recovery in U.S. production of corn and wheat, which was reduced in 2003 because of bad weather, allowed U.S. exports to rise substantially in volume. In addition, slightly higher crop prices added to the export figure increase. The volume of U.S. corn exports rose 10 percent, and the volume of wheat exports increased 23 percent. The unit value of corn exports rose 10 percent to \$121 per metric ton (MT), while the unit value of U.S. wheat exports increased 5 percent to \$164 per MT.⁹

Oilseeds were the second-largest category of U.S. exports, after grains, and accounted for the second-largest absolute decline (\$1.2 billion) in U.S. exports, after cattle and beef. Soybeans account for the vast majority of domestic oilseed production and exports. U.S. soybean exports fell 16 percent in 2004 to \$6.7 billion as weather and disease reduced domestic production by 11 percent. Although export unit values for U.S. soybeans rose 2 percent, an export volume decline of 18 percent more than offset the higher prices.¹⁰

The largest shift in U.S. imports in 2004 was for vegetable oils and animal fats, which increased \$702 million (47 percent) to \$2.2 billion. This was a result of a shift by U.S. consumers from domestic

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ See also *Agricultural Export Earnings, The Risks of Dependency on Commodity Exports*, The State of Agricultural Commodity Markets (SOCO) 2004, FAO Corporate Document Repository, 2004.

⁹ See also ERS and FAS, *Outlook for U.S. Agricultural Trade*.

¹⁰ Ibid.

Table AG-1

Agricultural products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2000–2004¹

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
						Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>							
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Canada	8,209	8,694	9,121	9,805	10,111	306	3.1
Mexico	6,772	7,645	7,534	8,176	8,994	817	10.0
Japan	12,573	11,342	10,416	10,845	10,087	-758	-7.0
China	1,895	2,101	2,128	5,129	5,879	750	14.6
Italy	682	719	666	673	697	25	3.7
Netherlands	1,526	1,420	1,262	1,215	1,220	5	0.4
France	411	450	477	505	520	16	3.1
Korea	2,978	3,085	3,085	3,307	2,863	-444	-13.4
Australia	413	378	407	670	480	-190	-28.3
Thailand	531	606	634	700	719	18	2.6
All other	23,122	23,670	22,615	23,681	25,339	1,658	7.0
Total	59,112	60,109	58,345	64,706	66,908	2,202	3.4
EU-15	7,177	7,290	6,963	7,280	7,519	238	3.3
OPEC	2,705	2,880	2,658	2,933	3,116	182	6.2
Latin America	11,079	12,119	12,133	13,052	14,249	1,197	9.2
CBERA	2,511	2,687	2,630	2,688	2,904	216	8.0
Asia	24,346	23,912	22,636	26,484	26,035	-449	-1.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	769	657	933	1,100	1,408	308	28.0
Central and Eastern Europe	231	263	227	231	362	131	56.5
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Canada	11,189	12,373	12,953	12,975	14,130	1,155	8.9
Mexico	6,033	6,157	6,378	7,220	8,189	969	13.4
Japan	487	441	461	482	503	21	4.3
China	1,396	1,489	1,896	2,470	2,925	455	18.4
Italy	1,939	1,933	2,150	2,401	2,640	239	9.9
Netherlands	1,642	1,714	1,876	2,023	2,079	55	2.7
France	2,068	2,014	2,260	2,614	2,723	109	4.2
Korea	210	230	254	266	296	30	11.3
Australia	1,690	1,847	1,980	2,212	2,575	362	16.4
Thailand	2,356	2,155	1,914	2,121	2,116	-5	-0.2
All other	23,150	22,245	23,468	26,114	28,837	2,723	10.4
Total	52,159	52,599	55,591	60,899	67,012	6,114	10.0
EU-15	10,341	10,316	11,187	12,506	13,428	922	7.4
OPEC	1,268	1,147	1,187	1,345	1,532	187	13.9
Latin America	16,028	15,441	16,101	18,041	20,092	2,050	11.4
CBERA	3,481	3,218	3,294	3,531	3,669	138	3.9
Asia	8,662	8,303	8,818	10,164	11,369	1,205	11.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	875	836	912	1,138	1,149	11	1.0
Central and Eastern Europe	263	329	391	428	494	66	15.4

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table AG-1—Continued

Agricultural products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2000–2004¹

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
						Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>							
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Canada	-2,980	-3,679	-3,833	-3,170	-4,019	-849	-26.8
Mexico	739	1,488	1,155	956	805	-151	-15.8
Japan	12,087	10,901	9,955	10,362	9,583	-779	-7.5
China	499	612	232	2,659	2,954	295	11.1
Italy	-1,257	-1,214	-1,484	-1,728	-1,942	-214	-12.4
Netherlands	-115	-294	-614	-808	-859	-50	-6.2
France	-1,658	-1,565	-1,782	-2,109	-2,203	-94	-4.4
Korea	2,768	2,855	2,831	3,041	2,567	-474	-15.6
Australia	-1,278	-1,468	-1,573	-1,543	-2,095	-552	-35.8
Thailand	-1,824	-1,549	-1,280	-1,420	-1,397	23	1.6
All other	-27	1,425	-853	-2,433	-3,498	-1,065	-43.8
Total	6,953	7,511	2,754	3,807	-104	-3,911	(²)
EU-15	-3,164	-3,027	-4,224	-5,225	-5,909	-684	-13.1
OPEC	1,437	1,732	1,471	1,588	1,583	-5	-0.3
Latin America	-4,950	-3,322	-3,968	-4,989	-5,843	-854	-17.1
CBERA	-970	-530	-664	-843	-765	78	9.3
Asia	15,684	15,610	13,818	16,320	14,666	-1,654	-10.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	-106	-179	21	-38	259	297	(²)
Central and Eastern Europe	-31	-65	-164	-197	-132	65	33.0

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

²Not meaningful for purposes of comparison.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data. The countries shown are those with the largest total U.S. trade (U.S. imports plus exports) in these products in 2004.

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

Table AG-2
Leading changes in U.S. exports and imports of agricultural products, 2000–2004¹

Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
						Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>							
U.S. EXPORTS:							
Increases:							
Cereals (AG030)	9,467	9,397	9,929	10,429	12,683	2,253	21.6
Cotton, not carded or combed (AG049)	1,883	2,164	2,015	3,203	4,222	1,019	31.8
Swine and pork (AG003)	1,267	1,364	1,286	1,330	1,866	536	40.3
Edible nuts (AG020)	1,361	1,309	1,542	1,785	2,242	457	25.6
Decreases:							
Cattle and beef (AG002)	3,859	3,335	2,952	3,501	605	-2,896	-82.7
Oilseeds (AG032)	5,419	5,642	5,790	8,153	6,911	-1,242	-15.2
All other	35,856	36,898	34,831	36,304	38,378	2,074	5.7
TOTAL	59,112	60,109	58,345	64,706	66,908	2,202	3.4
U.S. IMPORTS:							
Increases:							
Animal or vegetable fats and oils (AG033)	1,311	1,128	1,285	1,491	2,193	702	47.1
Cattle and beef (AG002)	3,443	4,062	4,038	3,302	3,909	608	18.4
Fresh, chilled, or frozen vegetables (AG018)	2,320	2,628	2,758	3,250	3,650	400	12.3
Decreases:							
Spices (AG029)	552	517	549	682	625	-58	-8.4
All other	44,534	44,264	46,961	52,174	56,635	4,461	8.6
TOTAL	52,159	52,599	55,591	60,899	67,012	6,114	10.0

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

soybean oil to olive oil, coconut oil, canola oil, and palm oil, all of which are mainly produced abroad.¹¹ The volume of imported fats and oils rose 20,454 MTs (7 percent), while import prices rose \$1.83 per kilogram (38 percent).

¹¹ The shift occurred as the supply of domestic soybean oil dropped and as domestic food companies reduced their use of vegetable oil containing high levels of harmful trans fats (particularly domestic hydrogenated soybean oil) and increased their use of vegetable oil with no trans fats, such as imported palm, olive and coconut oils. See ERS, "U.S. Agricultural Exports Forecast at \$59 Billion for FY 2004," *Outlook for U.S. Agricultural Trade*, Feb. 19, 2004, p. 8, found at <http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/>, retrieved Apr. 19, 2005; ERS, "Tighter 2003/04 Soybean Oil Supply Anticipated to Boost Prices, Limit Domestic Use," *Oil Crops Outlook*, Dec. 12, 2003, p. 2, found at <http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications>, retrieved Apr. 19, 2005; Kim Severson and Melanie Warner, "Fat Substitute is Pushed out of the Kitchen," *New York Times*, Feb. 13, 2005; and "New Oreo Cookie Varieties Join the Trans-Fat-Free Bandwagon," *Milling & Baking News*, Apr. 13, 2004, p. 11, found at <http://www.bakingbusiness.com/mbn/>, retrieved Apr. 19, 2005.

Cattle and Beef

Change in 2004 from 2003:

U.S. trade deficit: Shifted from a surplus by \$3.5 billion to \$3.3 billion

U.S. exports: Decreased \$2.9 billion (83 percent) to \$0.6 billion

U.S. imports: Increased \$0.6 billion (18 percent) to \$3.9 billion

The sharp reversal in the U.S. trade balance for cattle and beef from a surplus in 2003 to a deficit in 2004 was largely the result of a significant decline in U.S. cattle and beef exports. The export decline reflected the discovery of BSE, also known as “mad cow disease,” in a cow in Washington State in December 2003 and the subsequent ban of U.S. cattle and beef imports by most major markets.

U.S. exports

U.S. exports of cattle and beef declined from \$3.5 billion in 2003 to \$606 million in 2004 (table AG-3). Beef exports accounted for \$601 million (99 percent) of total exports in 2004 and declined 83 percent from 2003 figures. Japan and Korea collectively accounted for more than 60 percent of U.S. exports in 2003. In 2004, however, their share of U.S. beef exports fell to less than 1 percent. U.S. exports to Japan declined from \$1.3 billion to \$4 million, and U.S. exports to Korea declined from \$789 million to \$1 million. The decline in exports was a result of the discovery of BSE in the United States in December 2003. While certain markets, including Japan and Korea, remained closed to U.S. beef in 2004, some markets reopened with certain restrictions. Major export markets in 2004 included Mexico (\$415 million, or 69 percent of the total) and Canada (\$59 million, or 10 percent).

In 2004, U.S. exports of live cattle declined \$58 million (91 percent), again reflecting market restrictions imposed by major export markets because of BSE concerns. Mexico and Canada accounted for virtually all U.S. exports of live cattle in 2004 (\$6 million).

U.S. imports

In 2004, U.S. imports of cattle and beef rose \$608 million (18 percent) to \$3.9 billion (table AG-4), although cattle imports declined \$319 million (37 percent) while beef imports rose \$926 million (38 percent). Beef accounted for \$3.4 billion (86 percent) of the total in 2004 and cattle \$544 million (14 percent).

In 2004, Canada regained its position as the leading beef supplier to the United States, accounting for 36 percent of the total import value. Australia, New Zealand, and Uruguay were also important suppliers, accounting for 34 percent, 18 percent, and 9 percent, respectively, of the import value in 2004. Beef imports from Canada were banned by the United States beginning in May 2003 as a result of the discovery of BSE in a Canadian cow. In August 2003, however, the United States amended its BSE import control measures to allow U.S. imports of Canadian boneless beef from cattle under 30 months of age.¹² This resulted in U.S. imports of beef from Canada recovering almost to pre-BSE levels.¹³

The decline in U.S. imports of cattle generally reflected the U.S. ban on imports of Canadian cattle subsequent to the discovery of BSE in Canada. Mexico and Canada are the traditional suppliers of

¹² FAS, *GAIN Report*, CA5004, Canada Livestock and Products Semi-Annual 2005, Jan. 31, 2005, p. 4.

¹³ *Ibid.*

U.S. cattle imports. In 2004, Mexico accounted for nearly 100 percent of U.S. cattle imports, or \$543 million.

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Table AG-3
Changes in U.S. exports of cattle and beef, 2000–2004

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
						Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>							
Cattle	271	270	130	64	6	-58	-91
Beef	3,609	3,089	2,844	3,466	601	-2,866	-83
Total	3,880	3,359	2,974	3,530	606	-2,924	-83

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.
Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table AG-4
Changes in U.S. imports of cattle and beef, 2000–2004

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
						Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>							
Cattle	1,152	1,455	1,441	863	544	-319	-37
Beef	2,291	2,606	2,597	2,439	3,365	926	38
Total	3,443	4,062	4,038	3,302	3,909	608	18

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.
Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table AG-5
Agricultural products: U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004¹

USITC code ²	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
							Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>								
AG001	Certain miscellaneous animals and meats:							
	Exports	1,440	1,631	1,460	1,778	1,460	-318	-17.9
	Imports	1,592	1,509	1,510	1,683	1,972	289	17.2
	Trade balance	-152	122	-50	96	-512	-607	(³)
AG002	Cattle and beef:							
	Exports	3,859	3,335	2,952	3,501	605	-2,896	-82.7
	Imports	3,443	4,062	4,038	3,302	3,909	608	18.4
	Trade balance	416	-727	-1,086	200	-3,304	-3,503	(³)
AG003	Swine and pork:							
	Exports	1,267	1,364	1,286	1,330	1,866	536	40.3
	Imports	996	1,129	1,026	1,143	1,335	192	16.8
	Trade balance	271	235	260	187	531	344	183.6
AG004	Sheep and meat of sheep:							
	Exports	23	25	26	17	14	-3	-19.6
	Imports	206	238	275	339	400	61	18.0
	Trade balance	-183	-213	-249	-321	-386	-64	-20.0
AG005	Poultry:							
	Exports	2,055	2,376	1,817	2,022	2,280	259	12.8
	Imports	71	97	111	126	169	43	34.3
	Trade balance	1,984	2,279	1,705	1,896	2,112	215	11.4
AG006	Fresh or frozen fish:							
	Exports	1,705	2,016	1,947	2,008	2,357	350	17.4
	Imports	3,103	2,958	3,158	3,354	3,520	166	4.9
	Trade balance	-1,398	-943	-1,211	-1,346	-1,162	184	13.7
AG007	Canned fish:							
	Exports	170	202	181	185	214	29	15.9
	Imports	538	568	664	777	843	67	8.6
	Trade balance	-369	-367	-482	-592	-629	-37	-6.3
AG008	Cured and other fish:							
	Exports	168	193	159	161	164	3	2.2
	Imports	294	298	300	307	333	26	8.5
	Trade balance	-126	-104	-141	-146	-168	-22	-15.4
AG009	Shellfish:							
	Exports	799	708	737	761	798	37	4.8
	Imports	6,007	5,908	5,910	6,492	6,472	-20	-0.3
	Trade balance	-5,208	-5,200	-5,172	-5,731	-5,674	57	1.0

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table AG-5—Continued
Agricultural products: U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004¹

USITC code ²	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
							Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>								
AG010	Dairy produce:							
	Exports	664	723	618	679	1,066	387	57.1
	Imports	1,474	1,574	1,488	1,654	1,911	257	15.5
	Trade balance	-810	-851	-870	-976	-845	130	13.4
AG011	Eggs:							
	Exports	159	162	155	164	196	32	19.2
	Imports	18	20	28	22	33	10	45.8
	Trade balance	141	142	127	142	163	21	15.1
AG012	Sugar and other sweeteners:							
	Exports	350	391	365	391	435	45	11.4
	Imports	805	843	961	1,035	979	-57	-5.5
	Trade balance	-455	-451	-596	-645	-543	101	15.7
AG012A	Sugar:							
	Exports	64	90	74	61	86	25	41.8
	Imports	551	547	569	592	585	-7	-1.2
	Trade balance	-488	-457	-495	-531	-499	33	6.1
AG012B	High fructose corn sweetener:							
	Exports	101	83	63	76	69	-7	-9.3
	Imports	32	39	34	42	43	2	3.8
	Trade balance	70	44	29	34	25	-9	-25.4
AG013	Animal feeds:							
	Exports	4,061	4,508	4,189	4,207	4,160	-47	-1.1
	Imports	641	626	670	705	873	168	23.8
	Trade balance	3,419	3,881	3,518	3,502	3,288	-215	-6.1
AG014	Live plants:							
	Exports	132	116	113	128	148	20	15.6
	Imports	460	495	503	539	569	29	5.4
	Trade balance	-329	-379	-389	-411	-421	-9	-2.3
AG015	Seeds:							
	Exports	783	768	892	859	1,066	207	24.1
	Imports	501	436	431	452	460	8	1.7
	Trade balance	282	332	461	407	606	199	48.9
AG016	Cut flowers:							
	Exports	40	39	36	33	27	-7	-19.9
	Imports	611	565	541	611	706	94	15.5
	Trade balance	-572	-526	-505	-578	-679	-101	-17.5

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table AG-5—Continued

Agricultural products: U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004¹

USITC code ²	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
							Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>								
AG017	Miscellaneous vegetable substances:							
	Exports	485	505	476	510	558	48	9.4
	Imports	790	794	760	880	921	41	4.7
	Trade balance	-305	-288	-284	-369	-363	7	1.8
AG018	Fresh, chilled, or frozen vegetables:							
	Exports	1,346	1,304	1,353	1,408	1,449	41	2.9
	Imports	2,320	2,628	2,758	3,250	3,650	400	12.3
	Trade balance	-973	-1,324	-1,405	-1,842	-2,201	-359	-19.5
AG019	Prepared or preserved vegetables, mushrooms, and olives:							
	Exports	1,451	1,387	1,365	1,326	1,417	91	6.9
	Imports	1,408	1,493	1,574	1,779	2,044	264	14.8
	Trade balance	43	-106	-209	-453	-626	-173	-38.1
AG020	Edible nuts:							
	Exports	1,361	1,309	1,542	1,785	2,242	457	25.6
	Imports	808	670	701	775	1,079	304	39.2
	Trade balance	553	639	841	1,010	1,163	154	15.2
AG021	Tropical fruit:							
	Exports	57	49	46	54	63	9	15.9
	Imports	1,548	1,616	1,705	1,754	1,772	18	1.0
	Trade balance	-1,490	-1,567	-1,659	-1,700	-1,709	-9	-0.6
AG022	Citrus fruit:							
	Exports	635	613	636	679	691	12	1.8
	Imports	311	308	325	437	444	6	1.5
	Trade balance	324	305	311	242	248	6	2.4
AG023	Deciduous fruit:							
	Exports	797	832	788	810	813	2	0.3
	Imports	247	270	294	306	358	52	16.9
	Trade balance	551	562	494	504	455	-49	-9.8
AG024	Other fresh fruit:							
	Exports	638	674	708	775	854	79	10.2
	Imports	1,024	1,065	1,183	1,200	1,396	195	16.3
	Trade balance	-386	-392	-476	-425	-542	-116	-27.4

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table AG-5—Continued

Agricultural products: U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004¹

USITC code ²	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
							Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>								
AG025	Dried fruit other than tropical:							
	Exports	342	349	338	366	394	28	7.6
	Imports	63	63	90	133	142	10	7.5
	Trade balance	279	285	248	234	251	18	7.6
AG026	Frozen fruit:							
	Exports	86	80	80	81	84	3	4.1
	Imports	122	117	152	202	225	23	11.3
	Trade balance	-36	-37	-72	-122	-141	-19	-16.0
AG027	Prepared or preserved fruit:							
	Exports	190	195	184	203	237	34	17.0
	Imports	547	559	622	688	768	80	11.7
	Trade balance	-356	-364	-437	-485	-531	-46	-9.5
AG028	Coffee and tea:							
	Exports	298	314	297	348	349	1	0.3
	Imports	2,921	1,915	1,942	2,228	2,560	332	14.9
	Trade balance	-2,623	-1,601	-1,645	-1,880	-2,211	-331	-17.6
AG029	Spices:							
	Exports	80	76	70	76	82	6	8.2
	Imports	552	517	549	682	625	-58	-8.4
	Trade balance	-472	-441	-480	-606	-543	64	10.5
AG030	Cereals:							
	Exports	9,467	9,397	9,929	10,429	12,683	2,253	21.6
	Imports	660	761	735	646	699	53	8.3
	Trade balance	8,808	8,636	9,194	9,784	11,984	2,200	22.5
AG031	Milled grains, malts, and starches:							
	Exports	402	446	594	599	610	11	1.8
	Imports	304	305	379	441	518	77	17.6
	Trade balance	98	142	215	159	92	-67	-42.1
AG032	Oilseeds:							
	Exports	5,419	5,642	5,790	8,153	6,911	-1,242	-15.2
	Imports	231	203	191	208	335	127	60.9
	Trade balance	5,188	5,439	5,599	7,945	6,576	-1,368	-17.2
AG033	Animal or vegetable fats and oils:							
	Exports	1,450	1,405	1,917	1,986	1,965	-21	-1.0
	Imports	1,311	1,128	1,285	1,491	2,193	702	47.1
	Trade balance	139	277	632	495	-228	-723	(³)

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table AG-5—Continued
Agricultural products: U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004¹

USITC code ²	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
							Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>								
AG034	Pasta, cereals, and other bakery goods:							
	Exports	1,092	1,153	1,184	1,287	1,381	94	7.3
	Imports	1,755	1,902	2,191	2,501	2,719	218	8.7
	Trade balance	-662	-748	-1,008	-1,214	-1,338	-124	-10.3
AG035	Sauces, condiments, and soups:							
	Exports	641	737	761	813	842	29	3.6
	Imports	502	576	670	663	743	80	12.0
	Trade balance	139	161	91	150	99	-51	-33.8
AG036	Infant formulas, malt extracts, and other edible preparations:							
	Exports	2,401	2,729	2,582	2,546	2,868	322	12.7
	Imports	556	659	795	920	1,211	291	31.7
	Trade balance	1,845	2,070	1,787	1,626	1,657	31	1.9
AG037	Cocoa, chocolate, and confectionery:							
	Exports	851	997	817	914	946	32	3.5
	Imports	2,178	2,301	2,662	3,535	3,627	92	2.6
	Trade balance	-1,328	-1,304	-1,846	-2,621	-2,681	-60	-2.3
AG038	Fruit and vegetable juices:							
	Exports	713	665	682	674	660	-14	-2.1
	Imports	767	661	675	793	835	42	5.3
	Trade balance	-53	5	7	-119	-176	-56	-47.3
AG039	Nonalcoholic beverages, excluding fruit and vegetable juices:							
	Exports	312	312	334	397	407	10	2.4
	Imports	683	745	823	966	1,158	193	19.9
	Trade balance	-371	-434	-489	-569	-752	-183	-32.2
AG040	Malt beverages:							
	Exports	169	191	171	172	164	-8	-4.6
	Imports	2,166	2,333	2,566	2,664	2,752	88	3.3
	Trade balance	-1,996	-2,142	-2,395	-2,492	-2,588	-95	-3.8
AG041	Wine and certain other fermented beverages:							
	Exports	551	531	541	634	793	160	25.2
	Imports	2,259	2,316	2,740	3,307	3,445	138	4.2
	Trade balance	-1,708	-1,785	-2,199	-2,673	-2,652	21	0.8

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table AG-5—Continued

Agricultural products: U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004¹

USITC code ²	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
							Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>								
AG042	Distilled spirits:							
	Exports	483	534	555	592	727	135	22.9
	Imports	2,727	2,848	3,111	3,453	3,734	281	8.1
	Trade balance	-2,244	-2,313	-2,556	-2,861	-3,007	-146	-5.1
AG043	Unmanufactured tobacco:							
	Exports	1,222	1,268	1,050	1,035	1,044	9	0.9
	Imports	628	680	716	757	702	-55	-7.2
	Trade balance	594	588	334	278	342	64	22.9
AG044	Cigars and certain other manufactured tobacco:							
	Exports	709	616	485	442	272	-171	-38.6
	Imports	290	285	299	307	333	26	8.5
	Trade balance	419	331	185	135	-62	-197	(³)
AG045	Cigarettes:							
	Exports	3,308	2,118	1,463	1,403	1,294	-109	-7.8
	Imports	212	189	230	234	231	-3	-1.4
	Trade balance	3,096	1,930	1,234	1,169	1,063	-105	-9.0
AG046	Hides, skins, and leather:							
	Exports	2,330	2,650	2,390	2,492	2,730	238	9.5
	Imports	1,167	1,032	935	817	886	68	8.4
	Trade balance	1,163	1,617	1,456	1,675	1,844	169	10.1
AG047	Furskins:							
	Exports	158	173	173	158	191	33	21.1
	Imports	87	96	87	87	106	18	21.0
	Trade balance	70	77	85	70	85	15	21.2
AG048	Wool and other animal hair:							
	Exports	19	11	26	29	27	-2	-6.2
	Imports	74	57	42	38	45	7	19.0
	Trade balance	-55	-46	-16	-10	-18	-9	-94.3
AG049	Cotton, not carded or combed:							
	Exports	1,883	2,164	2,015	3,203	4,222	1,019	31.8
	Imports	21	4	20	26	16	-10	-38.6
	Trade balance	1,862	2,160	1,995	3,177	4,206	1,029	32.4

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table AG-5—Continued

Agricultural products: U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004¹

USITC code ²	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
							Absolute	Percent
		<i>Million dollars</i>						
AG050	Ethyl alcohol for nonbeverage purposes:							
	Exports	91	125	71	103	81	-22	-21.8
	Imports	162	178	170	191	259	69	36.0
	Trade balance	-70	-53	-99	-88	-179	-91	-104.1

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

²This 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

³Not meaningful for purposes of comparison.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

Table AG-6

Agricultural products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
AG002	Cattle and beef:						
	Number of establishments	1,080,969	1,053,284	1,037,570	1,014,549	990,373	-2.4
	Employees (thousands)	1,150.0	1,127.0	1,109.0	1,092.0	1,070.0	-2.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. production (million dollars)	48,632	50,152	48,762	58,485	53,727	-8.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	3,859	3,335	2,952	3,501	605	-82.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	3,443	4,062	4,038	3,302	3,909	18.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	48,216	50,879	49,848	58,285	57,031	-2.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	416	-727	-1,086	200	-3,304	(²)
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	7.1	8.0	8.1	5.7	6.9	21.1
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	7.9	6.6	6.1	6.0	1.1	-81.7
AG003	Swine and pork:						
	Number of establishments	89,438	83,920	76,933	74,382	70,084	-5.8
	Employees (thousands)	204.0	199.0	202.0	207.0	207.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. production (million dollars)	21,673	22,545	19,802	21,422	26,128	22.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,267	1,364	1,286	1,330	1,866	40.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	996	1,129	1,026	1,143	1,335	16.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	21,402	22,310	19,542	21,235	25,597	20.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	271	235	260	187	531	183.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	4.7	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.2	-3.7
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	5.8	6.1	6.5	6.2	7.1	14.5
AG004	Sheep and meat of sheep:						
	Number of establishments	9,200	68,600	68,150	67,720	67,660	-0.1
	Employees (thousands)	68.0	66.0	65.0	64.0	68.0	6.3
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	420	341	337	377	374	-0.8
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	23	25	26	17	14	-19.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	206	238	275	339	400	18.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	603	554	586	698	760	8.8
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-183	-213	-249	-321	-386	-20.0
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	34.2	42.9	47.0	48.5	52.6	8.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	5.6	7.2	7.8	4.6	3.7	-19.6

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table AG-6—Continued

Agricultural products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
AG005	Poultry:						
	Number of establishments	420	417	415	410	408	-0.5
	Employees (thousands)	175.0	170.0	170.0	168.0	167.0	-0.6
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
	U.S. production (million dollars)	17,400	17,600	17,700	17,900	18,000	0.6
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,055	2,376	1,817	2,022	2,280	12.8
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	71	97	111	126	169	34.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	15,416	15,321	15,995	16,004	15,888	-0.7
	Trade balance (million dollars)	1,984	2,279	1,705	1,896	2,112	11.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.1	37.5
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	11.8	13.5	10.3	11.3	12.7	12.4
AG006	Fresh or frozen fish:						
	Number of establishments	1,450	1,380	1,400	1,400	1,420	1.4
	Employees (thousands)	41.0	39.0	40.0	40.0	41.0	2.5
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	5,550	6,257	5,560	5,600	5,650	0.9
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,705	2,016	1,947	2,008	2,357	17.4
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	3,103	2,958	3,158	3,354	3,520	4.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	6,948	7,200	6,771	6,946	6,812	-1.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,398	-943	-1,211	-1,346	-1,162	13.7
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	44.7	41.1	46.6	48.3	51.7	7.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	30.7	32.2	35.0	35.9	41.7	16.2
AG007	Canned fish:						
	Number of establishments	34	30	30	30	29	-3.3
	Employees (thousands)	6.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	75	75	75	80	80	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,334	969	1,016	1,200	1,150	-4.2
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	170	202	181	185	214	15.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	538	568	664	777	843	8.6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,703	1,336	1,498	1,792	1,779	-0.7
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-369	-367	-482	-592	-629	-6.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	31.6	42.5	44.3	43.3	47.4	9.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	12.7	20.8	17.8	15.4	18.6	20.8

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table AG-6—Continued

Agricultural products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
AG008	Cured and other fish:						
	Number of establishments	120	120	120	120	120	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	300	184	143	150	150	0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	168	193	159	161	164	2.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	294	298	300	307	333	8.5
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	426	288	284	296	318	7.6
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-126	-104	-141	-146	-168	-15.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	69.0	⁴ 103.2	⁴ 105.7	⁴ 103.6	⁴ 104.5	0.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	56.0	⁴ 105.1	⁴ 111.3	⁴ 107.1	⁴ 109.5	2.2
AG009	Shellfish:						
	Number of establishments	700	715	690	690	670	-2.9
	Employees (thousands)	59.0	60.0	56.0	56.0	54.0	-3.6
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. production (million dollars)	2,058	1,853	1,839	1,750	1,700	-2.9
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	799	708	737	761	798	4.8
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	6,007	5,908	5,910	6,492	6,472	(⁵)
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	7,266	7,053	7,011	7,481	7,374	-1.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-5,208	-5,200	-5,172	-5,731	-5,674	1.0
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	82.7	83.8	84.3	86.8	87.8	1.2
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	38.8	38.2	40.1	43.5	46.9	7.8
AG010	Dairy produce:						
	Number of establishments	125,000	124,000	122,000	121,000	120,000	-0.8
	Employees (thousands)	610.0	600.0	590.0	580.0	575.0	-0.9
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	64,000	66,000	67,000	69,000	69,500	0.7
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	664	723	618	679	1,066	57.1
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,474	1,574	1,488	1,654	1,911	15.5
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	64,810	66,851	67,870	69,976	70,345	0.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-810	-851	-870	-976	-845	13.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.7	12.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.5	50.0

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table AG-6—Continued

Agricultural products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
AG011	Eggs:						
	Number of establishments	64	64	64	62	60	-3.2
	Employees (thousands)	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
	U.S. production (million dollars)	6,800	6,850	6,900	6,950	7,000	0.7
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	159	162	155	164	196	19.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	18	20	28	22	33	45.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	6,659	6,708	6,773	6,808	6,837	(⁵)
	Trade balance (million dollars)	141	142	127	142	163	15.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	66.7
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.8	16.7
AG012A	Sugar:						
	Number of establishments	70	70	70	70	87	24.3
	Employees (thousands)	17.0	17.0	17.0	15.0	15.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	92	92	92	92	93	1.1
	U.S. production (million dollars)	3,328	3,583	3,600	3,498	3,421	-2.2
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	64	90	74	61	86	41.8
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	551	547	569	592	585	(⁵)
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,816	4,040	4,095	4,029	3,920	-2.7
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-488	-457	-495	-531	-499	6.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	14.4	13.6	13.9	14.7	14.9	1.4
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	1.9	2.5	2.1	1.7	2.5	47.1
AG012B	High fructose corn sweetener:						
	Number of establishments	22	22	22	30	22	-26.7
	Employees (thousands)	11.0	11.0	11.0	9.0	4.0	-55.6
	Capacity utilization (percent)	81	80	80	80	95	18.8
	U.S. production (million dollars)	2,743	3,055	3,107	3,280	3,280	0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	101	83	63	76	69	-9.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	32	39	34	42	43	3.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,673	3,011	3,078	3,246	3,255	(⁵)
	Trade balance (million dollars)	70	44	29	34	25	-25.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.3	0.0
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	3.7	2.7	2.0	2.3	2.1	-8.7

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table AG-6—Continued

Agricultural products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
AG013	Animal feeds:						
	Number of establishments	1,700	1,700	1,800	1,800	1,800	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	46.0	46.0	46.0	46.0	46.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	76	69	73	71	71	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	28,000	28,000	28,000	29,000	30,000	3.4
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	4,061	4,508	4,189	4,207	4,160	-1.1
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	641	626	670	705	873	23.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	24,581	24,119	24,482	25,498	26,712	4.8
	Trade balance (million dollars)	3,419	3,881	3,518	3,502	3,288	-6.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.3	17.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	14.5	16.1	15.0	14.5	13.9	-4.1
AG014	Live plants:						
	Number of establishments	30,000	30,000	30,000	29,500	29,500	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	140.0	140.0	140.0	145.0	145.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	12,800	13,440	13,571	13,840	13,950	0.8
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	132	116	113	128	148	15.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	460	495	503	539	569	5.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	13,129	13,819	13,960	14,251	14,371	0.8
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-329	-379	-389	-411	-421	-2.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.8	4.0	5.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.1	22.2
AG015	Seeds:						
	Number of establishments	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. production (million dollars)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	783	768	892	859	1,066	24.1
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	501	436	431	452	460	1.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
	Trade balance (million dollars)	282	332	461	407	606	48.9
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table AG-6—Continued

Agricultural products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
AG016	Cut flowers:						
	Number of establishments	2,000	1,800	1,800	1,600	1,400	-12.5
	Employees (thousands)	30.0	26.0	26.0	25.0	24.0	-4.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	460	455	460	446	440	-1.3
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	40	39	36	33	27	-19.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	611	565	541	611	706	15.5
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,032	981	965	1,024	1,119	9.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-572	-526	-505	-578	-679	-17.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	59.2	57.6	56.1	59.7	63.1	5.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	8.6	8.7	7.9	7.5	6.1	-18.7
AG017	Miscellaneous vegetable substances:						
	Number of establishments	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. production (million dollars)	900	900	900	900	900	0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	485	505	476	510	558	9.4
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	790	794	760	880	921	4.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,205	1,188	1,184	1,269	1,263	-0.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-305	-288	-284	-369	-363	1.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	65.5	66.8	64.2	69.3	72.9	5.2
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	53.9	56.1	52.9	56.7	62.0	9.3
AG018	Fresh, chilled, or frozen vegetables:						
	Number of establishments	30,000	30,100	29,500	29,450	29,000	-1.5
	Employees (thousands)	39.0	40.0	39.0	39.0	38.0	-2.6
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. production (million dollars)	4,450	4,500	4,600	4,550	4,500	-1.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,346	1,304	1,353	1,408	1,449	2.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,320	2,628	2,758	3,250	3,650	12.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	5,423	5,824	6,005	6,392	6,701	4.8
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-973	-1,324	-1,405	-1,842	-2,201	-19.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	42.8	45.1	45.9	50.8	54.5	7.3
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	30.3	29.0	29.4	30.9	32.2	4.2

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table AG-6—Continued

Agricultural products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
AG019	Prepared or preserved vegetables, mushrooms, and olives:						
	Number of establishments	1,550	1,500	1,600	1,550	1,575	1.6
	Employees (thousands)	4.0	4.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	88	87	85	86	87	1.2
	U.S. production (million dollars)	8,450	8,200	8,300	8,350	8,400	0.6
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,451	1,387	1,365	1,326	1,417	6.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,408	1,493	1,574	1,779	2,044	14.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	8,407	8,306	8,509	8,803	9,026	2.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	43	-106	-209	-453	-626	-38.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	16.7	18.0	18.5	20.2	22.6	11.9
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	17.2	16.9	16.4	15.9	16.9	6.3
AG020	Edible nuts:						
	Number of establishments	37,000	37,000	37,000	37,000	37,000	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	380.0	380.0	380.0	380.0	380.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. production (million dollars)	2,326	2,606	2,513	2,989	3,404	13.9
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,361	1,309	1,542	1,785	2,242	25.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	808	670	701	775	1,079	39.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,773	1,967	1,672	1,979	2,241	13.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	553	639	841	1,010	1,163	15.2
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	45.6	34.1	41.9	39.2	48.2	23.0
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	58.5	50.2	61.3	59.7	65.9	10.4
AG021	Tropical fruit:						
	Number of establishments	8,000	8,000	7,400	7,400	7,400	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	22.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	550	500	560	560	544	-2.9
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	57	49	46	54	63	15.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,548	1,616	1,705	1,754	1,772	1.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,040	2,067	2,219	2,260	2,253	-0.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,490	-1,567	-1,659	-1,700	-1,709	-0.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	75.9	78.2	76.8	77.6	78.6	1.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	10.4	9.8	8.2	9.7	11.5	18.6

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table AG-6—Continued

Agricultural products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
AG022	Citrus fruit:						
	Number of establishments	18,695	18,212	17,727	17,727	17,727	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	91.0	90.0	90.0	89.0	89.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. production (million dollars)	2,640	2,262	2,605	2,297	2,352	2.4
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	635	613	636	679	691	1.8
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	311	308	325	437	444	1.5
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,316	1,957	2,294	2,055	2,104	2.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	324	305	311	242	248	2.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	13.4	15.8	14.2	21.3	21.1	-0.9
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	24.1	27.1	24.4	29.6	29.4	-0.7
AG023	Deciduous fruit:						
	Number of establishments	74,000	74,000	67,000	67,000	67,000	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	150.0	150.0	135.0	135.0	135.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,100	2,130	2,720	2,340	2,560	9.4
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	797	832	788	810	813	(⁵)
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	247	270	294	306	358	16.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,549	1,568	2,226	1,836	2,105	14.7
	Trade balance (million dollars)	551	562	494	504	455	-9.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	15.9	17.2	13.2	16.7	17.0	1.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	38.0	39.1	29.0	34.6	31.7	-8.4
AG024	Other fresh fruit:						
	Number of establishments	54,000	51,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	110.0	110.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,200	2,520	2,900	3,110	3,220	3.5
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	638	674	708	775	854	10.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,024	1,065	1,183	1,200	1,396	16.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,586	2,912	3,376	3,535	3,762	6.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-386	-392	-476	-425	-542	-27.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	39.6	36.6	35.1	34.0	37.1	9.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	29.0	26.7	24.4	24.9	26.5	6.4

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table AG-6—Continued

Agricultural products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
AG025	Dried fruit other than tropical:						
	Number of establishments	40	40	40	40	40	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,170	800	960	870	950	9.2
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	342	349	338	366	394	7.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	63	63	90	133	142	7.5
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	891	515	712	636	699	9.8
	Trade balance (million dollars)	279	285	248	234	251	7.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	7.1	12.3	12.6	20.8	20.4	-1.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	29.3	43.6	35.2	42.1	41.5	-1.4
AG026	Frozen fruit:						
	Number of establishments	40	40	36	36	36	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	6.0	6.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	670	690	780	630	720	14.3
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	86	80	80	81	84	4.1
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	122	117	152	202	225	11.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	706	727	852	752	861	14.6
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-36	-37	-72	-122	-141	-16.0
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	17.2	16.1	17.8	26.9	26.1	-3.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	12.8	11.6	10.3	12.8	11.7	-8.6
AG027	Prepared or preserved fruit:						
	Number of establishments	200	200	190	190	190	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	20.0	20.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	4,720	4,960	5,210	4,390	4,680	6.6
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	190	195	184	203	237	17.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	547	559	622	688	768	11.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	5,076	5,324	5,647	4,875	5,211	6.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-356	-364	-437	-485	-531	-9.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	10.8	10.5	11.0	14.1	14.7	4.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	4.0	3.9	3.5	4.6	5.1	10.9

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table AG-6—Continued

Agricultural products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
AG028	Coffee and tea:						
	Number of establishments	247	247	247	247	281	13.8
	Employees (thousands)	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	13.0	8.3
	Capacity utilization (percent)	⁽³⁾	⁽³⁾	⁽³⁾	⁽³⁾	⁽³⁾	⁽³⁾
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	6,300	4,855	4,855	4,862	5,268	8.4
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	298	314	297	348	349	⁽⁵⁾
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,921	1,915	1,942	2,228	2,560	14.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	8,923	6,456	6,500	6,742	7,479	10.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-2,623	-1,601	-1,645	-1,880	-2,211	-17.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	32.7	29.7	29.9	33.0	34.2	3.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	4.7	6.5	6.1	7.1	6.6	-7.0
AG029	Spices:						
	Number of establishments	274	274	274	274	308	12.4
	Employees (thousands)	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	16.0	23.1
	Capacity utilization (percent)	⁽³⁾	⁽³⁾	⁽³⁾	⁽³⁾	⁽³⁾	⁽³⁾
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,800	1,836	1,731	1,731	2,051	18.5
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	80	76	70	76	82	8.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	552	517	549	682	625	⁽⁵⁾
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,272	2,277	2,211	2,337	2,594	11.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-472	-441	-480	-606	-543	10.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	24.3	22.7	24.8	29.2	24.1	-17.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	4.4	4.1	4.0	4.4	4.0	-9.1
AG030	Cereals:						
	Number of establishments	324,000	324,000	324,000	324,000	324,000	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	⁽³⁾	⁽³⁾	⁽³⁾	⁽³⁾	⁽³⁾	⁽³⁾
	Capacity utilization (percent)	⁽¹⁾	⁽¹⁾	⁽¹⁾	⁽¹⁾	⁽¹⁾	⁽¹⁾
	U.S. production (million dollars)	25,760	26,900	26,800	29,250	35,600	21.7
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	9,467	9,397	9,929	10,429	12,683	21.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	660	761	735	646	699	8.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	16,952	18,264	17,606	19,466	23,616	21.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	8,808	8,636	9,194	9,784	11,984	22.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	3.9	4.2	4.2	3.3	3.0	-9.1
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	36.8	34.9	37.1	35.7	35.6	-0.3

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table AG-6—Continued

Agricultural products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
AG031	Milled grains, malts, and starches:						
	Number of establishments	450	440	440	430	420	-2.3
	Employees (thousands)	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	77	77	79	79	79	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	9,900	9,300	9,100	9,000	8,800	-2.2
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	402	446	594	599	610	1.8
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	304	305	379	441	518	17.6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	9,802	9,158	8,885	8,841	8,708	-1.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	98	142	215	159	92	-42.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	3.1	3.3	4.3	5.0	6.0	20.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	4.1	4.8	6.5	6.7	6.9	3.0
AG032	Oilseeds:						
	Number of establishments	324,000	324,000	324,000	324,000	324,000	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. production (million dollars)	13,300	13,600	13,800	16,400	19,200	17.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	5,419	5,642	5,790	8,153	6,911	-15.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	231	203	191	208	335	60.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	8,112	8,161	8,201	8,455	12,624	49.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	5,188	5,439	5,599	7,945	6,576	-17.2
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.7	8.0
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	40.7	41.5	42.0	49.7	36.0	-27.6
AG033	Animal or vegetable fats and oils:						
	Number of establishments	570	570	570	570	570	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	32.0	34.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	91	94	93	95	75	-21.1
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	8,100	8,500	9,300	10,700	12,800	19.6
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,450	1,405	1,917	1,986	1,965	-1.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,311	1,128	1,285	1,491	2,193	47.1
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	7,961	8,223	8,668	10,205	13,028	27.7
	Trade balance (million dollars)	139	277	632	495	-228	(²)
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	16.5	13.7	14.8	14.6	16.8	15.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	17.9	16.5	20.6	18.6	15.4	-17.2

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table AG-6—Continued

Agricultural products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
AG034	Pasta, cereals, and other bakery goods:						
	Number of establishments	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	250.0	248.0	247.0	247.0	247.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	71	69	73	72	72	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	48,700	49,500	50,300	51,000	52,000	2.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,092	1,153	1,184	1,287	1,381	7.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,755	1,902	2,191	2,501	2,719	8.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	49,362	50,248	51,308	52,214	53,338	2.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-662	-748	-1,008	-1,214	-1,338	-10.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	3.6	3.8	4.3	4.8	5.1	6.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.7	8.0
AG035	Sauces, condiments, and soups:						
	Number of establishments	255	255	530	520	510	-1.9
	Employees (thousands)	34.0	33.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	58	64	67	67	67	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	13,000	13,100	13,200	13,300	13,400	0.8
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	641	737	761	813	842	3.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	502	576	670	663	743	12.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	12,861	12,939	13,109	13,150	13,301	1.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	139	161	91	150	99	-33.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	3.9	4.5	5.1	5.0	5.6	12.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	4.9	5.6	5.8	6.1	6.3	3.3
AG036	Infant formulas, malt extracts, and other edible preparations:						
	Number of establishments	1,600	1,750	1,920	2,000	2,000	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	88.0	90.0	91.0	92.0	92.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	68	71	73	74	74	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	21,000	22,000	23,000	24,000	24,000	0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,401	2,729	2,582	2,546	2,868	12.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	556	659	795	920	1,211	31.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	19,155	19,930	21,213	22,374	22,343	-0.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	1,845	2,070	1,787	1,626	1,657	1.9
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	2.9	3.3	3.7	4.1	5.4	31.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	11.4	12.4	11.2	10.6	12.0	13.2

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table AG-6—Continued

Agricultural products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
AG037	Cocoa, chocolate, and confectionery:						
	Number of establishments	1,300	1,300	1,350	1,300	1,752	34.8
	Employees (thousands)	90.0	90.0	90.0	68.0	65.0	-4.4
	Capacity utilization (percent)	87	87	87	87	69	-20.7
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	16,000	16,000	16,500	17,200	18,950	10.2
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	851	997	817	914	946	3.5
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,178	2,301	2,662	3,535	3,627	2.6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	17,328	17,304	18,346	19,821	21,631	9.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,328	-1,304	-1,846	-2,621	-2,681	-2.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	12.6	13.3	14.5	17.8	16.8	-5.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	5.3	6.2	4.9	5.3	5.0	-5.7
AG038	Fruit and vegetable juices:						
	Number of establishments	94	92	90	89	86	-3.4
	Employees (thousands)	144.0	140.0	140.0	138.0	135.0	-2.2
	Capacity utilization (percent)	83	83	83	83	83	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,100	3,000	3,000	2,900	3,050	5.2
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	713	665	682	674	660	-2.1
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	767	661	675	793	835	5.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,153	2,995	2,993	3,019	3,226	6.8
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-53	5	7	-119	-176	-47.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	24.3	22.1	22.5	26.3	25.9	-1.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	23.0	22.2	22.7	23.2	21.6	-6.9
AG039	Nonalcoholic beverages, excluding fruit and vegetable juices:						
	Number of establishments	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	67	67	67	67	67	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	63,000	65,000	70,370	73,000	76,000	4.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	312	312	334	397	407	2.4
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	683	745	823	966	1,158	19.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	63,371	65,434	70,859	73,569	76,752	4.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-371	-434	-489	-569	-752	-32.2
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	15.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table AG-6—Continued

Agricultural products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
AG040	Malt beverages:						
	Number of establishments	529	529	529	529	376	-28.9
	Employees (thousands)	31.0	33.0	33.0	31.0	28.0	-9.7
	Capacity utilization (percent)	79	80	80	80	78	-2.5
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	16,544	16,925	16,925	16,925	17,601	4.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	169	191	171	172	164	-4.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,166	2,333	2,566	2,664	2,752	3.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	18,540	19,067	19,320	19,417	20,189	4.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,996	-2,142	-2,395	-2,492	-2,588	-3.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	11.7	12.2	13.3	13.7	13.6	-0.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	-10.0
AG041	Wine and certain other fermented beverages:						
	Number of establishments	2,646	2,646	2,646	2,646	1,189	-55.1
	Employees (thousands)	22.0	23.0	24.0	24.0	27.0	12.5
	Capacity utilization (percent)	80	82	82	82	63	-23.2
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	7,208	7,854	7,854	8,100	9,399	16.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	551	531	541	634	793	25.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,259	2,316	2,740	3,307	3,445	4.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	8,916	9,639	10,053	10,773	12,051	11.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,708	-1,785	-2,199	-2,673	-2,652	0.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	25.3	24.0	27.3	30.7	28.6	-6.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	7.6	6.8	6.9	7.8	8.4	7.7
AG042	Distilled spirits:						
	Number of establishments	57	57	57	57	82	43.9
	Employees (thousands)	6.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	6.0	-25.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	63	68	68	75	69	-8.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,860	3,929	3,929	4,050	4,057	(⁵)
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	483	534	555	592	727	22.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,727	2,848	3,111	3,453	3,734	8.1
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	6,104	6,242	6,485	6,911	7,064	2.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-2,244	-2,313	-2,556	-2,861	-3,007	-5.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	44.7	45.6	48.0	50.0	52.9	5.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	12.5	13.6	14.1	14.6	17.9	22.6

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table AG-6—Continued

Agricultural products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
AG043	Unmanufactured tobacco:						
	Number of establishments	21	20	20	20	16	-20.0
	Employees (thousands)	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	-25.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. production (million dollars)	2,122	2,187	2,300	2,186	1,077	-50.7
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,222	1,268	1,050	1,035	1,044	0.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	628	680	716	757	702	(⁵)
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,528	1,599	1,966	1,908	735	-61.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	594	588	334	278	342	22.9
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	41.1	42.5	36.4	39.7	95.6	140.8
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	57.6	58.0	45.6	47.4	97.0	104.6
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)	74	73	72	72	61	-15.3
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,193	1,100	1,010	1,010	1,000	-1.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	709	616	485	442	272	-38.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	290	285	299	307	333	8.5
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	774	769	825	875	1,062	21.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	419	331	185	135	-62	(²)
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	37.5	37.1	36.3	35.1	31.4	-10.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	59.4	56.0	48.0	43.8	27.2	-37.9
AG045	Cigarettes:						
	Number of establishments	10	10	10	10	15	50.0
	Employees (thousands)	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	15.0	-16.7
	Capacity utilization (percent)	70	71	70	70	61	-12.9
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	39,686	42,787	45,696	46,000	34,582	-24.8
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	3,308	2,118	1,463	1,403	1,294	-7.8
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	212	189	230	234	231	(⁵)
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	36,590	40,857	44,462	44,831	33,519	-25.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	3,096	1,930	1,234	1,169	1,063	-9.0
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	40.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	8.3	5.0	3.2	3.0	3.7	23.3

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table AG-6—Continued

Agricultural products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
AG046	Hides, skins, and leather:						
	Number of establishments	1,220	1,220	1,220	1,220	1,220	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	17.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	⁽³⁾	⁽³⁾	⁽³⁾	⁽³⁾	⁽³⁾	⁽³⁾
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	5,253	5,255	5,085	4,886	4,602	-5.8
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,330	2,650	2,390	2,492	2,730	9.5
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,167	1,032	935	817	886	8.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	4,090	3,638	3,629	3,211	2,758	-14.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	1,163	1,617	1,456	1,675	1,844	10.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	28.5	28.4	25.8	25.4	32.1	26.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	44.4	50.4	47.0	51.0	59.3	16.3
AG047	Furskins:						
	Number of establishments	350	325	318	307	307	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	⁽¹⁾	⁽¹⁾	⁽¹⁾	⁽¹⁾	⁽¹⁾	⁽¹⁾
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	151	166	128	178	212	19.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	158	173	173	158	191	21.1
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	87	96	87	87	106	21.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	81	89	43	108	127	17.8
	Trade balance (million dollars)	70	77	85	70	85	21.2
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	⁴ 108.1	⁴ 107.7	⁴ 204.6	81.1	83.3	2.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	⁴ 104.4	⁴ 104.1	⁴ 134.8	88.5	90.0	1.7
AG048	Wool and other animal hair:						
	Number of establishments	67,800	65,658	64,695	67,720	67,160	-0.8
	Employees (thousands)	⁽³⁾	⁽³⁾	⁽³⁾	⁽³⁾	⁽³⁾	⁽³⁾
	Capacity utilization (percent)	⁽¹⁾	⁽¹⁾	⁽¹⁾	⁽¹⁾	⁽¹⁾	⁽¹⁾
	U.S. production (million dollars)	26	20	25	31	34	9.7
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	19	11	26	29	27	-6.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	74	57	42	38	45	19.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	81	66	41	41	52	29.6
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-55	-46	-16	-10	-18	-94.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	90.9	86.3	⁴ 101.4	93.9	86.3	-8.1
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	71.8	54.7	⁴ 102.3	92.1	78.8	-14.4

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table AG-6—Continued

Agricultural products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
AG049	Cotton, not carded or combed:						
	Number of establishments	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	160.0	160.0	160.0	160.0	160.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. production (million dollars)	4,260	3,384	4,678	4,110	5,985	45.6
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,883	2,164	2,015	3,203	4,222	31.8
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	21	4	20	26	16	(⁵)
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,398	1,224	2,683	933	1,779	90.7
	Trade balance (million dollars)	1,862	2,160	1,995	3,177	4,206	32.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	0.9	0.3	0.7	2.8	0.9	-67.9
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	44.2	64.0	43.1	77.9	70.5	-9.5
AG050	Ethyl alcohol for nonbeverage purposes:						
	Number of establishments	62	61	60	76	81	6.6
	Employees (thousands)	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	87	75	79	79	94	19.0
	U.S. production (million dollars)	2,000	1,742	2,000	2,824	5,808	105.7
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	91	125	71	103	81	-21.8
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	162	178	170	191	259	36.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,070	1,795	2,099	2,912	5,987	105.6
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-70	-53	-99	-88	-179	-104.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	7.8	9.9	8.1	6.6	4.3	-34.8
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	4.6	7.2	3.6	3.7	1.4	-62.2

¹ Capacity utilization could not be meaningfully calculated for this industry.

² Not meaningful.

³ Not available.

⁴ Inventory changes, for which data are not available, likely account for ratios that exceed 100 percent.

⁵ Less than 0.05 percent.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

Forest Products

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Change in 2004 from 2003:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased \$6.8 billion (44 percent) to \$22.0 billion

U.S. exports: Increased \$2.1 billion (9 percent) to \$25.6 billion

U.S. imports: Increased \$8.8 billion (23 percent) to \$47.6 billion

Total trade in forest products increased in 2004 as both exports and imports posted gains in most commodity groups.¹ However, the trade deficit in forest products increased for the fifth consecutive year (table FP-1) as strong demand for wood products, driven by the continued strength of the U.S. housing market (both housing starts and residential repair and remodeling) in 2004,² accounted for increased imports in the top three product groups: lumber; wood veneer and wood panels; and moldings, millwork, and joinery (table FP-2). The increase in U.S. imports of the top five commodity groups accounted for 72 percent of the increase in total trade. Strong demand also sustained relatively high prices for wood products in 2004. On average, lumber prices were 30 percent higher and structural panel prices were 26 percent higher in 2004 than in 2003.³

Prior to 2004, U.S. demand for printing and writing paper had remained weak in spite of the economic recovery due to limited growth in white-collar employment and more intense competition from electronic communication.⁴ However, shipments reportedly increased by approximately 1.3 million metric tons (MTs) (5 percent) in 2004 on the strength of moderately increased demand for coated and uncoated mechanical and coated freesheet papers,⁵ which in part resulted from greater advertising and commercial printing.⁶ Uncoated freesheet grades (e.g., reprographic papers, forms bond) have been particularly susceptible to competition from electronic technology,⁷ and in 2004, U.S. producers' shipments for uncoated freesheet increased only 150,000 MTs, or 1 percent.⁸ In an attempt to rebalance supply and demand, U.S. uncoated freesheet producers closed several mills in 2003⁹ and were hopeful that imports would level off due to the declining value of the dollar versus foreign currencies and stronger demand in Europe and Asia.¹⁰ Nonetheless, imports of uncoated freesheet increased more than \$1 billion (20 percent

¹ In 2004, 13 of 16 commodity groups posted increases in exports, and 14 of 16 posted increases in imports.

² During 2003–2004, housing starts increased by 5.5 percent compared with a compound annual growth rate of 5.7 percent during the last 5 years. “New Privately Owned Housing Units Started,” found at <http://www.census.gov/const/startsan.pdf>, retrieved Mar. 29, 2005. Seasonally adjusted expenditures for repair and remodeling increased by 9.9 percent in 2004. “Expenditures for Residential Improvements and Repairs,” found at <http://www.census.gov/const/C50/histtab1.pdf>, retrieved Mar. 29, 2005.

³ Framing lumber and structural panel composite prices, *Random Lengths 2004 Yearbook*, pp. 260, 273.

⁴ “Uncoated Free-Sheet Recovering From Last Year’s Deep Downturn,” *Pulp & Paper*, Vol. 78, No. 4 (Apr. 2004), p. 7.

⁵ “North American Printing/Writing Paper Shipments Rose in 2004,” found at <http://www.paperloop.com>, retrieved Mar. 29, 2005.

⁶ “Coated Free-Sheet Look for Modest Recovery,” *Pulp & Paper*, Vol. 78, No. 3 (Mar. 2004), p. 7.

⁷ “U.S. Uncoated Freesheet Shipments Experience Slow Demand Growth in 2004,” found at <http://www.paperloop.com>, retrieved Mar. 29, 2005.

⁸ “North American Printing/Writing Paper Shipments Rose in 2004.”

⁹ “Uncoated Free-Sheet Recovering From Last Year’s Deep Downturn,” p. 7.

¹⁰ “Coated Free-Sheet Look for Modest Recovery,” p. 7.

Table FP-1

Forest products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2000–2004¹

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
						Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>							
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Canada	7,858	7,462	7,502	7,960	8,536	577	7.2
China	787	820	1,058	1,314	1,651	337	25.6
Mexico	3,628	3,282	3,056	3,217	3,451	234	7.3
Japan	3,004	2,497	2,017	1,887	1,963	76	4.0
Brazil	260	223	204	190	212	22	11.8
Germany	790	671	558	565	608	43	7.6
United Kingdom	1,276	1,143	1,047	1,014	1,118	105	10.3
Korea	808	561	659	699	696	-4	-0.5
Italy	737	636	627	674	718	44	6.5
Finland	18	18	21	22	22	1	3.1
All other	7,268	6,430	6,075	6,025	6,663	637	10.6
Total	26,434	23,743	22,825	23,566	25,637	2,072	8.8
EU-15	4,834	4,240	3,852	3,921	4,265	343	8.8
OPEC	625	516	465	418	494	76	18.2
Latin America	5,769	5,170	4,769	4,844	5,341	497	10.3
CBERA	1,088	985	945	906	999	92	10.2
Asia	6,537	5,570	5,473	5,571	6,052	482	8.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	159	148	120	135	140	5	3.5
Central and Eastern Europe	69	79	77	88	108	19	22.0
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Canada	24,782	23,449	22,311	22,640	27,584	4,943	21.8
China	1,967	2,168	2,749	3,362	4,398	1,037	30.8
Mexico	1,055	999	1,038	1,075	1,274	199	18.5
Japan	652	542	600	610	683	73	12.0
Brazil	1,145	1,145	1,288	1,569	2,203	634	40.4
Germany	893	906	1,031	1,057	1,461	403	38.1
United Kingdom	875	805	729	751	784	34	4.5
Korea	394	348	404	467	517	51	10.9
Italy	447	403	392	396	416	20	5.1
Finland	741	718	773	948	1,107	159	16.8
All other	5,244	5,195	5,733	5,895	7,164	1,269	21.5
Total	38,195	36,678	37,048	38,769	47,591	8,822	22.8
EU-15	4,504	4,371	4,778	5,109	6,090	980	19.2
OPEC	696	610	547	537	562	25	4.6
Latin America	2,936	2,933	3,268	3,680	4,935	1,255	34.1
CBERA	102	113	124	123	124	(²)	0.2
Asia	5,085	4,960	5,662	6,317	7,651	1,333	21.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	141	119	121	139	178	38	27.6
Central and Eastern Europe	36	57	56	61	98	38	61.6

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table FP-1—Continued

Forest products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2000–2004¹

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
						Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>							
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Canada	-16,924	-15,987	-14,809	-14,680	-19,047	-4,367	-29.7
China	-1,180	-1,348	-1,691	-2,048	-2,747	-700	-34.2
Mexico	2,573	2,283	2,018	2,142	2,177	35	1.7
Japan	2,352	1,955	1,417	1,278	1,280	3	0.2
Brazil	-884	-922	-1,083	-1,380	-1,991	-611	-44.3
Germany	-104	-235	-473	-493	-853	-360	-73.1
United Kingdom	401	338	318	263	334	71	27.0
Korea	413	212	255	232	178	-54	-23.4
Italy	290	233	235	278	302	24	8.6
Finland	-723	-699	-752	-926	-1,084	-159	-17.1
All other	2,024	1,235	342	130	-501	-631	(³)
Total	-11,761	-12,935	-14,223	-15,204	-21,953	-6,750	-44.4
EU-15	331	-132	-926	-1,188	-1,825	-637	-53.6
OPEC	-71	-94	-82	-120	-68	51	42.8
Latin America	2,833	2,236	1,500	1,164	406	-758	-65.1
CBERA	986	872	821	783	875	92	11.8
Asia	1,452	610	-189	-747	-1,598	-852	-114.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	18	28	-1	-4	-38	-34	-808.1
Central and Eastern Europe	33	22	21	27	9	-18	-66.3

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

²Less than \$500,000.

³Not meaningful for purposes of comparison.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data. The countries shown are those with the largest total U.S. trade (U.S. imports plus exports) in these products in 2004.

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

Table FP-2
Leading changes in U.S. exports and imports of forest products, 2000–2004¹

Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
						Absolute	Percent
	<i>Million dollars</i>						
U.S. EXPORTS:							
Increases:							
Industrial papers and paperboards (AG061)	5,659	5,403	5,228	5,312	5,733	421	7.9
Wood pulp and wastepaper (AG059)	4,619	3,711	3,853	4,112	4,521	408	9.9
Decreases:							
Wooden containers (AG055)	197	150	135	154	145	-9	-5.9
All other	15,958	14,479	13,609	13,987	15,239	1,252	8.9
TOTAL	26,434	23,743	22,825	23,566	25,637	2,072	8.8
U.S. IMPORTS:							
Increases:							
Lumber (AG052)	7,071	6,854	6,647	6,007	8,808	2,801	46.6
Wood veneer and wood panels (AG054)	3,471	3,280	3,730	4,938	7,115	2,178	44.1
Moldings, millwork, and joinery (AG053)	2,518	2,521	2,866	3,057	4,184	1,127	36.9
Printing and writing papers (AG063)	4,977	4,761	4,372	4,549	5,564	1,015	22.3
Industrial papers and paperboards (AG061)	3,157	3,276	3,464	3,492	4,240	748	21.4
Decreases:							
Certain specialty papers (AG064)	1,138	1,067	909	1,046	817	-229	-21.9
All other	15,863	14,919	15,061	15,680	16,862	1,182	7.5
TOTAL	38,195	36,678	37,048	38,769	47,591	8,822	22.8

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

by quantity) in 2004, reflecting new production capacity in Asia¹¹ and the availability of inexpensive printing and writing papers, which reportedly limited growth in U.S. shipments.¹²

U.S. imports of industrial papers and paperboard, which are mostly supplied by Canada, increased \$748 million (21 percent) to \$4.2 billion in 2004. Improved U.S. packaging demand was attributed to generally low inventories of finished goods and a decrease in the value of the dollar versus foreign currencies, which tends to encourage U.S. exports and increase demand for boxes.¹³ Overall, consumption of containerboard by U.S. corrugated container manufacturers increased 4 percent,¹⁴ reversing a decline in box demand that started in 2001 and, according to one industry source, solidifying order positions enabling U.S. producers of certain grades of paperboard to increase prices late in 2004.¹⁵

Increases in U.S. exports of forest products were more moderate by comparison, with the largest gains in industrial paper and paperboard and in wood pulp and waste paper (see table FP-2). U.S. paperboard exports to Canada and Japan benefited from favorable exchange rates, and several U.S. producers of paperboard anticipated favorable exchange rate trends to sustain increased exports and domestic price levels in 2005.¹⁶ The large domestic supply of waste paper as well as increased recycling efforts¹⁷ have enabled significant cross-border trade with Canada and Mexico. Asian countries (e.g., China and Korea) with limited domestic wood supplies were also important markets for U.S. wood pulp and waste paper in 2004,¹⁸ especially China, which accounted for a large increase in the quantity of wood pulp exports that also benefit from favorable westbound transportation rates.

In 2004 the United States had trade surpluses in forest products with half of its top 10 trading partners (Mexico, Japan, the United Kingdom, Korea, and Italy). These surpluses combined, however, were far smaller than the U.S. deficit with Canada, which remained the largest sector trading partner and accounted for 49 percent of total U.S. sector trade (see table FP-1). China retained its position achieved in 2003 as the second-largest sector trading partner, accounting for 8 percent of total U.S. trade in forest products. Mexico and Japan accounted for 6 percent and 4 percent, respectively.

In 2004, Canada accounted for \$27.6 billion (58 percent) of U.S. sector imports. During 2004, total U.S.-Canadian trade in forest products increased \$5.5 billion to \$36.1 billion, attributable to Canada's significant forest resources, capacity in excess of domestic requirements, and close proximity to U.S. markets. Lumber, wood veneer and wood panels, and printing and writing papers were the top three import product groups by value, with imports of Canadian lumber and oriented strand board benefiting from the strong U.S. housing market and higher U.S. prices for those products in 2004. In 2004, Canada was the largest market for U.S. forest products, taking one-third of all U.S. exports.

The rapid development of the forest products industry in China is reflected in the growth of sector trade between China and the United States, which increased \$1.4 billion (29 percent) in 2004.¹⁹ Top forest product group imports from China in 2004 were printed matter; miscellaneous paper products; and

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² "U.S. Uncoated Freesheet Shipments Experience Slow Demand Growth in 2004."

¹³ "The Stage Is Set for Improved Packaging Demand in 2004," found at <http://www.packaging-online.com>, retrieved Mar. 30, 2005.

¹⁴ Fibre Box Association, *Statistical Bulletin*, Dec. 2004.

¹⁵ "U.S. Kraft Linerboard Jumps \$95/Ton; Box Demand Rebounds on 2% Growth," *Pulp & Paper*, Vol. 79, No. 1 (Jan. 2005), p. 19.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Fred Forstall, *Industry & Trade Summary: Wood Pulp and Waste Paper*, USITC publication 3490, Feb. 2002, p. 6, found at <ftp://ftp.usitc.gov/pub/reports/studies/PUB3490.PDF>, retrieved May 27, 2005.

¹⁸ As a result of low domestic supplies of wood fiber, the paper industries are based primarily on recycled fiber or purchased wood pulp.

¹⁹ From 2000 to 2004, forest products trade between the United States and China increased at an average compound annual growth rate of 22 percent.

moldings, millwork, and joinery. Ready access to world supplies of raw materials, in particular, high-quality logs and lumber from Siberia, has allowed China to focus production on a variety of wood products suitable for export.²⁰ As China has continued to grow as a global manufacturing center, its demand for paperboard and paper packaging has expanded,²¹ driving in turn its demand for U.S. wood pulp, waste paper, and paperboard. In 2004, China alone accounted for 46 percent of U.S. waste paper exports by quantity .

During 2000–2004, the U.S. trade surplus in forest products with Latin America decreased at an average compound annual rate of 38 percent, from \$2.8 billion to \$406 million, in large measure because the U.S. sector trade deficit with Brazil (third-largest behind Canada and China in 2004) has grown steadily. The expanding forest products industry in Brazil enjoys a natural advantage resulting from the combination of fast-growing tree species and favorable growing conditions. That advantage was first manifest in the production of wood pulp and paper products and subsequently in the production of structural wood panels (e.g., plywood) and millwork. In 2004, solid wood products represented \$3.9 billion (10 percent) of Brazil’s agricultural exports.²² Top product groups for U.S. imports from Brazil were moldings, millwork, and joinery; wood veneer and wood panels; and wood pulp and waste paper.

²⁰ “China’s Wood Industry,” *Wood Markets*, Vol. 9, No. 7 (Sept. 2004), p. 1.

²¹ “China’s Packaging Needs Won’t Diminish,” found at <http://www.packaging-online.com>, retrieved Mar. 30, 2005.

²² “U.S. Imports From Overseas Soared in 2004, Exports Declined,” *Random Lengths International*, Vol. 38, No. 4 (Feb. 16, 2005), p. 2.

Lumber

Change in 2004 from 2003:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased \$2.6 billion (61 percent) to \$6.9 billion

U.S. exports: Increased \$0.2 billion (12 percent) to \$1.9 billion

U.S. imports: Increased \$2.8 billion (47 percent) to \$8.8 billion

Following 4 years of decline, total trade in lumber increased substantially in 2004. The trade deficit was characterized by an increase in imports that was more than 10 times the increase in exports (table FP-3).

This product group consists of softwood and hardwood lumber. In 2003 (the last year for which data are available), total U.S. consumption of lumber was estimated to be 67.6 billion board feet, of which 84 percent was accounted for by softwood lumber.²³

Most softwood lumber is used in wood-frame construction of the sort typically consumed in U.S. residential construction; new home construction and residential repair and remodeling account for approximately 75 percent of U.S. softwood lumber consumption.²⁴ As a result of the continued strength of the U.S. housing market,²⁵ consumption of softwood lumber in 2004 increased 5 percent to 59.7 billion board feet, breaking the previous high set in 2003.²⁶

Major end uses of hardwood lumber are pallets, furniture, millwork, cabinets, flooring, and railway ties.²⁷ During 1999–2003, U.S. consumption of hardwood lumber decreased at a compound annual rate of approximately 2 percent.²⁸

Lumber prices are highly cyclical. Because supply is somewhat inelastic, changes in demand or inventory adjustments can cause wide variations in price. For example, the average U.S. price of framing lumber peaked in August 2004 at \$473 per thousand board feet (MBF), approximately 75 percent higher than the low point in November 2002 (\$271 MBF).²⁹

U.S. exports

As a percentage of total U.S. lumber exports, softwood lumber declined steadily from \$752 million (34 percent) in 2000 to \$433 million (23 percent) in 2004. Despite a favorable exchange rate and strong demand in overseas markets, the quantity of U.S. softwood lumber exports declined, although the value increased moderately. U.S. producers' focus on the strong domestic market limited the quantity of lumber available for export.³⁰ However, quantities of softwood lumber exports to Mexico and China grew

²³ "Lumber Use in U.S. at an All-Time High," *Woodshop News*, Vol. 19, No. 5 (Apr. 2005), p. 9; and *Hardwood Market Report, 2004: The Year at a Glance*, p. 13.

²⁴ "Lumber Use in U.S. at an All-Time High," p. 9.

²⁵ During the last 5 years, U.S. housing starts have increased at a compound annual growth rate of 5.7 percent. In 2004, housing starts increased by 5.5 percent. See "New Privately Owned Housing Units Started." Seasonally adjusted expenditures for repair and remodeling increased by 9.9 percent in 2004. See "Expenditures for Residential Improvements and Repairs."

²⁶ U.S. softwood lumber demand is based on estimates made by the Western Wood Products Association. "Lumber Use in U.S. at an All-Time High," p. 9.

²⁷ *Hardwood Market Report, 2004: The Year at a Glance*, p. 13.

²⁸ *Ibid.*

²⁹ Figures are the Random Lengths framing lumber composite prices during 2000–2004. "Framing Lumber and Structural Panel Composite Prices," *Random Lengths 2004 Yearbook*, pp. 260, 273.

³⁰ "U.S. Imports From Overseas Soared in 2004, Exports Declined," p. 2.

17 percent and 23 percent, respectively, and exports of southern yellow pine to the Caribbean rose 11 percent due to post-hurricane rebuilding.³¹

In 2004, hardwood lumber exports increased 13 percent to \$1.5 billion. Export quantities increased 31,000 cubic meters (10 percent) to 326,000 cubic meters, following 4 years of decline as increased quantities of exports to the top two markets, Canada and China, offset declines in other markets for U.S. hardwood lumber. The quantity of U.S. exports to China increased by 39 percent in 2004 and at a compound annual growth rate of 34 percent during 2000–2004.

U.S. imports

In 2004 the value of U.S. imports of lumber increased \$2.8 billion (47 percent) as a result of increases in the quantity of imports and in U.S. lumber prices. U.S. imports of lumber mainly consist of softwood lumber,³² the demand for which is driven by housing starts.³³ Softwood lumber imports by quantity increased 33 percent to 22.6 billion board feet, attaining a record U.S. market share of 38 percent.³⁴ Canada remained the largest supplier to the U.S. market. During 2000–2004, the value of U.S. imports from Canada increased from \$6.2 billion to \$7.0 billion, although its share of U.S. imports by value declined steadily from 88 percent in 2000 to 79 percent in 2004.

U.S. imports from Europe increased during 2000–2004 by \$445 million (295 percent) to \$596 million; in 2004, relatively high U.S. lumber prices enabled European producers to withstand unfavorable exchange rates and continue shipping to the United States.³⁵ The principal products from Europe are dimension lumber, studs, and boards.³⁶ Germany and Austria were the largest European suppliers by quantity in 2004.³⁷ In 2004, U.S. imports from those countries were \$431 million, or 72 percent of total imports from the European Union. Likewise, U.S. imports from Latin America, particularly Brazil and Chile, have continued to increase, although shipments were reportedly scaled back in the second half of 2004 as U.S. prices declined.³⁸ The higher price of softwood lumber also accounts for much of the increase in value of U.S. softwood lumber imports in 2004. Although prices receded late in 2004, on average, lumber prices were 30 percent higher in 2004 than in 2003.³⁹

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³¹ Ibid., p. 7.

³² During 2000–2004, softwood lumber accounted for more than 90 percent by value of total U.S. lumber imports.

³³ See footnote 25.

³⁴ “U.S. Imports From Overseas Soared in 2004, Exports Declined,” p. 1; and “Lumber Use in U.S. at an All-Time High,” p. 9.

³⁵ “U.S. Imports From Overseas Soared in 2004, Exports Declined,” p. 1; and “U.S. Lumber Imports Soar in 2004,” *Wood Markets*, Vol. 10, No. 2 (March 2005), p. 1.

³⁶ “U.S. Lumber Imports Soar in 2004,” p. 1.

³⁷ “U.S. Imports From Overseas Soared in 2004, Exports Declined,” p. 1.

³⁸ Ibid.

³⁹ Framing lumber and structural panel composite prices, *Random Lengths 2004 Yearbook*, pp. 260, 273.

Table FP-3
Forest products: U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004¹

USITC code ²	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
							Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>								
AG051	Logs and rough wood products:							
	Exports	1,941	1,622	1,490	1,468	1,708	241	16.4
	Imports	576	582	582	577	658	81	14.0
	Trade balance	1,365	1,039	907	891	1,051	160	17.9
AG052	Lumber:							
	Exports	2,210	1,781	1,720	1,725	1,930	205	11.9
	Imports	7,071	6,854	6,647	6,007	8,808	2,801	46.6
	Trade balance	-4,860	-5,073	-4,927	-4,282	-6,879	-2,597	-60.7
AG053	Moldings, millwork, and joinery:							
	Exports	553	467	443	495	551	56	11.4
	Imports	2,518	2,521	2,866	3,057	4,184	1,127	36.9
	Trade balance	-1,966	-2,054	-2,423	-2,563	-3,633	-1,070	-41.8
AG054	Wood veneer and wood panels:							
	Exports	1,029	889	928	905	1,037	132	14.6
	Imports	3,471	3,280	3,730	4,938	7,115	2,178	44.1
	Trade balance	-2,443	-2,391	-2,801	-4,033	-6,078	-2,045	-50.7
AG055	Wooden containers:							
	Exports	197	150	135	154	145	-9	-5.9
	Imports	565	555	612	605	635	30	5.0
	Trade balance	-369	-405	-477	-451	-490	-39	-8.7
AG056	Tools and tool handles of wood:							
	Exports	53	37	42	50	51	1	2.6
	Imports	136	130	131	139	151	11	8.0
	Trade balance	-82	-93	-89	-89	-99	-10	-11.1
AG057	Miscellaneous articles of wood:							
	Exports	193	175	167	167	188	21	12.5
	Imports	1,111	1,041	1,152	1,236	1,359	123	10.0
	Trade balance	-918	-866	-985	-1,069	-1,171	-102	-9.6
AG058	Cork and rattan:							
	Exports	86	53	61	65	57	-9	-13.6
	Imports	485	522	570	616	643	26	4.3
	Trade balance	-399	-469	-509	-551	-586	-35	-6.4
AG059	Wood pulp and wastepaper:							
	Exports	4,619	3,711	3,853	4,112	4,521	408	9.9
	Imports	3,388	2,650	2,371	2,603	2,953	350	13.4
	Trade balance	1,231	1,061	1,482	1,509	1,567	59	3.9

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table FP-3—Continued
Forest products: U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004¹

USITC code ²	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
							Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>								
AG060	Paper boxes and bags:							
	Exports	1,500	1,445	1,315	1,348	1,490	142	10.6
	Imports	940	1,011	1,121	1,231	1,357	126	10.3
	Trade balance	561	435	195	117	133	16	13.7
AG061	Industrial papers and paperboards:							
	Exports	5,659	5,403	5,228	5,312	5,733	421	7.9
	Imports	3,157	3,276	3,464	3,492	4,240	748	21.4
	Trade balance	2,503	2,127	1,764	1,819	1,492	-327	-18.0
AG061A	Paperboard:							
	Exports	3,621	3,165	3,538	3,723	3,993	269	7.2
	Imports	1,662	1,591	1,829	1,731	2,063	332	19.2
	Trade balance	1,959	1,574	1,709	1,992	1,930	-62	-3.1
AG061B	Tissue and tissue products:							
	Exports	1,119	1,283	1,211	1,094	1,166	72	6.6
	Imports	906	1,082	1,237	1,283	1,544	261	20.4
	Trade balance	214	201	-26	-188	-377	-189	-100.4
AG061C	Industrial paper:							
	Exports	919	954	480	494	573	79	16.1
	Imports	589	602	398	479	634	155	32.4
	Trade balance	330	352	81	15	-60	-76	(³)
AG062	Newsprint:							
	Exports	492	409	330	325	322	-3	-0.9
	Imports	3,789	3,597	3,039	2,991	2,975	-16	-0.5
	Trade balance	-3,297	-3,188	-2,709	-2,667	-2,653	14	0.5
AG063	Printing and writing papers:							
	Exports	1,522	1,308	620	625	692	67	10.7
	Imports	4,977	4,761	4,372	4,549	5,564	1,015	22.3
	Trade balance	-3,455	-3,453	-3,752	-3,924	-4,872	-948	-24.2
AG064	Certain specialty papers:							
	Exports	689	618	1,056	1,114	1,232	118	10.6
	Imports	1,138	1,067	909	1,046	817	-229	-21.9
	Trade balance	-449	-449	147	68	415	347	508.3
AG065	Miscellaneous paper products:							
	Exports	1,385	1,322	1,431	1,541	1,551	10	0.6
	Imports	1,385	1,295	1,740	1,779	1,900	121	6.8
	Trade balance	(⁴)	26	-309	-238	-350	-111	-46.8

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table FP-3—Continued

Forest products: U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004¹

USITC code ²	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
							Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>								
AG066	Printed matter:							
	Exports	4,306	4,353	4,006	4,160	4,431	271	6.5
	Imports	3,489	3,536	3,742	3,901	4,230	330	8.4
	Trade balance	817	817	263	259	200	-59	-22.7

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

²This 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

³Not meaningful for purposes of comparison.

⁴Less than \$500,000.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

Table FP-4

Forest products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
AG051	Logs and rough wood products:						
	Number of establishments	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	83.0	84.0	84.0	84.0	84.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	95	93	93	93	93	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	50,400	44,000	44,000	49,000	55,500	13.3
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,941	1,622	1,490	1,468	1,708	16.4
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	576	582	582	577	658	14.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	49,035	42,961	43,093	48,109	54,449	13.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	1,365	1,039	907	891	1,051	17.9
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	0.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.0	3.1	3.3
AG052	Lumber:						
	Number of establishments	5,200	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	119.0	114.0	95.0	101.0	97.0	-4.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	92	89	89	89	89	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	23,900	22,100	22,800	22,500	22,200	-1.3
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,210	1,781	1,720	1,725	1,930	11.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	7,071	6,854	6,647	6,007	8,808	46.6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	28,760	27,173	27,727	26,782	29,079	8.6
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-4,860	-5,073	-4,927	-4,282	-6,879	-60.7
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	24.6	25.2	24.0	22.4	30.3	35.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	9.2	8.1	7.5	7.7	8.7	13.0
AG053	Moldings, millwork, and joinery:						
	Number of establishments	5,200	5,200	5,200	5,200	5,200	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	154.0	151.0	162.0	164.0	168.0	2.4
	Capacity utilization (percent)	90	90	90	90	90	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	22,200	22,200	22,400	24,000	24,900	3.8
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	553	467	443	495	551	11.4
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,518	2,521	2,866	3,057	4,184	36.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	24,166	24,254	24,823	26,563	28,533	7.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,966	-2,054	-2,423	-2,563	-3,633	-41.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	10.4	10.4	11.5	11.5	14.7	27.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.2	4.8

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table FP-4—Continued

Forest products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
AG054	Wood veneer and wood panels:						
	Number of establishments	800	780	780	780	780	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	76.0	71.0	66.0	67.0	60.0	-10.4
	Capacity utilization (percent)	83	85	85	85	85	0.0
	U.S. production (million dollars)	15,000	13,400	13,700	13,900	13,800	-0.7
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,029	889	928	905	1,037	14.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	3,471	3,280	3,730	4,938	7,115	44.1
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	17,443	15,791	16,501	17,933	19,878	10.8
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-2,443	-2,391	-2,801	-4,033	-6,078	-50.7
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	19.9	20.8	22.6	27.5	35.8	30.2
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	6.9	6.6	6.8	6.5	7.5	15.4
AG055	Wooden containers:						
	Number of establishments	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	51.0	49.0	51.0	50.0	49.0	-2.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	85	85	85	85	85	0.0
	U.S. production (million dollars)	5,100	4,700	5,100	5,100	5,200	2.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	197	150	135	154	145	-5.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	565	555	612	605	635	5.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	5,469	5,105	5,577	5,551	5,690	2.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-369	-405	-477	-451	-490	-8.7
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	10.3	10.9	11.0	10.9	11.2	2.8
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	3.9	3.2	2.6	3.0	2.8	-6.7
AG056	Tools and tool handles of wood:						
	Number of establishments	120	110	110	110	110	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	75	75	75	75	75	0.0
	U.S. production (million dollars)	135	108	100	101	103	2.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	53	37	42	50	51	2.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	136	130	131	139	151	8.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	217	201	189	190	202	6.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-82	-93	-89	-89	-99	-11.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	62.4	64.6	69.2	73.3	74.5	1.6
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	39.5	34.1	41.7	49.7	50.0	0.6

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table FP-4—Continued

Forest products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
AG058	Cork and rattan:						
	Number of establishments	30	30	30	30	30	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	80	80	80	80	80	0.0
	U.S. production (million dollars)	124	117	126	126	129	2.4
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	86	53	61	65	57	-13.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	485	522	570	616	643	4.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	523	586	635	677	715	5.7
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-399	-469	-509	-551	-586	-6.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	92.7	89.1	89.8	91.0	89.9	-1.2
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	69.1	45.5	48.5	51.9	43.8	-15.6
AG059	Wood pulp and wastepaper:						
	Number of establishments	68	67	66	65	65	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	Capacity utilization (percent)	84	67	70	71	73	2.8
	U.S. production (million dollars)	9,100	7,100	7,600	7,900	8,500	7.6
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	4,619	3,711	3,853	4,112	4,521	9.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	3,388	2,650	2,371	2,603	2,953	13.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	7,869	6,039	6,118	6,391	6,933	8.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	1,231	1,061	1,482	1,509	1,567	3.9
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	43.1	43.9	38.8	40.7	42.6	4.7
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	50.8	52.3	50.7	52.1	53.2	2.1
AG060	Paper boxes and bags:						
	Number of establishments	3,021	3,036	2,787	2,752	2,719	-1.2
	Employees (thousands)	228.0	220.0	197.0	192.0	187.0	-2.6
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
	U.S. production (million dollars)	50,900	48,500	45,500	51,900	53,400	2.9
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,500	1,445	1,315	1,348	1,490	10.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	940	1,011	1,121	1,231	1,357	10.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	50,339	48,065	45,305	51,783	53,267	2.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	561	435	195	117	133	13.7
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.5	4.2
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.8	7.7

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table FP-4—Continued

Forest products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
AG061A	Paperboard:						
	Number of establishments	212	206	203	200	199	-0.5
	Employees (thousands)	51.0	49.0	46.0	45.0	43.0	-4.4
	Capacity utilization (percent)	90	87	90	90	88	-2.2
	U.S. production (million dollars)	25,600	23,200	24,600	25,500	26,000	2.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	3,621	3,165	3,538	3,723	3,993	7.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,662	1,591	1,829	1,731	2,063	19.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	23,641	21,626	22,891	23,508	24,070	2.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	1,959	1,574	1,709	1,992	1,930	-3.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	7.0	7.4	8.0	7.4	8.6	16.2
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	14.1	13.6	14.4	14.6	15.4	5.5
AG061B	Tissue and tissue products:						
	Number of establishments	84	82	82	84	85	1.2
	Employees (thousands)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	Capacity utilization (percent)	93	90	89	88	88	0.0
	U.S. production (million dollars)	14,500	14,900	14,100	12,800	13,600	6.3
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,119	1,283	1,211	1,094	1,166	6.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	906	1,082	1,237	1,283	1,544	20.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	14,286	14,699	14,126	12,988	13,977	7.6
	Trade balance (million dollars)	214	201	-26	-188	-377	-100.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	6.3	7.4	8.8	9.9	11.0	11.1
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	7.7	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.6	1.2
AG061C	Industrial paper:						
	Number of establishments	73	71	70	69	69	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	Capacity utilization (percent)	84	84	86	80	80	0.0
	U.S. production (million dollars)	5,300	5,200	5,100	5,000	4,700	-6.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	919	954	480	494	573	16.1
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	589	602	398	479	634	32.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	4,970	4,848	5,019	4,985	4,760	-4.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	330	352	81	15	-60	(³)
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	11.9	12.4	7.9	9.6	13.3	38.5
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	17.3	18.4	9.4	9.9	12.2	23.2

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table FP-4—Continued

Forest products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
AG062	Newsprint:						
	Number of establishments	24	24	20	19	19	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	10.0	10.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	97	91	85	92	92	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,495	3,209	2,440	2,473	2,697	9.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	492	409	330	325	322	-0.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	3,789	3,597	3,039	2,991	2,975	(⁴)
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	6,792	6,397	5,149	5,140	5,350	4.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-3,297	-3,188	-2,709	-2,667	-2,653	0.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	55.8	56.2	59.0	58.2	55.6	-4.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	14.1	12.7	13.5	13.1	11.9	-9.2
AG063	Printing and writing papers:						
	Number of establishments	115	115	105	100	100	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	24,267	21,511	21,600	20,900	23,000	10.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,522	1,308	620	625	692	10.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	4,977	4,761	4,372	4,549	5,564	22.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	27,722	24,964	25,352	24,824	27,872	12.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-3,455	-3,453	-3,752	-3,924	-4,872	-24.2
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	18.0	19.1	17.2	18.3	20.0	9.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	6.3	6.1	2.9	3.0	3.0	0.0
AG064	Certain specialty papers:						
	Number of establishments	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	Employees (thousands)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	5,564	5,600	5,700	5,900	6,200	5.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	689	618	1,056	1,114	1,232	10.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,138	1,067	909	1,046	817	(⁴)
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	6,013	6,049	5,553	5,832	5,785	-0.8
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-449	-449	147	68	415	508.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	18.9	17.6	16.4	17.9	14.1	-21.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	12.4	11.0	18.5	18.9	19.9	5.3

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table FP-4—Continued

Forest products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
AG066	Printed matter:						
	Number of establishments	62,000	62,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	1,500.0	1,500.0	1,400.0	1,400.0	1,300.0	-7.1
	Capacity utilization (percent)	75	71	69	68	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	240,000	243,000	246,000	254,000	265,000	4.3
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	4,306	4,353	4,006	4,160	4,431	6.5
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	3,489	3,536	3,742	3,901	4,230	8.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	239,183	242,183	245,737	253,741	264,800	4.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	817	817	263	259	200	-22.7
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	6.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.7	6.3

¹ Not available.² Capacity utilization could not be meaningfully calculated for this industry.³ Not meaningful.⁴ Less than 0.05 percent.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

Chemicals and Related Products

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Change in 2004 from 2003:

U.S. trade deficit: Decreased \$1.3 billion (6 percent) to \$20.3 billion
U.S. exports: Increased \$19.1 billion (19 percent) to \$121.4 billion
U.S. imports: Increased \$17.8 billion (14 percent) to \$141.7 billion

In 2004 the U.S. trade deficit in chemicals and related products improved for the first time during the 2000–2004 period. This shift was primarily due to a slowdown in the rapid growth of imports of medicinal chemicals¹ that had taken place during 2001–2003, along with a significant increase in exports of certain plastics materials and products in 2004. The United States had registered a trade surplus in the chemicals and related products sector until 2000, when the first deficit (\$2.9 billion) occurred largely because of increased pharmaceutical imports from Ireland and other western European countries (table CH-1). In 2004, medicinal chemicals imports valued at \$53 billion accounted for 37 percent of total chemical sector imports. Medicinal chemicals imports from Ireland alone were valued at \$16 billion in 2004 and accounted for more than 11 percent of all chemical sector imports.

U.S. exports of chemicals and related products rose significantly for the second consecutive year, increasing \$19.1 billion (19 percent) in 2004 after rising \$10.6 billion (12 percent) in 2003. In 2004, sector products that showed the greatest export growth by value included organic commodity chemicals (72 percent, or \$1.9 billion); polyethylene resins in primary forms (31 percent, or \$881 million); certain organic chemicals (27 percent, or \$2.4 billion); and medicinal chemicals (20 percent, or \$4.6 billion).

In 2004 the U.S. chemical industry grew at a pace not seen since the late 1990s. Although feedstock prices increased dramatically for much of the industry, prices also rose significantly, and increased demand created growth spurts in sales and profits.² Economic factors that affected the U.S. chemical industry in 2004 included the weakened state of the U.S. dollar, which increased the purchasing power of foreign entities; a decline in payrolls in concert with increased worker productivity; and increased U.S. demand for consumer products that depend on inputs from the chemical and allied products sector.

The strength of the U.S. chemical industry in 2004 was also demonstrated by its 11 percent increase in shipments (14 percent if pharmaceuticals are excluded). In 2004, individual chemical and related products industry segments that experienced growth in production, after remaining relatively stable during the previous 2 years, included organic chemicals (7 percent); resins, synthetic rubber and fibers (5 percent); and pharmaceuticals (6 percent).³

¹ Medicinal chemicals include pharmaceutical active ingredients and formulated products.

² William J. Storck, “Last Year Was Kind to the U.S. Chemical Industry, 2005 Should Provide Further Growth,” *Chemical & Engineering News*, Jan. 10, 2005, pp. 16–18. Partial-year data indicated that earnings rose nearly 65 percent in 2004, and industry-wide profit margins increased by more than 40 percent. *Ibid.*, p. 16.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 17 (based on official statistics of the Federal Reserve Board and *Chemical & Engineering News* estimates). Percent changes are based on production indexed to its 1997 level.

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, 2000–2004¹

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
						Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>							
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Canada	20,327	19,692	20,115	21,516	23,495	1,979	9.2
Ireland	1,252	1,120	1,270	1,391	1,591	200	14.4
Mexico	13,105	12,266	12,444	13,300	15,797	2,497	18.8
Japan	6,267	6,105	5,762	6,176	7,153	977	15.8
Germany	2,977	3,059	2,886	3,769	4,922	1,154	30.6
United Kingdom	4,355	5,806	5,179	5,089	5,413	324	6.4
China	2,430	2,315	3,069	3,816	5,061	1,245	32.6
France	2,852	3,032	3,185	3,488	4,142	654	18.7
Belgium	4,640	4,547	5,240	6,856	7,295	439	6.4
Netherlands	3,896	3,812	4,127	5,219	7,294	2,076	39.8
All other	30,334	29,520	28,425	31,710	39,220	7,511	23.7
Total	92,433	91,274	91,702	102,330	121,383	19,054	18.6
EU-15	23,166	24,711	25,058	29,275	34,954	5,679	19.4
OPEC	1,994	2,091	1,761	1,621	2,195	574	35.4
Latin America	22,175	21,664	20,713	21,913	26,557	4,644	21.2
CBERA	2,025	2,176	2,188	2,225	2,467	242	10.9
Asia	20,251	18,651	19,754	22,490	27,513	5,023	22.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	710	780	699	717	867	151	21.0
Central and Eastern Europe	287	304	278	333	365	33	9.8
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Canada	15,858	16,398	16,673	18,440	21,996	3,556	19.3
Ireland	11,452	13,355	16,282	19,117	19,488	371	1.9
Mexico	3,473	3,388	3,637	3,779	4,790	1,011	26.7
Japan	9,563	8,601	9,099	10,121	10,684	563	5.6
Germany	7,377	7,662	8,892	9,497	11,064	1,567	16.5
United Kingdom	7,223	7,466	8,195	9,450	9,843	392	4.2
China	4,942	5,333	6,262	7,438	9,287	1,849	24.9
France	4,070	4,883	5,119	6,338	7,333	994	15.7
Belgium	1,670	2,090	2,054	1,895	2,569	674	35.6
Netherlands	1,492	1,541	1,523	1,681	1,867	186	11.1
All other	28,174	27,847	29,188	36,165	42,762	6,597	18.2
Total	95,295	98,564	106,924	123,922	141,683	17,760	14.3
EU-15	39,410	42,784	48,700	56,408	62,016	5,608	9.9
OPEC	5,590	4,742	5,024	6,944	9,741	2,798	40.3
Latin America	8,326	7,778	7,904	8,917	11,315	2,398	26.9
CBERA	1,286	1,312	1,109	1,724	2,049	325	18.9
Asia	21,341	20,777	22,768	26,810	30,487	3,676	13.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	1,454	660	448	598	716	118	19.7
Central and Eastern Europe	791	1,167	1,199	1,385	1,198	-188	-13.5

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table CH-1—Continued

Chemicals and related products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2000–2004¹

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
						Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>							
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Canada	4,469	3,294	3,442	3,076	1,499	-1,578	-51.3
Ireland	-10,201	-12,235	-15,012	-17,727	-17,897	-171	-1.0
Mexico	9,632	8,878	8,807	9,521	11,007	1,486	15.6
Japan	-3,296	-2,496	-3,337	-3,945	-3,531	413	10.5
Germany	-4,401	-4,603	-6,007	-5,728	-6,142	-413	-7.2
United Kingdom	-2,868	-1,660	-3,016	-4,361	-4,429	-68	-1.6
China	-2,512	-3,017	-3,193	-3,622	-4,225	-604	-16.7
France	-1,218	-1,851	-1,934	-2,850	-3,191	-341	-12.0
Belgium	2,970	2,457	3,186	4,961	4,726	-235	-4.7
Netherlands	2,403	2,271	2,605	3,537	5,427	1,889	53.4
All other	2,159	1,672	-763	-4,455	-3,541	914	20.5
Total	-2,862	-7,290	-15,222	-21,592	-20,299	1,293	6.0
EU-15	-16,244	-18,073	-23,642	-27,133	-27,062	71	0.3
OPEC	-3,596	-2,651	-3,263	-5,322	-7,546	-2,223	-41.8
Latin America	13,849	13,886	12,809	12,996	15,242	2,246	17.3
CBERA	738	864	1,079	501	418	-84	-16.7
Asia	-1,090	-2,126	-3,015	-4,320	-2,973	1,347	31.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	-744	120	251	118	151	33	27.5
Central and Eastern Europe	-504	-863	-921	-1,052	-832	220	20.9

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data. The countries shown are those with the largest total U.S. trade (U.S. imports plus exports) in these products in 2004.

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

In 2004 the major U.S. trading partners in chemicals and related products by value were Canada, Ireland, Mexico, Japan, and Germany. Canada (16 percent), Ireland (14 percent), Germany (8 percent), and Japan (8 percent) were the largest sources of U.S. imports. NAFTA partners Canada (19 percent) and Mexico (13 percent) were the two largest markets for U.S. chemical exports in 2004, as they have been for the last 5 years (see table CH-1).

U.S. trade with Canada consisted primarily of imports and exports of polyethylene in primary forms, pneumatic tires, medicaments in prepared dosages, and various miscellaneous plastics products (MPPs). U.S. imports from Ireland, Japan, and Germany were primarily medicinal chemicals or the chemical intermediates used to produce medicinal chemicals.

The continued strength in chemical imports from Ireland resulted primarily from increased investment in manufacturing facilities during the last decade by the global pharmaceutical industry. Pharmaceutical companies continue to emphasize development of world-class facilities in locations that provide favorable tax treatment or lower costs, such as Ireland.⁴

In 2004, U.S. exports of pharmaceuticals, certain organic chemicals, and organic specialty chemicals exhibited the largest overall increases, although export growth in the chemicals and related products sector was generally widespread among many items. The continued rise in U.S. exports of pharmaceuticals was, in part, because of intracompany sales by multinational firms. Increased exports in other chemical sectors resulted from the continued decrease of the value of the dollar. U.S. exports to Mexico consisted primarily of MPPs, cyclic hydrocarbons, and various plastics materials in primary forms.

The increase in trade in 2004 was also evident in broad increases of U.S. chemical imports. The largest increases in U.S. imports were medicinal chemicals, MPPs, and certain organic chemicals (table CH-2). U.S. imports of fertilizers increased by 25 percent in 2004, with anhydrous ammonia accounting for \$1.7 billion (31 percent) of imports. The unit value of imported ammonia increased from \$184 per short ton in 2003 to \$235 per short ton in 2004. Prices of nitrogen-based fertilizers rose 16 percent in 2004 after having increased by 26 percent the previous year.⁵ Bureau of Labor Statistics pricing data indicate a continued increase in domestic costs for fertilizer materials throughout 2004; indexed average annual costs increased by 17 percent.⁶

⁴ "Pharma Company Investments in Parenteral Manufacturing Capacity Picking Up," *Pharmaceutical Technology*, Oct. 2004, p. 152.

⁵ Price increase information based on published price indices. See FAPRI - University of Missouri, *Fertilizer and Fuel Prices and Cost of Production*, Sept. 2, 2004.

⁶ Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Producer Price Index - Commodities (fertilizer materials)*, found at <http://data.bls.gov>, retrieved Apr. 5, 2005.

Table CH-2

Leading changes in U.S. exports and imports of chemicals and related products, 2000–2004¹

Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
						Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>							
U.S. EXPORTS:							
Increases:							
Medicinal chemicals (CH025)	15,772	18,169	18,742	22,527	27,098	4,571	20.3
Certain organic chemicals (CH012)	8,257	7,774	7,668	8,857	11,283	2,426	27.4
Organic commodity chemicals (CH010)	2,146	1,494	2,010	2,692	4,631	1,939	72.0
Other plastics in primary forms (CH036)	7,305	6,766	7,189	7,694	9,106	1,411	18.3
Miscellaneous plastic products (CH041)	13,804	12,561	12,567	13,041	14,307	1,267	9.7
Decreases:							
Photographic chemicals and preparations (CH022) . . .	507	413	522	475	435	-40	-8.4
All other	44,642	44,099	43,004	47,043	54,522	7,479	15.9
TOTAL	92,433	91,274	91,702	102,330	121,383	19,054	18.6
U.S. IMPORTS:							
Increases:							
Medicinal chemicals (CH025)	29,112	33,956	40,699	49,284	52,677	3,392	6.9
Miscellaneous plastic products (CH041)	12,307	12,376	13,459	14,979	17,342	2,363	15.8
Certain organic chemicals (CH012)	5,049	5,148	4,699	4,878	5,811	933	19.1
Organic commodity chemicals (CH010)	1,201	1,021	1,111	1,319	1,997	677	51.3
Other plastics in primary forms (CH036)	2,786	2,649	2,823	3,022	3,488	466	15.4
Decreases:							
Gelatin (CH043)	103	94	96	115	113	-2	-1.8
All other	44,737	43,321	44,037	50,324	60,255	9,930	19.7
TOTAL	95,295	98,564	106,924	123,922	141,683	17,760	14.3

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

Organic Commodity Chemicals

Change in 2004 from 2003:

U.S. trade surplus: Increased \$1.3 billion (92 percent) to \$2.6 billion

U.S. exports: Increased \$1.9 billion (72 percent) to \$4.6 billion

U.S. imports: Increased \$0.7 billion (51 percent) to \$2.0 billion

The U.S. trade surplus for organic commodity chemicals⁷ grew in 2004 as a result of a substantial increase in U.S. exports. The majority of the increase in exports was accounted for by an increase of \$1.1 billion in exports to Asia, with Taiwan and Korea accounting for the largest share of the Asian market and most of the growth in exports to the region (an increase of \$883 million). U.S. exports to Mexico and Canada, the first- and fourth-largest export markets, respectively, grew by a combined \$510 million in 2004, with Mexico accounting for the bulk of the increase (\$310 million). The majority of the increase in U.S. imports in 2004 of these chemicals was accounted for by growth in imports from Canada, which rose \$411 million (84 percent) to \$903 million.

U.S. exports

U.S. exports of organic commodity chemicals increased by value as a result of global economic growth, particularly in Taiwan and Korea,⁸ the two largest U.S. export markets in Asia in 2004;⁹ higher prices for these chemicals; and tighter supplies of petroleum feedstocks. U.S. exports of these chemicals to Korea increased by value primarily because of two products: para-xylene and styrene. U.S. exports of para-xylene to Korea increased in volume from 212 million liters to 378 million liters (78 percent) and in unit value from \$0.43 per liter to \$0.63 per liter (46 percent).¹⁰ Industry sources attributed the increased demand for para-xylene, in part, to higher production in Korea of terephthalic acid (TPA), the primary downstream intermediate product for para-xylene. In contrast, reflecting the tightening markets for petroleum feedstocks, U.S. exports of styrene to Korea experienced only a moderate growth in volume, from 159,000 metric tons (MTs) to 205,000 MTs (29 percent) but a much higher growth in unit value, from \$0.63 per kg to \$1.08 per kg (72 percent). According to an industry source, some U.S. exports of styrene to Korea were likely transshipments to China or replacements for those transshipments.¹¹

U.S. exports of organic commodity chemicals to Taiwan increased by value partly as a result of shipments of higher-valued styrene.¹² In 2004, U.S. exports of styrene to Taiwan tripled in volume, from 64,000 MTs to 194,000 MTs, and rose in unit value from \$0.63 per kg to \$1.02 per kg (62 percent).

⁷ This commodity grouping consists of 15 organic chemicals (including some of their salts) and 6 organic chemical subgroupings. However, the bulk of U.S. exports and imports was accounted for by six chemicals: cyclohexane, para-xylene, styrene, phenol (including salts), terephthalic acid (including salts), and cumene. The organic commodity chemicals generally produced from petroleum are used as intermediates to produce other chemicals, which, in turn, are used to manufacture a wide variety of end-use products, including construction materials, apparel, adhesives, plastics, and tires.

⁸ The gross domestic product for Taiwan and Korea increased by an estimated 6 percent and 5 percent, respectively, in 2004. Jean-Francois Tremblay, "World Chemical Outlook: Asia-Pacific," *Chemical & Engineering News*, Jan. 10, 2005, pp. 26–29.

⁹ Although possessing smaller economies than China and Japan, the value of U.S. exports of this commodity grouping to Taiwan and Korea in 2004 exceeded U.S. exports to China and Japan which amounted to \$430 million and \$27 million, respectively.

¹⁰ The relative impact of demand and price can often be distinguished in U.S. trade statistics by comparing the change in volume with the change in unit value.

¹¹ Industry consultant, telephone interview with USITC staff, Mar. 22, 2005.

¹² According to an analyst in the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce), U.S. trade statistics reporting a large increase in 2004 of U.S. exports of cyclohexane to Taiwan may be incorrect because of a classification error. Commerce is continuing to investigate this matter.

Increased production in Taiwan in 2004 of downstream intermediate chemicals made from styrene, especially polystyrene and styrene-butadiene polymers, buoyed by strong economic growth in Taiwan was largely responsible for this increase. Polystyrene and styrene-butadiene polymers are used to make many products, including insulating materials, cups, tires, and footwear.

U.S. exports of organic commodity chemicals to Mexico increased by value largely as a result of higher unit values of U.S. shipments of styrene. According to industry sources, some of the exported styrene is converted in Mexico to polystyrene, a plastic resin, which is then used to make finished products. Polystyrene is used to make many products, including appliance parts, insulation materials, and cups.¹³ Demand for chemical feedstocks in Mexico is rising as the country is engaged in a major effort to increase petrochemical capacity and production.¹⁴

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of organic commodity chemicals increased by value in 2004 primarily because of two products from Canada: TPA and styrene. U.S. imports of TPA from Canada, minor in 2003, amounted to 369,000 MTs in 2004. Industry sources attribute this volume increase largely to the opening of a TPA plant near Montreal, whose excess capacity was shipped to the United States. The value of these imports was higher as well because of rising petroleum feedstock prices and a weaker U.S. dollar. In contrast, although the volume of U.S. imports of styrene from Canada remained essentially unchanged during 2003 and 2004 at about 580,000 MTs, the absolute value of these imports rose from \$419 million to \$573 million (37 percent), and the unit value increased from \$0.73 per kg to \$0.98 per kg (34 percent). Industry sources attribute the increase to higher styrene prices caused by rising petroleum feedstock prices and the weaker U.S. dollar.

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¹³ U.S. trade in commodity organic chemicals to and from Mexico and Canada is characterized by intense cross-border company cooperation aimed at increasing efficiency and reducing costs. For example, cross-border trade is oriented toward maximizing production on either side of the border of lower cost chemicals which typically depend on the availability and costs of feedstocks. Another rationale for cross-border trade in chemicals is the desire to reduce transportation costs. A company can achieve this goal by swapping chemicals with another producer to reduce the shipment distances and costs to the major markets for that chemical.

¹⁴ Alexander H. Tullo, "World Chemical Outlook: Latin America," *Chemical & Engineering News*, Jan. 10, 2005, pp. 21–22.

Medicinal Chemicals

Change in 2004 from 2003:

U.S. trade deficit: Decreased \$1.2 billion (4 percent) to \$25.6 billion

U.S. exports: Increased \$4.6 billion (20 percent) to \$27.1 billion

U.S. imports: Increased \$3.4 billion (7 percent) to \$52.7 billion

Because of the continuing world economic expansion, the U.S. chemical industry, including the medicinal chemicals industry,¹⁵ had its best year in the past several years despite rising energy and feedstock costs. Rising global and U.S. demand for medicinal chemicals resulted in the domestic production output index for these products increasing from 127.6 to 135.0 (6 percent) in 2004.¹⁶

In 2004, 24 new molecular entities were approved by the Food and Drug Administration, compared with 21 in 2003. These products, often higher priced than other medicinals, likely contributed to the increased value of U.S. exports of medicinal chemicals in 2004.¹⁷ Outsourcing the production of these newer products to independent specialized producers in countries such as Germany, the United Kingdom, and France is believed to account for some of the increased imports of medicinal chemicals from certain major suppliers in 2004.

U.S. exports

The significant increase in the value of U.S. medicinal exports in 2004 resulted from the rising demand by aging populations in areas of increasing economic growth (e.g., the Netherlands, Canada, Germany, and the United Kingdom, which were the four largest U.S. export markets for medicinal chemicals in 2004), the declining value of the dollar compared with other currencies, and the continuing globalization of this industry.¹⁸ The four largest export markets accounted for \$12.1 billion (45 percent) of total U.S. exports of medicinal chemicals in 2004.

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of medicinals increased \$3.4 billion (7 percent) to \$52.7 billion in 2004. The major suppliers to the U.S. market by value were Ireland (\$16.1 billion), the United Kingdom (\$6.8 billion), and Germany (\$5.3 billion). Together, these three countries accounted for more than 53 percent of total U.S. medicinal imports in 2004.

Over the past several years, Ireland has been the largest supplier of medicinal chemicals to the United States due to its favorable tax policy toward high technology industries such as medicinal chemicals, the availability of skilled workers, and relatively lower production costs. In 2004, U.S. imports from Ireland declined slightly (less than 1 percent), while imports from Germany increased more than 21 percent. Germany's rise in exports to the United States was mainly because of continuing intracompany trade and outsourcing, while the decline in imports from Ireland was believed to be due to a drop in

¹⁵ This industry/commodity group includes pharmaceutical active ingredients and formulated products containing pharmaceutical active ingredients.

¹⁶ William J. Storck, "World Chemical Outlook," *Chemical & Engineering News*, Jan. 10, 2005, p. 17 (based on official statistics of the Federal Reserve Board and *Chemical & Engineering News* estimates). Percent changes are based on production indexed to its 1997 level.

¹⁷ Patricia Van Arnum, "Looking Beyond Big Pharma for Fine Chemicals Growth," *Chemical Marketing Reporter*, Jan. 17, 2005, p. FR3.

¹⁸ As a firm expands into more foreign markets, it usually becomes more economical to produce a specific medicinal chemical at one major plant and then ship the product to their subsidiaries rather than to produce it in several countries.

demand for certain types of medicinals coupled with rising raw materials costs, especially in the third and fourth quarters of 2004.

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Miscellaneous Plastic Products

Change in 2004 from 2003:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased \$1.1 billion (57 percent) to \$3.0 billion

U.S. exports: Increased \$1.3 billion (10 percent) to \$14.3 billion

U.S. imports: Increased \$2.4 billion (16 percent) to \$17.3 billion

Rising imports from China and Canada in 2004 drove the increase in the U.S. trade deficit in MPPs,¹⁹ which equaled the deficit's rise in 2003. This deficit increase was accompanied by strengthening U.S. consumer demand fueled by low interest rates,²⁰ suggesting the creation of more demand for a myriad of consumer items and construction products purchased through mass merchandising discount outlets and retail chains.²¹ The increasing economic integration and interdependence of countries also suggests the continued participation of U.S. and multinational firms in new primary plastics and MPPs projects in Asia and more trade potential with the United States.²²

U.S. exports

U.S. exports rose in 2004 because of the declining value of the U.S. dollar relative to foreign currencies, especially the euro; the improving U.S. economy and rising NAFTA export trade with Canada and Mexico; and a suggested continuation of increasing economic integration and interdependence of countries outside of NAFTA in which there was U.S. and multinational participation in joint-venture projects, especially in Asia. In 2004, Mexico and Canada were the main markets for MPPs, accounting for \$8.1 billion (57 percent) of U.S. MPPs exports.²³ Asian countries, in aggregate, accounted for \$2.5 billion (17 percent) of U.S. exports, followed by the European Union with \$2.2 billion (15 percent). About \$9.3 billion (65 percent) of U.S. MPPs exports was attributable to three 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.²⁴

¹⁹ This industry/commodity group includes fabricated and semi-fabricated miscellaneous plastic products (MPPs) used for a wide variety of consumer and industrial products enumerated in Chapter 39 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS). Selected examples of MPPs include food/commodity packaging films and containers; grocery and shopping bags; buckets, pails, tarpaulins and other coverings; sporting goods components; Naugahyde® upholstery and flexible case materials; scrap foam for carpet and other padding; floor and wall coverings; medical goods and gloves; polyester tire cord and strapping; plumbing supplies and fixtures; container closures; belts and hoses; electrical, packaging, and sealing tapes; and vinyl siding, flooring, window frames, doors, and decking products and components.

²⁰ *Economic Report of the President* (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, Feb. 2005), p. 212, table B-3, found at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/cea/erpcover2005.pdf>, retrieved Apr. 14, 2005.

²¹ Sources at the Executive Branch level cited rising growth in the U.S. trade deficit as reflective of higher growth in the U.S. economy compared to the economies of its major trading partners. Paul Blustein, "Trade Gap Hits Yet Another Record," *Washington Post*, Apr. 13, 2005, p. E1.

²² The United States is typically more vulnerable to net imports of certain MPPs from labor-intensive industries as compared with the plastic resins sector, which is generally more automated and relatively less labor intensive.

²³ Mexico, the only country with which the United States enjoys a significant trade surplus in MPPs, accounted for the largest increase in U.S. exports in 2004 (26 percent).

²⁴ Joan Mazzola, National Commodity Specialist, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, memorandum, New York, NY, Mar. 14, 2005.

U.S. imports

In 2004, U.S. imports of MPPs increased \$2.4 billion (16 percent) to \$17.3 billion and accounted for about 11 percent of total U.S. MPPs apparent domestic consumption.²⁵ One industry publication offered a number of possible explanations for the rise, including the movement of manufacturing offshore, high U.S. energy prices, and a slow growth rate in the U.S. plastics processing industry.²⁶

Canada and China were the two principal sources of U.S. MPPs imports in 2004, accounting for \$5 billion (29 percent) and \$4.5 billion (26 percent) of total MPPs imports, respectively. In 2004, U.S. MPPs imports from all Asian countries accounted for \$7.7 billion (44 percent) of total U.S. MPPs imports and \$1.2 billion (50 percent) of the total increase in MPPs imports.²⁷ More than 70 percent of U.S. MPPs imports in 2004 consisted of a variety of consumer goods sold at retail and discount establishments; packaging articles, particularly plastic bags and sacks of many varieties; sheet and film used for the packaging of products and other applications; and tableware, kitchenware, and other household articles.

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²⁵ Apparent domestic consumption was estimated at about \$150 billion in 2004.

²⁶ Steve Toloken, "U.S. Processing Trade Deficit Grows," *Plastics News*, Mar. 21, 2005, pp. 1, 20.

²⁷ China, Japan, Taiwan, and Korea accounted for the bulk of imports from Asia.

Table CH-3

Chemicals and related products: U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004¹

USITC code ²	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
							Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>								
CH007	Major primary olefins:							
	Exports	299	120	245	217	474	257	118.4
	Imports	3,552	2,913	3,397	4,144	5,908	1,763	42.5
	Trade balance	-3,253	-2,793	-3,152	-3,927	-5,434	-1,506	-38.4
CH008	Other olefins:							
	Exports	264	311	260	343	430	86	25.1
	Imports	156	143	113	127	158	31	24.7
	Trade balance	108	168	147	217	272	55	25.4
CH009	Primary aromatics:							
	Exports	105	122	148	368	782	414	112.7
	Imports	1,563	1,122	1,159	1,450	2,202	752	51.9
	Trade balance	-1,459	-1,000	-1,011	-1,082	-1,420	-338	-31.2
CH010	Organic commodity chemicals:							
	Exports	2,146	1,494	2,010	2,692	4,631	1,939	72.0
	Imports	1,201	1,021	1,111	1,319	1,997	677	51.3
	Trade balance	946	474	898	1,373	2,635	1,262	91.9
CH011	Organic specialty chemicals:							
	Exports	5,980	5,678	5,050	6,004	6,731	727	12.1
	Imports	6,610	6,962	6,781	6,675	6,852	177	2.7
	Trade balance	-630	-1,285	-1,731	-671	-121	550	82.0
CH012	Certain organic chemicals:							
	Exports	8,257	7,774	7,668	8,857	11,283	2,426	27.4
	Imports	5,049	5,148	4,699	4,878	5,811	933	19.1
	Trade balance	3,207	2,626	2,969	3,979	5,472	1,493	37.5
CH013	Miscellaneous inorganic chemicals:							
	Exports	5,218	4,940	4,820	4,903	5,608	705	14.4
	Imports	5,431	5,195	4,948	5,038	5,714	676	13.4
	Trade balance	-212	-255	-128	-135	-106	28	21.2
CH014	Inorganic acids:							
	Exports	246	242	214	219	267	48	21.8
	Imports	251	252	246	229	337	108	47.1
	Trade balance	-5	-9	-32	-10	-70	-60	-608.7
CH015	Chlor-alkali chemicals:							
	Exports	862	1,054	851	897	953	56	6.3
	Imports	162	219	166	206	252	46	22.3
	Trade balance	700	835	685	691	701	10	1.5

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table CH-3—Continued

Chemicals and related products: U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004¹

USITC code ²	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
							Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>								
CH016	Fertilizers:							
	Exports	2,388	2,183	2,184	2,429	2,718	289	11.9
	Imports	3,224	3,478	3,043	4,395	5,510	1,115	25.4
	Trade balance	-836	-1,295	-859	-1,966	-2,792	-826	-42.0
CH017	Paints, inks, and related items, and certain components thereof:							
	Exports	3,802	3,546	3,614	3,918	4,200	282	7.2
	Imports	2,119	2,090	1,996	2,078	2,241	163	7.9
	Trade balance	1,683	1,455	1,618	1,840	1,959	119	6.4
CH018	Synthetic organic pigments:							
	Exports	373	329	331	332	376	44	13.3
	Imports	358	301	319	333	368	35	10.4
	Trade balance	16	29	12	-1	8	9	(³)
CH019	Synthetic dyes and azoic couplers:							
	Exports	436	361	249	226	287	61	27.0
	Imports	481	378	393	395	415	20	5.0
	Trade balance	-45	-16	-143	-169	-128	41	24.4
CH020	Synthetic tanning agents:							
	Exports	18	17	18	32	35	3	8.6
	Imports	7	5	7	8	8	(⁴)	-5.7
	Trade balance	11	12	12	24	27	3	13.5
CH021	Natural tanning and dyeing materials:							
	Exports	24	26	27	26	44	18	66.9
	Imports	73	65	54	63	70	7	10.9
	Trade balance	-49	-40	-27	-36	-26	11	29.7
CH022	Photographic chemicals and preparations:							
	Exports	507	413	522	475	435	-40	-8.4
	Imports	555	479	435	382	409	27	7.0
	Trade balance	-48	-66	87	93	26	-67	-71.8
CH023	Pesticide products and formulations:							
	Exports	2,038	2,166	2,028	2,316	2,674	358	15.5
	Imports	1,117	1,318	1,185	1,419	1,589	171	12.0
	Trade balance	921	848	842	897	1,085	188	20.9

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table CH-3—Continued

Chemicals and related products: U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004¹

USITC code ²	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
							Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>								
CH024	Adhesives and glues:							
	Exports	602	565	588	600	702	103	17.1
	Imports	194	176	206	251	305	54	21.7
	Trade balance	408	388	382	349	397	48	13.8
CH025	Medicinal chemicals:							
	Exports	15,772	18,169	18,742	22,527	27,098	4,571	20.3
	Imports	29,112	33,956	40,699	49,284	52,677	3,392	6.9
	Trade balance	-13,340	-15,788	-21,957	-26,757	-25,578	1,179	4.4
CH026	Essential oils and other flavoring materials:							
	Exports	1,034	1,109	1,211	1,389	1,462	73	5.3
	Imports	775	736	786	1,754	2,540	786	44.8
	Trade balance	258	373	425	-365	-1,078	-713	-195.1
CH027	Perfumes, cosmetics, and toiletries:							
	Exports	2,851	3,187	3,160	3,435	3,900	465	13.6
	Imports	2,192	2,443	2,716	3,111	3,652	541	17.4
	Trade balance	659	744	444	324	248	-76	-23.4
CH028	Soaps, detergents, and surface-active agents:							
	Exports	2,331	2,223	2,282	2,524	2,929	405	16.0
	Imports	1,050	1,115	1,273	1,369	1,568	199	14.6
	Trade balance	1,280	1,107	1,009	1,156	1,361	205	17.8
CH029	Miscellaneous chemicals and specialties:							
	Exports	2,756	2,862	2,901	3,149	3,444	295	9.4
	Imports	2,020	1,856	1,957	2,150	2,497	347	16.1
	Trade balance	735	1,006	944	999	947	-52	-5.2
CH030	Explosives, propellant powders, and related items:							
	Exports	314	254	286	385	472	86	22.4
	Imports	265	285	302	353	402	49	14.0
	Trade balance	49	-31	-17	33	70	37	113.7
CH031	Polyethylene resins in primary forms:							
	Exports	2,688	2,416	2,590	2,817	3,698	881	31.3
	Imports	1,650	1,735	1,651	2,158	2,505	347	16.1
	Trade balance	1,038	681	938	658	1,192	534	81.2

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table CH-3—Continued

Chemicals and related products: U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004¹

USITC code ²	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
							Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>								
CH032	Polypropylene resins in primary forms:							
	Exports	1,131	1,100	1,188	1,416	1,767	352	24.8
	Imports	251	219	259	298	359	61	20.5
	Trade balance	880	881	929	1,118	1,408	290	26.0
CH033	Polyvinyl chloride resins in primary forms:							
	Exports	716	1,004	781	837	1,044	207	24.7
	Imports	331	332	247	287	383	96	33.3
	Trade balance	385	672	534	550	661	111	20.2
CH034	Styrene polymers in primary forms:							
	Exports	848	731	752	783	929	146	18.6
	Imports	572	579	580	628	833	205	32.7
	Trade balance	276	152	172	155	96	-60	-38.4
CH035	Saturated polyester resins:							
	Exports	629	798	712	814	1,014	200	24.5
	Imports	522	502	537	656	728	72	11.0
	Trade balance	107	296	175	158	285	128	81.1
CH036	Other plastics in primary forms:							
	Exports	7,305	6,766	7,189	7,694	9,106	1,411	18.3
	Imports	2,786	2,649	2,823	3,022	3,488	466	15.4
	Trade balance	4,519	4,117	4,366	4,673	5,618	945	20.2
CH037	Styrene-butadiene rubber in primary forms:							
	Exports	344	297	273	324	374	50	15.3
	Imports	232	258	232	231	235	4	1.7
	Trade balance	112	39	41	93	139	46	49.3
CH038	Other synthetic rubber:							
	Exports	1,317	1,328	1,361	1,478	1,801	323	21.8
	Imports	778	734	725	741	858	116	15.7
	Trade balance	539	594	636	737	943	206	28.0
CH039	Pneumatic tires and tubes (new):							
	Exports	2,414	2,282	2,233	2,212	2,550	338	15.3
	Imports	4,700	4,146	4,694	5,170	6,163	993	19.2
	Trade balance	-2,286	-1,864	-2,460	-2,957	-3,613	-656	-22.2
CH040	Other tires:							
	Exports	89	96	94	98	108	10	10.5
	Imports	137	122	123	137	158	22	15.8
	Trade balance	-48	-26	-29	-39	-50	-11	-29.0

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table CH-3—Continued

Chemicals and related products: U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004¹

USITC code ²	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
							Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>								
CH041	Miscellaneous plastic products:							
	Exports	13,804	12,561	12,567	13,041	14,307	1,267	9.7
	Imports	12,307	12,376	13,459	14,979	17,342	2,363	15.8
	Trade balance	1,497	185	-892	-1,938	-3,035	-1,096	-56.6
CH042	Miscellaneous rubber products:							
	Exports	2,419	2,645	2,437	2,400	2,623	223	9.3
	Imports	2,567	2,549	2,752	3,040	3,568	528	17.4
	Trade balance	-148	96	-315	-641	-945	-305	-47.5
CH043	Gelatin:							
	Exports	66	74	75	92	89	-3	-3.2
	Imports	103	94	96	115	113	-2	-1.8
	Trade balance	-37	-20	-21	-23	-24	-1	-3.5
CH044	Natural rubber:							
	Exports	39	34	40	59	37	-22	-38.0
	Imports	842	613	751	1,047	1,466	418	40.0
	Trade balance	-803	-579	-712	-988	-1,429	-441	-44.6

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

²This 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

³Not meaningful for purposes of comparison.

⁴Less than \$500,000.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

Table CH-4

Chemicals and related products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
CH007	Major primary olefins:						
	Number of establishments	37	37	37	37	37	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	97	92	95	95	97	2.1
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	18,500	17,500	19,000	19,500	21,800	11.8
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	299	120	245	217	474	118.4
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	3,552	2,913	3,397	4,144	5,908	42.5
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	21,753	20,293	22,152	23,427	27,234	16.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-3,253	-2,793	-3,152	-3,927	-5,434	-38.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	16.3	14.4	15.3	17.7	21.7	22.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	1.6	0.7	1.3	1.1	2.2	100.0
CH008	Other olefins:						
	Number of establishments	23	23	23	23	23	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	97	95	97	97	98	1.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,500	1,500	1,650	1,800	2,000	11.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	264	311	260	343	430	25.1
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	156	143	113	127	158	24.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,392	1,332	1,503	1,583	1,728	9.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	108	168	147	217	272	25.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	11.2	10.7	7.5	8.0	9.1	13.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	17.6	20.7	15.7	19.1	21.5	12.6
CH009	Primary aromatics:						
	Number of establishments	31	31	31	31	31	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	85	85	85	85	85	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	5,300	4,900	5,000	5,300	6,890	30.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	105	122	148	368	782	112.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,563	1,122	1,159	1,450	2,202	51.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	6,759	5,900	6,011	6,382	8,310	30.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,459	-1,000	-1,011	-1,082	-1,420	-31.2
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	23.1	19.0	19.3	22.7	26.5	16.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	2.0	2.5	3.0	6.9	11.3	63.8

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table CH-4—Continued

Chemicals and related products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
CH014	Inorganic acids:						
	Number of establishments	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	Employees (thousands)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,276	1,852	2,201	2,557	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	246	242	214	219	267	21.8
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	251	252	246	229	337	47.1
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,281	1,861	2,233	2,567	(¹)	(¹)
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-5	-9	-32	-10	-70	-608.7
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	11.0	13.5	11.0	8.9	(¹)	(¹)
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	10.8	13.1	9.7	8.6	(¹)	(¹)
CH015	Chlor-alkali chemicals:						
	Number of establishments	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	Employees (thousands)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,396	3,210	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	862	1,054	851	897	953	6.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	162	219	166	206	252	22.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,696	2,375	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	Trade balance (million dollars)	700	835	685	691	701	1.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	6.0	9.2	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	25.4	32.8	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
CH016	Fertilizers:						
	Number of establishments	350	350	350	350	348	-0.6
	Employees (thousands)	22.0	22.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	78	76	90	81	80	-1.2
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	7,500	7,000	7,500	8,200	8,000	-2.4
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,388	2,183	2,184	2,429	2,718	11.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	3,224	3,478	3,043	4,395	5,510	25.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	8,336	8,295	8,359	10,166	10,792	6.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-836	-1,295	-859	-1,966	-2,792	-42.0
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	38.7	41.9	36.4	43.2	51.1	18.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	31.8	31.2	29.1	29.6	34.0	14.9

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table CH-4—Continued

Chemicals and related products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
CH017	Paints, inks, and related items, and certain components thereof:						
	Number of establishments	1,475	1,470	1,450	1,445	1,450	(²)
	Employees (thousands)	16.0	16.0	15.0	16.0	16.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	88	85	85	86	85	-1.2
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	25,000	25,600	26,000	2,660	2,800	5.3
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	3,802	3,546	3,614	3,918	4,200	7.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,119	2,090	1,996	2,078	2,241	7.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	23,317	24,145	24,382	820	841	2.6
	Trade balance (million dollars)	1,683	1,455	1,618	1,840	1,959	6.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	9.1	8.7	8.2	³ 253.5	³ 266.5	5.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	15.2	13.9	13.9	³ 147.3	³ 150.0	1.8
CH018	Synthetic organic pigments:						
	Number of establishments	32	32	32	32	32	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	85	80	80	75	80	6.7
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,100	1,100	1,110	1,100	1,210	10.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	373	329	331	332	376	13.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	358	301	319	333	368	10.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,084	1,071	1,098	1,101	1,202	9.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	16	29	12	-1	8	(⁴)
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	33.0	28.1	29.0	30.3	30.6	1.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	33.9	29.9	29.8	30.2	31.1	3.0
CH019	Synthetic dyes and azoic couplers:						
	Number of establishments	32	32	32	32	32	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	85	80	80	75	80	6.7
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,320	1,320	1,320	1,320	1,450	9.8
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	436	361	249	226	287	27.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	481	378	393	395	415	5.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,365	1,336	1,463	1,489	1,578	6.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-45	-16	-143	-169	-128	24.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	35.3	28.3	26.8	26.5	26.3	-0.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	33.0	27.4	18.9	17.1	19.8	15.8

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table CH-4—Continued

Chemicals and related products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
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)	85	80	80	75	80	6.7
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	24	24	24	42	46	9.5
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	18	17	18	32	35	8.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	7	5	7	8	8	(²)
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	13	12	12	18	19	4.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	11	12	12	24	27	13.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	55.5	41.4	53.6	46.6	42.2	-9.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	76.3	70.2	76.5	77.1	76.4	-0.9
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)	85	80	80	75	80	6.7
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	30	30	30	35	45	28.6
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	24	26	27	26	44	66.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	73	65	54	63	70	10.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	79	70	57	71	71	-1.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-49	-40	-27	-36	-26	29.7
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	91.9	93.9	95.4	87.9	98.7	12.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	78.6	85.8	91.3	75.4	97.9	29.8
CH022	Photographic chemicals and preparations:						
	Number of establishments	5	5	5	5	5	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	85	80	80	75	75	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	507	413	522	475	435	-8.4
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	555	479	435	382	409	7.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-48	-66	87	93	26	-71.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table CH-4—Continued

Chemicals and related products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
CH023	Pesticide products and formulations:						
	Number of establishments	55	55	55	43	43	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	85	85	85	80	85	6.3
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	9,790	9,350	9,350	9,100	9,550	4.9
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,038	2,166	2,028	2,316	2,674	15.5
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,117	1,318	1,185	1,419	1,589	12.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	8,869	8,502	8,508	8,203	8,465	3.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	921	848	842	897	1,085	20.9
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	12.6	15.5	13.9	17.3	18.8	8.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	20.8	23.2	21.7	25.5	28.0	9.8
CH024	Adhesives and glues:						
	Number of establishments	627	606	585	564	543	-3.7
	Employees (thousands)	21.0	21.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	85	85	80	80	80	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	7,200	7,200	7,200	7,200	7,200	0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	602	565	588	600	702	17.1
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	194	176	206	251	305	21.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	6,792	6,812	6,818	6,851	6,803	-0.7
	Trade balance (million dollars)	408	388	382	349	397	13.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	2.9	2.6	3.0	3.7	4.5	21.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	8.4	7.8	8.2	8.3	9.8	18.1
CH025	Medicinal chemicals:						
	Number of establishments	718	718	715	715	715	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	208.0	208.0	208.0	208.0	212.0	1.9
	Capacity utilization (percent)	85	85	85	75	85	13.3
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	105,600	107,000	107,000	107,010	113,500	6.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	15,772	18,169	18,742	22,527	27,098	20.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	29,112	33,956	40,699	49,284	52,677	6.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	118,940	122,788	128,957	133,767	139,078	4.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-13,340	-15,788	-21,957	-26,757	-25,578	4.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	24.5	27.7	31.6	36.8	37.9	3.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	14.9	17.0	17.5	21.1	23.9	13.3

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table CH-4—Continued

Chemicals and related products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
CH026	Essential oils and other flavoring materials:						
	Number of establishments	53	53	53	53	53	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	82	82	82	82	85	3.7
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,500	3,500	3,700	3,900	4,100	5.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,034	1,109	1,211	1,389	1,462	5.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	775	736	786	1,754	2,540	44.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,242	3,127	3,275	4,265	5,178	21.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	258	373	425	-365	-1,078	-195.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	23.9	23.5	24.0	41.1	49.1	19.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	29.5	31.7	32.7	35.6	35.7	(²)
CH027	Perfumes, cosmetics, and toiletries:						
	Number of establishments	650	650	650	650	650	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	60.0	59.0	60.0	62.0	60.0	-3.2
	Capacity utilization (percent)	87	87	87	88	89	1.1
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	23,000	23,300	23,000	24,000	26,000	8.3
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,851	3,187	3,160	3,435	3,900	13.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,192	2,443	2,716	3,111	3,652	17.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	22,341	22,556	22,556	23,676	25,752	8.8
	Trade balance (million dollars)	659	744	444	324	248	-23.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	9.8	10.8	12.0	13.1	14.2	8.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	12.4	13.7	13.7	14.3	15.0	4.9
CH028	Soaps, detergents, and surface-active agents:						
	Number of establishments	950	950	950	950	950	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	52.0	52.0	52.0	52.0	50.0	-3.8
	Capacity utilization (percent)	87	87	87	85	88	3.5
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	18,500	19,500	19,800	21,000	22,500	7.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,331	2,223	2,282	2,524	2,929	16.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,050	1,115	1,273	1,369	1,568	14.6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	17,220	18,393	18,791	19,844	21,139	6.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	1,280	1,107	1,009	1,156	1,361	17.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	6.1	6.1	6.8	6.9	7.4	7.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	12.6	11.4	11.5	12.0	13.0	8.3

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table CH-4—Continued

Chemicals and related products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
CH030	Explosives, propellant powders, and related items:						
	Number of establishments	122	120	118	115	115	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	85	84	85	85	85	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,080	2,110	2,200	2,285	2,400	5.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	314	254	286	385	472	22.4
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	265	285	302	353	402	14.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,031	2,141	2,217	2,252	2,330	3.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	49	-31	-17	33	70	113.7
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	13.0	13.3	13.6	15.7	17.2	9.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	15.1	12.0	13.0	16.9	19.7	16.6
CH031	Polyethylene resins in primary forms:						
	Number of establishments	46	46	46	46	46	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	88	83	87	85	94	10.6
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	10,500	9,100	9,000	10,500	13,600	29.5
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,688	2,416	2,590	2,817	3,698	31.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,650	1,735	1,651	2,158	2,505	16.1
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	9,462	8,419	8,062	9,842	12,408	26.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	1,038	681	938	658	1,192	81.2
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	17.4	20.6	20.5	21.9	20.2	-7.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	25.6	26.6	28.8	26.8	27.2	1.5
CH032	Polypropylene resins in primary forms:						
	Number of establishments	27	28	28	28	29	3.6
	Employees (thousands)	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	88	84	93	93	96	3.2
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	4,500	4,000	4,500	5,000	6,200	24.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,131	1,100	1,188	1,416	1,767	24.8
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	251	219	259	298	359	20.5
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,620	3,119	3,571	3,882	4,792	23.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	880	881	929	1,118	1,408	26.0
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	6.9	7.0	7.2	7.7	7.5	-2.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	25.1	27.5	26.4	28.3	28.5	0.7

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table CH-4—Continued

Chemicals and related products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
CH033	Polyvinyl chloride resins in primary forms:						
	Number of establishments	28	28	27	27	27	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	8.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	84	81	91	88	95	8.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	4,200	3,500	4,000	4,500	6,200	37.8
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	716	1,004	781	837	1,044	24.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	331	332	247	287	383	33.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,815	2,828	3,466	3,950	5,539	40.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	385	672	534	550	661	20.2
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	8.7	11.7	7.1	7.3	6.9	-5.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	17.1	28.7	19.5	18.6	16.8	-9.7
CH034	Styrene polymers in primary forms:						
	Number of establishments	69	70	71	71	71	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	11.0	11.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	94	80	82	82	86	4.9
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	5,900	5,200	5,700	5,900	7,400	25.4
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	848	731	752	783	929	18.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	572	579	580	628	833	32.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	5,624	5,048	5,528	5,745	7,304	27.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	276	152	172	155	96	-38.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	10.2	11.5	10.5	10.9	11.4	4.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	14.4	14.0	13.2	13.3	12.6	-5.3
CH035	Saturated polyester resins:						
	Number of establishments	52	52	54	55	55	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	6.0	6.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	85	85	85	85	90	5.9
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	5,500	5,200	5,500	5,800	7,000	20.7
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	629	798	712	814	1,014	24.5
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	522	502	537	656	728	11.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	5,393	4,904	5,325	5,642	6,715	19.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	107	296	175	158	285	81.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	9.7	10.2	10.1	11.6	10.8	-6.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	11.4	15.3	13.0	14.0	14.5	3.6

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table CH-4—Continued

Chemicals and related products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
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)	88	90	92	93	94	1.1
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,460	1,430	1,490	1,600	1,700	6.3
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	344	297	273	324	374	15.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	232	258	232	231	235	1.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,348	1,391	1,449	1,507	1,561	3.6
	Trade balance (million dollars)	112	39	41	93	139	49.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	17.2	18.6	16.0	15.4	15.1	-1.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	23.6	20.8	18.3	20.3	22.0	8.4
CH038	Other synthetic rubber:						
	Number of establishments	34	34	34	(¹)	34	(¹)
	Employees (thousands)	11.0	11.0	11.0	(¹)	11.0	(¹)
	Capacity utilization (percent)	83	83	83	(¹)	85	(¹)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	4,380	4,290	4,300	(¹)	4,400	(¹)
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,317	1,328	1,361	1,478	1,801	21.8
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	778	734	725	741	858	15.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,841	3,696	3,664	(¹)	3,457	(¹)
	Trade balance (million dollars)	539	594	636	737	943	28.0
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	20.2	19.9	19.8	(¹)	24.8	(¹)
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	30.1	31.0	31.7	(¹)	40.9	(¹)
CH039	Pneumatic tires and tubes (new):						
	Number of establishments	42	42	42	42	42	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	66.0	63.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	93	90	90	92	92	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	14,600	13,400	13,500	14,000	14,500	3.6
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,414	2,282	2,233	2,212	2,550	15.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	4,700	4,146	4,694	5,170	6,163	19.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	16,886	15,264	15,960	16,957	18,113	6.8
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-2,286	-1,864	-2,460	-2,957	-3,613	-22.2
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	27.8	27.2	29.4	30.5	34.0	11.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	16.5	17.0	16.5	15.8	17.6	11.4

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table CH-4—Continued

Chemicals and related products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
CH040	Other tires:						
	Number of establishments	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	90	90	90	90	90	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,000	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	89	96	94	98	108	10.5
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	137	122	123	137	158	15.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,048	1,126	1,129	1,139	1,150	1.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-48	-26	-29	-39	-50	-29.0
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	13.1	10.8	10.9	12.0	13.7	14.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	8.9	8.8	8.6	8.9	9.8	10.1
CH044	Natural rubber:						
	Number of establishments	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	Employees (thousands)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	39	34	40	59	37	-38.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	842	613	751	1,047	1,466	40.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-803	-579	-712	-988	-1,429	-44.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Not available.

² Less than 0.05 percent.

³ Inventory changes, for which data are not available, likely account for ratios that exceed 100 percent.

⁴ Not meaningful.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

Energy and Related Products

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Change in 2004 from 2003:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased \$43.2 billion (33 percent) to \$173.8 billion

U.S. exports: Increased \$5.1 billion (31 percent) to \$21.8 billion

U.S. imports: Increased \$48.4 billion (33 percent) to \$195.6 billion

Historically, the United States has had a trade deficit in the energy sector. It is the world's largest consumer of energy products and a major importer. In 2004 the overall U.S. trade deficit in energy-related products increased 33 percent, largely because of increasing prices for crude petroleum and natural gas (table EP-1). World prices for crude petroleum fluctuated from an average of \$27.56 per barrel in 2003 to more than \$36.80 per barrel in 2004.¹ During the same period, U.S. natural gas prices increased from an average of \$4.88 per thousand cubic feet to \$5.49 per thousand cubic feet.²

The rise in crude petroleum prices is attributable to several factors, including continued tight supplies on the world market, reductions in spare production capacity, labor unrest in Venezuela and Nigeria, and a greater than anticipated increase in demand by China. Increased global demand for crude petroleum has outstripped the supply in recent years, decreasing spare production capacity. For example, in 2004 there was approximately 1.6–2.0 million barrels per day (b/d) of extra production capacity in the world, compared with 3 million b/d of excess capacity available in 2003.³

The energy-related products with the largest shifts (table EP-2) in terms of value included increased U.S. exports of petroleum products, coal, and natural gas and increased imports of crude petroleum, petroleum products, and natural gas. U.S. exports of coal rose 12 percent to 48 million short tons in 2004.⁴ U.S. imports of coal and coke increased 9 percent to 27 million short tons in 2004. Nearly all of the rise in imports was accounted for by increased imports of coke from China and coal from Indonesia shipped to the U.S. western coast.⁵

¹ Energy Information Administration (EIA), U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), "Energy Prices," found at <http://www.eia.doe.gov/price.html>, retrieved June 28, 2005.

² Ibid.

³ EIA, *Short-Term Energy Outlook, 2004*, Mar. 2005.

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

⁵ Derived from official statistics. See EIA, *Short-Term Energy Outlook, 2004*.

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, 2000–2004¹

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
						Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>							
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Canada	2,896	3,862	2,889	4,296	5,754	1,458	33.9
Mexico	4,342	3,296	3,274	2,897	3,379	482	16.6
Venezuela	149	111	121	184	170	-13	-7.2
Saudi Arabia	42	37	34	38	48	9	24.6
Nigeria	17	24	37	22	28	6	27.6
United Kingdom	257	278	201	206	464	258	125.4
Iraq	0	0	0	(²)	(²)	(²)	379.0
Algeria	14	16	19	23	25	2	7.9
Russia	142	216	231	125	26	-100	-79.7
Angola	1	1	3	3	1	-2	-60.4
All other	7,669	7,231	7,622	8,843	11,887	3,044	34.4
Total	15,529	15,073	14,431	16,639	21,783	5,144	30.9
EU-15	2,072	2,146	1,731	1,714	3,068	1,354	79.0
OPEC	309	273	300	384	384	(²)	0.1
Latin America	6,422	5,161	5,290	6,159	7,249	1,090	17.7
CBERA	1,178	1,026	1,213	2,271	2,331	60	2.6
Asia	3,083	2,793	3,305	3,348	4,442	1,094	32.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	158	149	193	166	187	21	12.4
Central and Eastern Europe	70	40	30	50	102	52	104.8
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Canada	31,860	34,598	29,903	41,579	49,278	7,699	18.5
Mexico	11,356	9,103	11,567	14,792	18,966	4,174	28.2
Venezuela	14,863	12,030	11,798	13,791	20,261	6,470	46.9
Saudi Arabia	12,478	10,625	10,264	14,538	17,851	3,312	22.8
Nigeria	8,706	8,627	5,773	10,028	16,233	6,205	61.9
United Kingdom	3,919	3,298	4,399	5,436	6,071	635	11.7
Iraq	4,148	3,735	2,748	3,297	6,496	3,199	97.0
Algeria	2,317	2,030	1,827	3,365	5,435	2,070	61.5
Russia	1,725	1,746	2,591	3,932	4,935	1,004	25.5
Angola	3,321	2,769	3,204	4,137	4,432	295	7.1
All other	27,956	25,665	25,726	32,288	45,596	13,308	41.2
Total	122,650	114,226	109,800	147,183	195,553	48,370	32.9
EU-15	8,338	7,614	8,778	11,453	15,007	3,555	31.0
OPEC	45,389	39,424	34,506	47,416	69,981	22,564	47.6
Latin America	35,997	29,945	32,598	41,240	56,061	14,821	35.9
CBERA	3,117	2,689	2,900	4,600	6,342	1,743	37.9
Asia	3,021	2,720	2,284	2,611	3,928	1,317	50.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	15,016	14,271	11,713	17,674	26,299	8,624	48.8
Central and Eastern Europe	5	131	201	168	233	65	38.7

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table EP-1—Continued

Energy-related products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2000–2004¹

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
						Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>							
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Canada	-28,964	-30,736	-27,014	-37,283	-43,524	-6,241	-16.7
Mexico	-7,014	-5,807	-8,294	-11,894	-15,587	-3,693	-31.0
Venezuela	-14,714	-11,919	-11,677	-13,607	-20,090	-6,483	-47.6
Saudi Arabia	-12,436	-10,588	-10,230	-14,500	-17,803	-3,303	-22.8
Nigeria	-8,690	-8,603	-5,736	-10,006	-16,205	-6,199	-62.0
United Kingdom	-3,662	-3,020	-4,197	-5,230	-5,607	-377	-7.2
Iraq	-4,148	-3,735	-2,748	-3,297	-6,495	-3,199	-97.0
Algeria	-2,303	-2,014	-1,808	-3,342	-5,410	-2,068	-61.9
Russia	-1,583	-1,531	-2,360	-3,806	-4,910	-1,104	-29.0
Angola	-3,320	-2,767	-3,201	-4,133	-4,430	-297	-7.2
All other	-20,287	-18,434	-18,103	-23,445	-33,709	-10,264	-43.8
Total	-107,121	-99,153	-95,369	-130,544	-173,770	-43,226	-33.1
EU-15	-6,266	-5,468	-7,048	-9,738	-11,939	-2,201	-22.6
OPEC	-45,080	-39,152	-34,206	-47,033	-69,596	-22,564	-48.0
Latin America	-29,575	-24,784	-27,308	-35,081	-48,812	-13,731	-39.1
CBERA	-1,939	-1,664	-1,687	-2,328	-4,011	-1,683	-72.3
Asia	62	73	1,022	737	514	-223	-30.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	-14,859	-14,122	-11,520	-17,508	-26,112	-8,604	-49.1
Central and Eastern Europe	65	-91	-171	-118	-131	-13	-10.8

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data. The countries shown are those with the largest total U.S. trade (U.S. imports plus exports) in these products in 2004.

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

Table EP-2
Leading changes in U.S. exports and imports of energy-related products, 2000–2004¹

Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
						Absolute	Percent
	<i>Million dollars</i>						
U.S. EXPORTS:							
Increases:							
Petroleum products (CH005)	9,562	8,936	8,662	9,783	12,651	2,868	29.3
Coal, coke, and related chemical products (CH003) ...	2,718	2,354	2,188	2,360	3,556	1,197	50.7
Natural gas and components (CH006)	1,286	1,109	1,675	2,074	2,906	832	40.1
Crude petroleum (CH004)	444	177	92	155	265	110	71.1
All other	1,519	2,497	1,813	2,267	2,404	137	6.0
TOTAL	15,529	15,073	14,431	16,639	21,783	5,144	30.9
U.S. IMPORTS:							
Increases:							
Crude petroleum (CH004)	56,546	49,673	54,704	73,527	100,338	26,811	36.5
Petroleum products (CH005)	39,787	34,372	30,594	37,280	51,579	14,299	38.4
Natural gas and components (CH006)	19,157	23,054	18,609	28,885	34,195	5,311	18.4
Decreases:							
Electrical energy (CH001)	2,711	2,681	1,160	1,382	1,261	-120	-8.7
All other	4,450	4,447	4,734	6,109	8,179	2,071	33.9
TOTAL	122,650	114,226	109,800	147,183	195,553	48,370	32.9

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

Crude Petroleum

Change in 2004 from 2003:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased \$26.7 billion (36 percent) to \$100.1 billion

U.S. exports: Increased \$0.1 billion (71 percent) to \$0.3 billion

U.S. imports: Increased \$26.8 billion (37 percent) to \$100.3 billion

The U.S. trade deficit in crude petroleum increased in 2004, largely because of rising crude petroleum prices, which increased from an average of \$27.56 per barrel in 2003 to \$36.80 per barrel in 2004.⁶ World prices for crude petroleum increased as a result of a combination of factors, primarily increased demand coupled with tight supplies (which resulted in lower U.S. inventories), reduced production by OPEC countries (especially in Venezuela and Iraq), and a significant rise in Chinese demand.⁷

U.S. exports

The quantity of U.S. crude petroleum exports increased from 12,000 b/d in 2003 to 27,000 b/d in 2004.⁸ Historically, Canada, which accounted for 99 percent of the total quantity of U.S. crude petroleum exports in 2004, 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 rose 3 percent, from 9.7 million b/d in 2003 to 10.0 million b/d in 2004. In terms of quantity, Canada, Mexico, Nigeria, Venezuela, and Saudi Arabia were the leading sources of U.S. imports of crude petroleum in 2004. 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 50 percent of total U.S. imports of crude petroleum. U.S. imports of crude petroleum continued to account for more than 60 percent of domestic consumption as demand for crude petroleum increased and U.S. production continued to decline.⁹

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⁶ EIA, "Energy Prices."

⁷ EIA, *Short-Term Energy Outlook, 2004*.

⁸ 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 U.S. 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.

⁹ U.S. imports of crude petroleum began to increase in 1985 when declining world crude prices resulted in the reduced profitability of certain high cost U.S. stripper wells, many of which were shut down.

Petroleum Products

Change in 2004 from 2003:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased \$11.4 billion (42 percent) to \$38.9 billion

U.S. exports: Increased \$2.9 billion (29 percent) to \$12.7 billion

U.S. imports: Increased \$14.3 billion (38 percent) to \$51.6 billion

The U.S. trade deficit in petroleum products increased in 2004, largely 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.

U.S. exports

In terms of quantity, U.S. exports of petroleum products are minimal and accounted for less than 5 percent (1.0 million b/d) of total U.S. production of petroleum products in 2004. The quantity of U.S. exports of petroleum products, primarily distillate and residual fuel oils to Mexico and Canada, increased by less than 1 percent (7,000 b/d) in 2004.

U.S. imports

Although the value of U.S. imports of petroleum products in 2004 increased 38 percent from 2003 levels, the quantity of these imports only increased 9 percent to 2.9 million b/d in 2004. 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 2004 continued to be Canada, Venezuela, and Saudi Arabia. The quantity of U.S. imports of distillate and residual fuel oils, used primarily as heating, bunker, and diesel fuels, accounted for nearly all of the quantity increase in U.S. imports. Increased demand for these fuels in 2004 was due to growth in the industrial sector and on-highway diesel fuel consumption coupled with a cold winter in the northeastern United States.¹⁰

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¹⁰ EIA, *Short-Term Energy Outlook, 2004*.

Natural Gas and Components

Change in 2004 from 2003:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased \$4.5 billion (17 percent) to \$31.3 billion

U.S. exports: Increased \$0.8 billion (40 percent) to \$2.9 billion

U.S. imports: Increased \$5.3 billion (18 percent) to \$34.2 billion

The trade deficit for natural gas and components increased primarily because of the rise in the price of natural gas in 2004. The price of natural gas rose from an average of \$4.88 per thousand cubic feet in 2003 to \$5.49 per thousand cubic feet in 2004¹¹ because of continued tight supplies and low inventories. Most U.S. trade in natural gas is via pipelines shared with Canada and, to a lesser extent, Mexico, with imports and exports fluctuating based on market availability along the pipeline. Liquefied natural gas (LNG) is also traded, accounting for a much smaller share of total trade.

U.S. exports

U.S. exports of natural gas and components account for a minimal share of U.S. production. The quantity of exports of natural gas and components increased 67 billion cubic feet (10 percent) to 759 billion cubic feet in 2004. U.S. exports of pipeline natural gas accounted for about 95 percent of total U.S. exports in this sector in 2004, with Canada being the primary market; LNG exports to Japan accounted for the remaining 5 percent of total U.S. natural gas exports.

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of natural gas and components increased by about 5 percent to 4.2 trillion cubic feet in 2004, of which 85 percent was pipeline natural gas and 15 percent was LNG from Trinidad and Tobago as well as Algeria. Canada accounted for 3.5 trillion cubic feet, or 99 percent, of U.S. imports of pipeline natural gas in 2004, with Mexico accounting for the other 1 percent (100 billion cubic feet).

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¹¹ EIA, "Energy Prices."

Table EP-3

Energy-related products: U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004¹

USITC code ²	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
							Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>								
CH001	Electrical energy:							
	Exports	398	1,258	304	716	829	113	15.8
	Imports	2,711	2,681	1,160	1,382	1,261	-120	-8.7
	Trade balance	-2,313	-1,423	-857	-666	-432	233	35.0
CH002	Nuclear materials:							
	Exports	1,121	1,239	1,510	1,551	1,575	24	1.5
	Imports	1,989	2,036	2,144	2,892	2,625	-267	-9.2
	Trade balance	-868	-797	-635	-1,341	-1,050	291	21.7
CH003	Coal, coke, and related chemical products:							
	Exports	2,718	2,354	2,188	2,360	3,556	1,197	50.7
	Imports	2,460	2,411	2,589	3,217	5,555	2,338	72.7
	Trade balance	257	-57	-401	-857	-1,998	-1,141	-133.1
CH004	Crude petroleum:							
	Exports	444	177	92	155	265	110	71.1
	Imports	56,546	49,673	54,704	73,527	100,338	26,811	36.5
	Trade balance	-56,103	-49,496	-54,612	-73,372	-100,073	-26,701	-36.4
CH005	Petroleum products:							
	Exports	9,562	8,936	8,662	9,783	12,651	2,868	29.3
	Imports	39,787	34,372	30,594	37,280	51,579	14,299	38.4
	Trade balance	-30,224	-25,436	-21,931	-27,497	-38,928	-11,430	-41.6
CH006	Natural gas and components:							
	Exports	1,286	1,109	1,675	2,074	2,906	832	40.1
	Imports	19,157	23,054	18,609	28,885	34,195	5,311	18.4
	Trade balance	-17,870	-21,944	-16,934	-26,811	-31,289	-4,479	-16.7

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

²This coding system is used by the U.S. International Trade Commission to identify major groupings and subgroupings of HTS import and export items for trade monitoring purposes

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

Table EP-4

Energy-related products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
CH001	Electrical energy:						
	Number of establishments	3,225	3,225	3,225	3,225	3,225	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	Capacity utilization (percent)	100	100	100	100	100	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	218,610	220,824	229,664	340,400	316,600	-7.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	398	1,258	304	716	829	15.8
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,711	2,681	1,160	1,382	1,261	(²)
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	220,923	222,247	230,521	341,066	317,032	-7.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-2,313	-1,423	-857	-666	-432	35.0
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	1.2	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	50.0
CH003	Coal, coke, and related chemical products:						
	Number of establishments	520	520	520	520	520	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	90	90	90	90	90	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	32,606	34,320	38,496	36,582	35,120	-4.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,718	2,354	2,188	2,360	3,556	50.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,460	2,411	2,589	3,217	5,555	72.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	32,349	34,377	38,897	37,439	37,118	-0.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	257	-57	-401	-857	-1,998	-133.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	7.6	7.0	6.7	8.6	15.0	74.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	8.3	6.9	5.7	6.5	10.1	55.4
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)	57,499	46,960	55,203	57,550	73,334	27.4
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	444	177	92	155	265	71.1
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	56,546	49,673	54,704	73,527	100,338	36.5
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	113,602	96,456	109,815	130,922	173,407	32.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-56,103	-49,496	-54,612	-73,372	-100,073	-36.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	49.8	51.5	49.8	56.2	57.9	3.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	33.3

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table EP-4—Continued

Energy-related products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
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)	213,475	140,162	193,710	200,475	280,500	39.9
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	9,562	8,936	8,662	9,783	12,651	29.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	39,787	34,372	30,594	37,280	51,579	38.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	243,699	165,598	215,641	227,972	319,428	40.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-30,224	-25,436	-21,931	-27,497	-38,928	-41.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	16.3	20.8	14.2	16.4	16.1	-1.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	4.5	6.4	4.5	4.9	4.5	-8.2
CH006	Natural gas and components:						
	Number of establishments	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	Employees (thousands)	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	80	80	80	80	80	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	120,000	150,000	115,000	165,000	174,000	5.5
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,286	1,109	1,675	2,074	2,906	40.1
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	19,157	23,054	18,609	28,885	34,195	18.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	137,870	171,944	131,934	191,811	205,289	7.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-17,870	-21,944	-16,934	-26,811	-31,289	-16.7
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	13.9	13.4	14.1	15.1	16.7	10.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	1.1	0.7	1.5	1.3	1.7	30.8

¹ Not available.² Less than 0.05 percent.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

Textiles, Apparel, and Footwear

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Change in 2004 from 2003¹

U.S. trade deficit: Increased \$6.2 billion (9 percent) to \$76.4 billion
U.S. exports: Increased \$0.6 billion (4 percent) to \$17.7 billion
U.S. imports: Increased \$6.8 billion (8 percent) to \$94.0 billion

The U.S. trade deficit in textiles and apparel widened as U.S. imports rose faster than U.S. exports (table TX-1). U.S. production of sector goods continued to decline in 2004, with output dropping 2 percent for textiles and 6 percent for apparel.² A large part of the increase in imports continued to occur in goods for which quotas were removed in 2002 (table TX-2).³ Apparel accounted for 77 percent of the sector imports in 2004.

The widening of the trade deficit in textiles and apparel in 2004 principally stemmed from the continued strong growth of imports from Asia, particularly China, Vietnam, Indonesia, and India. The trade deficit with Asia widened by \$5.2 billion (11 percent) to \$52.6 billion as the \$5.4 billion increase in U.S. imports from the region far exceeded the \$207 million gain in U.S. exports to the region. Imports from China rose \$3.5 billion (23 percent) in 2004 to \$18.9 billion, making China again the largest supplier by far, with 20 percent of sector imports, up from 18 percent in 2003. Much of the growth in China's shipments continued to be concentrated in goods for which China became eligible for quota elimination in 2002, namely, knit fabrics, brassieres, textile luggage, babies' apparel, and robes and dressing gowns. However, growth in imports of cotton and manmade-fiber knit fabrics, brassieres, and robes and dressing gowns was restricted in 2004 because the United States reinstated import quotas on products in these categories from China under the textile safeguard provision of China's WTO Accession Agreement in December 2003. These three safeguards remained in effect for the 12-month period ending December 23, 2004.⁴ The only other China textile safeguard action initiated by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (CITA) as of April 1, 2005, occurred in October 2004, when it imposed safeguards and requested consultations with China on cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber socks.⁵ During October–December 2004, CITA also accepted for consideration 12 requests for textile safeguards

¹ Footwear is covered separately in this chapter.

² Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Federal Reserve Statistical Release - G.17, Industrial Production and Capacity Utilization, "Rates of Change in Industrial Production, Market and Industry Group Summary: 2000-2004," found at <http://www.federalreserve.gov>, retrieved Mar. 4, 2005. The sector goods covered in this writeup are classified under the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) numbers 313 (textile mills, i.e., firms that prepare and spin fiber, knit or weave fabric, and finish the textile), 314 (textile product mills, i.e., establishments that manufacture textile products, except apparel, from purchased fabric), and 315 (apparel manufacturing, i.e., establishments that cut and sew fabric to make garments or that knit and then cut and sew the fabric into a garment).

³ Imports will likely continue to grow following elimination of all remaining quotas on sector goods from WTO countries on Jan. 1, 2005, as required by the WTO Agreement on Textiles and Clothing.

⁴ CITA's notices on the safeguards appeared in the *Federal Register* of Dec. 29, 2003 (68 F.R. 74944–74949).

⁵ CITA's notice on the safeguards appeared in the *Federal Register* of Nov. 1, 2004 (69 F.R. 63371).

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, 2000–2004¹

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
						Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>							
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
China	221	261	339	405	501	96	23.8
Mexico	6,155	5,232	4,939	4,696	4,730	33	0.7
Canada	3,646	3,344	3,193	3,121	3,275	154	4.9
Hong Kong	332	313	324	313	331	17	5.6
Honduras	1,475	1,409	1,523	1,522	1,547	26	1.7
India	46	39	44	54	68	13	25.0
Dominican Rep	1,395	1,290	1,293	1,263	1,267	4	0.3
Korea	202	170	184	207	208	1	0.7
Indonesia	49	45	55	59	77	18	30.1
Italy	145	128	120	120	129	9	7.7
All other	6,688	5,887	5,282	5,274	5,531	258	4.9
Total	20,353	18,118	17,298	17,033	17,663	630	3.7
EU-15	1,924	1,698	1,520	1,473	1,533	60	4.1
OPEC	261	269	222	202	267	64	31.8
Latin America	12,003	10,536	10,077	9,803	9,916	113	1.2
CBERA	5,125	4,783	4,761	4,688	4,680	-8	-0.2
Asia	2,030	1,819	1,883	1,963	2,171	207	10.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	136	131	124	131	139	8	6.4
Central and Eastern Europe	43	46	40	38	42	4	9.7
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
China	10,710	11,124	12,602	15,426	18,902	3,476	22.5
Mexico	10,580	9,941	9,649	9,015	8,826	-189	-2.1
Canada	3,945	3,791	3,859	3,788	3,834	47	1.2
Hong Kong	4,804	4,491	4,081	3,863	4,012	149	3.9
Honduras	2,423	2,443	2,509	2,578	2,754	177	6.9
India	3,161	3,038	3,382	3,668	4,106	438	11.9
Dominican Rep	2,478	2,337	2,242	2,210	2,143	-67	-3.0
Korea	3,479	3,316	3,287	2,986	3,030	44	1.5
Indonesia	2,446	2,580	2,405	2,462	2,714	252	10.2
Italy	2,484	2,420	2,380	2,526	2,627	101	4.0
All other	34,399	34,465	35,189	38,720	41,096	2,377	6.1
Total	80,909	79,946	81,585	87,241	94,045	6,804	7.8
EU-15	5,360	5,190	5,163	5,391	5,720	329	6.1
OPEC	3,153	3,251	2,981	3,016	3,217	201	6.7
Latin America	21,654	20,841	20,639	20,553	21,058	504	2.5
CBERA	9,817	9,728	9,711	9,865	10,213	348	3.5
Asia	43,544	43,218	44,666	49,371	54,783	5,412	11.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	789	998	1,136	1,552	1,802	250	16.1
Central and Eastern Europe	511	541	515	562	565	4	0.6

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table TX-1—Continued

Textiles and apparel: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2000–2004¹

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
						Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>							
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
China	-10,489	-10,863	-12,263	-15,021	-18,401	-3,380	-22.5
Mexico	-4,426	-4,709	-4,710	-4,319	-4,097	222	5.1
Canada	-299	-446	-666	-666	-559	107	16.1
Hong Kong	-4,472	-4,178	-3,757	-3,549	-3,681	-131	-3.7
Honduras	-948	-1,034	-986	-1,056	-1,207	-151	-14.3
India	-3,115	-3,000	-3,337	-3,614	-4,039	-425	-11.8
Dominican Rep	-1,082	-1,047	-950	-948	-876	71	7.5
Korea	-3,276	-3,146	-3,103	-2,780	-2,822	-42	-1.5
Indonesia	-2,397	-2,536	-2,350	-2,402	-2,636	-234	-9.7
Italy	-2,339	-2,292	-2,259	-2,407	-2,498	-92	-3.8
All other	-27,711	-28,578	-29,906	-33,446	-35,565	-2,119	-6.3
Total	-60,555	-61,828	-64,288	-70,208	-76,382	-6,174	-8.8
EU-15	-3,436	-3,491	-3,644	-3,918	-4,187	-269	-6.9
OPEC	-2,892	-2,982	-2,759	-2,814	-2,951	-137	-4.9
Latin America	-9,651	-10,305	-10,563	-10,750	-11,141	-391	-3.6
CBERA	-4,692	-4,946	-4,950	-5,176	-5,532	-356	-6.9
Asia	-41,515	-41,399	-42,783	-47,408	-52,612	-5,204	-11.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	-653	-867	-1,012	-1,421	-1,663	-241	-17.0
Central and Eastern Europe	-468	-495	-474	-523	-523	(²)	(³)

¹Import values are based on customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.²Less than \$500,000.³Less than 0.05 percent.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data. The countries shown are those with the largest total U.S. trade (U.S. imports plus exports) in these products in 2004.

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

Table TX-2
Leading changes in U.S. exports and imports of textiles and apparel, 2000–2004¹

Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
						Absolute	Percent
	<i>Million dollars</i>						
U.S. EXPORTS:							
Increases:							
Fabrics (CH046)	6,067	6,162	6,485	6,641	7,228	587	8.8
Fibers and yarns, except raw cotton and raw wool (CH045)	3,126	2,640	2,656	2,872	3,192	319	11.1
Miscellaneous textile products (CH050)	1,774	1,666	1,619	1,534	1,701	167	10.9
Carpets and rugs (CH047)	791	711	684	681	763	82	12.0
Decreases:							
Apparel (CH049)	8,177	6,537	5,491	4,965	4,414	-551	-11.1
Table/kitchen linens and towels (CH048C)	113	109	93	85	71	-13	-15.6
All other	305	294	270	254	294	39	15.5
TOTAL	20,353	18,118	17,298	17,033	17,663	630	3.7
U.S. IMPORTS:							
Increases:							
Apparel (CH049)	64,402	63,995	63,927	68,274	72,404	4,130	6.0
Home furnishings (CH048)	3,215	3,332	4,226	5,021	6,107	1,087	21.6
Miscellaneous textile products (CH050)	3,005	3,198	3,340	3,754	4,319	565	15.1
Fibers and yarns, except raw cotton and raw wool (CH045)	2,771	2,545	2,641	2,676	3,160	484	18.1
Decreases:							
Knit fabrics (CH046B)	1,004	1,014	1,080	1,026	979	-47	-4.6
All other	6,512	5,862	6,373	6,490	7,077	586	9.0
TOTAL	80,909	79,946	81,585	87,241	94,045	6,804	7.8

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

that allege a threat of market disruption, rather than actual market disruption, by Chinese textile imports.⁶ U.S. retailers and apparel companies continue to source a substantial portion of sector goods from China because of the country's low production costs, its ability to make almost any type of textile product or garment at any quality level, and its abundant labor force.⁷

Vietnam continued to grow as a leading supplier of apparel after the United States granted it normal trade relations (NTR) status in December 2001.⁸ Apparel imports from Vietnam totaled \$2.6 billion, up from \$2.4 billion in 2003 and from less than \$50 million in 2000. The growth in Vietnam's apparel shipments slowed considerably in 2004, after the United States established quotas on Vietnamese textiles and apparel for the first time in May 2003. U.S. apparel imports from Indonesia also rose in 2004 to \$2.5 billion, up 10 percent from \$2.3 billion in 2003. Apparel imports from India totaled \$2.4 billion in 2004, up 9 percent from \$2.2 billion in 2003.

U.S. exports of textiles and apparel rose for the first time in 3 years, by \$630 million (4 percent) to \$17.7 billion. The increase in 2004 partly reflected slightly larger shipments to the major foreign markets for the U.S. textile and apparel sector (NAFTA signatories Canada and Mexico). These markets, together with the beneficiary countries under the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA), accounted for \$12.7 billion (72 percent) of U.S. sector goods exports by value in 2004. U.S. sector exports to the CBERA countries, which are estimated to consist almost entirely of cut parts and fabrics and yarns for the production of apparel for export to the United States, continued to decline, falling \$8 million to \$4.7 billion. U.S. exports to Asian markets, including China, also rose in 2004; principal exports included cotton, artificial filament tow, and nonwovens.

The U.S. trade deficit with Canada and Mexico narrowed to \$4.7 billion in 2004 from \$5.0 billion in 2003. U.S. sector imports from Mexico have been declining since 2000, reflecting increased competition from the CBERA countries benefiting from new U.S. trade preferences for the region (see below) and from lower-cost countries in Asia, particularly China, following quota elimination for certain sector goods in 2002. In addition, Mexico's rising labor and energy costs and the lack of financing needed to upgrade technology and to expand the number of full-package programs⁹ have hampered the growth of Mexico's exports to the United States.¹⁰

⁶ Three of the 12 threat-based requests involved reapplication of safeguards on knit fabrics, brassieres, and robes and dressing gowns that expired on Dec. 23, 2004. The other nine requests involved articles from China that were still under quota in 2004. On Apr. 27, 2005, the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit (CAFC) granted the U.S. Government's motion for a stay, pending appeal, of the temporary injunction issued by the Court of International Trade (CIT) on December 30, 2004, that barred CITA from proceeding on the 12 petitions based on a threat basis of market disruption. On June 29, 2005, the CAFC reversed the CIT's injunction barring CITA from proceeding on threat-based textile safeguard petitions on Chinese textiles and apparel.

⁷ For additional information on China's textile and apparel industry, see U.S. International Trade Commission, *Textiles and Apparel: Assessment of the Competitiveness of Certain Foreign Suppliers to the U.S. Market*, Investigation No. 332-448, USITC publication 3671, Jan. 2004, found at <http://hotdocs.usitc.gov/docs/pubs/332/pub3671/main.html>, retrieved May 27, 2005.

⁸ NTR status means that imports of goods from Vietnam are subject to much lower rates of duty than they had been previously.

⁹ Full-package programs refer to arrangements in which a supplier agrees to provide a range of services, such as apparel design, fabric procurement, and apparel assembly, packaging, and distribution, or any combination of these services.

¹⁰ Apparel, "Mexico's Race Against Time," May 1, 2004, found at <http://www.bobbin.com/bobbin/magazine/article>, retrieved Mar. 18, 2005; Emerging Textiles, "While Niche Markets Could Offer Opportunities, Mexico's Decline Could Be Accelerated by CAFTA and Quota Phasing-Out," found at http://swatch.igc.org/global/articles/mexicoet_jul04.html; and International Market Insight, "Seller Beware: The Textile Apparel Industry in Mexico," 2004, found at <http://stategis.gc.ca>, retrieved Mar. 18, 2005.

The textile and apparel trade deficit with CBERA countries widened by \$356 million (7 percent) as imports from the region rose \$348 million (4 percent) to \$10.2 billion in 2004 and exports to the region fell \$8 million (0.2 percent) to \$4.7 billion. Since the implementation of the United States–Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act in 2000,¹¹ U.S. yarns and uncut fabrics have replaced higher value–added garment parts in trade with CBERA countries. During 2000–2004, U.S. exports of certain cotton yarns and cotton fabrics to the CBERA countries increased more than sevenfold, from \$84 million to \$691 million.¹² In 2004, U.S. exports of broadwoven fabrics grew by \$179 million to \$2.8 billion, and U.S. exports of knit fabrics rose \$232 million to \$1.6 billion. In contrast, exports of cut apparel pieces fell \$551 million (11 percent) to \$4.4 billion in 2004. Honduras and El Salvador are leading CBERA markets for U.S. textile and apparel exports, accounting for 60 percent of U.S. sector exports to the region in 2004.

The textile and apparel trade deficit with sub-Saharan African (SSA) countries rose \$241 million (17 percent) to \$1.7 billion in 2004, reflecting continued growth in apparel imports fueled by the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), which grants duty-free and quota-free treatment to imports of qualifying textile and apparel articles from SSA countries. AGOA permits lesser-developed SSA countries (all eligible SSA countries except South Africa, and until recently, Mauritius) with apparel visas¹³ to use third-country (e.g., Asian) fabrics in their production of apparel for export to the United States and still qualify for AGOA preferences.¹⁴

In terms of industry/commodity groups, most of the growth in U.S. imports of sector goods occurred in apparel and home furnishings. U.S. imports of apparel increased \$4.1 billion (6 percent) to \$72.4 billion, reflecting a continued trend by retailers and apparel companies increasingly to source from lower-cost offshore providers. An increase in consumer spending on apparel of 6 percent also boosted demand for imports in 2004.¹⁵ U.S. apparel retail sales were up in 2004 after 3 years of decline; men’s tailored clothing was the top-selling apparel category.¹⁶ U.S. retail dollars spent on men’s suits, suit separates, sport coats, and blazers rose approximately \$775 million (24 percent) to \$4.0 billion in 2004.¹⁷

¹¹ The CBTPA granted duty-free and quota-free entry to qualifying apparel assembled from fabrics made in the United States of U.S.-made yarns and allowed uncut fabrics to be shipped to CBERA countries for both cutting and assembly into qualifying apparel.

¹² Based on U.S. Department of Commerce trade statistics for cotton yarn (HTS heading 5205) and cotton fabrics (HTS headings 5209 and 5212). Cotton apparel is a leading U.S. import from the CBERA countries.

¹³ Textile and apparel benefits provided by the AGOA are available only to beneficiary SSA countries that (1) have adopted an effective visa system and related procedures to prevent unlawful transshipment and the use of counterfeit documents, and (2) have implemented and follow, or are making substantial progress toward implementing and following, certain customs procedures that assist the Customs Service in verifying the origin of the products.

¹⁴ This provision was extended from September 2004 until 2007 as part of the AGOA Acceleration Act of 2004 (AGOA III) signed by President George W. Bush on July 13, 2004. In addition, on Dec. 3, 2004, President Bush signed into law the Miscellaneous Trade and Technical Corrections Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-429). Section 2004(k) of the act designated Mauritius as a lesser-developed beneficiary country (LDBC) under AGOA for one year, from Oct. 1, 2004, through Sept. 30, 2005. Accordingly, imports of apparel made in Mauritius from third-country fabrics can enter free of duty during the specified 1-year period, not to exceed 5 percent of the sub-cap available for apparel imported under the special rule for the LDBCs (or about 26.8 million square meter equivalents). See Office of the United States Trade Representative, “Notice of Change to...Chapter 98 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States,” and CITA, “Limitations of Duty and Quota-Free Imports of Apparel Articles Assembled in Mauritius from Third-Country Fabric,” *Federal Register*, Feb. 24, 2005 (70 F.R. 9125) and Mar. 1, 2005 (70 F.R. 9929), respectively.

¹⁵ Data on consumer spending are from the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce), “Table 2.4.5U - Personal Consumption Expenditures by Type of Product,” Feb. 28, 2005, available at <http://www.bea.gov>.

¹⁶ The NPD Group, Inc., “The NPD Group Reports U.S. Retail Apparel Sales Up After Three Years of Decline,” Feb. 23, 2005 (news release).

¹⁷ Stan Gellers, “Look Who’s Making Suits Now!” *DNR*, Mar. 7, 2005, p. 29.

Trade sources report that various factors, including the growth in the U.S. economy, which boosted consumer confidence and disposable income, as well as new fashions, encouraged consumer spending on apparel.¹⁸ U.S. imports of home furnishings grew by \$1.1 billion (22 percent) to \$6.1 billion in 2004. The largest growth in imports of these products occurred in pillowcases and sheets, table/kitchen linens and towels, pillows, cushions and sleeping bags, and bedspreads.

The U.S. trade deficit in footwear continued to widen in 2004 as economic growth and a rise in consumer confidence prompted U.S. consumers to replenish their footwear collections, which are dominated by imports. China remained by far the leading supplier of footwear to the U.S. market, although imports from Vietnam have been rising as some U.S. importers seek to diversify their sources of supply.

¹⁸ Standard & Poor's, *Industry Surveys: Apparel and Footwear*, Sept. 16, 2004, found at <http://www.netadvantage.standardandpoors.com>, retrieved Mar. 7, 2005; and NPD Group, "The NPD Group Reports U.S. Retail Apparel Sales Up After Three Years of Decline."

Footwear

Change in 2004 from 2003:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased \$1.0 billion (7 percent) to \$16.0 billion

U.S. exports: Decreased \$0.05 billion (9 percent) to \$0.5 billion

U.S. imports: Increased \$0.9 billion (6 percent) to \$16.5 billion

The U.S. trade deficit in footwear¹⁹ widened in 2004, primarily because of a continued increase in imports (table TX-3), which accounted for more than 90 percent of the U.S. footwear market. The remainder of the U.S. footwear market was supplied by the domestic footwear industry, which comprises primarily niche manufacturers that compete on the basis of nonprice factors such as specialized types of footwear (e.g., sizes/widths and hand-sewn items), quality, exclusive channels of distribution, new product introductions, and brand differentiation.²⁰ Consumer spending on footwear rose 7 percent in 2004 to \$54.2 billion.²¹ Economic growth and a subsequent rise in consumer confidence likely contributed to the boost in consumer spending. Industry sources state that U.S. consumers have also shifted their focus from home-centered spending to replenishing their apparel and footwear collections.²² The average price of footwear continued to fall as lower-priced casual shoes accounted for an increasingly larger share of sales. Trade sources report that U.S. producers' footwear shipments continued to fall from the 2003 level of \$2.7 billion.²³

U.S. exports

The value of U.S. exports of footwear fell \$45 million (9 percent) to \$450 million in 2004. The decrease in U.S. exports of footwear in 2004 reflected reduced shipments to almost all export markets possibly as a result of continued worldwide competition from China (see below).

U.S. imports

China is the largest source of U.S. footwear imports, accounting for 69 percent of the imports by value in 2004. Italy and Brazil are the second- and third-leading suppliers of footwear to the United States, with respective shares of 8 percent and 7 percent. China's continued dominance in the U.S. market can likely be attributed to its price competitiveness because of low wages and an established and efficient production infrastructure. U.S. imports of footwear from China rose \$801 million (8 percent) to \$11.3 billion in 2004. Imports of footwear from Vietnam continued their steady increase since the United States granted the country NTR status in December 2001, rising \$149 million (46 percent) to \$473 million in 2004. A trade source noted that some U.S. importers have shifted part of their footwear sourcing from

¹⁹ The sector goods in this section are classified under NAICS number 3162 (Footwear Manufacturing, i.e., establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing footwear [except orthopedic extension footwear]).

²⁰ Casual shoes are expected to continue to gain market share at the expense of formal footwear. A new category called hybrid shoes, which includes casual shoes that incorporate sports technology, are expected to gain additional customer acceptance. Standard & Poor's, *Industry Surveys: Apparel and Footwear*; and Peter T. Mangione, President, Footwear Distributors and Retailers of America, written submission to the Commission, Investigation No. TA-2104-3, *U.S.-Central America-Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement: Potential Economywide and Selected Sectoral Effects*, Aug. 2004.

²¹ BEA data, found at <http://www.bea.gov>.

²² Standard & Poor's, *Industry Surveys: Apparel and Footwear*.

²³ In 2004 the U.S. Census Bureau announced that it was no longer going to publish *Current Industrial Reports: Footwear Production*. Consequently, no shipments data are available for 2004. Officials of the American Apparel and Footwear Association (AAFA) stated that in 2004 U.S. footwear production continued to decline and that two Wisconsin footwear plants, LaCrosse in LaCrosse and Weyco in Beaver Dam, closed. Fawn Evenson, Vice President, Global Business and Services, AAFA, email to Commission staff, Mar. 14, 2005; and Nate Hermann, International Trade Advisor, AAFA, e-mail to Commission staff, Mar. 11, 2005.

Table TX-3

Footwear: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2000–2004¹

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
						Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>							
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
China	43	46	35	36	31	-5	-14.9
Italy	4	5	5	6	6	(²)	-1.6
Brazil	1	1	1	2	3	1	46.1
Indonesia	14	13	15	12	9	-3	-22.8
Vietnam	27	19	18	23	24	2	7.4
Mexico	114	123	95	90	60	-30	-33.5
Thailand	7	5	4	5	4	-1	-13.8
Spain	3	5	6	6	2	-4	-66.8
Dominican Rep	54	51	30	27	23	-5	-17.0
Canada	72	70	65	57	59	3	4.7
All other	324	300	246	231	228	-3	-1.1
Total	664	638	520	495	450	-45	-9.1
EU-15	65	67	57	59	62	3	4.5
OPEC	34	37	35	26	23	-4	-13.5
Latin America	234	246	196	177	127	-50	-28.2
CBERA	94	97	75	67	53	-15	-21.6
Asia	253	218	164	158	157	-1	-0.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	14	10	13	15	13	-2	-13.9
Central and Eastern Europe	1	3	2	4	4	(¹)	12.1
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
China	9,206	9,767	10,242	10,546	11,348	801	7.6
Italy	1,259	1,261	1,182	1,241	1,250	9	0.7
Brazil	1,149	1,162	1,080	1,040	1,081	41	3.9
Indonesia	731	725	731	570	493	-77	-13.5
Vietnam	125	132	224	325	473	149	45.7
Mexico	351	312	279	275	242	-33	-12.0
Thailand	329	315	278	285	287	3	0.9
Spain	325	273	269	235	225	-10	-4.4
Dominican Rep	181	193	140	138	137	-1	-0.9
Canada	76	79	68	64	77	12	19.2
All other	1,123	1,031	887	840	885	45	5.3
Total	14,856	15,249	15,379	15,560	16,498	938	6.0
EU-15	2,044	1,951	1,826	1,764	1,723	-41	-2.3
OPEC	732	725	731	570	494	-76	-13.4
Latin America	1,709	1,693	1,516	1,475	1,484	9	0.6
CBERA	196	206	148	149	149	1	0.4
Asia	10,841	11,330	11,797	12,046	12,963	918	7.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	1	1	1	1	2	1	40.2
Central and Eastern Europe	135	145	126	159	192	33	20.7

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table TX-3—Continued

Footwear: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2000–2004¹

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
						Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>							
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
China	-9,163	-9,721	-10,207	-10,510	-11,317	-807	-7.7
Italy	-1,255	-1,256	-1,178	-1,235	-1,244	-9	-0.7
Brazil	-1,148	-1,160	-1,078	-1,038	-1,078	-40	-3.8
Indonesia	-717	-712	-716	-558	-484	74	13.3
Vietnam	-97	-113	-206	-302	-449	-147	-48.6
Mexico	-237	-189	-183	-185	-183	3	1.6
Thailand	-322	-311	-274	-280	-283	-3	-1.2
Spain	-322	-268	-263	-229	-223	6	2.7
Dominican Rep	-127	-142	-110	-111	-114	-3	-3.1
Canada	-4	-9	-3	-8	-18	-10	-123.0
All other	-799	-731	-641	-609	-656	-48	-7.8
Total	-14,192	-14,611	-14,860	-15,065	-16,048	-983	-6.5
EU-15	-1,978	-1,883	-1,769	-1,705	-1,661	44	2.6
OPEC	-698	-688	-696	-544	-471	73	13.4
Latin America	-1,474	-1,447	-1,320	-1,298	-1,357	-59	-4.5
CBERA	-102	-109	-73	-81	-97	-15	-18.7
Asia	-10,588	-11,113	-11,632	-11,888	-12,806	-919	-7.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	13	9	11	14	11	-3	-19.7
Central and Eastern Europe	-134	-142	-124	-155	-187	-32	-20.9

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data. The countries shown are those with the largest total U.S. trade (U.S. imports plus exports) in these products in 2004.

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

China to Vietnam as part of their efforts to diversify their sources of supply and in response to rising prices of Chinese footwear.²⁴

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²⁴ Vietnam Style, "Business/Import-Export - Opportunities for VN's Footwear & Wooden Furniture in U.S.," Feb. 24, 2005, found at <http://vn-style.com>, retrieved Mar. 8, 2005.

Table TX-4

Textiles, apparel, and footwear: U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004¹

USITC code ²	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
							Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>								
CH045	Fibers and yarns, except raw cotton and raw wool:							
	Exports	3,126	2,640	2,656	2,872	3,192	319	11.1
	Imports	2,771	2,545	2,641	2,676	3,160	484	18.1
	Trade balance	355	95	16	196	32	-164	-83.7
CH046	Fabrics:							
	Exports	6,067	6,162	6,485	6,641	7,228	587	8.8
	Imports	6,052	5,466	5,922	5,854	6,227	372	6.4
	Trade balance	15	696	563	786	1,001	215	27.4
CH046A	Broadwoven fabrics:							
	Exports	3,100	2,997	3,003	2,575	2,754	179	7.0
	Imports	3,622	3,058	3,243	3,036	3,154	117	3.9
	Trade balance	-521	-61	-240	-462	-400	62	13.4
CH046B	Knit fabrics:							
	Exports	787	918	1,082	1,392	1,624	232	16.7
	Imports	1,004	1,014	1,080	1,026	979	-47	-4.6
	Trade balance	-217	-96	3	365	645	279	76.4
CH046C	Specialty fabrics:							
	Exports	481	465	572	489	579	90	18.4
	Imports	374	346	383	410	465	55	13.5
	Trade balance	107	119	190	79	114	35	44.0
CH046D	Coated and other fabrics:							
	Exports	912	1,003	995	1,154	1,098	-56	-4.8
	Imports	591	570	679	743	891	148	19.9
	Trade balance	322	433	316	411	207	-204	-49.5
CH046E	Glass fiber fabrics:							
	Exports	99	84	87	118	146	28	24.1
	Imports	100	104	105	96	108	12	12.2
	Trade balance	-1	-20	-18	21	38	17	77.5
CH046F	Other fabrics:							
	Exports	688	696	744	914	1,027	113	12.4
	Imports	362	374	432	543	630	87	16.0
	Trade balance	326	322	312	371	397	26	7.1

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table TX-4—Continued

Textiles, apparel, and footwear: U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004¹

USITC code ²	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
							Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>								
CH047	Carpets and rugs:							
	Exports	791	711	684	681	763	82	12.0
	Imports	1,464	1,410	1,531	1,662	1,829	167	10.1
	Trade balance	-674	-699	-846	-981	-1,066	-85	-8.7
CH048	Home furnishings:							
	Exports	418	403	363	339	365	26	7.7
	Imports	3,215	3,332	4,226	5,021	6,107	1,087	21.6
	Trade balance	-2,797	-2,929	-3,863	-4,682	-5,742	-1,060	-22.7
CH048A	Blankets:							
	Exports	36	34	32	29	31	2	8.3
	Imports	214	230	353	391	459	68	17.3
	Trade balance	-178	-196	-321	-362	-428	-65	-18.0
CH048B	Pillowcases and sheets:							
	Exports	94	90	76	78	81	3	4.3
	Imports	723	765	903	1,046	1,353	306	29.3
	Trade balance	-629	-675	-826	-968	-1,271	-303	-31.3
CH048C	Table/kitchen linens and towels:							
	Exports	113	109	93	85	71	-13	-15.6
	Imports	1,039	1,080	1,236	1,418	1,646	228	16.1
	Trade balance	-926	-970	-1,143	-1,333	-1,574	-241	-18.1
CH048D	Curtains:							
	Exports	40	35	39	30	39	9	30.0
	Imports	361	397	576	725	858	133	18.4
	Trade balance	-321	-362	-537	-695	-819	-124	-17.9
CH048E	Bedspreads and other furnishing articles:							
	Exports	45	43	41	43	49	6	13.3
	Imports	547	515	735	1,001	1,144	143	14.3
	Trade balance	-502	-472	-694	-958	-1,096	-138	-14.4
CH048F	Pillows, cushions, and sleeping bags:							
	Exports	90	91	81	74	93	19	26.1
	Imports	326	340	417	437	645	209	47.7
	Trade balance	-237	-250	-336	-363	-552	-189	-52.1
CH048G	Tapestries and other wall hangings:							
	Exports	1	1	1	1	1	(³)	-31.0
	Imports	5	5	6	4	3	-1	-22.4
	Trade balance	-4	-4	-5	-2	-2	(³)	18.6

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table TX-4—Continued

Textiles, apparel, and footwear: U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004¹

USITC code ²	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
							Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>								
CH049	Apparel:							
	Exports	8,177	6,537	5,491	4,965	4,414	-551	-11.1
	Imports	64,402	63,995	63,927	68,274	72,404	4,130	6.0
	Trade balance	-56,225	-57,458	-58,436	-63,308	-67,989	-4,681	-7.4
CH049A	Men's and boys' suits and sports coats:							
	Exports	82	66	46	39	28	-11	-26.9
	Imports	1,196	1,026	974	1,143	1,139	-4	-0.3
	Trade balance	-1,114	-960	-928	-1,104	-1,111	-7	-0.6
CH049B	Men's and boys' coats and jackets:							
	Exports	114	99	92	91	89	-2	-1.8
	Imports	1,976	1,992	1,876	2,001	2,134	133	6.7
	Trade balance	-1,862	-1,893	-1,784	-1,910	-2,045	-135	-7.1
CH049C	Men's and boys' trousers:							
	Exports	997	728	625	573	437	-136	-23.7
	Imports	7,321	6,980	6,973	7,459	7,568	108	1.5
	Trade balance	-6,324	-6,252	-6,348	-6,887	-7,131	-244	-3.5
CH049D	Women's and girls' trousers:							
	Exports	587	454	357	287	267	-20	-7.0
	Imports	7,419	7,668	7,996	8,923	9,325	402	4.5
	Trade balance	-6,832	-7,214	-7,639	-8,636	-9,057	-422	-4.9
CH049E	Shirts and blouses:							
	Exports	2,052	1,533	1,219	1,097	800	-297	-27.1
	Imports	20,159	19,676	19,765	21,285	22,474	1,189	5.6
	Trade balance	-18,107	-18,143	-18,546	-20,188	-21,674	-1,486	-7.4
CH049F	Sweaters:							
	Exports	37	36	38	32	33	1	3.2
	Imports	2,506	2,933	2,959	2,729	2,632	-97	-3.6
	Trade balance	-2,469	-2,897	-2,921	-2,697	-2,599	98	3.6
CH049G	Women's and girls' suits, skirts, and coats:							
	Exports	249	211	154	136	146	10	7.2
	Imports	4,304	4,417	4,235	4,803	5,866	1,062	22.1
	Trade balance	-4,055	-4,206	-4,081	-4,667	-5,720	-1,052	-22.5
CH049H	Women's and girls' dresses:							
	Exports	106	81	62	59	61	2	3.0
	Imports	1,889	1,675	1,470	1,550	1,524	-26	-1.7
	Trade balance	-1,783	-1,594	-1,409	-1,491	-1,463	28	1.9

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table TX-4—Continued

Textiles, apparel, and footwear: U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004¹

USITC code ²	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
							Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>								
CH049I	Robes, nightwear, and underwear:							
	Exports	1,028	906	744	715	700	-15	-2.1
	Imports	4,842	4,796	4,961	5,044	5,246	202	4.0
	Trade balance	-3,814	-3,889	-4,218	-4,329	-4,546	-217	-5.0
CH049J	Hosiery:							
	Exports	423	362	344	339	356	17	5.1
	Imports	950	923	1,031	1,091	1,316	225	20.6
	Trade balance	-527	-560	-687	-751	-959	-208	-27.7
CH049K	Body-supporting garments:							
	Exports	445	330	385	289	310	21	7.4
	Imports	1,439	1,434	1,648	1,579	1,800	221	14.0
	Trade balance	-993	-1,104	-1,263	-1,290	-1,490	-200	-15.5
CH049L	Neckwear, handkerchiefs, and scarves:							
	Exports	40	28	24	23	24	2	7.4
	Imports	510	457	432	494	698	204	41.4
	Trade balance	-470	-429	-408	-471	-674	-203	-43.1
CH049M	Gloves, including gloves for sports:							
	Exports	185	181	122	109	104	-5	-5.0
	Imports	2,076	2,119	2,176	2,386	2,533	147	6.2
	Trade balance	-1,891	-1,938	-2,054	-2,277	-2,430	-153	-6.7
CH049N	Headwear:							
	Exports	107	116	91	89	102	13	14.1
	Imports	1,245	1,288	1,279	1,358	1,526	168	12.4
	Trade balance	-1,138	-1,172	-1,188	-1,269	-1,424	-155	-12.2
CH049O	Leather apparel and accessories:							
	Exports	94	100	95	92	108	16	17.8
	Imports	2,028	2,121	1,869	1,743	1,605	-138	-7.9
	Trade balance	-1,934	-2,021	-1,775	-1,651	-1,497	154	9.3
CH049P	Fur apparel and other fur articles:							
	Exports	48	34	25	19	18	-2	-8.5
	Imports	241	264	245	285	334	49	17.2
	Trade balance	-193	-230	-220	-265	-316	-51	-19.1
CH049Q	Rubber, plastic, and coated-fabric apparel:							
	Exports	102	123	99	95	129	34	36.2
	Imports	390	381	349	371	462	91	24.6
	Trade balance	-288	-258	-250	-276	-334	-57	-20.7

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table TX-4—Continued

Textiles, apparel, and footwear: U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004¹

USITC code ²	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
							Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>								
CH049R	Nonwoven apparel:							
	Exports	42	52	47	37	34	-3	-9.1
	Imports	373	411	401	401	395	-6	-1.5
	Trade balance	-330	-360	-353	-364	-361	3	0.8
CH049S	Other wearing apparel:							
	Exports	1,437	1,095	922	845	668	-176	-20.9
	Imports	3,539	3,433	3,287	3,630	3,828	198	5.4
	Trade balance	-2,102	-2,338	-2,366	-2,785	-3,159	-374	-13.4
CH050	Miscellaneous textile products:							
	Exports	1,774	1,666	1,619	1,534	1,701	167	10.9
	Imports	3,005	3,198	3,340	3,754	4,319	565	15.1
	Trade balance	-1,231	-1,532	-1,721	-2,220	-2,618	-398	-17.9
CH051	Footwear:							
	Exports	664	638	520	495	450	-45	-9.1
	Imports	14,856	15,249	15,379	15,560	16,498	938	6.0
	Trade balance	-14,192	-14,611	-14,860	-15,065	-16,048	-983	-6.5

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

²This 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

³Less than \$500,000.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

Table TX-5

Textiles, apparel, and footwear sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
CH045	Fibers and yarns, except raw cotton and raw wool:						
	Number of establishments	(¹)	(¹)	681	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	Employees (thousands)	129.0	114.0	102.0	95.0	90.0	-5.3
	Capacity utilization (percent)	80	70	75	81	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	21,720	19,477	18,241	16,600	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	3,126	2,640	2,656	2,872	3,192	11.1
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,771	2,545	2,641	2,676	3,160	18.1
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	21,365	19,382	18,225	16,404	(¹)	(¹)
	Trade balance (million dollars)	355	95	16	196	32	-83.7
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	13.0	13.1	14.5	16.3	(¹)	(¹)
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	14.4	13.6	14.6	17.3	(¹)	(¹)
CH046	Fabrics:						
	Number of establishments	3,589	3,595	3,202	2,865	2,649	-7.5
	Employees (thousands)	297.0	262.0	228.0	199.0	184.0	-7.5
	Capacity utilization (percent)	76	71	67	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	37,478	32,385	30,600	28,050	25,940	-7.5
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	6,067	6,162	6,485	6,641	7,228	8.8
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	6,052	5,466	5,922	5,854	6,227	6.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	37,463	31,689	30,037	27,264	24,939	-8.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	15	696	563	786	1,001	27.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	16.2	17.2	19.7	21.5	25.0	16.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	16.2	19.0	21.2	23.7	27.9	17.7
CH047	Carpets and rugs:						
	Number of establishments	441	559	538	511	487	-4.7
	Employees (thousands)	57.0	55.0	55.0	50.0	50.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	79	77	75	78	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	11,983	12,176	12,080	12,092	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	791	711	684	681	763	12.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,464	1,410	1,531	1,662	1,829	10.1
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	12,657	12,875	12,926	13,073	(¹)	(¹)
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-674	-699	-846	-981	-1,066	-8.7
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	11.6	11.0	11.8	12.7	(¹)	(¹)
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	6.6	5.8	5.7	5.6	(¹)	(¹)

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table TX-5—Continued

Textiles, apparel, and footwear sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
CH048	Home furnishings:						
	Number of establishments	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	Employees (thousands)	73.0	66.0	60.0	57.0	55.0	-3.5
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	9,688	9,134	9,800	10,000	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	418	403	363	339	365	7.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	3,215	3,332	4,226	5,021	6,107	21.6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	12,485	12,063	13,663	14,682	(¹)	(¹)
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-2,797	-2,929	-3,863	-4,682	-5,742	-22.7
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	25.7	27.6	30.9	34.2	(¹)	(¹)
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	4.3	4.4	3.7	3.4	(¹)	(¹)
CH049	Apparel:						
	Number of establishments	16,505	15,478	14,182	13,391	12,640	-5.6
	Employees (thousands)	497.0	426.0	360.0	312.0	285.0	-8.7
	Capacity utilization (percent)	75	69	72	66	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	60,339	54,598	53,621	52,970	56,282	6.3
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	8,177	6,537	5,491	4,965	4,414	-11.1
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	64,402	63,995	63,927	68,274	72,404	6.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	116,564	112,056	112,057	116,278	124,271	6.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-56,225	-57,458	-58,436	-63,308	-67,989	-7.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	55.3	57.1	57.0	58.7	58.3	-0.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	13.6	12.0	10.2	9.4	7.8	-17.0

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table TX-5—Continued

Textiles, apparel, and footwear sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
CH051	Footwear:						
	Number of establishments	389	381	364	339	(¹)	(¹)
	Employees (thousands)	31.0	26.0	22.0	20.0	19.0	-5.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	64	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,760	3,511	3,498	2,718	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	664	638	520	495	450	-9.1
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	14,856	15,249	15,379	15,560	16,498	6.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	17,952	18,122	18,358	17,783	(¹)	(¹)
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-14,192	-14,611	-14,860	-15,065	-16,048	-6.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	82.8	84.1	83.8	87.5	(¹)	(¹)
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	17.6	18.2	14.9	18.2	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Not available.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

Minerals and Metals

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Change in 2004 from 2003:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased \$24.1 billion (52 percent) to \$70.3 billion
U.S. exports: Increased \$7.6 billion (18 percent) to \$50.6 billion
U.S. imports: Increased \$31.7 billion (36 percent) to \$120.9 billion

The substantial growth in the U.S. trade deficit for the minerals and metals sector in 2004, a third consecutive annual increase, reflects several developments. Strong domestic and world demand depleted inventories, causing large price increases for many mineral and metal commodities, and contributed to an increase in the value of U.S. imports. Further, U.S. economic growth was greater than that for many trading partners, contributing to a slower export growth rate.¹ The absolute increase in U.S. imports was more than four times greater than the increase in U.S. exports in 2004 (table MM-1).

Global prices rose sharply for many basic minerals and metals because of robust demand by China, which lacks sufficient domestic supply of most major metals and minerals and relies on imports to satisfy the demand of its continuously expanding economy.² The rise in global energy and raw material costs also exerted upward pressure on the prices of minerals and metals products, as did the weakening of the U.S. dollar, which also played a key role in the rising trade deficit in sector products. As product prices trended upward, market speculative activities further contributed to the increases in prices and the U.S. trade deficit.³ Together, these developments contributed to a nearly 50-fold jump in the deficit increase for this sector from 2003 to 2004.

Overall, prices of minerals and metals products have risen since their cyclical lows of 2000–2002, and prices in 2004 increased significantly. The price increase for iron and steel,⁴ averaging about 4 percent per year since its cyclical low in 2001, was 37 percent in 2004. The price of iron and steel waste and scrap, a vital raw material for electric-arc furnace steel production, rose \$82 per metric ton (MT) (76 percent) to \$190 per MT in 2004. Prices also increased significantly for many non-ferrous metals, such as aluminum (up 20 percent, to \$0.82 per pound), copper (up 59 percent, to \$1.28 per pound), gold (up 12 percent, to \$410 per ounce), nickel (up 44 percent, to \$6.28 per pound), and molybdenum (up 155 percent, to \$29.67 per kg).⁵

¹ In 2003 and 2004, the U.S. economy grew by 4.4 percent and 3.7 percent, respectively, while those of other countries in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development increased by only 2.2 percent and 2.7 percent, respectively. *Economic Report of the President* (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, Feb. 2005), p. 37, found at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/cea/erpcover2005.pdf>, retrieved Apr. 14, 2005.

² Michael D. Fenton, "Iron and Steel, The Mineral Industry of China," *U.S. Geological Survey Mineral Yearbook-2002*, pp. 9.1–9.2.

³ Industry sources maintain that the continuing decline in the value of the dollar against the euro and other key currencies because of concerns about growing U.S. trade and budget deficits also encourages speculative buying by big-money funds and hedge funds. A weakening dollar usually makes dollar-denominated assets increasingly attractive.

⁴ This figure is reported by the producer price index for steel mill products. U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), *Mineral Commodity Summaries*, "Iron and Steel," Jan. 2005, pp. 86–87.

⁵ See generally *ibid.*

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, 2000–2004¹

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
						Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>							
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Canada	15,421	13,262	13,447	13,820	16,835	3,015	21.8
Mexico	8,210	6,956	6,671	6,454	7,958	1,503	23.3
China	1,333	1,497	1,539	2,636	3,197	561	21.3
Israel	573	732	677	231	457	226	97.8
Japan	2,344	1,919	1,590	1,654	1,955	300	18.2
Germany	1,380	1,440	1,196	1,338	1,513	175	13.1
United Kingdom	3,347	3,039	2,622	3,112	2,788	-324	-10.4
India	223	242	206	235	388	152	64.6
Taiwan	702	594	647	758	914	156	20.6
Brazil	488	462	322	283	353	70	24.7
All other	13,259	13,365	11,006	12,457	14,230	1,773	14.2
Total	47,280	43,507	39,924	42,980	50,588	7,608	17.7
EU-15	8,015	8,171	6,951	7,589	7,876	288	3.8
OPEC	751	805	754	687	997	311	45.3
Latin America	10,368	9,030	8,394	8,233	10,073	1,840	22.4
CBERA	770	777	749	846	910	64	7.5
Asia	7,596	7,177	6,622	8,346	10,285	1,939	23.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	219	250	265	269	344	76	28.2
Central and Eastern Europe	133	159	121	115	205	90	78.5
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Canada	19,215	16,916	17,797	18,003	22,636	4,634	25.7
Mexico	6,767	6,528	7,013	7,116	9,623	2,507	35.2
China	6,947	7,250	8,656	10,054	13,890	3,835	38.1
Israel	5,693	5,412	6,073	6,365	7,527	1,162	18.2
Japan	5,339	4,634	4,123	4,036	4,724	688	17.1
Germany	3,998	3,724	3,438	3,654	4,637	983	26.9
United Kingdom	3,086	2,946	2,174	2,190	2,942	752	34.3
India	3,644	2,770	3,799	3,730	4,748	1,018	27.3
Taiwan	3,629	2,950	3,003	3,058	4,190	1,132	37.0
Brazil	2,717	2,246	2,495	2,521	4,666	2,145	85.1
All other	33,979	28,472	27,045	28,477	41,314	12,837	45.1
Total	95,015	83,847	85,616	89,204	120,897	31,693	35.5
EU-15	18,827	17,101	15,589	16,239	20,834	4,596	28.3
OPEC	1,422	1,259	1,311	1,282	1,846	563	43.9
Latin America	13,361	12,111	13,261	14,277	21,239	6,963	48.8
CBERA	628	552	657	689	1,008	319	46.2
Asia	24,558	21,771	23,501	24,657	32,610	7,954	32.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	3,201	3,082	2,705	2,995	4,344	1,348	45.0
Central and Eastern Europe	878	676	780	729	1,233	504	69.2

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-1—Continued

Minerals and metals: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2000–2004¹

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
						Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>							
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Canada	-3,795	-3,654	-4,350	-4,183	-5,801	-1,619	-38.7
Mexico	1,443	428	-342	-661	-1,665	-1,004	-151.8
China	-5,614	-5,754	-7,117	-7,418	-10,692	-3,274	-44.1
Israel	-5,121	-4,680	-5,396	-6,134	-7,070	-935	-15.2
Japan	-2,995	-2,716	-2,534	-2,382	-2,770	-388	-16.3
Germany	-2,618	-2,284	-2,242	-2,317	-3,124	-808	-34.9
United Kingdom	261	94	448	922	-153	-1,076	(²)
India	-3,421	-2,528	-3,592	-3,494	-4,360	-866	-24.8
Taiwan	-2,927	-2,355	-2,356	-2,300	-3,276	-976	-42.4
Brazil	-2,229	-1,784	-2,173	-2,238	-4,313	-2,075	-92.7
All other	-20,720	-15,106	-16,039	-16,020	-27,084	-11,064	-69.1
Total	-47,735	-40,341	-45,692	-46,224	-70,309	-24,085	-52.1
EU-15	-10,812	-8,930	-8,637	-8,650	-12,958	-4,308	-49.8
OPEC	-670	-453	-558	-596	-848	-252	-42.3
Latin America	-2,993	-3,081	-4,866	-6,044	-11,166	-5,122	-84.7
CBERA	142	225	92	157	-98	-255	(²)
Asia	-16,962	-14,594	-16,879	-16,311	-22,325	-6,014	-36.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	-2,982	-2,832	-2,440	-2,727	-4,000	-1,273	-46.7
Central and Eastern Europe	-744	-517	-660	-614	-1,029	-414	-67.4

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

²Not meaningful for purposes of comparison.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data. The countries shown are those with the largest total U.S. trade (U.S. imports plus exports) in these products in 2004.

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

Steel mill products were an important contributor to the trade deficit in this sector, accounting for more than one-fifth of the total amount. The U.S. safeguard measures implemented in March 2002 on a variety of steel products⁶ likely reduced imports of some steel mill products into the United States in 2003 (table MM-2). Following termination of these measures in December 2003 and in conjunction with the strong U.S. economic recovery, steel mill imports increased significantly in 2004, up \$11.1 billion (105 percent) to \$21.6 billion, while exports rose only \$1.5 billion (27 percent) to \$7.0 billion, resulting in a trade deficit of \$14.5 billion in 2004.⁷

Since 2003, following a period of restructuring, consolidation, and plant closures, the U.S. steel industry has become globally competitive and profitable. The predominant development in this industrial consolidation was the announcement in late 2004 by Netherlands-based Mittal Steel Co. of its acquisition of International Steel Group (ISG). The combination of ISG's former steel operations in the United States with those of Mittal Steel in 14 countries forms the world's largest steel producer.⁸

As the world's fourth-largest steel producer, the United States produced 96.2 million MTs of crude steel in 2004.⁹ Approximately 97 percent of U.S. steel was produced by the continuous casting process, a modern steelmaking technique.¹⁰ In 2004, in terms of volume, the United States was the world's largest net importer of semi-finished and finished steel products (estimated at 25.3 million MTs).¹¹

Another large contributor to the sector trade deficit was unwrought aluminum, which contributed \$5.4 billion (8 percent) to the total sector deficit in 2004. The United States is the world's fourth-largest producer of aluminum.¹² In 2004, Canada's aluminum production capacity amounted to 2.9 million MTs as compared with 4 million MTs in the United States. Canada, however, produced more than the United States because of its lower electricity costs.¹³ U.S. primary aluminum production also fell in 2004 because of the rising cost of imported alumina. As domestic production declined, imports from Canada (59 percent of total aluminum imports during 2000–2003) and Russia (17 percent during 2000–2003) rose to meet increased U.S. demand.

Copper and related articles accounted for \$2.6 billion (4 percent) of the sector trade deficit. As an excellent heat and electricity conductor, copper is an essential material for electric household and

⁶ Imports from several developed countries were subject to safeguard tariffs ranging from 8 percent to 30 percent.

⁷ Rounded numbers are used. In terms of value, U.S. imports of steel mill products were twice as large as exports in 2003 and were three times exports during 2004.

⁸ Mittal Steel formally acquired ISG on April 15, 2005, and combined its former Ispat Inland Inc. operations with those of ISG, whose facilities included the operations of the former LTV, National Steel, Bethlehem Steel, Acme Steel, Georgetown Steel, and Weirton Steel. Mittal Steel, based in Rotterdam, is now the world's most global steel company. In 2004 the combined production of Mittal Steel and ISG was estimated at 70 million MTs with 165,000 employees worldwide.

⁹ In 2004, in terms of raw steel production, the United States was behind China (263 million MTs), the EU (196 million MTs), and Japan (112 million MTs). USGS, *Mineral Commodity Summaries*, p. 87.

¹⁰ That compares with 91 percent in China and 98 percent in Japan in 2003. International Iron and Steel Institute (IISI), *World Steel in Figures*, 2004 ed., p. 7.

¹¹ As estimated by the IISI, in 2003, China was the world's largest net importer of semi-finished and finished steel products (35 million MTs). Japan was the world's largest net exporter (30 million MTs), followed by Russia (29 million MTs) and Ukraine (26 million MTs). *Ibid.*, pp. 78–82.

¹² In 2004, in terms of total production, the United States was behind China (6.1 million MTs), Russia (3.6 million MTs), and Canada (2.6 million MTs).

¹³ Aluminum smelting is a very electricity-intensive process. As production cutbacks increased, U.S. capacity utilization rates fell from 65 percent in 2003 to 63 percent in 2004. Patricia A. Plunkert, "Aluminum," *Mineral Commodity Summaries*, Jan. 2005, pp. 21–22, found at <http://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals/pubs/commodity/aluminum/alumimcs05.pdf>, retrieved June 29, 2005.

Table MM-2
Leading changes in U.S. exports and imports of minerals and metals, 2000–2004¹

Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
						Absolute	Percent
	<i>Million dollars</i>						
U.S. EXPORTS:							
Increases:							
Steel mill products (MM025)	4,911	4,756	4,533	5,525	7,015	1,490	27.0
Iron and steel waste and scrap (MM023)	1,030	1,151	1,307	1,960	2,923	963	49.1
Copper and related articles (MM036)	3,109	1,852	1,744	2,086	3,006	920	44.1
Natural and synthetic gemstones (MM019)	1,466	1,840	1,331	469	1,129	660	140.9
Aluminum mill products (MM038)	3,130	2,784	2,519	2,564	3,171	606	23.6
Unwrought aluminum (MM037)	1,130	923	950	1,000	1,397	397	39.7
Decreases:							
Unrefined and refined gold (MM020A)	5,099	4,186	2,639	4,130	3,465	-665	-16.1
All other	27,404	26,016	24,900	25,245	28,482	3,237	12.8
TOTAL	47,280	43,507	39,924	42,980	50,588	7,608	17.7
U.S. IMPORTS:							
Increases:							
Steel mill products (MM025)	15,026	11,630	12,203	10,499	21,559	11,060	105.3
Precious metals and non-numismatic coins (MM020)	10,082	8,193	6,263	6,759	9,055	2,296	34.0
Decreases:							
Ceramic household articles (MM013)	1,797	1,635	1,691	1,757	1,683	-74	-4.2
All other	68,110	62,390	65,459	70,189	88,600	18,410	26.2
TOTAL	95,015	83,847	85,616	89,204	120,897	31,693	35.5

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

industrial products ranging from electric wiring to aircraft. Global inventory of refined copper fell to its lowest level since the late 1980s, primarily because of increasing demand in China,¹⁴ the United States, and Japan (the three largest global consumers of copper) and mine closings in Chile and Indonesia in 2003.¹⁵ Copper prices have increased rapidly from a cyclical low in 2002, increasing 14 percent in 2003 and then 59 percent in 2004.¹⁶

In 2004, U.S. exports of natural and synthetic gemstones¹⁷ recorded an increase of \$660 million while U.S. imports increased \$1.8 billion, contributing \$14.6 billion (21 percent) to the total trade deficit of the sector. The United States imported mostly from Israel (approximately 48 percent of the total import value during 2000–2003), India (20 percent during 2000–2003), and Belgium (19 percent during 2000–2003).

The trade deficit in the minerals and metals sector was slightly tempered by a \$1.7 billion trade surplus in iron and steel waste and scrap,¹⁸ a vital raw material in electric-arc furnace steel production. The United States is the world's largest producer, exporter, and consumer of steel and iron scrap.¹⁹ Nearly one-third of China's industrial fixed asset investment is for infrastructure-related projects. Its scrap generation ability is highly limited, and China has relied on the United States for scrap²⁰ to support steel production. The Korean steel producing and consuming industries are export oriented, and Korea's domestic iron and steel scrap supply is also insufficient to meet demand. High demand by steel-producing countries in combination with tight supplies of scrap drove prices up by 76 percent in 2004 and has had an effect on the users of this raw material input, such as the ferrous foundry and steel industries. Recently, in an effort to ease world supply, the U.S. Government has reportedly encouraged Russia and Ukraine to eliminate export taxes on steel scrap as a condition for accession to the WTO.²¹

During the last 5 years, China has consistently recorded the largest surplus in sector trade with the United States, accounting for nearly 14 percent of the total U.S. trade deficit in this sector in 2004 (see table MM-1). U.S. imports from China during the last few years have increased significantly, enabling China to replace Mexico as the second-largest supplier of minerals and metals products since 2000. In 2004, however, U.S. exports to China increased \$561 million (21 percent), and China replaced the United

¹⁴ During the last 2 years, copper prices have almost doubled as demand continues to rise in China. During the past 10 years, China has doubled its share of total world consumption to 20 percent. The price rise has induced BHP Billiton, the Anglo-Australian firm owner of the world's largest copper mine, to attempt to purchase WMC Resources, its competitor, to become the world's second-largest copper producer. Codelco, Chile's state-owned producer is the largest copper producer. Arizona-based Phelps Dodge is second.

¹⁵ For more information on 2003 developments, see Christopher B. Mapes, "Minerals and Metals," in *Shifts in U.S. Merchandise Trade 2003*, found at http://www.usitc.gov/tradeshifts/documents/09mm_000.pdf, retrieved Apr. 29, 2005.

¹⁶ High-grade copper, London Metal Exchange. In early 2005, copper prices continued to rise as worldwide commodities demand continue to benefit from a declining dollar and strong demand from China. USGS, *Mineral Commodity Summaries*, p. 54.

¹⁷ Mainly cut diamonds.

¹⁸ In 2004, U.S. exports of steel and iron scrap (\$2.9 billion) were almost 2.5 times the amount of imports (\$1.2 billion) in this group.

¹⁹ See IISI, *World Steel in Figures*, p. 16.

²⁰ World Steel Dynamics, Global Steel Alert #26, *China: Not a Long-Term Threat*, Mar. 23, 2005, p. 19.

²¹ Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, *2004 National Trade Estimate Report on Foreign Trade Barriers*, found at http://www.ustr.gov/assets/Document_Library/Reports_Publications/2004/2004_National_Trade_Estimate/2004_NT_E_Report/asset_upload_file231_4191.pdf, retrieved May 16, 2005; Nancy E. Kelly, "Russia, Ukraine Face Pressure to Drop Scrap Taxes," *AMM.com*, Feb. 4, 2005, found at <http://www.amm.com>, retrieved Feb. 7, 2005; and "Industry, Administration Explore Scrap Options After Latest Talks," *Inside U.S. Trade*, Oct. 22, 2004.

Kingdom as the third-largest market for U.S. minerals and metals products, behind NAFTA partners Canada and Mexico.²²

²² U.S. exports to China in 2004 were almost 2.5 times U.S. exports to China in 2000 (see table MM-1).

Copper and Related Articles

Change in 2004 from 2003:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased \$0.8 billion (42 percent) to \$2.6 billion

U.S. exports: Increased \$0.9 billion (44 percent) to \$3.0 billion

U.S. imports: Increased \$1.7 billion (43 percent) to \$5.6 billion

The 2004 U.S. trade deficit for copper and related articles²³—the largest in five years—was principally the result of a significant upturn in copper metal prices. The average London Metal Exchange²⁴ price for high-grade copper rose from \$0.81 per pound in 2003 to \$1.28 per pound in 2004, an increase of 59 percent.²⁵ This price increase was in response to surging copper consumption, especially in China,²⁶ without an equivalent increase in production.²⁷ U.S. trading quantities in most copper and related articles declined, as many manufacturers continued to consume local inventory and U.S. consumers imported finished products.

U.S. exports

Copper industry exports were primarily to the NAFTA partners and China, with Mexico remaining the principal market. Exports to Mexico increased \$312 million (67 percent) to \$779 million, while exports to China rose \$12 million (2 percent) to \$608 million, reflecting a quantity decline. Exports to Canada increased \$182 million (46 percent) to \$578 million. None of the top trading partners observed a recorded value decrease. Exports were spread over many copper forms, the largest being high-grade copper waste and scrap (anodes and other forms), totaling \$882 million (29 percent of the export total) and refined copper wire rod of varied thicknesses totaling \$464 million (15 percent). Exports of copper cathodes, the dominantly traded copper form worldwide, and unrefined anodes also observed significant export shifts (table MM-3).

The primary destination for U.S. copper scrap exports in 2004 was China, which accounted for \$477 million (54 percent), an increase of \$70 million (17 percent). However, the increase was strictly the result of high prices; on a volume basis, such exports to China declined 2 percent. Overall, scrap export

²³ This industry/commodity group includes refined and unrefined copper and copper alloys in unwrought form and various semi-manufactured forms (wire rod, profiles, plate, sheet, strip, tube, and pipe) as well as copper waste, scrap, ash, and residues.

²⁴ The London Metal Exchange is the primary metal commodity warehousing and trading exchange in the world. The New York Stock Commodity Metal Exchange is the other common exchange, but deals almost completely with futures trading, and maintains significantly lower inventories.

²⁵ Daniel Edelstein, *Mineral Commodity Summaries*, Jan. 2005, found at <http://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals/pubs/commodity/copper/coppemcs05.pdf>.

²⁶ China's copper consumption has experienced double-digit growth since the late 1990s to feed China's burgeoning manufacturing industry. In 2002, China surpassed the United States as the world's largest copper consumer and is widely acknowledged as the dominant reason for the world copper market turnaround. See varied issues of the International Copper Study Group's Monthly Press Releases, available at <http://www.icsg.org/>; and Edelstein, *Mineral Commodity Summaries*.

²⁷ Copper inventories declined substantially as a result. This is in contrast to the situation during 1997–2003 when inventories increased because of a sustained period of oversupply which resulted in record-low copper prices. The price downturn led to the closure or partial shutdown of many copper-producing facilities worldwide, some of which are now being restored to production due to the increased price. Many copper-producing facilities did not re-open until the second half of 2004, exacerbating the declining worldwide inventory and placing upward pressure on the commodity price. For a detailed review of the domestic market issues during the downturn, see Christopher B. Mapes, "Major Contraction of the Domestic Refined Copper Industry," *Industry Trade and Technology Review*, USITC, Dec. 2002, pp. 1–20, found at http://hotdocs.usitc.gov/docs/pubs/industry_trade_technology_review/pub3574.pdf, retrieved Apr. 29, 2005.

volumes increased 4 percent in 2004, primarily to Canada, Taiwan, and Germany,²⁸ compared to an increase of 251,693 short tons (47 percent) during 2000–2004.²⁹

Copper wire rod was exported almost exclusively to Mexico (\$407 million, 88 percent of the total), recording a 163 percent increase in 2004. The significant export increase is due primarily to the production ramp-up at Asarco's Amarillo, TX,³⁰ and Phelps Dodge's El Paso, TX, refinery/rod mill facilities in response to the price upturn and increased mine production.³¹ The trade shift was facilitated by the continued increase in Mexican magnet wire drawing, motor-winding, and electrical component manufacturing facilities.³²

Exports of copper cathodes increased \$49 million (29 percent) to \$219 million in 2004 on lower volumes (table MM-3). However, cathode exports to China fell 61 percent and were redirected to multiple countries, notably Taiwan, Mexico, Italy, and Saudi Arabia.³³ Exports of unrefined copper anodes rose significantly in 2004 (up 175 percent, to \$121 million), reflecting a 107 percent increase to Canada (\$44 million) and a 16-fold increase to Korea (\$36 million), which recently started a new refining facility.

U.S. imports

Reflecting the increased price of copper, U.S. imports of copper and related articles increased in 2004, with imports from Canada increasing \$549 million (52 percent) to \$1.6 billion, those from Chile increasing \$329 million (48 percent) to \$1.0 billion, and imports from Mexico increasing \$179 million (55 percent) to \$509 million. The primary industry product imported (36 percent by value) was copper cathodes, increasing \$527 million (36 percent) to \$2.0 billion, despite a 9 percent decline in imported volume (see table MM-3). U.S. cathode imports were primarily from three countries: Chile, increasing \$252 million (46 percent) in value to \$796 million, but declining 10 percent in volume;³⁴ Canada,

²⁸ Several U.S. trade investigations on copper scrap in 2004, notably by the U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of Industry and Security, reportedly caused China to halt imports of No. 2 copper scrap (the primary high-grade scrap form traded). Coupled with significant congestion at the Shanghai port and customs delays, there were several months during which U.S. scrap inventories accumulated. Some of this scrap was redirected to other Asian destinations, notably Taiwan, Japan, and Hong Kong. Daniel Edelstein, USGS Commodity Specialist, interview with USITC staff, Apr. 4, 2005.

²⁹ The United States no longer produces secondary refined copper from scrap; the last U.S. secondary copper-refining operation closed in 2001. Almost all copper scrap, excepting some high-quality alloyed scrap which is consumed by domestic brass and bronze manufacturers, must now be exported to be refined. See Edelstein, *Mineral Commodity Summaries*; and Mapes, "Major Contraction of the Domestic Refined Copper Industry."

³⁰ Owned by Grupo Mexico.

³¹ According to industry sources, U.S. magnet wire consumption has not grown very much, and much of the magnet wire and cabling capacity has moved to Asia in response to consumption growth there. Industry sources, interview with USITC staff, Apr. 4, 2004.

³² Grupo Mexico has its own rod mill, and much of the U.S. magnet wire production has shifted to Mexico. Phelps Dodge also operates magnet wire facilities there.

³³ Similar to declines in scrap. For more information, see footnote 27.

³⁴ A large portion of the Chilean imports represented withdrawals from the metal exchange warehouses (free-trade zone [FTZ] inventory), which were at record inventory levels in 2003. Almost 39 percent of copper cathode imports from Chile during 1998–2002 went into FTZ warehouses in the United States; this volume was thus classified as "General Imports," rather than "Imports for Consumption," and by January 2003 totaled \$799 million. As the worldwide production/consumption balance shifted to a deficit during 2003, inventory withdrawal began to occur and general imports were reclassified to imports for consumption upon withdrawal. U.S. Customs National Commodity Specialist, interview with USITC staff, June 22, 2004.

increasing \$270 million (69 percent) to \$662 million, reflecting a 28 percent volume increase; and Peru, declining \$25 million (6 percent) to \$422 million, reflecting a 41 percent volume decrease.³⁵

Other significant imports in the industry group included copper rod (\$832 million, up 79 percent), largely from the NAFTA partners and Russia;³⁶ copper anodes (\$419 million, up 7 percent, although the volume declined 6 percent), primarily from Canada and Chile;³⁷ and copper tube and pipe (\$338 million, up 63 percent), primarily from the NAFTA partners (table MM-4).

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³⁵ The decline in U.S. copper cathode imports from Peru reflects redirection to varied places, notably China and Mexico. Unlike Chilean cathode imports, Peruvian cathode imported directly by U.S. producers did not result in a large, unconsumed buildup in the exchange warehouses, largely because of U.S. investment in the major Peruvian copper mining facilities. As such, imports for consumption remained relatively level for years, increasing only when new mines came online. However, Grupo Mexico is now the majority owner of Southern Peru Copper Corp., through the 1999 acquisition of Asarco, and the reorganization of Grupo's assets in 2003–2004 has led to a shift of Peruvian cathode to Mexico. For more detail, see U.S. International Trade Commission, *The Impact of the Andean Trade Preference Act, Tenth Report, 2003*, Sept. 2004, USITC publication 3725, found at <http://hotdocs.usitc.gov/docs/pubs/332/pub3725.pdf>, retrieved May 27, 2005.

³⁶ Russia has instituted an export tariff on copper cathodes, reportedly to increase value-added rod production, according to industry sources. Industry sources, interview with USITC staff, Sept. 24, 2003. U.S. imports of wire rod from Russia have increased 85-fold since 2000.

³⁷ Anode imports by refineries declined as domestic mining and smelting operations increased production with the higher copper prices.

Table MM-3
Changes in U.S. exports of copper and related articles, 2000–2004

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
						Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>							
Copper spent anodes	275	280	260	349	469	120	34
Refined copper wire rod	208	169	191	191	464	273	143
Copper waste/scrap, >94% Cu . . .	261	258	249	315	412	97	31
Refined copper cathodes	160	23	41	170	219	49	29
Unrefined copper anodes	42	47	51	44	121	77	175
Other	2,163	1,075	952	1,017	1,321	304	30
Total	3,109	1,852	1,744	2,086	3,006	920	44

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.
Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table MM-4
Changes in U.S. imports of copper and related articles, 2000–2004

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
						Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>							
Refined copper cathodes	1,793	1,501	1,374	1,464	1,991	527	36
Refined copper wire rod	533	438	446	465	832	367	79
Unrefined copper anodes	429	638	366	390	419	29	7
Refined copper tube/pipe	219	201	199	208	338	130	63
Other	1,907	1,518	1,330	1,366	1,985	619	45
Total	4,881	4,296	3,715	3,893	5,565	1,672	43

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.
Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Natural and Synthetic Gemstones

Change in 2004 from 2003:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased \$1.2 billion (9 percent) to \$14.6 billion

U.S. exports: Increased \$0.7 billion (141 percent) to \$1.1 billion

U.S. imports: Increased \$1.8 billion (13 percent) to \$15.7 billion

The expansion in the trade deficit for natural and synthetic gemstones in 2004 was principally the result of higher-valued diamond imports (table MM-5).³⁸ As the world's largest consumer market for diamonds with little or no natural deposits of its own,³⁹ the United States relies on imports to supply most of its requirements.⁴⁰ After 2 consecutive years of decline, U.S. gemstone exports rebounded in 2004, reflecting a stronger economy for many major diamond markets, notably much of the European Union and Japan.⁴¹ The stronger global economy led to higher diamond prices in the global market⁴² and increased demand in foreign markets for cut diamonds (table MM-6).⁴³

U.S. exports

In 2004, Hong Kong, Israel, and Belgium—major diamond-trading centers—were the top U.S. export markets by value. These three countries together represented \$535 million (56 percent) of all U.S. diamond exports, an increase of \$425 million (389 percent) from 2003. The principal U.S. exports of other gemstone products included natural-color gemstones to Hong Kong, the principal market worldwide, and pearls to Australia and Japan. In 2004, U.S. natural-color gemstone exports to Hong Kong rose \$14 million (89 percent) to \$29 million, or 30 percent of total U.S. natural-color gemstone exports. Pearl exports to Australia and Japan rose \$12 million (267 percent) to \$17 million, or 65 percent of total U.S. pearl exports. Japan and Mexico together received almost \$25 million (43 percent) of U.S. synthetic gemstones, an increase of \$11 million (77 percent).

³⁸ Cut diamonds greater than one-half carat was the dominant import category, registering an increased import value of \$1.7 billion (18 percent) to \$11.2 billion in 2004. The quantity increased by 419,000 carats (7 percent) to 6.2 million carats, and the unit value increased by \$168 (10 percent) to \$1,810 per carat.

³⁹ The United States reportedly accounts for 50 percent of global diamond sales. See Merrill Lynch, Rio Tinto Limited, "Diamonds Are a Girl's Best Friend...The Real Ones - Not the Synthetic Sort!," Mar. 23, 2005, p. 1, found at http://www.cwes01.com/9093/24013/ds/4851_4_0.PDF, retrieved Mar. 23, 2005.

⁴⁰ The United States does not have major diamond-mining operations, but it is an internationally recognized diamond cutting and trading center.

⁴¹ "General Assessment of the Macroeconomic Situation," *OECD Economic Outlook*, No. 76 (Dec. 2004), p. 15, found at <http://www.oecd.org>, retrieved Mar. 9, 2005.

⁴² De Beers raised rough diamond prices during 2004 an average of 14 percent, attributable to the relatively strong global diamond market. See Saul Singer, "De Beers 2004 Financial Performance," *Rapaport News*, Mar. 3, 2005, found at <http://www.diamonds.net/news/newsitem.asp?num=11558>, retrieved Mar. 9, 2005.

⁴³ Cut diamonds greater than one-half carat was the dominant export category, registering an increased export value of \$431 million (183 percent) to \$667 million in 2004. The quantity increased by 134,053 carats (139 percent) to 230,532 carats, and the trade-weighted average unit export value increased by \$448 (18 percent) to \$2,893.

U.S. imports

The U.S. diamond industry entered 2004 with favorable growth prospects, following a better than anticipated holiday season.⁴⁴ The strength of the U.S. economy;⁴⁵ higher diamond prices in the global market; and continued strong demand for larger, better quality stones⁴⁶ resulted in an increase of cut diamond imports in the greater-than-one-half-carat group. The inability of diamond wholesalers to pass on price increases to jewelry manufacturers,⁴⁷ however, appears to have prompted the restocking of inventory with predominantly less expensive larger cuts, underscored by the magnitude of imports from India. As the low-priced supplier of cut diamonds,⁴⁸ India accounted for 315,000 carats (73 percent) of the increase in imports by weight and 1.5 million carats (25 percent) of total imports of cut diamonds greater than one-half carat.⁴⁹

As in previous years, Israel, India, and Belgium—major diamond cutting and trading centers—remained the principal suppliers for most U.S. diamond imports by value.⁵⁰ These three countries together represented \$12.8 billion (87 percent) of all diamond imports in 2004, an increase of \$1.5 billion (13 percent) from 2003. Principal sources of other gemstone products included Thailand and India as the dominant suppliers of natural-color gemstones, together accounting for \$289 million (43 percent) of imports in 2004, an increase of \$16 million (6 percent). Japan and Australia together supplied \$163 million (51 percent) of pearl imports, an increase of \$32 million (24 percent). China and Germany together supplied nearly \$30 million (57 percent) of synthetic gemstone imports, an increase of \$4 million (15 percent).

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⁴⁴ Sayre Priddy, "Hopeful New Year Predictions," *Rapaport News*, Feb. 6, 2004, found at <http://www.diamonds.net/news/newsitem.asp?num=9180>, retrieved Mar. 22, 2005.

⁴⁵ Factors used by the industry as market indicators for gemstones are real disposable personal income which was up by 3.4 percent to nearly \$8 trillion in 2004 compared with 2003; real gross domestic product, up by 4.4 percent to \$10.8 trillion; average prime rate of interest, up by less than a percentage point to 4.34 percent, and the consumer confidence index, up by 16.5 percentage points to 96.1. The annual average consumer confidence index is based on monthly data from The Conference Board.

⁴⁶ Martin Rapaport, "New Year's Message 2005," *Rapaport News*, Jan. 5, 2005, p. 2.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*

⁴⁸ The average unit price for cut diamonds greater than one-half carat from India was \$710 per carat in 2004, an increase of \$37 dollars (5 percent) from 2003. This compared with the average unit price from Israel of \$2,158 per carat, an increase of \$311 (17 percent) and from Belgium of \$1,995 per carat, an increase of \$166 (9 percent) from 2003.

⁴⁹ Although India has long been among the top three U.S. suppliers of cut stones greater than one-half carat, imports of this product group from India increased by 442 carats (66 percent) to 1.1 million carats in 2002 and has grown since that period. In 2004, India displaced Belgium as the second-largest supplier in terms of quantity, although Belgium remains the second-largest supplier in terms of value, following Israel.

⁵⁰ China is also becoming a major diamond-cutting center, where diamantaires from Israel, India, and Belgium reportedly own and operate cutting facilities. See Rapaport, "New Year's Message 2005," pp. 4–5.

Table MM-6
Changes in U.S. exports of natural and synthetic gemstones, 2000–2004

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
						Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>							
Diamonds	1,289	1,707	1,189	338	949	611	181
Natural-color gemstones	80	71	79	77	96	19	25
Pearls	22	23	27	12	26	14	117
Synthetics and reconstructed	75	39	36	42	58	16	38
Total	1,466	1,840	1,331	469	1,129	660	141

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.
Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table MM-5
Changes in U.S. imports of natural and synthetic gemstones, 2000–2004

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
						Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>							
Diamonds	12,060	10,625	12,088	12,931	14,651	1,720	13
Natural-color gemstones	711	572	629	617	665	48	8
Pearls	391	321	301	261	321	60	23
Synthetics and reconstructed	71	58	45	45	53	8	18
Total	13,234	11,577	13,063	13,854	15,690	1,836	13

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.
Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Steel Mill Products

Change in 2004 from 2003:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased \$9.6 billion (192 percent) to \$14.5 billion

U.S. exports: Increased \$1.5 billion (27 percent) to \$7.0 billion

U.S. imports: Increased \$11.1 billion (105 percent) to \$21.6 billion

The U.S. trade deficit in steel mill products⁵¹ nearly tripled in 2004 (from \$5.0 billion in 2003), as strong demand caused the value of imports to more than double. Import quantities increased 54 percent (from 23.5 million tons to 36.1 million tons) following the December 2003 termination of the Section 201 steel safeguard tariffs⁵² and the July 2004 expiration of the Agreement Concerning Trade in Certain Steel Products from the Russian Federation.⁵³ Average unit price increases from \$543 per ton to \$726 per ton (34 percent) in 2004 magnified the impact of increased import quantities on the trade balance.⁵⁴ Average unit prices for exports in 2004 increased \$252 per ton (31 percent) to \$1,057 per ton, more than offsetting a 4 percent decrease in export quantity.

U.S. exports

Canada and Mexico are the most significant export markets for U.S. steel mill products. In 2004, Canada's share of U.S. exports grew from 47 percent to 56 percent (from \$5.5 billion to \$6.9 billion) while Mexico's share declined slightly from 20 percent to 19 percent, even as the value of U.S. exports increased from \$1.1 billion to \$1.3 billion. China was the third-largest export destination, accounting for \$223 million (3 percent) of U.S. exports during 2004, down from \$427 million (8 percent) during 2003.⁵⁵

Exports of carbon and alloy pipes and tubes increased \$383 million (39 percent) to \$1.4 billion in 2004 (table MM-7). North American markets were the primary destinations for this merchandise, accounting for \$874 million, or about two-thirds, of exports during 2004,⁵⁶ but shipments of pipe and tube to China more than tripled in 2004, with nearly one-half consisting of seamless, alloy pipe and tube, which is used primarily in the chemical and industrial processing industries and for the production of antifriction bearing races.

Exports of carbon and alloy plate, sheet, and strip increased \$377 million (15 percent) to \$2.9 billion in 2004, principally to Canada and Mexico, which represent the primary growth markets. This merchandise is used primarily in transportation equipment manufacturing.⁵⁷ Exports to Belgium, the third-largest market for U.S. exports of these products, almost doubled in 2004. Grain-oriented electrical steel, which is used to manufacture electric transformers, transducers, and magnetic amplifier cores, accounted for \$44 million (85 percent) of exports of this merchandise to Belgium during 2004, up from \$20 million (77 percent) in 2003.

⁵¹ This industry/commodity group contains 14 subgroups, which include carbon and alloy semifinished; carbon and alloy plates, sheets, and strips; carbon and alloy bars, rods, and light shapes; carbon and alloy angles, shapes, and sections; carbon and alloy wire; stainless semifinished; stainless plates, sheets, and strips; stainless bars, rods, and light shapes; stainless angles, shapes, and sections; stainless wire; carbon and alloy rails; carbon and alloy pipes and tubes; stainless pipes and tubes; and tool steels.

⁵² U.S. steel imports reached a 10-year low during 2003 after implementation of the Section 201 steel safeguard tariffs in March 2002.

⁵³ During 2003 and the first 6 months of 2004, imports from Russia were below their limits under the agreement.

⁵⁴ Variance analysis attributes 51 percent of the total increase in import value to volume increase and 49 percent to average unit price increase.

⁵⁵ China's steel production increased by 23 percent in 2004, partially diminishing import demand.

⁵⁶ Exports to Canada and Mexico also accounted for about two-thirds of exports of this merchandise in 2003.

⁵⁷ Exports to Canada and Mexico accounted for more than 86 percent of exports of this merchandise in 2004, up from 69 percent in 2003.

Exports of carbon and alloy bars, rods, and light shapes increased \$217 million (45 percent) to \$697 million in 2004, with North American markets accounting for more than \$550 million (80 percent) of U.S. exports in this group during 2004.⁵⁸ Exports to the United Kingdom, the third-largest export market for merchandise in this group, almost tripled in 2004, primarily due to increased exports of light, hot-rolled carbon steel angles, shapes, and sections.

U.S. imports

Canada and Mexico are the major sources for U.S. imports of steel mill products, although their combined share of U.S. imports declined from \$3.9 billion (37 percent) to \$6.1 billion (28 percent) in 2004.⁵⁹ The next 10 import sources each supplied 3–6 percent of U.S. imports in 2004.

Imports of carbon and alloy plates, sheets, and strips increased \$4.4 billion (145 percent) to \$7.4 billion in 2004 (table MM-8). Together, Canada and Mexico supplied \$1.8 billion (approximately 25 percent) of this merchandise in 2004. Canada and Mexico's share declined from 39 percent even as import values increased from \$1.2 billion in 2003. The growth in imports was led by Russia, which increased exports to the United States from less than \$30 million during 2003 to almost \$700 million during 2004, making Russia the second-largest source of this merchandise after Canada. A major decline in these steel imports supplied by China as well as the termination of U.S. safeguard tariffs in December 2003 allowed Russian steel to be available for the U.S. market. U.S. imports of this merchandise from Brazil, India, Korea, Mexico, the Netherlands, and Taiwan each also increased more than 100 percent in 2004.

Imports of carbon and alloy bars, rods, and light shapes increased \$2.1 billion (126 percent) to \$3.8 billion in 2004. Canada and Mexico supplied almost \$1 billion (27 percent) of imports of this merchandise in 2004. The value of these imports from Canada and Mexico increased from \$642 million in 2003 even as their share declined from 38 percent. The most significant trade-flow changes were in imports from Turkey and China, which together grew from \$218 million (14 percent) of total sector imports in 2003 to more than \$991 million (26 percent) in 2004. Turkey, a traditional source of such products, benefited from strong market demand and removal of U.S. safeguard tariffs, but the increase also was inflated by high steel unit values. Imports from Turkey consisted primarily of rebar and merchant bar and rod; imports from China were almost entirely merchant bar and rod.

Imports of carbon and alloy semifinished products increased \$1.6 billion (151 percent) in 2004. Mexico and Brazil together supplied \$1.7 billion (62 percent) of U.S. imports of this merchandise during 2004. The value of imports from these sources increased from \$762 million in 2003 even as their import share declined from 70 percent. The most significant trade-flow change was a rise in imports from Russia, which increased almost tenfold, from \$42 million (4 percent) of such imports in 2003 to more than \$407 million (15 percent) in 2004. Imports of carbon and alloy semifinished products from Argentina, Belgium, China, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom, and Venezuela each also increased more than 100 percent in 2004.

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⁵⁸ Exports to Canada and Mexico also accounted for more than 80 percent of exports of this merchandise in 2003.

⁵⁹ From 2003 to 2004, Canada's share of U.S. imports decreased from 26 percent to 17 percent, and Mexico's share decreased from 12 percent to 11 percent.

Table MM-7
Changes in U.S. exports of steel mill products, 2000–2004

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
						Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>							
Carbon and alloy pipes and tubes . .	932	1,015	1,016	977	1,360	383	39
Carbon and alloy plates, sheets, and strips	2,087	1,926	1,799	2,476	2,853	377	15
Carbon and alloy bars, rods, and light shapes	432	409	415	479	697	217	45
Carbon and alloy angles, shapes, and sections	238	199	156	220	377	157	71
Carbon and alloy wire	181	180	159	172	275	103	60
All other steel mill products	1,044	1,029	990	1,204	1,458	254	21
Total	4,911	4,756	4,533	5,525	7,015	1,490	27

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.
Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table MM-8
Changes in U.S. imports of steel mill products, 2000–2004

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
						Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>							
Carbon and alloy plates, sheets, and strips	5,150	3,422	3,860	3,028	7,406	4,378	145
Carbon and alloy bars, rods, and light shapes	2,077	1,886	1,928	1,669	3,769	2,100	126
Carbon and alloy semifinished	1,705	1,056	1,601	1,078	2,700	1,622	151
Carbon and alloy pipes and tubes . .	2,221	2,434	2,136	2,098	3,483	1,386	66
Stainless plates, sheets, and strips	868	512	553	624	1,139	515	82
All other steel mill products	3,185	2,320	2,125	2,002	3,062	1,060	53
Total	15,206	11,630	12,203	10,499	21,559	11,060	105

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.
Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table MM-9
Minerals and metals: U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004¹

USITC code ²	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
							Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>								
MM001	Clays and related mineral products:							
	Exports	1,040	973	941	986	1,069	83	8.4
	Imports	195	179	158	180	210	30	16.7
	Trade balance	845	794	782	806	859	53	6.6
MM002	Fluorspar and miscellaneous mineral substances:							
	Exports	71	51	39	30	36	5	17.8
	Imports	145	159	147	147	167	20	13.6
	Trade balance	-74	-108	-109	-117	-131	-15	-12.6
MM003	Iron ores and concentrates:							
	Exports	246	229	249	248	334	86	34.7
	Imports	420	293	313	328	370	42	12.9
	Trade balance	-174	-64	-64	-80	-36	44	54.9
MM004	Copper ores and concentrates:							
	Exports	173	84	79	73	134	61	83.4
	Imports	(³)	58	105	18	25	7	36.8
	Trade balance	173	26	-26	55	109	54	98.7
MM005	Lead ores, concentrates, and residues:							
	Exports	73	108	133	197	215	18	9.0
	Imports	8	1	(³)	0	(³)	(³)	(⁴)
	Trade balance	65	108	133	197	215	18	9.0
MM005A	Lead ores and concentrates:							
	Exports	54	106	117	144	207	62	43.2
	Imports	8	(³)	(³)	0	0	0	9(⁴)
	Trade balance	46	105	117	144	207	62	43.2
MM006	Zinc ores, concentrates, and residues:							
	Exports	317	299	339	349	426	77	22.0
	Imports	38	38	53	68	109	41	60.9
	Trade balance	279	260	286	281	317	36	12.7
MM006A	Zinc ores and concentrates:							
	Exports	308	290	328	340	417	77	22.8
	Imports	27	32	45	60	99	39	64.4
	Trade balance	281	259	283	280	319	39	13.8
MM007	Certain ores, concentrates, ash, and residues:							
	Exports	232	248	183	289	507	219	75.8
	Imports	790	797	728	685	962	277	40.5
	Trade balance	-558	-549	-545	-396	-454	-58	-14.8

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-9—Continued
Minerals and metals: U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004¹

USITC code ²	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
							Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>								
MM007A	Molybdenum ores and concentrates:							
	Exports	104	110	112	194	358	164	84.3
	Imports	35	33	37	51	268	217	421.8
	Trade balance	68	77	76	143	90	-53	-37.1
MM008	Precious metal ores and concentrates:							
	Exports	34	85	68	32	40	8	26.4
	Imports	10	14	43	23	21	-2	-10.3
	Trade balance	25	71	26	8	19	11	127.4
MM008A	Gold ores and concentrates:							
	Exports	10	7	10	13	16	3	22.4
	Imports	1	1	28	22	19	-3	-13.4
	Trade balance	10	6	-18	-9	-3	6	66.3
MM008B	Silver ores and concentrates:							
	Exports	21	72	57	16	2	-15	-90.7
	Imports	(³)	3	13	1	2	(³)	18.4
	Trade balance	21	69	44	15	(³)	-15	(⁴)
MM009	Cement, stone, and related products:							
	Exports	1,307	1,322	1,279	1,405	1,648	243	17.3
	Imports	4,408	4,407	4,611	4,945	5,897	951	19.2
	Trade balance	-3,101	-3,085	-3,332	-3,540	-4,248	-708	-20.0
MM009A	Cement:							
	Exports	64	56	58	62	63	1	2.3
	Imports	1,074	987	939	940	1,139	199	21.2
	Trade balance	-1,010	-931	-881	-879	-1,076	-198	-22.5
MM010	Industrial ceramics:							
	Exports	748	711	645	600	625	25	4.1
	Imports	827	640	497	551	672	121	22.0
	Trade balance	-80	71	148	49	-48	-97	(⁴)
MM011	Ceramic bricks and similar articles:							
	Exports	23	23	23	26	46	20	74.8
	Imports	35	31	34	38	50	12	31.8
	Trade balance	-11	-8	-12	-12	-4	8	66.3
MM012	Ceramic floor and wall tiles:							
	Exports	26	27	28	27	27	-1	-2.4
	Imports	1,118	1,112	1,290	1,430	1,631	201	14.0
	Trade balance	-1,092	-1,086	-1,262	-1,403	-1,604	-202	-14.4

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-9—Continued
Minerals and metals: U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004¹

USITC code ²	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
							Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>								
MM013	Ceramic household articles:							
	Exports	115	96	83	88	107	18	21.0
	Imports	1,797	1,635	1,691	1,757	1,683	-74	-4.2
	Trade balance	-1,683	-1,539	-1,608	-1,669	-1,577	92	5.5
MM014	Flat glass:							
	Exports	1,807	1,791	1,694	1,747	1,882	135	7.7
	Imports	1,473	1,500	1,553	1,699	1,959	261	15.3
	Trade balance	334	291	140	49	-77	-125	(⁴)
MM015	Glass containers:							
	Exports	174	211	165	161	185	24	15.0
	Imports	585	538	608	607	659	52	8.6
	Trade balance	-411	-327	-443	-446	-474	-28	-6.2
MM016	Household glassware:							
	Exports	195	209	177	165	183	17	10.5
	Imports	930	835	888	919	947	28	3.0
	Trade balance	-735	-625	-711	-753	-764	-11	-1.4
MM017	Miscellaneous glass products:							
	Exports	862	814	729	748	812	64	8.6
	Imports	856	769	653	701	822	120	17.1
	Trade balance	6	46	76	46	-10	-56	(⁴)
MM018	Fiberglass insulation products:							
	Exports	59	74	75	88	92	4	4.6
	Imports	137	124	131	155	214	59	37.8
	Trade balance	-78	-50	-56	-67	-122	-55	-81.6
MM019	Natural and synthetic gemstones:							
	Exports	1,466	1,840	1,331	469	1,129	660	140.9
	Imports	13,234	11,577	13,063	13,854	15,690	1,836	13.3
	Trade balance	-11,768	-9,737	-11,731	-13,386	-14,562	-1,176	-8.8
MM020	Precious metals and non-numismatic coins:							
	Exports	7,685	6,826	5,070	6,299	6,204	-94	-1.5
	Imports	10,082	8,193	6,263	6,759	9,055	2,296	34.0
	Trade balance	-2,397	-1,366	-1,193	-460	-2,851	-2,391	-519.6
MM020A	Unrefined and refined gold:							
	Exports	5,099	4,186	2,639	4,130	3,465	-665	-16.1
	Imports	2,262	1,700	2,143	2,689	3,680	991	36.8
	Trade balance	2,836	2,486	496	1,441	-215	-1,656	(⁴)

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-9—Continued
Minerals and metals: U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004¹

USITC code ²	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
							Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>								
MM021	Primary iron products:							
	Exports	13	7	7	11	10	-1	-6.8
	Imports	759	632	729	815	1,898	1,083	132.9
	Trade balance	-746	-624	-722	-804	-1,887	-1,084	-134.8
MM022	Ferroalloys:							
	Exports	96	74	50	51	81	29	57.2
	Imports	1,104	660	713	899	1,885	987	109.7
	Trade balance	-1,008	-586	-663	-848	-1,805	-957	-112.9
MM023	Iron and steel waste and scrap:							
	Exports	1,030	1,151	1,307	1,960	2,923	963	49.1
	Imports	393	284	397	518	1,244	726	140.2
	Trade balance	637	867	911	1,442	1,680	237	16.4
MM024	Abrasive and ferrous products:							
	Exports	565	476	445	466	543	77	16.6
	Imports	854	718	746	769	889	120	15.6
	Trade balance	-289	-242	-301	-304	-346	-42	-13.9
MM024A	Abrasive products:							
	Exports	315	289	284	310	345	35	11.2
	Imports	552	473	505	540	631	91	16.8
	Trade balance	-237	-184	-222	-230	-286	-56	-24.4
MM025	Steel mill products:							
	Exports	4,911	4,756	4,533	5,525	7,015	1,490	27.0
	Imports	15,026	11,630	12,203	10,499	21,559	11,060	105.3
	Trade balance	-10,114	-6,874	-7,670	-4,974	-14,544	-9,570	-192.4
MM025A	Ingots, blooms, billets, and slabs of carbon and alloy steels:							
	Exports	82	70	55	121	169	48	39.8
	Imports	1,705	1,056	1,601	1,078	2,700	1,622	150.5
	Trade balance	-1,623	-986	-1,546	-957	-2,531	-1,574	-164.5
MM025B	Plates, sheets, and strips of carbon and alloy steels:							
	Exports	2,087	1,926	1,799	2,476	2,853	377	15.2
	Imports	5,150	3,422	3,860	3,028	7,406	4,378	144.6
	Trade balance	-3,063	-1,495	-2,062	-552	-4,554	-4,001	-724.4

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-9—Continued
Minerals and metals: U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004¹

USITC code ²	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
							Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>								
MM025C	Bars, rods, and light shapes of carbon and alloy steels:							
	Exports	432	409	415	479	697	217	45.4
	Imports	2,077	1,886	1,928	1,669	3,769	2,100	125.8
	Trade balance	-1,644	-1,477	-1,513	-1,190	-3,072	-1,882	-158.2
MM025D	Angles, shapes, and sections of carbon and alloy steels:							
	Exports	235	197	154	217	372	155	71.4
	Imports	777	421	338	286	448	162	56.7
	Trade balance	-543	-224	-184	-69	-76	-7	-10.2
MM025E	Wire of carbon and alloy steels:							
	Exports	181	180	159	172	275	103	59.6
	Imports	496	449	467	463	731	269	58.0
	Trade balance	-315	-269	-308	-291	-456	-166	-57.1
MM025F	Ingots, blooms, billets, and slabs of stainless steels:							
	Exports	38	37	59	27	46	19	71.3
	Imports	428	299	306	242	388	146	60.6
	Trade balance	-389	-262	-247	-214	-342	-127	-59.3
MM025G	Plates, sheets, and strips of stainless steels:							
	Exports	441	403	410	575	632	57	9.9
	Imports	868	512	553	624	1,139	515	82.4
	Trade balance	-427	-108	-142	-49	-507	-458	-932.3
MM025H	Bars, rods, and light shapes of stainless steels:							
	Exports	88	94	82	89	131	42	47.5
	Imports	437	351	284	215	378	163	76.0
	Trade balance	-350	-257	-202	-126	-247	-121	-96.0
MM025I	Angles, shapes, and sections of stainless steels:							
	Exports	8	7	6	5	7	2	36.0
	Imports	24	14	12	9	16	8	93.5
	Trade balance	-16	-7	-6	-3	-9	-6	-190.2
MM025J	Wire of stainless steels:							
	Exports	61	71	67	52	56	4	6.9
	Imports	108	98	92	96	143	47	48.7
	Trade balance	-47	-27	-25	-44	-87	-43	-98.8

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-9—Continued
Minerals and metals: U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004¹

USITC code ²	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
							Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>								
MM025K	Rails and accessories of carbon and alloy steels:							
	Exports	78	77	73	67	104	37	54.9
	Imports	190	154	167	163	221	58	35.3
	Trade balance	-112	-77	-93	-96	-117	-21	-21.7
MM025L	Pipes and tubes of carbon and alloy steels:							
	Exports	932	1,015	1,016	977	1,360	383	39.2
	Imports	2,221	2,434	2,136	2,098	3,483	1,386	66.1
	Trade balance	-1,289	-1,419	-1,120	-1,120	-2,123	-1,003	-89.5
MM025M	Pipes and tubes of stainless steels:							
	Exports	148	141	118	148	160	12	7.8
	Imports	319	338	274	309	465	156	50.5
	Trade balance	-171	-197	-156	-161	-305	-144	-89.7
MM025N	Tool steels:							
	Exports	100	128	118	119	153	34	29.0
	Imports	225	196	184	220	271	51	23.3
	Trade balance	-125	-68	-65	-101	-118	-17	-16.6
MM026	Steel pipe and tube fittings and certain cast products:							
	Exports	767	707	669	705	900	195	27.7
	Imports	706	697	669	609	838	229	37.6
	Trade balance	61	10	(³)	95	62	-34	-35.2
MM027	Fabricated structurals:							
	Exports	204	184	166	160	203	43	26.9
	Imports	534	638	627	501	508	8	1.5
	Trade balance	-329	-454	-460	-341	-305	35	10.4
MM028	Metal construction components:							
	Exports	533	505	497	561	675	115	20.4
	Imports	922	990	1,135	1,212	1,501	289	23.8
	Trade balance	-388	-485	-638	-652	-826	-174	-26.8
MM029	Metallic containers:							
	Exports	697	666	661	616	716	100	16.3
	Imports	549	570	645	660	760	100	15.1
	Trade balance	148	96	16	-45	-44	(³)	0.8

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-9—Continued
Minerals and metals: U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004¹

USITC code ²	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
							Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>								
MM030	Wire products of base metal:							
	Exports	826	718	732	760	853	93	12.2
	Imports	1,419	1,355	1,416	1,591	2,191	600	37.7
	Trade balance	-593	-637	-684	-831	-1,338	-507	-61.0
MM031	Miscellaneous products of base metal:							
	Exports	5,814	5,264	5,283	5,227	5,255	28	0.5
	Imports	7,324	7,107	7,773	8,403	10,163	1,760	20.9
	Trade balance	-1,510	-1,843	-2,491	-3,176	-4,908	-1,733	-54.6
MM032	Industrial fasteners of base metal:							
	Exports	1,663	1,481	1,496	1,520	1,672	152	10.0
	Imports	2,325	2,006	2,085	2,348	2,977	629	26.8
	Trade balance	-663	-525	-589	-828	-1,305	-477	-57.7
MM033	Cooking and kitchen ware:							
	Exports	271	260	201	199	198	-1	-0.3
	Imports	1,798	1,743	1,933	2,070	2,170	101	4.9
	Trade balance	-1,527	-1,483	-1,732	-1,871	-1,972	-101	-5.4
MM034	Metal and ceramic sanitary ware:							
	Exports	141	124	134	142	159	16	11.5
	Imports	533	588	742	863	1,062	199	23.1
	Trade balance	-393	-464	-608	-721	-903	-183	-25.4
MM035	Construction castings and other cast-iron articles:							
	Exports	32	24	25	23	30	6	27.7
	Imports	123	110	112	124	180	56	45.1
	Trade balance	-91	-86	-87	-101	-151	-50	-49.2
MM036	Copper and related articles:							
	Exports	3,109	1,852	1,744	2,086	3,006	920	44.1
	Imports	4,881	4,296	3,715	3,893	5,565	1,672	43.0
	Trade balance	-1,772	-2,444	-1,972	-1,807	-2,559	-752	-41.6
MM036A	Unrefined and refined copper:							
	Exports	202	69	92	214	339	125	58.5
	Imports	2,223	2,140	1,740	1,854	2,411	556	30.0
	Trade balance	-2,021	-2,070	-1,648	-1,640	-2,071	-431	-26.3
MM036B	Copper alloy plate, sheet, and strip:							
	Exports	208	155	117	144	198	54	37.8
	Imports	182	145	118	104	176	72	69.1
	Trade balance	26	9	-1	40	22	-17	-43.9

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-9—Continued
Minerals and metals: U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004¹

USITC code ²	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
							Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>								
MM037	Unwrought aluminum:							
	Exports	1,130	923	950	1,000	1,397	397	39.7
	Imports	5,085	4,748	4,774	5,000	6,837	1,838	36.8
	Trade balance	-3,955	-3,825	-3,824	-3,999	-5,440	-1,441	-36.0
MM037A	Primary and secondary aluminum:							
	Exports	636	466	431	376	608	232	61.6
	Imports	4,297	4,085	4,188	4,401	6,001	1,600	36.4
	Trade balance	-3,660	-3,619	-3,757	-4,025	-5,393	-1,368	-34.0
MM038	Aluminum mill products:							
	Exports	3,130	2,784	2,519	2,564	3,171	606	23.6
	Imports	2,674	2,305	2,516	2,768	3,512	745	26.9
	Trade balance	456	479	3	-203	-342	-138	-68.1
MM038A	Aluminum bars, rods, and profiles:							
	Exports	252	245	226	243	304	61	25.3
	Imports	449	352	417	435	581	146	33.5
	Trade balance	-197	-108	-191	-192	-277	-85	-43.9
MM038B	Aluminum wire:							
	Exports	122	84	77	80	97	17	20.7
	Imports	231	162	190	269	359	90	33.5
	Trade balance	-109	-78	-114	-189	-263	-74	-38.9
MM038C	Aluminum plate, sheet, and strip:							
	Exports	2,129	1,872	1,652	1,655	2,077	421	25.5
	Imports	1,425	1,242	1,331	1,411	1,817	405	28.7
	Trade balance	703	629	321	244	260	16	6.5
MM038D	Aluminum foil:							
	Exports	331	328	319	338	403	65	19.2
	Imports	446	441	468	500	565	65	13.1
	Trade balance	-114	-113	-150	-162	-163	-1	-0.4
MM038E	Aluminum tubes, pipes, and fittings:							
	Exports	248	215	205	198	237	39	19.8
	Imports	109	90	95	134	171	37	28.0
	Trade balance	139	125	111	64	66	2	2.6
MM039	Lead and related articles:							
	Exports	170	78	68	117	108	-9	-7.9
	Imports	215	167	125	113	203	91	80.5
	Trade balance	-45	-88	-57	5	-95	-100	(⁴)

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-9—Continued
Minerals and metals: U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004¹

USITC code ²	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
							Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>								
MM039A	Refined lead:							
	Exports	16	8	14	48	38	-10	-21.2
	Imports	117	90	82	65	128	63	95.8
	Trade balance	-101	-83	-68	-18	-90	-73	-411.5
MM040	Zinc and related articles:							
	Exports	103	86	84	94	139	45	47.6
	Imports	1,298	968	908	845	1,135	290	34.4
	Trade balance	-1,195	-882	-825	-750	-996	-245	-32.7
MM040A	Unwrought zinc:							
	Exports	3	1	1	2	5	4	203.9
	Imports	1,104	786	731	676	947	270	40.0
	Trade balance	-1,101	-785	-730	-674	-941	-267	-39.6
MM041	Certain base metals and chemical elements:							
	Exports	1,503	1,702	1,498	1,571	1,913	341	21.7
	Imports	2,873	2,467	1,952	2,248	3,825	1,577	70.2
	Trade balance	-1,371	-765	-454	-676	-1,912	-1,236	-182.7
MM041A	Titanium ingot:							
	Exports	12	22	12	11	14	3	31.2
	Imports	17	27	13	7	15	8	120.2
	Trade balance	-5	-6	-1	4	(³)	-5	(⁴)
MM042	Nonpowered handtools:							
	Exports	2,263	2,119	2,038	2,109	2,361	252	11.9
	Imports	3,163	2,996	3,284	3,652	4,136	484	13.3
	Trade balance	-901	-876	-1,246	-1,543	-1,776	-233	-15.1
MM043	Certain cutlery, sewing implements, and related products:							
	Exports	546	556	551	550	553	2	0.4
	Imports	888	865	912	1,053	1,133	79	7.5
	Trade balance	-342	-309	-361	-503	-580	-77	-15.3
MM044	Table flatware and related products:							
	Exports	25	28	29	22	24	3	12.0
	Imports	507	463	478	484	518	34	7.1
	Trade balance	-481	-435	-450	-462	-494	-32	-6.8

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-9—Continued
Minerals and metals: U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004¹

USITC code ²	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
							Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>								
MM045	Certain builders' hardware:							
	Exports	1,084	961	907	911	982	72	7.9
	Imports	1,973	1,948	2,197	2,405	3,063	658	27.4
	Trade balance	-889	-987	-1,289	-1,494	-2,080	-586	-39.2

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

²This 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

³Less than \$500,000.

⁴Not meaningful for purposes of comparison.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

Table MM-10

Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
MM001	Clays and related mineral products:						
	Number of establishments	230	230	240	240	240	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	7.0	7.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,520	1,510	1,580	1,660	1,730	4.2
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,040	973	941	986	1,069	8.4
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	195	179	158	180	210	16.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	675	716	798	854	871	2.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	845	794	782	806	859	6.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	28.9	25.0	19.9	21.1	24.2	14.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	68.4	64.4	59.5	59.4	61.8	4.0
MM003	Iron ores and concentrates:						
	Number of establishments	13	13	12	11	12	9.1
	Employees (thousands)	7.0	6.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	97	83	93	87	96	10.3
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,500	1,900	1,900	1,700	2,200	29.4
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	246	229	249	248	334	34.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	420	293	313	328	370	12.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,674	1,964	1,964	1,780	2,236	25.6
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-174	-64	-64	-80	-36	54.9
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	15.7	14.9	15.9	18.4	16.6	-9.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	9.8	12.1	13.1	14.6	15.2	4.1
MM004	Copper ores and concentrates:						
	Number of establishments	30	25	22	21	22	4.8
	Employees (thousands)	9.1	8.2	7.0	6.8	7.0	2.9
	Capacity utilization (percent)	83	82	72	72	74	2.8
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,251	1,816	1,520	1,680	2,720	61.9
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	173	84	79	73	134	83.4
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	(²)	58	105	18	25	36.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,078	1,790	1,546	1,625	2,611	60.7
	Trade balance (million dollars)	173	26	-26	55	109	98.7
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	(³)	3.2	6.8	1.1	0.9	-18.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	7.7	4.6	5.2	4.3	4.9	14.0

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-10—Continued

Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
MM005A	Lead ores and concentrates:						
	Number of establishments	19	12	11	11	10	-9.1
	Employees (thousands)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	85	85	84	86	86	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	341	367	350	393	412	4.8
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	54	106	117	144	207	43.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	8	(²)	(²)	0	0	0.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	295	262	233	249	205	-17.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	46	105	117	144	207	43.2
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	2.6	0.2	(³)	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	15.9	28.8	33.5	36.7	50.1	36.5
MM006A	Zinc ores and concentrates:						
	Number of establishments	19	12	11	11	11	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	90	89	98	92	96	4.3
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	564	433	352	350	477	36.3
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	308	290	328	340	417	22.8
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	27	32	45	60	99	64.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	283	174	69	70	158	125.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	281	259	283	280	319	13.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	9.5	18.1	64.6	85.6	62.3	-27.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	54.6	67.0	93.1	97.1	87.5	-9.9
MM007A	Molybdenum ores and concentrates:						
	Number of establishments	7	6	6	6	7	16.7
	Employees (thousands)	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	20.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	55	56	49	51	58	13.7
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	231	196	267	391	1,249	219.4
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	104	110	112	194	358	84.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	35	33	37	51	268	421.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	163	119	191	248	1,159	366.8
	Trade balance (million dollars)	68	77	76	143	90	-37.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	21.7	27.6	19.2	20.7	23.1	11.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	44.8	56.2	42.1	49.6	28.6	-42.3

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-10—Continued

Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
MM008A	Gold ores and concentrates:						
	Number of establishments	225	200	180	178	181	1.7
	Employees (thousands)	11.0	10.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	90	90	86	87	87	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,534	2,335	2,376	2,590	2,600	(³)
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	10	7	10	13	16	22.4
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1	1	28	22	19	(³)
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,524	2,329	2,394	2,599	2,603	(³)
	Trade balance (million dollars)	10	6	-18	-9	-3	66.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	(³)	0.1	1.2	0.8	0.7	-12.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	20.0
MM008B	Silver ores and concentrates:						
	Number of establishments	13	12	11	11	11	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	90	90	86	87	87	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	207	171	147	136	180	32.4
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	21	72	57	16	2	-90.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	(²)	3	13	1	2	18.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	186	102	103	121	180	48.8
	Trade balance (million dollars)	21	69	44	15	(²)	(⁴)
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	0.1	2.7	12.8	1.1	0.9	-18.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	10.2	42.2	39.1	12.0	0.8	-93.3
MM009A	Cement:						
	Number of establishments	116	116	116	116	114	-1.7
	Employees (thousands)	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. production (million dollars)	7,200	7,100	7,000	7,000	8,000	14.3
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	64	56	58	62	63	2.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,074	987	939	940	1,139	21.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	8,210	8,031	7,881	7,879	9,076	15.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,010	-931	-881	-879	-1,076	-22.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	13.1	12.3	11.9	11.9	12.6	5.9
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	-11.1

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-10—Continued

Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
MM010	Industrial ceramics:						
	Number of establishments	200	200	190	190	190	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	12.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,000	2,950	2,800	1,874	2,900	54.7
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	748	711	645	600	625	4.1
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	827	640	497	551	672	22.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,080	2,879	2,652	1,825	2,948	61.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-80	71	148	49	-48	(⁴)
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	26.9	22.2	18.7	30.2	22.8	-24.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	24.9	24.1	23.0	32.0	21.5	-32.8
MM011	Ceramic bricks and similar articles:						
	Number of establishments	207	207	207	207	207	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,775	1,765	1,785	1,900	2,200	15.8
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	23	23	23	26	46	74.8
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	35	31	34	38	50	31.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,786	1,773	1,797	1,912	2,204	15.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-11	-8	-12	-12	-4	66.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.3	15.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	2.1	50.0
MM012	Ceramic floor and wall tiles:						
	Number of establishments	203	203	203	203	203	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	9.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	867	776	825	757	810	7.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	26	27	28	27	27	-2.4
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,118	1,112	1,290	1,430	1,631	14.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,959	1,862	2,087	2,160	2,414	11.8
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,092	-1,086	-1,262	-1,403	-1,604	-14.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	57.1	59.7	61.8	66.2	67.6	2.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.3	-8.3

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-10—Continued

Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
MM013	Ceramic household articles:						
	Number of establishments	63	60	60	60	60	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	344	330	328	323	325	0.6
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	115	96	83	88	107	21.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,797	1,635	1,691	1,757	1,683	(³)
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,027	1,869	1,936	1,992	1,902	-4.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,683	-1,539	-1,608	-1,669	-1,577	5.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	88.7	87.5	87.3	88.2	88.5	(³)
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	33.3	29.1	25.3	27.3	32.8	20.1
MM014	Flat glass:						
	Number of establishments	80	80	80	80	80	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,869	2,585	2,691	2,803	2,800	-0.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,807	1,791	1,694	1,747	1,882	7.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,473	1,500	1,553	1,699	1,959	15.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,535	2,294	2,551	2,754	2,877	4.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	334	291	140	49	-77	(⁴)
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	58.1	65.4	60.9	61.7	68.1	10.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	63.0	69.3	62.9	62.3	67.2	7.9
MM015	Glass containers:						
	Number of establishments	61	61	61	61	60	-1.6
	Employees (thousands)	17.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	92	94	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	4,106	4,209	4,345	4,343	4,400	1.3
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	174	211	165	161	185	15.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	585	538	608	607	659	8.6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	4,517	4,536	4,788	4,789	4,874	1.8
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-411	-327	-443	-446	-474	-6.2
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	13.0	11.9	12.7	12.7	13.5	6.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	4.2	5.0	3.8	3.7	4.2	13.5

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-10—Continued

Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
MM016	Household glassware:						
	Number of establishments	240	240	220	200	180	-10.0
	Employees (thousands)	14.0	13.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,000	1,800	1,635	1,488	1,450	-2.6
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	195	209	177	165	183	10.5
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	930	835	888	919	947	3.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,735	2,425	2,346	2,241	2,214	-1.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-735	-625	-711	-753	-764	-1.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	34.0	34.4	37.9	41.0	42.8	4.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	9.7	11.6	10.8	11.1	12.6	13.5
MM018	Fiberglass insulation products:						
	Number of establishments	298	298	298	298	(¹)	(¹)
	Employees (thousands)	17.0	17.0	18.0	18.0	(¹)	(¹)
	Capacity utilization (percent)	83	86	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,700	3,700	4,400	4,400	4,500	2.3
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	59	74	75	88	92	4.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	137	124	131	155	214	37.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,778	3,750	4,456	4,467	4,622	3.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-78	-50	-56	-67	-122	-81.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	3.6	3.3	2.9	3.5	4.6	31.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	1.6	2.0	1.7	2.0	2.1	5.0
MM019	Natural and synthetic gemstones:						
	Number of establishments	223	224	225	224	223	-0.4
	Employees (thousands)	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. production (million dollars)	540	340	430	680	450	-33.8
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,466	1,840	1,331	469	1,129	140.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	13,234	11,577	13,063	13,854	15,690	13.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	12,308	10,077	12,161	14,066	15,012	6.7
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-11,768	-9,737	-11,731	-13,386	-14,562	-8.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	⁵ 107.5	⁵ 114.9	⁵ 107.4	98.5	⁵ 104.5	6.1
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	⁵ 271.5	⁵ 541.0	⁵ 309.6	68.9	⁵ 250.8	264.0

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-10—Continued

Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
MM020A	Unrefined and refined gold:						
	Number of establishments	32	25	22	21	20	-4.8
	Employees (thousands)	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	-50.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	77	69	67	81	83	2.5
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	7,095	5,903	4,142	4,662	4,540	-2.6
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	5,099	4,186	2,639	4,130	3,465	-16.1
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,262	1,700	2,143	2,689	3,680	36.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	4,259	3,417	3,646	3,221	4,755	47.6
	Trade balance (million dollars)	2,836	2,486	496	1,441	-215	(⁴)
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	53.1	49.7	58.8	83.5	77.4	-7.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	71.9	70.9	63.7	88.6	76.3	-13.9
MM021	Primary iron products:						
	Number of establishments	23	21	16	18	18	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	22.0	20.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	88	79	84	81	84	3.7
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	7,300	6,300	5,000	6,400	9,500	48.4
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	13	7	7	11	10	-6.8
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	759	632	729	815	1,898	132.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	8,046	6,924	5,722	7,204	11,387	58.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-746	-624	-722	-804	-1,887	-134.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	9.4	9.1	12.7	11.3	16.7	47.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	-50.0
MM022	Ferroalloys:						
	Number of establishments	23	23	20	20	20	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	3.0	3.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(⁶)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	803	696	815	757	1,030	36.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	96	74	50	51	81	57.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,104	660	713	899	1,885	109.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,811	1,282	1,478	1,605	2,835	76.7
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,008	-586	-663	-848	-1,805	-112.9
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	60.9	51.5	48.3	56.0	66.5	18.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	11.9	10.6	6.2	6.8	7.8	14.7

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-10—Continued

Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
MM023	Iron and steel waste and scrap:						
	Number of establishments	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,000	4,000	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	22.0	-21.4
	Capacity utilization (percent)	75	75	75	77	80	3.9
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	5,200	4,100	4,900	6,300	11,500	82.5
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,030	1,151	1,307	1,960	2,923	49.1
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	393	284	397	518	1,244	140.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	4,563	3,233	3,989	4,858	9,820	102.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	637	867	911	1,442	1,680	16.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	8.6	8.8	9.9	10.7	12.7	18.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	19.8	28.1	26.7	31.1	25.4	-18.3
MM024A	Abrasive products:						
	Number of establishments	50	50	50	50	50	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,781	3,202	3,368	3,462	3,500	1.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	315	289	284	310	345	11.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	552	473	505	540	631	16.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	4,018	3,386	3,590	3,692	3,786	2.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-237	-184	-222	-230	-286	-24.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	13.7	14.0	14.1	14.6	16.7	14.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	8.3	9.0	8.4	9.0	9.9	10.0
MM025	Steel mill products:						
	Number of establishments	820	820	810	790	790	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	195.0	185.0	170.0	160.0	153.0	-4.4
	Capacity utilization (percent)	86	79	89	82	91	11.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	60,300	51,100	50,631	48,907	52,917	8.2
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	4,911	4,756	4,533	5,525	7,015	27.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	15,026	11,630	12,203	10,499	21,559	105.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	70,414	57,974	58,301	53,881	67,461	25.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-10,114	-6,874	-7,670	-4,974	-14,544	-192.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	21.3	20.1	20.9	19.5	32.0	64.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	8.1	9.3	9.0	11.3	13.3	17.7

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-10—Continued

Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
MM026	Steel pipe and tube fittings and certain cast products:						
	Number of establishments	62	62	62	62	62	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.0	-8.3
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	767	707	669	705	900	27.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	706	697	669	609	838	37.6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,039	2,090	2,100	2,005	2,038	1.7
	Trade balance (million dollars)	61	10	(²)	95	62	-35.2
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	34.6	33.3	31.9	30.4	41.1	35.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	36.5	33.7	31.8	33.6	42.8	27.4
MM027	Fabricated structurals:						
	Number of establishments	2,830	3,030	3,760	3,730	2,860	-23.3
	Employees (thousands)	99.0	100.0	106.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	69	67	58	60	63	5.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	16,500	16,150	16,050	15,650	17,350	10.9
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	204	184	166	160	203	26.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	534	638	627	501	508	1.5
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	16,829	16,604	16,510	15,991	17,655	10.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-329	-454	-460	-341	-305	10.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	3.2	3.8	3.8	3.1	2.9	-6.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2	20.0
MM028	Metal construction components:						
	Number of establishments	2,650	2,530	2,500	2,430	2,200	-9.5
	Employees (thousands)	157.0	150.0	154.0	150.0	135.0	-10.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	70	67	70	68	65	-4.4
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	19,666	18,800	19,400	19,000	17,000	-10.5
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	533	505	497	561	675	20.4
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	922	990	1,135	1,212	1,501	23.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	20,054	19,285	20,038	19,652	17,826	-9.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-388	-485	-638	-652	-826	-26.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	4.6	5.1	5.7	6.2	8.4	35.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	2.7	2.7	2.6	3.0	4.0	33.3

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-10—Continued

Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
MM029	Metallic containers:						
	Number of establishments	520	520	520	510	510	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	54.0	52.0	50.0	48.0	48.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	82	82	80	79	80	1.3
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	18,485	17,415	16,900	16,430	16,500	(³)
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	697	666	661	616	716	16.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	549	570	645	660	760	15.1
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	18,337	17,319	16,884	16,475	16,544	(³)
	Trade balance (million dollars)	148	96	16	-45	-44	0.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	3.0	3.3	3.8	4.0	4.6	15.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.7	4.3	16.2
MM030	Wire products of base metal:						
	Number of establishments	1,500	1,470	1,470	1,430	1,400	-2.1
	Employees (thousands)	96.0	92.0	94.0	91.0	83.0	-8.8
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	17,300	16,500	17,000	16,500	15,000	-9.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	826	718	732	760	853	12.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,419	1,355	1,416	1,591	2,191	37.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	17,893	17,137	17,684	17,331	16,338	-5.7
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-593	-637	-684	-831	-1,338	-61.0
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	7.9	7.9	8.0	9.2	13.4	45.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	4.8	4.3	4.3	4.6	5.7	23.9
MM032	Industrial fasteners of base metal:						
	Number of establishments	920	880	860	840	820	-2.4
	Employees (thousands)	47.0	45.0	46.0	45.0	43.0	-4.4
	Capacity utilization (percent)	74	71	73	71	68	-4.2
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	7,009	6,700	7,000	6,800	6,500	-4.4
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,663	1,481	1,496	1,520	1,672	10.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,325	2,006	2,085	2,348	2,977	26.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	7,672	7,225	7,589	7,628	7,805	2.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-663	-525	-589	-828	-1,305	-57.7
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	30.3	27.8	27.5	30.8	38.1	23.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	23.7	22.1	21.4	22.4	25.7	14.7

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-10—Continued

Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
MM033	Cooking and kitchen ware:						
	Number of establishments	87	87	88	88	88	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	7.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.0	-16.7
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	271	260	201	199	198	-0.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,798	1,743	1,933	2,070	2,170	4.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,027	2,983	3,232	3,371	3,472	3.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,527	-1,483	-1,732	-1,871	-1,972	-5.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	59.4	58.4	59.8	61.4	62.5	1.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	18.1	17.3	13.4	13.3	13.2	-0.8
MM034	Metal and ceramic sanitary ware:						
	Number of establishments	140	140	140	140	140	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	18.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,800	2,600	2,700	2,700	2,700	0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	141	124	134	142	159	11.5
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	533	588	742	863	1,062	23.1
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,193	3,064	3,308	3,421	3,603	5.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-393	-464	-608	-721	-903	-25.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	16.7	19.2	22.4	25.2	29.5	17.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.3	5.9	11.3
MM035	Construction castings and other cast-iron articles:						
	Number of establishments	50	50	50	50	50	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	5.0	6.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	85	85	85	85	85	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	800	900	800	800	800	0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	32	24	25	23	30	27.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	123	110	112	124	180	45.1
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	891	986	887	901	951	5.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-91	-86	-87	-101	-151	-49.2
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	13.8	11.1	12.6	13.8	19.0	37.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	4.0	2.7	3.2	2.9	3.7	27.6

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-10—Continued

Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
MM036A	Unrefined and refined copper:						
	Number of establishments	28	26	22	22	22	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	4.4	4.5	3.9	3.3	3.4	3.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	68	70	62	54	55	1.9
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,886	3,178	2,620	2,553	4,083	59.9
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	202	69	92	214	339	58.5
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,223	2,140	1,740	1,854	2,411	30.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	5,907	5,248	4,268	4,193	6,154	46.8
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-2,021	-2,070	-1,648	-1,640	-2,071	-26.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	37.6	40.8	40.8	44.2	39.2	-11.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	5.2	2.2	3.5	8.4	8.3	-1.2
MM036B	Copper alloy plate, sheet, and strip:						
	Number of establishments	73	98	83	78	76	-2.6
	Employees (thousands)	6.4	6.4	5.4	5.1	4.9	-3.9
	Capacity utilization (percent)	86	61	63	60	58	-3.3
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,184	765	791	801	1,061	32.5
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	208	155	117	144	198	37.8
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	182	145	118	104	176	69.1
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,158	756	792	761	1,039	36.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	26	9	-1	40	22	-43.9
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	15.7	19.2	15.0	13.6	16.9	24.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	17.6	20.2	14.8	17.9	18.6	3.9
MM037A	Primary and secondary aluminum:						
	Number of establishments	108	98	100	98	102	4.1
	Employees (thousands)	25.0	23.0	21.0	21.0	20.0	-4.8
	Capacity utilization (percent)	77	69	69	71	72	1.4
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	8,286	5,835	5,589	5,730	5,700	-0.5
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	636	466	431	376	608	61.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	4,297	4,085	4,188	4,401	6,001	36.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	11,946	9,454	9,346	9,755	11,093	13.7
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-3,660	-3,619	-3,757	-4,025	-5,393	-34.0
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	36.0	43.2	44.8	45.1	54.1	20.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	7.7	8.0	7.7	6.6	10.7	62.1

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-10—Continued

Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
MM038	Aluminum mill products:						
	Number of establishments	363	379	372	381	383	0.5
	Employees (thousands)	57.0	59.0	58.0	58.0	58.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	80	79	80	81	79	-2.5
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	19,632	17,489	17,960	18,320	18,565	1.3
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	3,130	2,784	2,519	2,564	3,171	23.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,674	2,305	2,516	2,768	3,512	26.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	19,176	17,010	17,957	18,523	18,907	2.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	456	479	3	-203	-342	-68.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	13.9	13.6	14.0	14.9	18.6	24.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	15.9	15.9	14.0	14.0	17.1	22.1
MM039A	Refined lead:						
	Number of establishments	30	29	26	25	24	-4.0
	Employees (thousands)	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	83	79	84	87	94	8.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,366	1,278	1,280	1,308	1,598	22.2
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	16	8	14	48	38	-21.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	117	90	82	65	128	95.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,467	1,361	1,348	1,326	1,688	27.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-101	-83	-68	-18	-90	-411.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	8.0	6.6	6.1	4.9	7.6	55.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	1.2	0.6	1.1	3.6	2.3	-36.1
MM040A	Unwrought zinc:						
	Number of establishments	15	15	15	14	14	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	83	69	64	66	81	22.7
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	455	302	251	271	421	55.4
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	3	1	1	2	5	203.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,104	786	731	676	947	40.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,556	1,087	981	945	1,362	44.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,101	-785	-730	-674	-941	-39.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	71.0	72.3	74.5	71.5	69.5	-2.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.3	116.7

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-10—Continued

Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
MM041A	Titanium ingot:						
	Number of establishments	9	5	5	2	2	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	43	49	45	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	870	600	420	470	660	40.4
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	12	22	12	11	14	31.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	17	27	13	7	15	120.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	875	606	421	466	660	41.8
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-5	-6	-1	4	(²)	(⁴)
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	1.9	4.5	3.1	1.4	2.2	57.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	1.4	3.6	3.0	2.3	2.2	-4.3
MM042	Nonpowered handtools:						
	Number of establishments	1,000	950	900	850	700	-17.6
	Employees (thousands)	120.0	115.0	106.0	95.0	91.0	-4.2
	Capacity utilization (percent)	71	70	70	68	72	5.9
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	14,139	12,433	12,504	11,701	12,286	5.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,263	2,119	2,038	2,109	2,361	11.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	3,163	2,996	3,284	3,652	4,136	13.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	15,040	13,309	13,750	13,244	14,062	6.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-901	-876	-1,246	-1,543	-1,776	-15.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	21.0	22.5	23.9	27.6	29.4	6.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	16.0	17.0	16.3	18.0	19.2	6.7
MM043	Certain cutlery, sewing implements, and related products:						
	Number of establishments	176	177	178	178	177	-0.6
	Employees (thousands)	10.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,000	1,900	1,800	1,800	1,900	5.6
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	546	556	551	550	553	(³)
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	888	865	912	1,053	1,133	7.5
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,342	2,209	2,161	2,303	2,480	7.7
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-342	-309	-361	-503	-580	-15.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	37.9	39.2	42.2	45.7	45.7	0.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	27.3	29.3	30.6	30.6	29.1	-4.9

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-10—Continued

Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
MM044	Table flatware and related products:						
	Number of establishments	5	5	5	4	4	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	90	90	90	90	91	1.1
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	253	205	200	200	212	6.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	25	28	29	22	24	12.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	507	463	478	484	518	7.1
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	734	640	650	662	706	6.6
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-481	-435	-450	-462	-494	-6.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	69.0	72.3	73.6	73.1	73.4	(³)
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	9.9	13.5	14.3	10.8	11.4	5.6
MM045	Certain builders' hardware:						
	Number of establishments	283	278	230	226	221	-2.2
	Employees (thousands)	41.0	37.0	33.0	31.0	31.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	75	71	69	64	67	4.7
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	5,898	5,797	5,447	5,762	5,822	1.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,084	961	907	911	982	7.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,973	1,948	2,197	2,405	3,063	27.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	6,787	6,784	6,736	7,256	7,902	8.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-889	-987	-1,289	-1,494	-2,080	-39.2
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	29.1	28.7	32.6	33.1	38.8	17.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	18.4	16.6	16.7	15.8	16.9	7.0

¹ Not available.

² Less than 500,000.

³ Less than 0.05 percent.

⁴ Not meaningful.

⁵ Inventory changes, for which data are not available, likely account for ratios that exceed 100 percent.

⁶ Capacity utilization could not be meaningfully calculated for this industry.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

Machinery

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Change in 2004 from 2003:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased \$2.1 billion (7 percent) to \$31.8 billion

U.S. exports: Increased \$13.3 billion (21 percent) to \$76.7 billion

U.S. imports: Increased \$15.4 billion (17 percent) to \$108.6 billion

Although the U.S. trade deficit in machinery rose during 2004 for the fourth year in a row, the rate of growth in the deficit slowed, largely because of the strong growth in U.S. exports of these products (table MT-1). The U.S. export advance was bolstered by a \$5.5 billion increase in U.S. sales of semiconductor manufacturing equipment (SME), which was principally purchased by manufacturers of semiconductors in Taiwan, Singapore, Japan, China, and Korea to expand and modernize production facilities. The increase in U.S. machinery imports was much more broad based, with major escalations of purchases occurring in household appliances (\$1.7 billion); farm and garden machinery and equipment (\$1.6 billion); taps, cocks, valves and similar devices (\$1.2 billion); miscellaneous machinery (\$1.1 billion); air conditioning equipment and parts (\$1.1 billion); SME (\$1.0 billion); and printing and related machinery (\$1.0 billion) (table MT-2). The import advances were driven by a number of factors, including the continued expansion of the U.S. economy, historically low interest rates, and a strong U.S. housing market.

The increase in U.S. demand for durable goods during 2004 continued the strong showing that began in 2003 as U.S. interest rates stayed low and the gross domestic product expanded by 4.4 percent.¹ Increased residential housing construction in 2004 strengthened U.S. demand for imported household appliances and air conditioning equipment and parts. Major import increases in household appliances occurred in vacuum cleaners (\$278 million), parts for refrigeration equipment (\$241 million), and refrigerator freezers (\$230 million). Although major U.S. name-brand suppliers of these products that have shifted production operations to Mexico increased their imports from this source by \$230 million in 2004 to \$2.3 billion, imports of appliances from China rose \$884 million to \$4.9 billion, strengthening China's position as the leading foreign supplier of this equipment to the U.S. market.

With regard to air conditioning equipment and parts, imports in a number of parts categories rose dramatically, especially stators and rotors for compressors, up \$145 million (99 percent) to \$291 million, and parts of air or gas compressors (up \$134 million (26 percent) to \$642 million. These imports reflect the heavy reliance that U.S. suppliers have developed on offshore sourcing of components from certain lower-cost production facilities, particularly in Mexico and China. U.S. imports of air conditioning equipment and parts from Mexico increased \$298 million (18 percent) in 2004 to \$1.9 billion, while imports of those products from China rose \$294 million (17 percent) to \$2.0 billion. The overall trend in imports was reflective of record U.S. shipments of central air conditioners and air source heat pumps,

¹ Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), U.S. Department of Commerce, "Gross Domestic Product: Fourth Quarter 2004 (Preliminary)," *BEA News*, BEA 05-06, Feb. 25, 2005, found at <http://www.bea.doc.gov/bea/newsrelarchive/2005/gdp404p.pdf>.

Table MT-1

Machinery: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2000–2004¹

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
						Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>							
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Mexico	11,604	10,263	9,183	9,086	10,078	992	10.9
Canada	17,179	15,949	15,207	15,310	16,214	904	5.9
China	1,898	2,356	2,730	3,091	4,729	1,638	53.0
Japan	5,190	4,133	3,328	3,493	4,629	1,136	32.5
Germany	3,489	3,413	2,625	2,581	2,906	325	12.6
Taiwan	6,014	2,954	3,217	2,384	4,865	2,481	104.1
Korea	3,682	2,452	2,521	2,713	3,293	580	21.4
United Kingdom	3,461	3,293	2,731	2,475	2,614	139	5.6
Italy	1,179	957	786	942	899	-42	-4.5
France	2,583	1,955	1,622	1,539	1,819	280	18.2
All other	23,228	21,828	19,312	19,848	24,698	4,850	24.4
Total	79,508	69,552	63,262	63,462	76,744	13,282	20.9
EU-15	15,745	13,998	11,669	11,671	12,929	1,259	10.8
OPEC	2,463	2,717	2,476	2,307	3,204	897	38.9
Latin America	17,171	16,223	13,627	13,408	15,180	1,772	13.2
CBERA	1,645	1,577	1,357	1,366	1,519	152	11.2
Asia	23,461	17,215	16,799	16,692	24,591	7,900	47.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	561	669	672	714	882	167	23.4
Central and Eastern Europe	379	397	395	432	510	77	17.9
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Mexico	15,487	14,821	16,321	16,596	18,029	1,433	8.6
Canada	10,419	9,876	9,810	10,071	11,233	1,163	11.5
China	7,742	8,620	10,467	13,922	17,585	3,663	26.3
Japan	16,537	14,286	12,689	14,013	17,042	3,029	21.6
Germany	9,857	9,648	8,902	9,985	12,039	2,054	20.6
Taiwan	3,336	2,872	2,743	2,800	3,195	395	14.1
Korea	2,301	2,297	2,554	2,505	2,771	267	10.6
United Kingdom	3,606	3,420	3,002	2,955	3,322	367	12.4
Italy	3,699	3,499	3,519	3,952	4,559	607	15.3
France	2,096	2,027	1,919	1,980	2,308	329	16.6
All other	14,326	13,500	13,254	14,359	16,480	2,121	14.8
Total	89,407	84,867	85,181	93,138	108,564	15,427	16.6
EU-15	25,548	24,642	23,076	25,086	28,717	3,631	14.5
OPEC	248	233	219	221	311	90	40.8
Latin America	16,636	15,899	17,469	18,018	19,812	1,794	10.0
CBERA	279	220	235	324	442	118	36.5
Asia	32,761	30,675	31,163	36,166	44,313	8,147	22.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	178	264	231	182	196	14	7.5
Central and Eastern Europe	714	789	836	914	1,112	198	21.7

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MT-1—Continued

Machinery: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2000–2004¹

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
						Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>							
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Mexico	-3,883	-4,558	-7,138	-7,510	-7,951	-441	-5.9
Canada	6,760	6,073	5,396	5,240	4,981	-259	-4.9
China	-5,844	-6,265	-7,737	-10,831	-12,856	-2,025	-18.7
Japan	-11,347	-10,153	-9,361	-10,520	-12,413	-1,893	-18.0
Germany	-6,368	-6,235	-6,278	-7,404	-9,132	-1,728	-23.3
Taiwan	2,678	82	474	-416	1,669	2,086	(²)
Korea	1,380	154	-33	208	521	313	150.4
United Kingdom	-145	-127	-271	-480	-708	-228	-47.5
Italy	-2,520	-2,542	-2,732	-3,011	-3,660	-649	-21.6
France	486	-72	-297	-441	-489	-49	-11.0
All other	8,902	8,328	6,058	5,489	8,218	2,729	49.7
Total	-9,899	-15,315	-21,919	-29,676	-31,820	-2,144	-7.2
EU-15	-9,803	-10,644	-11,408	-13,415	-15,787	-2,372	-17.7
OPEC	2,214	2,484	2,257	2,086	2,893	807	38.7
Latin America	535	324	-3,842	-4,610	-4,632	-22	-0.5
CBERA	1,366	1,357	1,122	1,043	1,077	34	3.3
Asia	-9,300	-13,460	-14,364	-19,474	-19,721	-247	-1.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	382	406	441	532	686	154	28.9
Central and Eastern Europe	-335	-392	-441	-481	-602	-121	-25.1

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

²Not meaningful for purposes of comparison.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data. The countries shown are those with the largest total U.S. trade (U.S. imports plus exports) in these products in 2004.

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

Table MT-2
Leading changes in U.S. exports and imports of machinery, 2000–2004¹

Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
						Absolute	Percent
	<i>Million dollars</i>						
U.S. EXPORTS:							
Increases:							
Semiconductor manufacturing machinery (MM087A) . .	13,866	8,044	6,972	7,242	12,790	5,548	76.6
Miscellaneous machinery (MM098)	7,922	7,366	6,793	6,409	7,434	1,025	16.0
Farm and garden machinery and equipment (MM078)	4,945	4,565	4,747	5,109	6,098	989	19.4
Industrial thermal-processing equipment and furnaces (MM072)	2,631	2,496	2,064	2,099	2,789	690	32.9
Electric motors, generators, and related equipment (MM091)	3,748	4,691	3,923	4,031	4,673	642	15.9
Decreases:							
Portable electric handtools (MM093)	359	291	212	191	180	-11	-5.7
All other	46,037	42,099	38,551	38,381	42,780	4,399	11.5
TOTAL	79,508	69,552	63,262	63,462	76,744	13,282	20.9
U.S. IMPORTS:							
Increases:							
Household appliances, including commercial applications (MM073)	7,689	8,356	9,587	10,782	12,489	1,708	15.8
Farm and garden machinery and equipment (MM078)	3,740	3,602	3,898	4,645	6,216	1,571	33.8
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices (MM088)	5,021	4,809	5,156	5,500	6,738	1,238	22.5
Miscellaneous machinery (MM098)	7,241	6,455	6,133	6,917	8,058	1,140	16.5
Air-conditioning equipment and parts (MM071)	6,332	6,081	6,674	7,403	8,533	1,129	15.3
Semiconductor manufacturing equipment and robotics (MM087)	5,167	4,389	3,679	3,152	4,151	998	31.7
Printing and related machinery (MM081)	2,157	1,929	2,001	4,844	5,802	959	19.8
Decreases:							
Metal rolling mills (MM083)	261	180	163	210	150	-60	-28.7
All other	51,798	49,066	47,892	49,684	56,428	6,744	13.6
TOTAL	89,407	84,867	85,181	93,138	108,564	15,427	16.6

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

which in turn were driven by the continued expansion of the U.S. housing market and an expanding aftermarket for this equipment.²

The machinery product sector experiencing the second-largest import increase during 2004 was farm and garden machinery and equipment, imports of which rose \$1.6 billion (34 percent) to \$6.2 billion. The increase was most pronounced in tractors for agricultural use, which rose \$614 million (34 percent) to \$2.4 billion, and track-laying tractors for agricultural use, up \$174 million (64 percent) to \$446 million. Leading sources for these imports included Japan, which increased \$491 million (46 percent) to \$1.6 billion; Canada, which rose \$207 million (29 percent) to \$917 million; and Germany, which increased \$197 million (40 percent) to \$688 million. The principal factors driving this surge were record U.S. production of corn and soybeans, strong livestock and dairy market sectors, record-level farm cash receipts, and low interest rates.³

The increase in U.S. imports of taps, cocks, valves and similar devices was principally accounted for by valves and parts of valves. Valves classified in the hand-operated, or manual, category are principally of brass and plastic for use in household (bath, shower, sink, and lavatory faucet) and certain commercial applications (toilet, fire suppression, etc.). Imports of such valves increased \$162 million (56 percent) to \$453 million in response to the high level of U.S. residential and commercial construction activity in 2004. Valves classified as “other than hand operated” and in the oleohydraulic and pneumatic transmission categories are principally electrically, hydraulically, or pneumatically actuated valves that are used in a number of industrial applications, the most notable of which are petroleum refineries, chemical plants, food preparation plants, water and wastewater facilities, and electric power plants. Economic activity in many of these types of industrial facilities increased substantially during 2004 in response to the general expansion of the U.S. economy, increased fuel consumption, and elevated residential and commercial construction activities. Imports of these valves and parts increased \$731 million (22 percent) to \$4.0 billion. U.S. imports in the parts category had either cast or forged valve bodies, principally.

A notable machinery category experiencing a significant rise in imports during 2004 was printing and related machinery. The bulk of the increase occurred in three provisions: certain parts and accessories of office printing machines, which rose \$433 million (35 percent) to \$1.7 billion; certain office printing machines,⁴ which increased \$225 million (12 percent) to \$2.2 billion; and non-office, offset printing machinery⁵ weighing 1,600 kg or more, which rose \$112 million (29 percent) to \$500 million. Most of the equipment noted above uses newer digital technology to perform its multitasking functions. The increased flexibility of this new equipment has been a major factor driving U.S. sales.⁶ The major import increases in printing and related machinery were accounted for by the top three leading suppliers: Japan, an increase of \$512 million (27 percent) to \$2.4 billion; China, an increase of \$112 million (9 percent) to \$1.3 billion; and Germany, an increase of \$191 million (27 percent) to \$905 million. These three sources accounted for 81 percent of total U.S. trade in these products in 2004.

² “2004 Unitary Shipments Set Record, 7,401,067 Units Shipped,” ARIKOLDFAX, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute, Feb. 2005, p. 1.

³ Deere & Co., Form 10K for the Fiscal Year Ended October 31, 2004, p. 2, found at http://www.deere.com/en_US/investinfo/reports/annual/2004/static/10Q_10K_redirect.html, retrieved Mar. 28, 2005.

⁴ The provision in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) covering these machines (HTSUS item 8472.90.80) was implemented in 2002 principally to account for imports of a new generation of office machines capable of two or more of the following functions: copy, print, scan, and fax. Previously existing provisions in the tariff schedules were designed to account for equipment that only performed a single principal function.

⁵ This offset printing machinery is designed to accommodate sheets of paper exceeding 22 by 36 centimeters (approximately 8.5 inches by 14 inches) and is specifically adapted to commercial operations such as print shops or printing plants.

⁶ Andrew Seldon, “More Bang for Your Printing Buck,” *Network Times*, Apr. 2005, p. 2, found at <http://www.networktimes.co.za/Article.ASP?pkArticleID=3237&pkIssueID=423>, retrieved Apr. 20, 2005.

U.S. bilateral trade in machinery has been historically dominated by five foreign sources: Canada, China, Germany, Japan, and Mexico. In recent years, these sources have accounted for more than two-thirds of total U.S. machinery trade annually. During 2004, these countries accounted for more than 70 percent of total U.S. machinery imports and 74 percent of the import increase. Taiwan, Korea, and the United Kingdom have been notable destinations for U.S. machinery exports. Together, the top eight leading U.S. export markets accounted for 64 percent of total U.S. exports and 83 percent of the U.S. export increase in 2004. U.S. exports were more concentrated than imports, with Canada and Mexico accounting for \$26.3 billion (34 percent) of the 2004 export total and Taiwan, China, and Japan responsible for \$5.3 billion (40 percent) of the annual export increase.

Since 2001, Mexico has been the leading foreign supplier of machinery to U.S. markets, largely because it has become a preferred low-wage–rate location for U.S. suppliers to perform labor-intensive production and assembly operations. The product sectors leading the upturn in Mexican machinery imports in 2004 were air conditioning equipment and parts, which rose \$298 million (18 percent) to \$1.9 billion; household appliances, which increased \$230 million (11 percent) to \$2.3 billion; and non-automotive insulated electrical wire and cable, which rose \$219 million (18 percent) to \$1.4 billion.

Nevertheless, the rapid expansion of machinery imports from China in recent years has elevated the country's position from fifth-leading supplier in 2000 to second in 2004. Nearly one-half of the increase in machinery imports from China during 2004 was accounted for by household appliances, which rose \$884 million (22 percent) to \$4.9 billion; electrical transformers, static converters, and inductors, which increased \$421 million (38 percent) to \$1.5 billion; and taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices, which rose \$365 million (58 percent) to \$994 million. Chinese suppliers have generally entered the lower end of these commodity markets with competitively priced product offerings.

Despite the second-largest absolute increase of \$3.0 billion (22 percent) in imports, Japan slipped from being the second-largest machinery supplier to the United States to being the third-largest in 2004, with an annual total of \$17.0 billion. The leading machinery product sectors highlighting this change were SME, which increased \$576 million (39 percent) to \$2.1 billion; printing and related machinery, which rose \$512 million (27 percent) to \$2.4 billion; and farm and garden machinery and equipment, which increased \$491 million (46 percent) to \$1.6 billion.

Semiconductor Manufacturing Equipment

Change in 2004 from 2003:

U.S. trade surplus: Increased \$4.7 billion (105 percent) to \$9.2 billion

U.S. exports: Increased \$5.5 billion (77 percent) to \$12.8 billion

U.S. imports: Increased \$0.8 billion (30 percent) to \$3.6 billion

U.S. SME trade increased substantially in 2004, largely because of an increase in U.S. and global demand for semiconductors and a drive by semiconductor producers to invest in more advanced manufacturing equipment.⁷ Worldwide SME sales rose 67 percent to \$37 billion in 2004.⁸ Sales increased in all major markets, with the most robust growth occurring in Taiwan, China, and Japan.⁹ Sales in all major industry segments also increased, with the global wafer-processing equipment market growing by \$10.6 billion (73 percent) to \$25.4 billion, the assembly and packaging segment growing by \$785 million (47 percent) to \$2.5 billion, and total test equipment sales increasing by \$2.2 billion (55 percent) to \$6.4 billion.¹⁰ As has been the case for the past 7 years, U.S. exports outpaced imports in 2004, due to the strength of the U.S. SME industry and the increase in the establishment of semiconductor production facilities outside of the United States.

U.S. exports

Robust demand from Asia coupled with higher U.S. production helped increase U.S. exports in 2004.¹¹ The major markets for U.S. SME exports in 2004 were Taiwan, Japan, Korea, Singapore, and China, which together accounted for \$9.4 billion (73 percent) of total U.S. exports.¹² Exports to Taiwan, Singapore, and China were fueled by increased SME sales to semiconductor foundries, which continue to

⁷ Semiconductor Industry Association, "Global Semiconductor Sales Hit Record \$213 Billion in 2004," Jan. 31, 2005, found at http://www.sia-online.org/pre_release.cfm?ID=353, retrieved Mar. 14, 2005 (press release). Investment in advanced equipment is being driven by an equipment upgrade trend in which front-end wafer-processing equipment designed to accommodate a larger diameter silicon wafer (300 millimeter instead of 200 millimeter) is replacing less advanced equipment in existing fabrication facilities (fabs) and is being used in the majority of newly constructed fabs.

⁸ Semiconductor Equipment and Materials Institute, "SEMI Reports 2004 Global Semiconductor Equipment Sales of \$37.1 Billion," Mar. 10, 2005, found at http://wps2a.semi.org/wps/portal/_pagr/117/_pa.117/122?dFormat=application/msword&docName=P034897, retrieved Mar. 21, 2005 (press release). Sales in 2004 represent the second-highest all time total in SME sales behind 2000.

⁹ Ibid. Growth in Taiwan, China, and Japan increased by 166 percent, 132 percent, and 49 percent, respectively. North America experienced the least growth at 30 percent.

¹⁰ "Tool Vendors Experienced 67% Sales Growth in '04," Mar. 10, 2005, found at <http://www.reed-electronics.com/electronicnews/article/CA509981.html?ref=nbra>, retrieved Mar. 24, 2005; and U.S. industry representative, telephone conversation and e-mail correspondence with USITC staff, Apr. 28–29, 2005.

¹¹ According to one industry representative, of the \$37.1 billion in global equipment sales in 2004, U.S.-headquartered firms accounted for \$17.2 billion, of which \$13.6 billion was exported. U.S. industry representative, e-mail correspondence with USITC staff, Mar. 28, 2005.

¹² As a region, Asia accounted for \$10.2 billion (79 percent) of total U.S. exports, reflecting the region's emergence as a major semiconductor producer.

be very competitive.¹³ In addition, the increase in dynamic random access memory (DRAM) semiconductor production in Korea, Taiwan, and Singapore during 2004 aided U.S. equipment exports to the Asia region, which is responsible for more than one-half of all global DRAM production.¹⁴

U.S. imports

Japan was the largest foreign SME supplier to the U.S. market in 2004, accounting for \$1.8 billion (51 percent) of total U.S. imports. The Netherlands, the second-largest supplier of U.S. imports, accounted for \$636 million (18 percent) of the total. Producers from these two countries are essentially the sole suppliers of photolithography equipment, an integral tool used for semiconductor wafer processing.¹⁵ Having no large-scale producers of this equipment, the United States is dependent on imports of these products.

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¹³ A foundry is a semiconductor company exclusively devoted to semiconductor manufacturing, i.e., it is not involved in semiconductor design. In 2004 the foundry segment received the greatest portion of capital spending by product type. See Bill McClean, Brian Matas, and Trevor Yancey, *The McClean Report: A Complete Analysis and Forecast of the Integrated Circuit Industry*, 2005 ed. (Arizona: IC Insights, Inc., 2005), p. 4-16, fig. 4-17. Of the top four U.S. SME export markets, Singapore accounted for the largest percentage increase (164 percent) in 2004, due in large part to a significant equipment purchase from Singaporean foundry Chartered Semiconductor, which was financed by a loan from the Export-Import Bank of the United States. See Export-Import Bank of the United States, "Ex-Im Bank \$652 Million Guarantee Backs Sale of U.S. Equipment and Services to Build Semiconductor Plant in Singapore," Nov. 15, 2004, found at <http://www.exim.gov/pressrelease.cfm/434FDA5F-B2D8-AE78-D3632FFE08174C2A/>, retrieved Apr. 12, 2005 (press release).

¹⁴ Strategic Marketing Associates, "The Future Continues to Reside in Asia-Pacific: Foundry and DRAM Fabs Make All the Difference," Nov. 30, 2004, found at http://www.scfab.com/showcase/docs/PR_Newsletter_2004_11.pdf, retrieved Mar. 24, 2005 (news release).

¹⁵ U.S. industry representative, telephone conversation with USITC staff, Mar. 25, 2005. Practically all photolithography equipment is produced by Nikon Corp. and Canon Inc. from Japan and ASML Holding from the Netherlands. In 2004, photolithography accounted for 14 percent of the total world equipment market, or \$5.2 billion in sales. U.S. industry representative, e-mail correspondence with USITC staff, Mar. 28, 2005.

Table MT-3
Machinery: U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004¹

USITC code ²	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
							Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>								
MM068	Wiring harnesses for motor vehicles:							
	Exports	938	866	961	868	878	10	1.2
	Imports	5,132	4,684	5,302	5,272	5,434	162	3.1
	Trade balance	-4,194	-3,818	-4,341	-4,404	-4,555	-151	-3.4
MM069	Pumps for motor vehicles:							
	Exports	680	642	681	690	771	81	11.7
	Imports	863	788	913	992	1,173	181	18.3
	Trade balance	-183	-147	-232	-302	-402	-100	-33.3
MM070	Pumps for liquids:							
	Exports	2,461	2,561	2,393	2,412	2,725	313	13.0
	Imports	1,809	1,801	1,883	2,180	2,673	494	22.6
	Trade balance	652	760	510	232	51	-180	-77.8
MM071	Air-conditioning equipment and parts:							
	Exports	5,884	5,694	5,318	5,334	5,794	460	8.6
	Imports	6,332	6,081	6,674	7,403	8,533	1,129	15.3
	Trade balance	-449	-387	-1,356	-2,070	-2,739	-669	-32.3
MM072	Industrial thermal-processing equipment and furnaces:							
	Exports	2,631	2,496	2,064	2,099	2,789	690	32.9
	Imports	1,663	1,641	1,671	1,660	1,880	220	13.2
	Trade balance	968	855	393	439	910	471	107.3
MM073	Household appliances, including commercial applications:							
	Exports	5,563	5,226	4,892	4,810	5,193	383	8.0
	Imports	7,689	8,356	9,587	10,782	12,489	1,708	15.8
	Trade balance	-2,126	-3,130	-4,695	-5,971	-7,296	-1,325	-22.2
MM073A	Major household appliances and parts:							
	Exports	1,717	1,708	1,610	1,655	1,773	117	7.1
	Imports	1,642	1,986	2,444	2,868	3,440	572	20.0
	Trade balance	75	-278	-834	-1,212	-1,667	-455	-37.5
MM074	Centrifuges and filtering and purifying equipment:							
	Exports	3,031	3,208	3,045	3,022	3,277	255	8.4
	Imports	2,010	2,275	2,403	2,663	3,088	425	16.0
	Trade balance	1,021	933	642	358	189	-170	-47.3

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MT-3—Continued

Machinery: U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004¹

USITC code ²	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
							Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>								
MM075	Wrapping, packaging, and can-sealing machinery:							
	Exports	804	711	639	637	707	70	11.0
	Imports	1,246	1,302	1,333	1,505	1,725	220	14.6
	Trade balance	-442	-591	-694	-868	-1,018	-150	-17.2
MM076	Scales and weighing machinery:							
	Exports	163	175	164	155	155	(³)	-0.1
	Imports	294	279	293	375	525	150	39.9
	Trade balance	-131	-104	-129	-220	-370	-150	-68.1
MM077	Mineral processing machinery:							
	Exports	582	582	485	545	669	124	22.7
	Imports	723	576	565	627	797	170	27.2
	Trade balance	-142	6	-81	-82	-128	-46	-56.8
MM078	Farm and garden machinery and equipment:							
	Exports	4,945	4,565	4,747	5,109	6,098	989	19.4
	Imports	3,740	3,602	3,898	4,645	6,216	1,571	33.8
	Trade balance	1,205	963	848	464	-117	-582	(⁴)
MM079	Industrial food-processing and related machinery:							
	Exports	627	576	606	558	601	43	7.7
	Imports	543	537	570	684	758	74	10.8
	Trade balance	83	40	36	-126	-157	-31	-24.5
MM080	Pulp, paper, and paperboard machinery:							
	Exports	779	678	560	648	662	15	2.3
	Imports	1,127	1,091	719	867	938	71	8.2
	Trade balance	-348	-414	-159	-219	-276	-56	-25.7
MM081	Printing and related machinery:							
	Exports	1,583	1,232	1,136	1,215	1,300	85	7.0
	Imports	2,157	1,929	2,001	4,844	5,802	959	19.8
	Trade balance	-574	-697	-865	-3,628	-4,502	-874	-24.1
MM082	Textile machinery:							
	Exports	978	897	871	810	897	86	10.7
	Imports	1,873	1,411	1,314	1,316	1,410	94	7.1
	Trade balance	-895	-515	-442	-506	-513	-7	-1.5

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MT-3—Continued
Machinery: U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004¹

USITC code ²	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
							Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>								
MM083	Metal rolling mills:							
	Exports	164	210	169	182	243	61	33.3
	Imports	261	180	163	210	150	-60	-28.7
	Trade balance	-97	30	7	-27	93	121	(⁴)
MM084	Metal cutting machine tools and machine tool accessories:							
	Exports	2,264	1,809	1,634	1,585	1,749	164	10.3
	Imports	4,240	3,407	2,558	2,704	3,424	720	26.6
	Trade balance	-1,977	-1,598	-924	-1,118	-1,674	-556	-49.7
MM085	Metal forming machine tools:							
	Exports	876	743	652	691	733	42	6.1
	Imports	1,474	1,331	846	933	1,019	86	9.2
	Trade balance	-598	-588	-194	-242	-286	-43	-17.9
MM086	Non-metalworking machine tools:							
	Exports	1,080	807	768	711	1,083	372	52.4
	Imports	1,524	1,276	1,242	1,330	1,626	297	22.3
	Trade balance	-443	-468	-474	-619	-543	76	12.3
MM087	Semiconductor manufacturing equipment and robotics:							
	Exports	14,585	8,553	7,341	7,599	13,257	5,658	74.5
	Imports	5,167	4,389	3,679	3,152	4,151	998	31.7
	Trade balance	9,418	4,164	3,662	4,446	9,107	4,660	104.8
MM087A	Semiconductor manufacturing machinery:							
	Exports	13,866	8,044	6,972	7,242	12,790	5,548	76.6
	Imports	4,597	3,947	3,304	2,750	3,586	836	30.4
	Trade balance	9,269	4,096	3,668	4,492	9,204	4,711	104.9
MM088	Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices:							
	Exports	3,284	3,351	3,202	3,329	3,685	356	10.7
	Imports	5,021	4,809	5,156	5,500	6,738	1,238	22.5
	Trade balance	-1,737	-1,458	-1,954	-2,171	-3,054	-882	-40.6
MM089	Mechanical power transmission equipment:							
	Exports	1,029	939	936	1,054	1,197	142	13.5
	Imports	2,134	2,004	1,994	2,222	2,638	416	18.7
	Trade balance	-1,105	-1,066	-1,057	-1,168	-1,441	-273	-23.4

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MT-3—Continued

Machinery: U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004¹

USITC code ²	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
							Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>								
MM090	Boilers, turbines, and related machinery:							
	Exports	1,117	1,106	892	875	909	35	4.0
	Imports	833	1,204	1,514	881	839	-41	-4.7
	Trade balance	284	-98	-622	-6	70	76	(⁴)
MM091	Electric motors, generators, and related equipment:							
	Exports	3,748	4,691	3,923	4,031	4,673	642	15.9
	Imports	6,494	7,646	7,177	6,811	7,020	208	3.1
	Trade balance	-2,746	-2,954	-3,255	-2,780	-2,346	434	15.6
MM092	Electrical transformers, static converters, and inductors:							
	Exports	2,752	2,436	1,784	1,767	1,805	37	2.1
	Imports	6,156	5,134	4,707	4,680	5,496	817	17.5
	Trade balance	-3,404	-2,698	-2,923	-2,912	-3,692	-779	-26.8
MM093	Portable electric handtools:							
	Exports	359	291	212	191	180	-11	-5.7
	Imports	1,166	1,185	1,434	1,777	2,122	345	19.4
	Trade balance	-808	-894	-1,222	-1,586	-1,942	-356	-22.4
MM094	Nonelectrically powered handtools and parts thereof:							
	Exports	563	563	549	578	907	329	57.0
	Imports	933	901	961	992	1,235	243	24.6
	Trade balance	-370	-338	-412	-414	-328	86	20.7
MM095	Electric lamps (bulbs) and portable electric lights:							
	Exports	897	799	750	721	786	65	9.0
	Imports	1,579	1,785	1,687	1,748	2,094	346	19.8
	Trade balance	-682	-986	-937	-1,028	-1,309	-281	-27.3
MM096	Welding and soldering equipment:							
	Exports	1,050	703	635	618	818	200	32.4
	Imports	803	803	761	996	1,088	92	9.2
	Trade balance	247	-101	-126	-378	-270	109	28.7
MM097	Nonautomotive insulated electrical wire and related products:							
	Exports	4,040	3,286	2,856	2,660	2,936	276	10.4
	Imports	3,566	3,203	3,076	3,208	3,903	695	21.6
	Trade balance	474	83	-220	-548	-966	-418	-76.3

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MT-3—Continued

Machinery: U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004¹

USITC code ²	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
							Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>								
MM098	Miscellaneous machinery:							
	Exports	7,922	7,366	6,793	6,409	7,434	1,025	16.0
	Imports	7,241	6,455	6,133	6,917	8,058	1,140	16.5
	Trade balance	682	911	660	-508	-624	-116	-22.8
MM099	Molds and molding machinery:							
	Exports	2,129	1,791	1,605	1,550	1,833	283	18.3
	Imports	3,613	2,803	2,969	3,262	3,525	263	8.0
	Trade balance	-1,484	-1,012	-1,363	-1,712	-1,691	21	1.2

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

²This 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

³Less than \$500,000.

⁴Not meaningful for purposes of comparison.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

Table MT-4

Machinery sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
MM068	Wiring harnesses for motor vehicles:						
	Number of establishments	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	Employees (thousands)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	6,240	5,740	6,450	6,100	6,270	2.8
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	938	866	961	868	878	1.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	5,132	4,684	5,302	5,272	5,434	3.1
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	10,434	9,558	10,791	10,504	10,825	3.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-4,194	-3,818	-4,341	-4,404	-4,555	-3.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	49.2	49.0	49.1	50.2	50.2	0.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	15.0	15.1	14.9	14.2	14.0	-1.4
MM069	Pumps for motor vehicles:						
	Number of establishments	195	215	225	202	196	-3.0
	Employees (thousands)	25.0	28.0	30.0	27.0	23.0	-14.8
	Capacity utilization (percent)	72	76	78	72	74	2.8
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,012	3,223	3,384	3,046	3,000	-1.5
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	680	642	681	690	771	11.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	863	788	913	992	1,173	18.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,195	3,370	3,616	3,348	3,402	1.6
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-183	-147	-232	-302	-402	-33.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	27.0	23.4	25.3	29.6	34.5	16.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	22.6	19.9	20.1	22.7	25.7	13.2
MM070	Pumps for liquids:						
	Number of establishments	460	485	475	453	446	-1.5
	Employees (thousands)	37.0	37.0	35.0	31.0	26.0	-16.1
	Capacity utilization (percent)	70	70	69	66	64	-3.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	6,800	6,936	6,867	6,660	6,594	-1.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,461	2,561	2,393	2,412	2,725	13.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,809	1,801	1,883	2,180	2,673	22.6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	6,148	6,176	6,357	6,428	6,543	1.8
	Trade balance (million dollars)	652	760	510	232	51	-77.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	29.4	29.2	29.6	33.9	40.9	20.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	36.2	36.9	34.8	36.2	41.3	14.1

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MT-4—Continued

Machinery sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
MM071	Air-conditioning equipment and parts:						
	Number of establishments	1,262	1,295	1,240	1,265	1,252	-1.0
	Employees (thousands)	151.0	155.0	142.0	134.0	132.0	-1.5
	Capacity utilization (percent)	75	76	71	71	68	-4.2
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	27,030	28,111	23,894	24,372	24,859	2.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	5,884	5,694	5,318	5,334	5,794	8.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	6,332	6,081	6,674	7,403	8,533	15.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	27,479	28,498	25,250	26,442	27,598	4.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-449	-387	-1,356	-2,070	-2,739	-32.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	23.0	21.3	26.4	28.0	30.9	10.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	21.8	20.3	22.3	21.9	23.3	6.4
MM072	Industrial thermal-processing equipment and furnaces:						
	Number of establishments	331	320	325	323	326	0.9
	Employees (thousands)	34.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	30.0	-6.3
	Capacity utilization (percent)	68	66	67	66	62	-6.1
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,752	3,564	3,599	3,675	3,749	2.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,631	2,496	2,064	2,099	2,789	32.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,663	1,641	1,671	1,660	1,880	13.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,784	2,709	3,206	3,236	2,839	-12.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	968	855	393	439	910	107.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	59.7	60.6	52.1	51.3	66.2	29.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	70.1	70.0	57.4	57.1	74.4	30.3
MM073	Household appliances, including commercial applications:						
	Number of establishments	87	98	95	99	93	-6.1
	Employees (thousands)	50.0	55.0	53.0	53.0	50.0	-5.7
	Capacity utilization (percent)	67	70	69	70	68	-2.9
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	15,111	15,741	15,427	15,736	16,129	2.5
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	5,563	5,226	4,892	4,810	5,193	8.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	7,689	8,356	9,587	10,782	12,489	15.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	17,237	18,871	20,122	21,707	23,425	7.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-2,126	-3,130	-4,695	-5,971	-7,296	-22.2
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	44.6	44.3	47.6	49.7	53.3	7.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	36.8	33.2	31.7	30.6	32.2	5.2

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MT-4—Continued

Machinery sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
MM073A	Major household appliances and parts:						
	Number of establishments	238	251	255	282	270	-4.3
	Employees (thousands)	73.0	75.0	76.0	78.0	72.0	-7.7
	Capacity utilization (percent)	69	70	71	75	73	-2.7
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	13,981	14,259	14,544	15,126	15,504	2.5
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,717	1,708	1,610	1,655	1,773	7.1
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,642	1,986	2,444	2,868	3,440	20.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	13,906	14,537	15,378	16,338	17,171	5.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	75	-278	-834	-1,212	-1,667	-37.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	11.8	13.7	15.9	17.6	20.0	13.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	12.3	12.0	11.1	10.9	11.4	4.6
MM075	Wrapping, packaging, and can-sealing machinery:						
	Number of establishments	784	813	813	813	808	-0.6
	Employees (thousands)	29.0	28.0	25.0	24.0	23.0	-4.2
	Capacity utilization (percent)	62	59	72	75	76	1.3
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	4,202	3,939	4,807	4,889	4,900	(²)
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	804	711	639	637	707	11.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,246	1,302	1,333	1,505	1,725	14.6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	4,644	4,530	5,501	5,757	5,918	2.8
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-442	-591	-694	-868	-1,018	-17.2
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	26.8	28.7	24.2	26.1	29.1	11.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	19.1	18.1	13.3	13.0	14.4	10.8
MM076	Scales and weighing machinery:						
	Number of establishments	116	115	113	111	110	-0.9
	Employees (thousands)	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	-2.4
	Capacity utilization (percent)	56	57	54	51	47	-7.8
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	765	717	692	694	696	(²)
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	163	175	164	155	155	-0.1
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	294	279	293	375	525	39.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	896	821	821	914	1,066	16.6
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-131	-104	-129	-220	-370	-68.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	32.8	34.0	35.7	41.0	49.2	20.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	21.4	24.4	23.7	22.4	22.3	-0.4

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MT-4—Continued

Machinery sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
MM077	Mineral processing machinery:						
	Number of establishments	77	74	75	75	75	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	6.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	57	59	53	57	60	5.3
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,850	2,510	2,380	2,330	2,610	12.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	582	582	485	545	669	22.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	723	576	565	627	797	27.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,992	2,504	2,461	2,412	2,738	13.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-142	6	-81	-82	-128	-56.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	24.2	23.0	23.0	26.0	29.1	11.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	20.4	23.2	20.4	23.4	25.6	9.4
MM078	Farm and garden machinery and equipment:						
	Number of establishments	1,800	1,700	1,500	1,450	1,300	-10.3
	Employees (thousands)	86.0	84.0	79.0	75.0	80.0	6.7
	Capacity utilization (percent)	67	67	67	75	185	146.7
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	19,676	18,582	19,150	21,236	21,236.4	0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	4,945	4,565	4,747	5,109	6,098	19.4
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	3,740	3,602	3,898	4,645	6,216	33.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	18,471	17,619	18,302	20,772	21,354	2.8
	Trade balance (million dollars)	1,205	963	848	464	-117	(³)
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	20.2	20.4	21.3	22.4	29.1	29.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	25.1	24.6	24.8	24.1	28.7	19.1
MM079	Industrial food-processing and related machinery:						
	Number of establishments	591	600	549	553	550	-0.5
	Employees (thousands)	18.0	18.0	16.0	15.0	15.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	67	66	68	71	73	2.8
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,563	2,404	2,514	2,600	2,660	2.3
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	627	576	606	558	601	7.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	543	537	570	684	758	10.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,480	2,364	2,478	2,726	2,817	3.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	83	40	36	-126	-157	-24.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	21.9	22.7	23.0	25.1	26.9	7.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	24.5	24.0	24.1	21.5	22.6	5.1

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MT-4—Continued

Machinery sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
MM080	Pulp, paper, and paperboard machinery:						
	Number of establishments	319	305	290	275	261	-5.1
	Employees (thousands)	15.8	14.7	10.8	9.3	7.8	-16.1
	Capacity utilization (percent)	64	60	55	51	47	-7.8
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,766	2,640	1,990	1,711	1,432	-16.3
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	779	678	560	648	662	2.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,127	1,091	719	867	938	8.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,114	3,054	2,149	1,930	1,708	-11.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-348	-414	-159	-219	-276	-25.7
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	36.2	35.7	33.4	44.9	54.9	22.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	28.2	25.7	28.1	37.9	46.3	22.2
MM081	Printing and related machinery:						
	Number of establishments	519	508	497	486	475	-2.3
	Employees (thousands)	20.1	18.2	15.6	14.3	12.9	-9.8
	Capacity utilization (percent)	69	68	67	66	65	-1.5
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,869	3,192	2,879	2,697	2,516	-6.7
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,583	1,232	1,136	1,215	1,300	7.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,157	1,929	2,001	4,844	5,802	19.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	4,443	3,889	3,744	6,325	7,018	11.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-574	-697	-865	-3,628	-4,502	-24.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	48.5	49.6	53.4	76.6	82.7	8.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	40.9	38.6	39.5	45.1	51.7	14.6
MM082	Textile machinery:						
	Number of establishments	500	500	420	400	388	-3.0
	Employees (thousands)	13.0	12.0	10.0	8.0	7.0	-12.5
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,648	1,417	1,377	1,308	1,295	-1.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	978	897	871	810	897	10.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,873	1,411	1,314	1,316	1,410	7.1
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,543	1,932	1,819	1,814	1,808	-0.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-895	-515	-442	-506	-513	-1.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	73.6	73.1	72.2	72.5	78.0	7.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	59.3	63.3	63.3	61.9	69.2	11.8

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MT-4—Continued

Machinery sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
MM083	Metal rolling mills:						
	Number of establishments	80	80	79	79	79	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	65	55	58	56	70	25.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	587	538	500	478	573	19.9
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	164	210	169	182	243	33.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	261	180	163	210	150	(²)
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	684	508	493	505	480	-5.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-97	30	7	-27	93	(³)
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	38.2	35.4	33.0	41.5	31.2	-24.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	27.9	39.0	33.9	38.1	42.4	11.3
MM084	Metal cutting machine tools and machine tool accessories:						
	Number of establishments	650	600	400	370	330	-10.8
	Employees (thousands)	81.0	75.0	66.0	62.0	63.0	1.6
	Capacity utilization (percent)	68	63	60	60	65	8.3
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	6,933	5,877	5,367	5,367	6,957	29.6
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,264	1,809	1,634	1,585	1,749	10.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	4,240	3,407	2,558	2,704	3,424	26.6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	8,910	7,475	6,291	6,485	8,631	33.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,977	-1,598	-924	-1,118	-1,674	-49.7
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	47.6	45.6	40.7	41.7	39.7	-4.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	32.6	30.8	30.4	29.5	25.1	-14.9
MM085	Metal forming machine tools:						
	Number of establishments	250	220	200	175	175	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	27.0	20.0	15.0	14.0	14.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	66	62	60	60	65	8.3
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,890	2,185	1,937	1,616	2,203	36.3
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	876	743	652	691	733	6.1
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,474	1,331	846	933	1,019	9.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,488	2,773	2,131	1,858	2,489	33.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-598	-588	-194	-242	-286	-17.9
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	42.3	48.0	39.7	50.2	40.9	-18.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	30.3	34.0	33.7	42.8	33.3	-22.2

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MT-4—Continued

Machinery sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
MM086	Non-metalworking machine tools:						
	Number of establishments	260	240	200	190	190	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	42.0	40.0	35.0	35.0	37.0	5.7
	Capacity utilization (percent)	77	75	70	68	68	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	6,320	6,023	5,242	5,221	5,483	5.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,080	807	768	711	1,083	52.4
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,524	1,276	1,242	1,330	1,626	22.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	6,763	6,491	5,716	5,840	6,026	3.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-443	-468	-474	-619	-543	12.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	22.5	19.6	21.7	22.8	27.0	18.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	17.1	13.4	14.6	13.6	19.8	45.6
MM087A	Semiconductor manufacturing machinery:						
	Number of establishments	410	405	400	400	419	4.8
	Employees (thousands)	48.0	36.0	34.0	34.0	49.0	44.1
	Capacity utilization (percent)	90	72	81	82	90	9.8
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	16,846	11,850	10,200	10,600	17,200	62.3
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	13,866	8,044	6,972	7,242	12,790	76.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	4,597	3,947	3,304	2,750	3,586	30.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	7,577	7,754	6,532	6,108	7,996	30.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	9,269	4,096	3,668	4,492	9,204	104.9
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	60.7	50.9	50.6	45.0	44.8	-0.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	82.3	67.9	68.4	68.3	74.4	8.9
MM088	Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices:						
	Number of establishments	785	725	695	666	659	-1.1
	Employees (thousands)	70.0	67.0	64.0	62.0	60.0	-3.2
	Capacity utilization (percent)	74	70	68	64	64	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	11,804	11,450	11,221	10,772	10,825	0.5
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	3,284	3,351	3,202	3,329	3,685	10.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	5,021	4,809	5,156	5,500	6,738	22.5
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	13,541	12,908	13,175	12,943	13,879	7.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,737	-1,458	-1,954	-2,171	-3,054	-40.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	37.1	37.3	39.1	42.5	48.6	14.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	27.8	29.3	28.5	30.9	34.0	10.0

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MT-4—Continued

Machinery sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
MM089	Mechanical power transmission equipment:						
	Number of establishments	170	140	130	130	130	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	37.0	35.0	32.0	31.0	31.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	62	62	60	60	70	16.7
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	5,051	4,441	4,052	3,849	4,042	5.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,029	939	936	1,054	1,197	13.5
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,134	2,004	1,994	2,222	2,638	18.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	6,156	5,507	5,109	5,017	5,483	9.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,105	-1,066	-1,057	-1,168	-1,441	-23.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	34.7	36.4	39.0	44.3	48.1	8.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	20.4	21.1	23.1	27.4	29.6	8.0
MM090	Boilers, turbines, and related machinery:						
	Number of establishments	28	28	28	26	25	-3.8
	Employees (thousands)	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	65	65	70	65	70	7.7
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,543	1,648	2,240	2,050	2,110	2.9
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,117	1,106	892	875	909	4.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	833	1,204	1,514	881	839	(²)
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,259	1,746	2,862	2,056	2,040	-0.8
	Trade balance (million dollars)	284	-98	-622	-6	70	(³)
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	66.2	68.9	52.9	42.8	41.1	-4.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	72.4	67.1	39.8	42.7	43.1	0.9
MM091	Electric motors, generators, and related equipment:						
	Number of establishments	505	505	500	495	490	-1.0
	Employees (thousands)	93.0	95.0	92.0	90.0	89.0	-1.1
	Capacity utilization (percent)	73	76	72	70	75	7.1
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	19,020	20,540	18,700	18,000	21,100	17.2
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	3,748	4,691	3,923	4,031	4,673	15.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	6,494	7,646	7,177	6,811	7,020	3.1
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	21,766	23,494	21,955	20,780	23,446	12.8
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-2,746	-2,954	-3,255	-2,780	-2,346	15.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	29.8	32.5	32.7	32.8	29.9	-8.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	19.7	22.8	21.0	22.4	22.1	-1.3

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MT-4—Continued

Machinery sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
MM092	Electrical transformers, static converters, and inductors:						
	Number of establishments	415	410	405	400	390	-2.5
	Employees (thousands)	55.0	53.0	52.0	50.0	49.0	-2.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	73	71	70	72	75	4.2
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	8,470	7,625	6,520	6,300	6,440	2.2
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,752	2,436	1,784	1,767	1,805	2.1
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	6,156	5,134	4,707	4,680	5,496	17.5
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	11,874	10,323	9,443	9,212	10,132	10.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-3,404	-2,698	-2,923	-2,912	-3,692	-26.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	51.8	49.7	49.8	50.8	54.2	6.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	32.5	31.9	27.4	28.1	28.0	-0.4
MM093	Portable electric handtools:						
	Number of establishments	27	25	24	21	20	-4.8
	Employees (thousands)	9.0	8.0	7.0	5.0	5.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	83	80	75	70	65	-7.1
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,390	2,080	1,950	1,900	1,800	-5.3
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	359	291	212	191	180	-5.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,166	1,185	1,434	1,777	2,122	19.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,198	2,974	3,172	3,486	3,742	7.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-808	-894	-1,222	-1,586	-1,942	-22.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	36.5	39.8	45.2	51.0	56.7	11.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	15.0	14.0	10.9	10.1	10.0	-1.0
MM094	Nonelectrically powered handtools and parts thereof:						
	Number of establishments	35	30	25	25	26	4.0
	Employees (thousands)	13.0	13.0	12.0	11.0	12.0	9.1
	Capacity utilization (percent)	77	75	75	75	82	9.3
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,974	1,916	1,956	1,956	2,092	7.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	563	563	549	578	907	57.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	933	901	961	992	1,235	24.6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,344	2,254	2,368	2,370	2,420	2.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-370	-338	-412	-414	-328	20.7
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	39.8	40.0	40.6	41.8	51.0	22.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	28.5	29.4	28.1	29.5	43.3	46.8

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MT-4—Continued

Machinery sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
MM095	Electric lamps (bulbs) and portable electric lights:						
	Number of establishments	115	110	105	100	95	-5.0
	Employees (thousands)	21.0	20.0	19.0	17.0	17.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	68	65	64	62	65	4.8
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,500	3,300	3,250	3,100	3,400	9.7
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	897	799	750	721	786	9.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,579	1,785	1,687	1,748	2,094	19.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	4,182	4,286	4,187	4,128	4,709	14.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-682	-986	-937	-1,028	-1,309	-27.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	37.8	41.7	40.3	42.4	44.5	5.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	25.6	24.2	23.1	23.2	23.1	-0.4
MM096	Welding and soldering equipment:						
	Number of establishments	250	240	225	200	190	-5.0
	Employees (thousands)	18.0	17.0	16.0	13.0	15.0	15.4
	Capacity utilization (percent)	78	77	75	60	75	25.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	4,770	4,250	3,524	3,217	3,700	15.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,050	703	635	618	818	32.4
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	803	803	761	996	1,088	9.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	4,523	4,351	3,650	3,595	3,970	10.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	247	-101	-126	-378	-270	28.7
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	17.7	18.5	20.8	27.7	27.4	-1.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	22.0	16.5	18.0	19.2	22.1	15.1
MM097	Nonautomotive insulated electrical wire and related products:						
	Number of establishments	520	500	490	475	470	-1.1
	Employees (thousands)	90.0	85.0	83.0	79.0	76.0	-3.8
	Capacity utilization (percent)	78	73	71	69	72	4.3
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	17,500	15,000	13,380	12,850	13,850	7.8
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	4,040	3,286	2,856	2,660	2,936	10.4
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	3,566	3,203	3,076	3,208	3,903	21.6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	17,026	14,917	13,600	13,398	14,816	10.6
	Trade balance (million dollars)	474	83	-220	-548	-966	-76.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	20.9	21.5	22.6	23.9	26.3	10.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	23.1	21.9	21.3	20.7	21.2	2.4

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MT-4—Continued

Machinery sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
MM099	Molds and molding machinery:						
	Number of establishments	3,030	3,070	3,079	3,079	3,079	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	75.0	69.0	65.0	62.0	63.0	1.6
	Capacity utilization (percent)	72	46	61	58	61	5.2
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	9,232	8,353	8,920	8,418	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,129	1,791	1,605	1,550	1,833	18.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	3,613	2,803	2,969	3,262	3,525	8.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	10,716	9,365	10,283	10,130	(¹)	(¹)
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,484	-1,012	-1,363	-1,712	-1,691	1.2
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	33.7	29.9	28.9	32.2	(¹)	(¹)
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	23.1	21.4	18.0	18.4	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Not available.

² Less than 0.05 percent.

³ Not meaningful.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

Transportation Equipment

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Change in 2004 from 2003:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased \$8.6 billion (10 percent) to \$97.9 billion
U.S. exports: Increased \$13.0 billion (9 percent) to \$155.9 billion
U.S. imports: Increased \$21.6 billion (9 percent) to \$253.8 billion

Canada continued to be the largest U.S. trading partner in transportation equipment, accounting for 29 percent of U.S. imports and 34 percent of U.S. exports in 2004 (table TE-1). The automotive industries in the United States and Canada are highly integrated, leading to large volumes of two-way trade in motor vehicles and motor-vehicle parts.

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

In 2004, U.S. transportation equipment imports from Korea grew by \$2.4 billion (24 percent) to \$12.2 billion. Imports of Korean motor vehicles displayed a similar trend during the period, increasing \$2.1 billion (27 percent) to \$10.0 billion. Moreover, motor vehicles as a percentage of transportation equipment imports from Korea grew from 71 percent in 1999 to 82 percent in 2004. Quality improvements and competitive pricing have helped Korean automakers increase their share of the U.S. passenger vehicle market.

The transportation equipment products with the largest year-to-year shifts (table TE-2), in terms of value, included increased U.S. imports of motor vehicles, certain motor-vehicle parts, and construction and mining equipment. U.S. imports of motor vehicles rose \$8.5 billion in 2004, while exports increased \$0.6 billion, widening the deficit in motor vehicles trade by \$7.9 billion (7.5 percent) in 2004 to \$112.8 billion. The growth of U.S. motor vehicle imports was driven by the popularity of Japanese- and German-built passenger vehicles, sourcing decisions by the Big Three U.S. automakers, and an increase in commercial truck imports from Canada. A \$2.1 billion increase in U.S. motor vehicle parts exports was offset by a \$4.1 billion increase in imports. Trade shifts in the construction and mining equipment group are reflective of the highly globalized nature of the industry, with sourcing taking place from locations worldwide. The trade surplus in this group declined \$0.7 billion (20 percent) to \$2.8 billion.

U.S. exports of aircraft engines, other gas turbines, and parts increased because of higher aircraft utilization and a modest increase in demand for new engines. Airline traffic outside of the United States increased at a greater rate than traffic within the United States, creating a demand for U.S. exports. The top three U.S. export destinations for these goods, representing 35 percent of total U.S. exports, were France (\$2.9 billion), Canada (\$1.7 billion), and the United Kingdom (\$1.6 billion).

Table TE-1

Transportation equipment: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2000–2004¹

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
						Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>							
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Canada	48,387	44,207	46,733	48,568	52,268	3,700	7.6
Japan	7,825	6,812	8,099	8,402	7,947	-455	-5.4
Mexico	15,285	14,953	14,524	13,725	15,882	2,157	15.7
Germany	6,935	7,452	6,961	7,932	6,534	-1,398	-17.6
United Kingdom	8,957	9,234	6,970	7,526	6,744	-783	-10.4
Korea	2,970	3,510	3,364	2,809	3,126	317	11.3
France	5,164	5,760	6,042	4,288	6,631	2,343	54.6
Brazil	2,611	3,855	3,116	2,458	3,763	1,305	53.1
China	2,368	3,198	4,293	3,757	3,835	77	2.1
Italy	1,474	1,555	2,651	2,722	2,158	-564	-20.7
All other	41,416	43,789	41,903	40,759	47,013	6,254	15.3
Total	143,393	144,325	144,655	142,948	155,902	12,954	9.1
EU-15	34,148	33,844	31,778	32,237	34,481	2,244	7.0
OPEC	5,750	5,832	5,641	4,769	5,778	1,009	21.2
Latin America	23,446	23,859	22,226	20,303	24,595	4,292	21.1
CBERA	1,916	1,473	1,756	1,700	1,537	-162	-9.5
Asia	20,726	24,123	25,073	24,576	25,421	845	3.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	1,796	2,856	1,877	2,284	2,893	608	26.6
Central and Eastern Europe	450	523	389	751	997	245	32.6
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Canada	69,296	64,781	65,462	66,727	73,154	6,427	9.6
Japan	54,226	52,200	55,583	53,274	56,745	3,471	6.5
Mexico	31,373	31,046	31,117	30,664	33,025	2,361	7.7
Germany	22,973	23,916	24,978	27,346	29,008	1,662	6.1
United Kingdom	9,408	9,831	10,147	10,485	10,483	-2	(²)
Korea	6,152	7,810	8,282	9,836	12,241	2,405	24.4
France	9,696	10,437	9,161	7,941	8,012	71	0.9
Brazil	2,727	3,463	3,739	3,877	4,779	902	23.3
China	1,991	1,773	2,302	3,072	4,548	1,477	48.1
Italy	2,230	2,388	2,395	2,425	2,918	494	20.4
All other	13,169	14,264	13,980	16,567	18,862	2,294	13.8
Total	223,242	221,907	227,147	232,212	253,775	21,562	9.3
EU-15	51,499	54,414	53,599	56,103	59,846	3,744	6.7
OPEC	355	339	344	501	356	-144	-28.8
Latin America	34,465	34,821	35,223	34,929	38,238	3,310	9.5
CBERA	58	60	70	69	84	15	22.5
Asia	64,947	64,395	69,115	69,476	77,346	7,870	11.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	185	399	621	823	651	-172	-20.9
Central and Eastern Europe	609	799	842	1,769	1,853	85	4.8

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table TE-1—Continued

Transportation equipment: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2000–2004¹

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
						Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>							
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Canada	-20,908	-20,574	-18,730	-18,159	-20,886	-2,727	-15.0
Japan	-46,400	-45,388	-47,484	-44,872	-48,797	-3,925	-8.7
Mexico	-16,088	-16,093	-16,593	-16,939	-17,143	-204	-1.2
Germany	-16,039	-16,464	-18,017	-19,414	-22,473	-3,060	-15.8
United Kingdom	-451	-597	-3,177	-2,958	-3,739	-781	-26.4
Korea	-3,182	-4,300	-4,918	-7,027	-9,115	-2,088	-29.7
France	-4,531	-4,677	-3,119	-3,652	-1,381	2,271	62.2
Brazil	-116	392	-623	-1,419	-1,016	403	28.4
China	377	1,425	1,990	686	-713	-1,399	(³)
Italy	-756	-833	256	297	-760	-1,058	(³)
All other	28,247	29,526	27,923	24,192	28,151	3,960	16.4
Total	-79,849	-77,583	-82,492	-89,264	-97,873	-8,609	-9.6
EU-15	-17,350	-20,570	-21,820	-23,866	-25,365	-1,499	-6.3
OPEC	5,394	5,492	5,297	4,269	5,422	1,153	27.0
Latin America	-11,019	-10,961	-12,997	-14,625	-13,643	982	6.7
CBERA	1,858	1,414	1,686	1,631	1,453	-178	-10.9
Asia	-44,221	-40,272	-44,042	-44,900	-51,925	-7,025	-15.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	1,610	2,457	1,256	1,461	2,241	780	53.4
Central and Eastern Europe	-159	-276	-453	-1,017	-857	161	15.8

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

²Less than 0.05 percent.

³Not meaningful for purposes of comparison.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data. The countries shown are those with the largest total U.S. trade (U.S. imports plus exports) in these products in 2004.

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

Table TE-2
Leading changes in U.S. exports and imports of transportation equipment, 2000–2004¹

Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
						Absolute	Percent
	<i>Million dollars</i>						
U.S. EXPORTS:							
Increases:							
Aircraft engines and gas turbines (ET001)	15,011	16,524	15,498	14,742	17,706	2,964	20.1
Aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment (ET013) . .	39,696	42,535	41,447	37,835	40,076	2,242	5.9
Decreases:							
Ignition, starting, lighting, and other electrical equipment (ET007)	1,986	1,824	1,894	1,822	1,773	-49	-2.7
All other	86,699	83,441	85,816	88,550	96,346	7,796	8.8
TOTAL	143,393	144,325	144,655	142,948	155,902	12,954	9.1
U.S. IMPORTS:							
Increases:							
Motor vehicles (ET009)	129,568	127,257	133,264	134,286	142,750	8,464	6.3
Certain motor-vehicle parts (ET010)	25,011	23,977	27,761	30,897	35,045	4,149	13.4
Construction and mining equipment (ET004)	5,643	5,260	5,302	5,904	8,844	2,939	49.8
Decreases:							
Aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment (ET013) . .	18,019	21,027	17,636	16,910	16,485	-426	-2.5
Ships, tugs, pleasure boats, and similar vessels (ET014)	1,223	1,411	1,413	1,932	1,888	-43	-2.2
All other	43,777	42,976	41,771	42,284	48,763	6,479	15.3
TOTAL	223,242	221,907	227,147	232,212	253,775	21,562	9.3

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

Aircraft Engines, Other Gas Turbines, and Parts Thereof

Change in 2004 from 2003:

U.S. trade surplus: Increased \$2.2 billion (37 percent) to \$8.1 billion

U.S. exports: Increased \$3.0 billion (20 percent) to \$17.7 billion

U.S. imports: Increased \$0.8 billion (9 percent) to \$9.6 billion

In 2004 the U.S. trade surplus in aircraft engines, other gas turbines, and parts increased primarily because of an increase in U.S. exports of parts for such engines. Reasons for this increase include greater demand from foreign engine manufacturers and airlines seeking U.S.-made parts to build or repair aircraft engines and restock their parts supplies as airlines began using their aircraft more frequently. The increased use of aircraft was linked to an increase in passenger traffic, which has returned to levels that existed prior to the Sept. 11, 2001, attacks. Foreign airlines grew at a faster rate than U.S. airlines, further increasing their need for parts.¹

U.S. exports

In 2004 the three leading categories of sector exports by value were parts for turbojet and turbopropeller engines, turbofan engines whose thrust exceeded 25 kiloNewtons (kN), and parts of gas turbines other than turbojet or turbopropeller engines. U.S. exports of turbojet/turboprop engine parts increased \$1.2 billion (20 percent) to \$7.2 billion. The top three U.S. export destinations for parts of gas turbine engines, representing 44 percent of total U.S. exports of these goods, were France, with an increase of \$417 million (42 percent) to \$1.4 billion; Germany, with a decline of \$45 million (5 percent) to \$861 million; and Singapore, with an increase of \$256 million (44 percent) to \$842 million.

U.S. exports of turbojet or turbopropeller engines whose thrust exceeded 25kN increased \$552 million (16 percent) to \$3.9 billion in 2004. Engines in this category designed for civil aircraft accounted for \$3.7 billion of the total U.S. exports of all such engines. In 2004, U.S. exports to France, the largest export market for these engines, increased \$249 million (28 percent) to \$1.2 billion. U.S. exports of these engines to Canada and Brazil, the next two largest markets, decreased (Canada to \$616 million, or by 7 percent; Brazil to \$361 million, or by 18 percent). France is a prime destination both for aircraft engines and for parts of engines, and Canada and Brazil are home to regional jet manufacturers that utilize U.S. engines.

U.S. exports of parts for turbine engines other than turbojet/turboprop engines increased by \$0.8 billion (32 percent) to \$3.4 billion in 2004. The largest subgroup included parts for nonaircraft gas turbines; such exports doubled, to \$2.6 billion. Major markets for these U.S. exports were China (\$259 million), Mexico (\$220 million), Canada (\$175 million), Belgium (\$167 million), and the United Kingdom (\$157 million). These parts are used in stationary power units used for electrical generation and gas- and oil-line pumping stations.

¹ Air Transport Association, *Annual Operations, Traffic, Capacity, U.S. Airlines Scheduled Service*, table found at <http://www.airlines.org/econ/d.aspx?nid=1032>, retrieved Apr. 6, 2004; International Air Transport Association, *International Traffic Statistics: December 2004 and Year-end 2004*, table found at http://www.iata.org/pressroom/industry_stats/2005-01-31-01.htm, retrieved Apr. 6, 2004.

U.S. imports

Total U.S. imports of aircraft engines, other gas turbines, and parts increased modestly because of increased demand for parts of aircraft and nonaircraft engines. Imports of aircraft turbojet engines exceeding 25kN declined, offsetting the rise in imported parts.

Parts of turbojet or turbopropeller engines were the largest import category in this sector during 2004, rising \$0.6 billion (14 percent) to \$5.2 billion. Principal sources of these parts included France, the United Kingdom, and Germany, together accounting for \$3.2 billion (61 percent) of U.S. imports of these parts.

In 2004, U.S. imports of aircraft turbojets exceeding 25kN in thrust declined \$61 million (3 percent) to \$1.8 billion. Principal sources in 2004 of U.S. imports were the United Kingdom (\$658 million, a decline of 26 percent), France (\$526 million, an increase of 31 percent), and Canada (\$283 million, a decline of 5 percent). SNECMA, a French aerospace company, is a partner with GE Aircraft Engines in a joint venture known as CFM International. CFM is the sole engine supplier for Boeing's 737 series aircraft. In 2003, Boeing delivered 173 of this aircraft; such deliveries rose to 202 in 2004, thus increasing the demand for this engine.²

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² Deliveries for Boeing 737s found at <http://active.boeing.com/commercial/orders/displaystandardreport.cfm?cboCurrentModel=737&cboAllModel=737&optReportType=HistAnnDel&ViewReportF=View+Report>, retrieved Apr. 18, 2004.

Construction and Mining Equipment

Change in 2004 from 2003:

U.S. trade surplus: Decreased \$0.7 billion (20 percent) to \$2.8 billion

U.S. exports: Increased \$2.2 billion (24 percent) to \$11.7 billion

U.S. imports: Increased \$2.9 billion (50 percent) to \$8.8 billion

The trade surplus in construction and mining equipment fell 20 percent to \$2.8 billion in 2004, as the growth in U.S. imports outpaced that of U.S. exports. The industry is highly globalized, with large multinational companies sourcing from their production locations worldwide to serve their markets. U.S. trade in these products was stimulated in part because of low interest rates that encouraged residential and non-residential construction and infrastructure improvements and because of high prices for fuels, minerals, and metals that prompted greater exploration and development of these resources.³ Consequently, U.S. consumption of construction and mining equipment grew by 24 percent to 172,640 units in 2004.⁴

U.S. exports

U.S. exports of construction and mining equipment, which rose \$2.2 billion (24 percent) to \$11.7 billion in 2004, were led by increases in parts for boring or sinking machinery (up 14 percent to \$4.1 billion) and parts for construction and mining equipment (up 34 percent to \$1.8 billion). Canada is the leading U.S. export market, accounting for \$1.9 billion (16 percent) of such exports in 2004. All other countries individually account for a relatively small share of the export total. Leading exports to Canada include front-end loaders and excavators.

U.S. imports

The 50 percent increase in U.S. imports of construction and mining equipment in 2004 was principally driven by imports of self-propelled backhoes, shovels, and clams (excavators) (up 73 percent to \$2.1 billion) and parts of construction and mining equipment (up 51 percent to \$1.8 billion). Japan is the leading supplier of U.S. imports of construction and mining equipment, accounting for \$2.5 billion (28 percent) of total imports in 2004, and is one of the world's largest producers of excavators. Total construction and mining equipment imports from Japan grew by \$985 million (65 percent) to \$2.5 billion in 2004, with much of the growth accounted for by excavators, which posted a 58 percent increase to \$1.4 billion.

Numerous smaller suppliers also contributed to the import increase. Imports from the United Kingdom and Canada, the second- and third-largest suppliers, rose \$199 million (33 percent) to \$810 million and \$148 million (30 percent) to \$750 million, respectively. The largest percentage increase among leading suppliers occurred in imports from Brazil, which rose \$255 million (137 percent) to \$442 million, and was largely attributable to a 170 percent increase in imports of self-propelled graders and levelers.

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³ "Heard in the Dirt," *Machinery Outlook*, Dec. 2004, p. 21.

⁴ *Ibid.*

Motor Vehicles

Change in 2004 from 2003:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased \$7.9 billion (8 percent) to \$112.8 billion

U.S. exports: Increased \$0.6 billion (2 percent) to \$30.0 billion

U.S. imports: Increased \$8.5 billion (6 percent) to \$142.8 billion

In 2004 the U.S. trade deficit in motor vehicles⁵ increased because U.S. exports increased by a much smaller margin than imports. U.S. motor vehicle production declined 1 percent in 2004 to 11,995,852 units, while motor vehicle sales increased 2 percent to 17.3 million units.⁶

U.S. exports

Increased motor vehicle exports to NAFTA markets led the growth in exports in 2004. Although the value of U.S. exports to leading market Canada increased 4.2 percent to \$17.9 billion, the number of vehicles exported to Canada declined, indicating that fewer but more expensive vehicles were exported to that market. Despite the fact that automaker-dealer sales and service agreements discourage the practice of U.S. and Canadian dealers selling vehicles in each other's markets, the stronger Canadian dollar vis-à-vis the U.S. dollar has resulted in increased sales of higher-end vehicles by U.S. dealers to Canadian dealers.⁷

U.S. exports to the second-largest market, Mexico, increased 25 percent to \$4.0 billion. Sales of U.S. passenger vehicles in Mexico increased 12 percent in 2004, although domestic production increased just 1 percent. The Mexican market for passenger vehicles has grown considerably during the last decade, having surpassed the million-vehicle mark in 2004.⁸

Gains in exports to Canada and Mexico were tempered by a decrease in exports to the third-leading market, Germany. After a particularly strong year in 2003, U.S. exports of motor vehicles to Germany declined 37 percent in 2004. BMW's U.S. assembly plant in Spartanburg, SC, produced 13 percent fewer vehicles in 2004. Likewise, Mercedes-Benz production in Tuscaloosa, AL, decreased 12 percent.⁹

U.S. imports

U.S. imports from the three leading sources—Canada, Japan, and Germany—all increased in 2004. Canada registered the largest increase, rising 14 percent to \$46.7 billion. In 2004, Ontario surpassed Michigan for the first time as the leading state/province in North America in terms of motor vehicle output.¹⁰ Canadian motor vehicle production increased 6 percent in 2004, to 2,703,814 units.¹¹

⁵ This industry group includes passenger vehicles, commercial trucks, and buses. Passenger vehicles account for the overwhelming majority of trade in this industry group.

⁶ Data provided by Ward's Communications.

⁷ Arlena Sawyers, "Exports of U.S. Vehicles to Canada Rise," *Automotive News*, Nov. 29, 2004, p. 8.

⁸ Diana T. Kurylko, "Mexico Sales Hit 1 Million in '04," *Automotive News*, Jan. 31, 2005, p. 62.

⁹ "North American Car and Truck Production Data," *Automotive News*, Jan. 10, 2005, p. 54.

¹⁰ Ontario surpassed Michigan largely because of plant closures in Michigan for model changeover purposes. Michigan is expected to reclaim its title as the leading producer in 2005. "Ontario Tops Michigan in 2004 Output," *Ward's Automotive Reports*, Vol. 80, No. 3, Jan. 17, 2005, p. 1.

¹¹ Just-auto.com editorial team, "USA: North American 2004 Output Seen Up 0.3%," Jan. 5, 2005, found at <http://www.just-auto.com>, retrieved Jan. 5, 2005.

Smaller increases in U.S. imports were registered by Japan (up 0.3 percent to \$33.2 billion) and Germany (up 4 percent to \$21.1 billion). Japanese-branded vehicles, assembled either in Japan or in North America, reached an all-time high U.S. market share in 2004 of 31 percent, and Toyota became the first foreign-owned automaker to sell more than 2 million vehicles in the U.S. market.¹² This increased market share for Japanese automakers is partly due to their increased spending on sales incentives in the U.S. market in 2004.¹³

Additionally, German vehicles continued their strong performance in the U.S. market in 2004. The categories that registered the largest increases were large passenger cars with engines larger than 3,000 cubic centimeters (cc)—Mercedes-Benz was the leading importer of these vehicles in 2004—and diesel-powered passenger cars with engines in the 1,500–2,499 cc range,¹⁴ a segment dominated by Volkswagen.

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¹² Ken Fillmore, “Japanese Auto Industry’s U.S. Share Climbed Past 30% for First Time in 2004,” *Japan Automotive Digest*, Jan. 10, 2005, p. 8.

¹³ Diana T. Kurylko, “Japanese Brands Add Incentives, Gain U.S. Light-Truck Share in ‘04,” *Automotive News*, Jan. 10, 2005, p. 51.

¹⁴ “U.S. Light Vehicle Sales by Nameplate, December and 12 Months 2004,” *Automotive News*, Jan. 10, 2005, p. 50; and data provided by Ward’s Communications.

Certain Motor-Vehicle Parts

Change in 2004 from 2003:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased \$2.0 billion (39 percent) to \$7.3 billion

U.S. exports: Increased \$2.1 billion (8 percent) to \$27.7 billion

U.S. imports: Increased \$4.1 billion (13 percent) to \$35.0 billion

The trade deficit in certain motor-vehicle parts¹⁵ rose 39 percent to \$7.3 billion in 2004, as imports from leading suppliers with strong links to the U.S.-based motor vehicle industry outpaced U.S. exports. The NAFTA continues to facilitate motor vehicle parts trade within the North American industry, which reported motor vehicle production of 16.2 million units in 2004,¹⁶ relatively unchanged from the 2003 level. Producers in NAFTA members Canada and Mexico manufacture a wide variety of components (and vehicles) that not only incorporate significant U.S. content but are often used in the assembly of U.S.-made vehicles, contributing to large bilateral trade flows with the United States.

U.S. exports

U.S. exports of motor vehicle parts, which rose \$2.1 billion (8 percent) to \$27.7 billion in 2004, were principally destined for Canada and Mexico, which accounted for 80 percent of total exports. U.S. exports to Canada increased \$1.4 billion (9 percent) to \$16.5 billion; leading exports included motor vehicle bodies (\$3.3 billion) and motor vehicle gear boxes (nearly \$2.0 billion). Exports to Mexico grew by \$281 million (5 percent) to \$5.6 billion in 2004; leading exports included motor vehicle bodies (\$1.4 billion) and miscellaneous parts of motor vehicles (\$517 million).

U.S. imports

The 13 percent increase in U.S. imports of motor vehicle parts in 2004 was spurred by growth in such leading products as miscellaneous motor-vehicle body parts (up 3 percent to \$6.6 billion), miscellaneous motor-vehicle parts (up 13 percent to \$5.7 billion), and gear boxes for passenger vehicles (up 24 percent to \$4.0 billion). Canada, Mexico, Japan, and Germany remained the leading suppliers to the U.S. market in 2004, accounting for 79 percent of total U.S. imports of motor vehicle parts.

Canada and Mexico accounted for 50 percent of total U.S. imports of motor vehicle parts in 2004, reflecting their critical role in the highly integrated North American automotive industry. U.S. imports from Canada increased \$579 million (6 percent) to \$11.1 billion in 2004, despite a stronger Canadian dollar. The Canadian motor-vehicle parts industry has reportedly added greater value to its components as parts manufacturers shift to transform systems integration and expand their engineering capabilities.¹⁷ Imports from Mexico rose at a greater rate of 18 percent during the same period, to \$6.5 billion. According to industry sources, Mexico continues to be an attractive manufacturing site, particularly for small- and medium-sized businesses that are looking for a low-cost production alternative to China.

¹⁵ This commodity group includes body stampings, bumpers, brakes and parts, gear boxes, axles, wheels, shock absorbers, radiators, exhaust systems, clutches, steering wheels, and miscellaneous parts and accessories.

¹⁶ "North America Car and Truck Production," found at <http://www.autonews.com/images/dataCenter/1972.pdf>, retrieved Mar. 10, 2004.

¹⁷ "Canadian Auto Parts Suppliers Continue to Gain Market Share Against U.S. Competitors," Canada Newswire English, found at <http://newsedge.com/>, retrieved Dec. 9, 2004.

Mexico reportedly offers better logistics and shipping times because of its proximity to U.S. automakers¹⁸ and relatively low production costs.¹⁹

Japan and Germany are leading suppliers of vehicle components, in part because of the numerous Japanese and German transplants that incorporate motor vehicle parts from their home supplier networks in their U.S.-produced motor vehicles. Imports from Japan, the second-largest supplier of U.S. motor-vehicle components with 24 percent of imports, increased \$1.2 billion (17 percent) to \$8.2 billion, and U.S. imports from Germany increased \$219 million (14 percent) to \$1.8 billion in 2004.

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¹⁸ Lindsay Chappell, "Mexico Returns as Investment Hot Spot," *Automotive News*, May 24, 2004, found at <http://www.autonews.com/article.cms?articleId=48440>, retrieved May 24, 2004.

¹⁹ Jamie Butters, "Another 885 Auto Jobs Are Off to Mexico," *Detroit Free Press*, Mar. 30, 2004, found at <http://www.freep.com>, retrieved Mar. 30, 2004.

Table TE-3

Transportation equipment: U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004¹

USITC code ²	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
							Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>								
ET001	Aircraft engines and gas turbines:							
	Exports	15,011	16,524	15,498	14,742	17,706	2,964	20.1
	Imports	10,939	13,548	10,993	8,834	9,642	807	9.1
	Trade balance	4,072	2,976	4,505	5,907	8,064	2,157	36.5
ET002	Internal combustion piston engines, other than for aircraft:							
	Exports	13,808	12,408	13,069	12,741	13,444	704	5.5
	Imports	15,532	13,657	14,841	16,250	18,682	2,433	15.0
	Trade balance	-1,724	-1,249	-1,771	-3,509	-5,238	-1,729	-49.3
ET003	Forklift trucks and similar industrial vehicles:							
	Exports	1,332	1,341	1,090	1,028	1,324	297	28.8
	Imports	1,668	1,423	1,266	1,408	1,853	444	31.5
	Trade balance	-337	-82	-176	-381	-528	-148	-38.8
ET004	Construction and mining equipment:							
	Exports	9,507	9,903	9,504	9,461	11,689	2,228	23.5
	Imports	5,643	5,260	5,302	5,904	8,844	2,939	49.8
	Trade balance	3,864	4,643	4,202	3,557	2,845	-712	-20.0
ET005	Ball and rollers bearings:							
	Exports	1,242	1,197	1,249	1,320	1,494	174	13.2
	Imports	1,804	1,579	1,598	1,680	2,052	372	22.1
	Trade balance	-562	-381	-349	-360	-558	-198	-54.9
ET006	Primary cells and batteries and electric storage batteries:							
	Exports	2,655	2,270	1,807	1,786	1,977	192	10.7
	Imports	2,656	2,342	2,196	2,175	2,620	445	20.4
	Trade balance	-1	-72	-389	-389	-642	-253	-65.0
ET007	Ignition, starting, lighting, and other electrical equipment:							
	Exports	1,986	1,824	1,894	1,822	1,773	-49	-2.7
	Imports	3,076	3,052	3,467	3,858	4,371	513	13.3
	Trade balance	-1,090	-1,228	-1,574	-2,036	-2,598	-562	-27.6
ET008	Rail locomotive and rolling stock:							
	Exports	1,336	1,422	1,006	1,386	1,649	263	18.9
	Imports	1,828	1,357	1,039	1,105	1,282	177	16.0
	Trade balance	-492	65	-33	282	368	86	30.4

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table TE-3—Continued

Transportation equipment: U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004¹

USITC code ²	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
							Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>								
ET009	Motor vehicles:							
	Exports	22,865	22,651	26,209	29,379	29,979	600	2.0
	Imports	129,568	127,257	133,264	134,286	142,750	8,464	6.3
	Trade balance	-106,703	-104,606	-107,054	-104,907	-112,770	-7,864	-7.5
ET010	Certain motor-vehicle parts:							
	Exports	28,917	26,521	26,651	25,625	27,741	2,117	8.3
	Imports	25,011	23,977	27,761	30,897	35,045	4,149	13.4
	Trade balance	3,907	2,544	-1,110	-5,272	-7,304	-2,032	-38.5
ET011	Motorcycles, mopeds, and parts:							
	Exports	563	742	793	864	917	54	6.2
	Imports	2,519	2,870	2,927	3,213	3,809	596	18.5
	Trade balance	-1,956	-2,128	-2,134	-2,349	-2,891	-542	-23.1
ET012	Miscellaneous vehicles and transportation-related equipment:							
	Exports	2,939	2,658	2,725	3,187	3,803	616	19.3
	Imports	2,982	2,364	2,744	2,926	3,386	460	15.7
	Trade balance	-43	293	-19	261	417	156	59.8
ET013	Aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment:							
	Exports	39,696	42,535	41,447	37,835	40,076	2,242	5.9
	Imports	18,019	21,027	17,636	16,910	16,485	-426	-2.5
	Trade balance	21,677	21,508	23,811	20,924	23,592	2,667	12.7
ET014	Ships, tugs, pleasure boats, and similar vessels:							
	Exports	1,083	1,820	1,234	1,195	1,659	464	38.8
	Imports	1,223	1,411	1,413	1,932	1,888	-43	-2.2
	Trade balance	-140	410	-179	-736	-229	507	68.9

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table TE-3—Continued

Transportation equipment: U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004¹

USITC code ²	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
							Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>								
ET015	Motors and engines, except internal combustion, aircraft, or electric:							
	Exports	453	508	479	578	668	90	15.5
	Imports	772	784	700	834	1,066	233	27.9
	Trade balance	-319	-276	-221	-256	-399	-143	-55.9

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

²This coding system is used by the U.S. International Trade Commission to identify major groupings and subgroupings of HTS import and export items for trade monitoring purposes

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

Table TE-4

Transportation equipment sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
ET001	Aircraft engines and gas turbines:						
	Number of establishments	28	27	27	25	25	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	103.0	109.0	110.0	104.0	106.0	1.9
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(¹)	80	75	75	70	-6.7
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	29,226	35,051	44,307	43,192	37,200	-13.9
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	15,011	16,524	15,498	14,742	17,706	20.1
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	10,939	13,548	10,993	8,834	9,642	9.1
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	25,154	32,075	39,802	37,285	29,136	-21.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	4,072	2,976	4,505	5,907	8,064	36.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	43.5	42.2	27.6	23.7	33.1	39.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	51.4	47.1	35.0	34.1	47.6	39.6
ET002	Internal combustion piston engines, other than for aircraft:						
	Number of establishments	1,500	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	157.0	156.0	155.0	150.0	150.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	75	75	78	(²)	(²)	(²)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	54,000	48,000	50,500	49,000	50,000	2.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	13,808	12,408	13,069	12,741	13,444	5.5
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	15,532	13,657	14,841	16,250	18,682	15.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	55,724	49,249	52,271	52,509	55,238	5.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,724	-1,249	-1,771	-3,509	-5,238	-49.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	27.9	27.7	28.4	30.9	33.8	9.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	25.6	25.9	25.9	26.0	26.9	3.5
ET003	Forklift trucks and similar industrial vehicles:						
	Number of establishments	419	419	419	419	419	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	26.0	24.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	64	51	52	58	60	3.4
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	5,570	4,829	4,620	4,826	5,000	3.6
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,332	1,341	1,090	1,028	1,324	28.8
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,668	1,423	1,266	1,408	1,853	31.5
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	5,907	4,911	4,796	5,207	5,528	6.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-337	-82	-176	-381	-528	-38.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	28.2	29.0	26.4	27.1	33.5	23.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	23.9	27.8	23.6	21.3	26.5	24.4

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table TE-4—Continued

Transportation equipment sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
ET004	Construction and mining equipment:						
	Number of establishments	1,611	1,611	1,611	1,611	1,611	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	111.0	106.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	63	62	56	61	64	4.9
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	30,677	29,105	26,583	27,646	29,000	4.9
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	9,507	9,903	9,504	9,461	11,689	23.5
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	5,643	5,260	5,302	5,904	8,844	49.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	26,813	24,462	22,381	24,089	26,155	8.6
	Trade balance (million dollars)	3,864	4,643	4,202	3,557	2,845	-20.0
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	21.0	21.5	23.7	24.5	33.8	38.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	31.0	34.0	35.8	34.2	40.3	17.8
ET005	Ball and rollers bearings:						
	Number of establishments	183	183	181	181	181	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	36.0	36.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	73	74	62	64	66	3.1
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	6,500	5,766	5,881	6,175	6,400	3.6
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,242	1,197	1,249	1,320	1,494	13.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,804	1,579	1,598	1,680	2,052	22.1
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	7,062	6,147	6,230	6,535	6,958	6.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-562	-381	-349	-360	-558	-54.9
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	25.5	25.7	25.6	25.7	29.5	14.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	19.1	20.8	21.2	21.4	23.3	8.9
ET006	Primary cells and batteries and electric storage batteries:						
	Number of establishments	180	170	165	165	165	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	32.0	30.0	28.0	28.0	27.0	-3.6
	Capacity utilization (percent)	71	71	75	(²)	(²)	(²)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	7,800	7,000	7,350	7,100	7,250	2.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,655	2,270	1,807	1,786	1,977	10.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,656	2,342	2,196	2,175	2,620	20.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	7,801	7,072	7,739	7,489	7,892	5.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1	-72	-389	-389	-642	-65.0
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	34.0	33.1	28.4	29.0	33.2	14.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	34.0	32.4	24.6	25.2	27.3	8.3

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table TE-4—Continued

Transportation equipment sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
ET007	Ignition, starting, lighting, and other electrical equipment:						
	Number of establishments	700	670	670	670	670	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	73	73	75	(²)	(²)	(²)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	17,500	15,600	16,400	15,900	16,200	1.9
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,986	1,824	1,894	1,822	1,773	-2.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	3,076	3,052	3,467	3,858	4,371	13.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	18,590	16,828	17,974	17,936	18,798	4.8
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,090	-1,228	-1,574	-2,036	-2,598	-27.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	16.5	18.1	19.3	21.5	23.3	8.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	11.3	11.7	11.5	11.5	10.9	-5.2
ET008	Rail locomotive and rolling stock:						
	Number of establishments	190	180	199	200	200	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	30.0	26.0	25.0	24.0	23.0	-4.2
	Capacity utilization (percent)	69	65	60	60	70	16.7
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	7,400	6,000	7,793	5,000	7,000	40.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,336	1,422	1,006	1,386	1,649	18.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,828	1,357	1,039	1,105	1,282	16.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	7,892	5,935	7,826	4,718	6,632	40.6
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-492	65	-33	282	368	30.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	23.2	22.9	13.3	23.4	19.3	-17.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	18.0	23.7	12.9	27.7	23.6	-14.8
ET009	Motor vehicles:						
	Number of establishments	1,295	1,300	1,305	1,307	1,305	-0.2
	Employees (thousands)	291.0	279.0	265.0	265.0	256.0	-3.4
	Capacity utilization (percent)	95	85	89	84	85	1.2
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	251,031	227,002	244,835	263,546	261,569	-0.8
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	22,865	22,651	26,209	29,379	29,979	2.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	129,568	127,257	133,264	134,286	142,750	6.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	357,734	331,608	351,889	368,453	374,339	1.6
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-106,703	-104,606	-107,054	-104,907	-112,770	-7.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	36.2	38.4	37.9	36.4	38.1	4.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	9.1	10.0	10.7	11.1	11.5	3.6

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table TE-4—Continued

Transportation equipment sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
ET010	Certain motor-vehicle parts:						
	Number of establishments	3,300	3,150	3,125	3,125	3,125	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	550.0	545.0	525.0	525.0	520.0	-1.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	75	75	80	(²)	(²)	(²)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	137,000	122,000	128,000	124,000	126,500	2.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	28,917	26,521	26,651	25,625	27,741	8.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	25,011	23,977	27,761	30,897	35,045	13.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	133,093	119,456	129,110	129,272	133,804	3.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	3,907	2,544	-1,110	-5,272	-7,304	-38.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	18.8	20.1	21.5	23.9	26.2	9.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	21.1	21.7	20.8	20.7	21.9	5.8
ET011	Motorcycles, mopeds, and parts:						
	Number of establishments	55	60	60	65	70	7.7
	Employees (thousands)	10.0	11.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	85	85	85	85	85	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,500	4,200	5,000	5,700	6,500	14.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	563	742	793	864	917	6.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,519	2,870	2,927	3,213	3,809	18.5
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	5,456	6,328	7,134	8,049	9,391	16.7
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,956	-2,128	-2,134	-2,349	-2,891	-23.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	46.2	45.3	41.0	39.9	40.6	1.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	16.1	17.7	15.9	15.2	14.1	-7.2
ET012	Miscellaneous vehicles and transportation-related equipment:						
	Number of establishments	1,203	1,210	1,213	1,217	1,217	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	61.0	62.0	64.0	65.0	65.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	58	60	64	65	68	4.6
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	14,092	14,205	14,915	15,360	15,970	4.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,939	2,658	2,725	3,187	3,803	19.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,982	2,364	2,744	2,926	3,386	15.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	14,135	13,912	14,934	15,099	15,553	3.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-43	293	-19	261	417	59.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	21.1	17.0	18.4	19.4	21.8	12.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	20.9	18.7	18.3	20.8	23.8	14.4

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table TE-4—Continued

Transportation equipment sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
ET013	Aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment:						
	Number of establishments	230	200	210	200	190	-5.0
	Employees (thousands)	383.0	381.0	345.8	321.5	316.9	-1.4
	Capacity utilization (percent)	90	75	55	52	50	-3.8
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	61,868	64,765	55,279	47,773	50,170	5.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	39,696	42,535	41,447	37,835	40,076	5.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	18,019	21,027	17,636	16,910	16,485	(³)
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	40,191	43,257	31,468	26,849	26,578	-1.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	21,677	21,508	23,811	20,924	23,592	12.7
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	44.8	48.6	56.0	63.0	62.0	-1.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	64.2	65.7	75.0	79.2	79.9	0.9
ET014	Ships, tugs, pleasure boats, and similar vessels:						
	Number of establishments	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,200	-25.0
	Employees (thousands)	119.0	112.0	113.0	115.0	144.0	25.2
	Capacity utilization (percent)	56	56	57	60	70	16.7
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	15,200	14,000	14,100	14,300	15,000	4.9
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,083	1,820	1,234	1,195	1,659	38.8
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,223	1,411	1,413	1,932	1,888	(³)
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	15,340	13,590	14,279	15,036	15,229	1.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-140	410	-179	-736	-229	68.9
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	8.0	10.4	9.9	12.8	12.4	-3.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	7.1	13.0	8.8	8.4	11.1	32.1

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table TE-4—Continued

Transportation equipment sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
ET015	Motors and engines, except internal combustion, aircraft, or electric:						
	Number of establishments	350	335	335	335	335	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	68	68	70	(²)	(²)	(²)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	7,000	6,300	6,600	6,400	6,500	1.6
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	453	508	479	578	668	15.5
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	772	784	700	834	1,066	27.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	7,319	6,576	6,821	6,656	6,899	3.7
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-319	-276	-221	-256	-399	-55.9
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	10.6	11.9	10.3	12.5	15.5	24.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	6.5	8.1	7.3	9.0	10.3	14.4

¹ Capacity utilization could not be meaningfully calculated for this industry.

² Not available.

³ Less than 0.05 percent.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

Electronic Products

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Change in 2004 from 2003:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased \$32.7 billion (33 percent) to \$130.7 billion

U.S. exports: Increased \$8.6 billion (6 percent) to \$149.5 billion

U.S. imports: Increased \$41.3 billion (17 percent) to \$280.1 billion

The U.S. trade deficit in electronic products increased significantly in 2004, marking the third consecutive year of growth. Factors such as the increased growth of electronics production abroad and strong demand for many sector products contributed to imports increasing at a faster rate than exports, resulting in a larger trade deficit in 2004 (table EL-1).¹ Strong sales in electronic products were driven by factors such as product innovations and consumers upgrading their electronic products.² For example, consumers are shifting to the latest technologies, such as digital cameras and MP3 players, and to portable personal computer products such as laptops. Many U.S.-headquartered companies continued to shift production to other parts of the world, particularly to Asian countries such as China, to take advantage of lower production costs and to serve growing Asian markets.³

Leading the growth in U.S. exports were telephone and telegraph apparatus; measuring, testing, and controlling instruments; and medical goods (table EL-2). U.S. exports decreased in computers, peripherals, and parts as well as in semiconductors and integrated circuits. The major markets for U.S. exports of electronics in 2004 were Canada, Mexico, and Japan, which together accounted for \$46.2 billion (31 percent) of total sector exports. Exports to Singapore and the United Kingdom increased substantially, to \$6.0 billion (20 percent) and \$8.1 billion (15 percent) respectively, but only accounted for a combined 9 percent of total exports. These increases were due in part to shifts in production sharing, personal and government efforts to upgrade their electronic products, and the general state of the economy.

The increase in the U.S. electronic products trade deficit was primarily attributable to the rise in U.S. imports of computers, peripherals, and parts; telephone and telegraph apparatus; and television receivers and video monitors (see table EL-2). These three sectors accounted for \$25.5 billion (62 percent) of the total increase in sector imports.

In 2004 the three largest suppliers of electronic products to the United States were China, Mexico, and Japan, which together accounted for \$140.1 billion (50 percent) of total U.S. sector imports (see table EL-1). Compared to China (47 percent), imports from Mexico (13 percent) and Japan (10 percent) did not increase as rapidly. Imports from other countries, such as Korea and Taiwan, decreased as a share of total U.S. imports during 2000–2004 as imports from China have taken U.S. market share. In

¹ The Consumer Electronics Association (CEA) estimates that U.S. sales in consumer electronics increased 11 percent in 2004, to more than \$100 billion. CEA, “CEA Reports Consumer Electronics Sales Jump 11 Percent in 2004; 2005 Sales Projected to Grow 11 Percent and Hit \$125.7 Billion,” Jan. 5, 2005, found at http://www.ce.org/press_room/press_release_detail.asp?id=10650, retrieved Apr. 4, 2005.

² Ibid.

³ “Asia: A Rising Power of World Manufacturing,” Xinhua News Agency, Apr. 26, 2004, found at <http://www.china.org.cn/english/features/93992.htm>, retrieved Apr. 7, 2005.

Table EL-1

Electronic products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2000–2004¹

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
						Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>							
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
China	3,926	4,892	4,855	5,934	6,902	968	16.3
Mexico	24,644	20,798	18,965	16,414	17,383	970	5.9
Japan	17,795	15,393	11,810	11,348	11,231	-117	-1.0
Malaysia	6,846	5,145	5,997	7,290	6,546	-744	-10.2
Canada	25,007	20,108	17,025	16,637	17,559	922	5.5
Korea	10,562	6,479	6,380	7,085	7,388	303	4.3
Taiwan	7,205	5,661	5,961	5,555	5,624	69	1.2
Germany	8,653	8,787	7,639	7,633	7,526	-107	-1.4
Singapore	7,316	5,193	4,600	4,992	6,004	1,012	20.3
United Kingdom	11,978	9,748	7,432	7,065	8,112	1,047	14.8
All other	65,056	58,406	49,764	50,887	55,175	4,289	8.4
Total	188,989	160,610	140,428	140,838	149,450	8,611	6.1
EU-15	46,431	41,819	34,805	34,703	36,641	1,937	5.6
OPEC	2,207	2,462	1,981	1,888	2,957	1,070	56.7
Latin America	37,182	31,759	27,705	24,648	26,798	2,149	8.7
CBERA	2,404	2,505	2,883	3,098	3,101	3	0.1
Asia	69,210	56,809	51,835	55,638	57,832	2,193	3.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	703	700	637	778	878	101	12.9
Central and Eastern Europe	866	872	823	942	996	53	5.7
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
China	27,588	27,231	36,270	47,150	69,153	22,003	46.7
Mexico	37,207	37,221	35,029	34,560	38,945	4,386	12.7
Japan	49,888	35,676	30,745	29,177	32,020	2,843	9.7
Malaysia	20,550	17,751	19,501	20,695	22,273	1,578	7.6
Canada	21,200	13,868	10,605	9,768	10,960	1,191	12.2
Korea	21,400	15,409	15,411	15,955	19,699	3,744	23.5
Taiwan	22,429	17,391	16,594	15,654	16,418	764	4.9
Germany	7,399	7,242	7,295	7,983	9,039	1,056	13.2
Singapore	15,362	11,462	10,669	10,066	10,477	411	4.1
United Kingdom	7,097	5,805	4,597	4,795	5,317	522	10.9
All other	47,734	40,515	42,530	43,030	45,846	2,815	6.5
Total	277,854	229,571	229,245	238,833	280,146	41,313	17.3
EU-15	28,630	26,545	27,220	28,986	31,986	3,000	10.3
OPEC	2,386	2,300	2,093	1,761	2,067	306	17.4
Latin America	40,277	40,186	38,299	38,105	41,742	3,637	9.5
CBERA	2,091	1,510	1,732	2,164	2,068	-96	-4.4
Asia	178,245	141,280	145,645	153,491	185,897	32,406	21.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	58	53	50	66	71	5	7.3
Central and Eastern Europe	1,816	1,327	1,207	1,425	1,783	359	25.2

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table EL-1—Continued

Electronic products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2000–2004¹

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003		
						Absolute	Percent	
	<i>Million dollars</i>							
U.S. merchandise trade balance:								
China	-23,662	-22,340	-31,414	-41,216	-62,251	-21,035	-51.0	
Mexico	-12,563	-16,423	-16,064	-18,146	-21,562	-3,416	-18.8	
Japan	-32,093	-20,283	-18,935	-17,829	-20,789	-2,960	-16.6	
Malaysia	-13,704	-12,606	-13,504	-13,406	-15,728	-2,322	-17.3	
Canada	3,807	6,241	6,420	6,869	6,600	-269	-3.9	
Korea	-10,838	-8,930	-9,031	-8,869	-12,311	-3,441	-38.8	
Taiwan	-15,225	-11,729	-10,633	-10,099	-10,794	-695	-6.9	
Germany	1,254	1,544	345	-350	-1,513	-1,163	-332.0	
Singapore	-8,046	-6,269	-6,069	-5,075	-4,473	601	11.8	
United Kingdom	4,881	3,942	2,835	2,270	2,795	525	23.1	
All other	17,323	17,891	7,235	7,856	9,330	1,473	18.8	
Total	-88,865	-68,962	-88,817	-97,994	-130,696	-32,702	-33.4	
EU-15	17,801	15,274	7,585	5,718	4,655	-1,063	-18.6	
OPEC	-179	161	-111	127	891	764	603.8	
Latin America	-3,095	-8,427	-10,594	-13,457	-14,945	-1,488	-11.1	
CBERA	313	995	1,151	934	1,033	99	10.6	
Asia	-109,035	-84,471	-93,811	-97,852	-128,065	-30,213	-30.9	
Sub-Saharan Africa	645	648	587	711	807	96	13.5	
Central and Eastern Europe	-950	-455	-383	-483	-788	-305	-63.3	

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data. The countries shown are those with the largest total U.S. trade (U.S. imports plus exports) in these products in 2004.

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

Table EL-2
Leading changes in U.S. exports and imports of electronic products, 2000–2004¹

Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
						Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>							
U.S. EXPORTS:							
Increases:							
Telephone and telegraph apparatus (ET017)	20,147	16,506	12,952	10,946	13,958	3,013	27.5
Measuring, testing, and controlling instruments (ET043)	16,629	15,605	14,346	14,683	16,603	1,920	13.1
Medical goods (ET040)	13,411	14,987	15,059	16,827	18,433	1,606	9.5
Decreases:							
Computers, peripherals, and parts (ET035)	45,392	38,125	29,534	28,038	27,350	-688	-2.5
Semiconductors and integrated circuits (ET033)	44,828	33,455	31,738	35,712	35,130	-582	-1.6
All other	48,581	41,931	36,799	34,633	37,974	3,342	9.6
TOTAL	188,989	160,610	140,428	140,838	149,450	8,611	6.1
U.S. IMPORTS:							
Increases:							
Computers, peripherals, and parts (ET035)	90,384	74,547	75,817	76,940	89,264	12,324	16.0
Telephone and telegraph apparatus (ET017)	32,130	27,174	27,948	30,982	39,341	8,359	27.0
Television receivers and video monitors (ET022)	7,713	8,615	10,586	12,654	17,509	4,856	38.4
Decreases:							
Photographic cameras and equipment (ET039)	5,299	3,560	3,029	2,715	2,382	-333	-12.3
All other	142,329	115,675	111,865	115,542	131,649	16,107	13.9
TOTAL	277,854	229,571	229,245	238,833	280,146	41,313	17.3

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

2000, imports of electronic products from China accounted for \$27.6 billion (almost 10 percent) of U.S. sector imports and represented more than one-quarter of the U.S. sector trade deficit that year. In 2004, that figure rose to \$69.2 billion (nearly 25 percent) of U.S. sector imports, or almost one-half of the U.S. sector trade deficit. International firms that have Chinese production facilities reportedly accounted for more than two-thirds of China's total export volume in 2004.⁴

⁴ Michael Pecht and Y.C. Chan, "The Development of China's Electronics Industry," in *China's Electronics Industry* (College Park, MD: CALCE EPSC Press, 2004), p. 66.

Telephone and Telegraph Apparatus

Change in 2004 from 2003:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased \$5.3 billion (27 percent) to \$25.4 billion

U.S. exports: Increased \$3.0 billion (28 percent) to \$14.0 billion

U.S. imports: Increased \$8.4 billion (27 percent) to \$39.3 billion

The U.S. trade deficit in telephone and telegraph apparatus⁵ increased significantly for the third year in a row. U.S. imports rose as U.S. telecommunications providers, the principal customers for this equipment, began to invest again in telecommunications infrastructure after several years of slow growth following substantial overinvestment in the late 1990s and during 2000. Increased demand in all major foreign markets boosted U.S. export revenues in 2004, reversing a decline that began in 2001.

U.S. exports

U.S. exports of telephone and telegraph apparatus increased \$3.0 billion (27 percent) to \$14.0 billion in 2004 (see table EL-2). Leading U.S. exports of this equipment in 2004 included various high-end apparatus and parts used for digital communications, communications satellites, modems, and parts. The most significant increases occurred in exports to the Netherlands, Mexico, Japan, and the United Kingdom, which as a group grew from \$3.5 billion in 2003 to \$4.8 billion in 2004 (40 percent). Increased demand for these products from the United States has been largely driven by improving economic conditions in the major markets for these products, greater investment in infrastructure equipment, increased demand for mobile devices, the growing popularity of wireless data applications, and the continuing depreciation of the dollar relative to the euro.⁶

During 2004, the gross domestic product increased by 2.2 percent, 4.0 percent, and 4.2 percent in the European Union (EU), Japan, and Mexico,⁷ respectively, after years of sluggish or negative growth in each of these markets, providing telecommunication service providers the reassurance they needed to increase their investment in equipment. High growth rates had a similar effect in other markets, causing demand for telecommunications equipment outside the United States to increase by 6 percent in 2004, after increasing only 3 percent in 2003 and declining the 2 previous years.⁸ U.S. exports received a further boost from the depreciation of the dollar, which declined by one-third with respect to the euro during 2001–2004.⁹

U.S. imports

The largest sources of increased U.S. imports of telephone and telegraph apparatus were China, Korea, Mexico, and Malaysia. Cellular telephones accounted for nearly \$6 billion of the \$8.4 billion

⁵ This industry/commodity group includes both wireless and wired telecommunications equipment such as cellular telephones, facsimile machines, switches, and modems.

⁶ Telecommunications Industry Association (TIA), *2005 Telecommunications Market Review and Forecast* (Washington, DC: TIA, 2003), p. 179; and International Monetary Fund (IMF), International Financial Statistics.

⁷ Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), "Main Economic Indicators 2005," Apr. 2005, p. 259, found at

<http://lysander.sourceoecd.org/vl=7640236/cl=65/nw=1/rpsv/ij/oecdjournals/04745523/v2005n4/s1/p11>, retrieved Apr. 20, 2005. For additional estimates, see "Europe: 5-Year Forecast Table," *EIU ViewsWire*, p. 2, Mar. 24, 2005; "Japan Economy: EIU's March Assumptions," p. 2, Mar. 23, 2005; and Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, "Trade Manufacturing Put Mexico Back on Track in 2004," p. 1, March 2005, found at <http://www.dallasfed.org/research/houston/2005/hb0502.html>, retrieved Mar. 25, 2005.

⁸ TIA, *2005 Telecommunications Market Review and Forecast*, p. 5.

⁹ IMF, International Financial Statistics.

increase. Imports of cellular telephones increased in response to a growing U.S. demand, evidenced by a 10 percent increase in the number of U.S. subscribers for cellular telephone service in 2004 and an increase in upgrades to cellular telephones with features such as cameras, improved gaming capabilities, and e-mail access.¹⁰ The increase in other equipment imports was also driven by strong economic growth in the United States that spurred demand; the continued migration of telecommunications equipment production to lower-cost countries in Asia as well as to Mexico; and increased investment by telecommunications service providers, businesses, and consumers. U.S. consumption of telecommunications products increased by approximately 5 percent in 2004 after 3 years of steady decline.¹¹

U.S. imports of these products from countries with lower-cost labor have displaced imports from traditional suppliers. In 2000, Canada and Japan combined to supply approximately 40 percent of U.S. apparatus imports while the collective share of China, Korea, and Malaysia was 25 percent. By 2004, Canada and Japan's share had dropped to 11 percent while U.S. imports of this equipment from China, Korea, and Malaysia accounted for 56 percent of the total. Much of this change can be attributed to increased production by the major telecommunications equipment firms in rapidly expanding Asian markets, especially China, and increased use of contract manufacturers such as Solectron Corp. and Flextronics International Ltd., which have major production facilities in Mexico and China, Malaysia, and elsewhere in Asia.¹²

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¹⁰ TIA, *2005 Telecommunications Market Review and Forecast*, pp. 150–151.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, p. 5.

¹² Flextronics International Ltd., Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) 10-K filing, June 14, 2004; Solectron Corp., SEC 10-K filing, Nov. 5, 2004, and Motorola, Inc., SEC 10-K filing, Mar. 4, 2005.

Television Receivers and Video Monitors

Change in 2004 from 2003:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased \$4.8 billion (40 percent) to \$16.6 billion

U.S. exports: Increased \$0.07 billion (8 percent) to \$0.9 billion

U.S. imports: Increased \$4.9 billion (38 percent) to \$17.5 billion

Imports of television receivers and video monitors¹³ grew significantly as a result of increasing demand for flat-panel television receivers and for interactive set-top boxes. As few of these products are produced in the United States, imports supplied an increasing share of U.S. consumption. For the first time, imports of television receivers and video monitors with flat-panel displays exceeded imports of those with cathode-ray (picture) tubes.

Mexico, Japan, and China continued to be the largest suppliers to the United States of commodity group imports, accounting for \$13.2 billion (75 percent) of imports in 2004 versus \$9.3 billion (73 percent) in 2003. Color television reception apparatus without a picture tube (e.g., set-top boxes) and parts of color television reception apparatus accounted for the majority of the increase in U.S. exports during 2004.

U.S. exports

Increased exports of television reception apparatus without a picture tube (set-top boxes) to Korea and of parts of television apparatus to Mexico drove the total increase in exports of television receivers and video monitors in 2004. Exports of set-top boxes to Korea increased as a result of the introduction of satellite TV services in 2003 and the planned introduction of digital cable services.¹⁴ Exports of parts of television apparatus to Mexico increased in line with the continuing transformation of the North American color television receiver industry, as the United States has changed from the assembler of color television receivers to a provider of parts, components, and subassemblies to suppliers located in Mexico.

U.S. imports

The increase in U.S. imports of television receivers and video monitors in 2004 was due principally to an increase in imports of two products: flat-panel color television receivers with a display diagonal greater than 34.29 cm (14 inches), not incorporating a VCR or player, and color television reception set-top boxes with a communication function. These two products combined accounted for \$5.7 billion (33 percent) of commodity group imports in 2004 and for \$3.6 billion (74 percent) of the increase in imports. In 2003, these two products accounted for \$2.2 billion (17 percent) of imports in this group.

According to the Consumer Electronics Association, U.S. sales of flat-panel television receivers and monitors, including imports, reached an inflation-adjusted peak of more than \$12 billion in 2004 and are expected to reach nearly \$15 billion in 2005, as a result of the unexpected increased demand for flat-panel displays. These flat-panel devices accounted for almost one-third of U.S. sales of television receivers and monitors in 2004 and are predicted to rise almost to 40 percent in 2005, raising average prices. However, the price of receivers and monitors with liquid-crystal displays (LCDs) (one of several flat-panel display technologies) decreased as a result of oversupply.¹⁵

¹³ This industry/commodity group includes television receivers and video monitors (not computer monitors), set top boxes, and parts of the foregoing.

¹⁴ U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce), "Television Programming Services - Satellite TV and Cable TV," Aug. 6, 2003, found at <http://strategis.ic.gc.ca/epic/internet/inimr-ri.nsf/en/gr119020e.html>, Apr. 8, 2005.

¹⁵ CEA, "U.S. Consumer Electronics Sales & Forecasts: 2000–2005," Jan. 2005.

The unit value of imports of flat-panel receivers with screen size greater than 34.29 cm (14 inches) fluctuated from a high of \$1,620 in 2000 to \$445 in 2001, but leveled off in 2004 to just more than \$1,100. Unit imports almost tripled in 2004, rising to 3.1 million (184 percent). Mexico overtook Japan as the major supplier to the United States of these products, accounting for 55 percent of imports in 2004 versus 25 percent in 2003, even as imports from the four top suppliers—Mexico, Japan, Korea, and China—continued to increase. These four suppliers accounted for 91 percent of 2004 imports.

Demand for color television reception set-top boxes is increasing as consumers switch to direct-broadcast satellite television service or to interactive cable television service. The new services include pay-per-view, video-on-demand, and interactive program guides, and it is anticipated that other services will become available as the population of interactive boxes grows.¹⁶ Although the unit value of these receivers rose from \$117 to \$123 (5 percent) in 2004, the quantity of imports more than doubled, increasing by more than 11 million units (128 percent) to more than 20 million units. Imports from Mexico accounted for most of the increase, more than doubling in 2004 and accounting for \$1.8 billion (72 percent) of U.S. imports.

Imports from China of color television receivers with screen size greater than 35.56 cm (14 inches) declined \$325 million (60 percent) to \$219 million in 2004. Some of the receivers in that group, with screen size greater than 52 cm (20.47 inches), were subject to an antidumping duty order issued by the U.S. Department of Commerce in June 2004 on certain color television receivers imported from China. Despite the decrease in imports of this one product, total imports from China increased 63 percent to \$2.4 billion, and China remained the third-largest supplier of television receivers and video monitors.

Although imports of high-definition television (HDTV) receivers and video monitors increased by 8 percent, they constituted only 8 percent of imports of receivers and monitors. Cable companies and satellite broadcasters are moving rapidly toward providing HDTV service. The question remains whether HDTV services will draw consumers into buying HDTV equipment or whether consumers with HDTV receivers will push service providers into providing more HDTV services.

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Table EL-3
Changes in U.S. imports of television receivers and video monitors, 2000–2004

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
						Absolute	Percent
	<i>Million dollars</i>						
Certain flat-panel TV receivers . . .	13	95	310	1,109	3,233	2,124	192
Certain color TV set top boxes . . .	121	175	279	1,042	2,498	1,456	140
Other	7,579	8,344	9,997	10,503	11,778	1,275	12
Total	7,713	8,615	10,586	12,654	17,509	4,856	38

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.
Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

¹⁶ Steve Hill, Satellite Broadcasting and Communications Association, telephone interview with USITC staff, March 31, 2005; and Paul Rodriguez, National Cable Television Association, telephone interview with USITC staff, Apr. 1, 2005.

Semiconductors and Integrated Circuits

Change in 2004 from 2003:

U.S. trade surplus: Decreased \$2.6 billion (23 percent) to \$8.9 billion

U.S. exports: Decreased \$0.6 billion (2 percent) to \$35.1 billion

U.S. imports: Increased \$2.1 billion (9 percent) to \$26.3 billion

The worldwide semiconductor industry experienced record sales of \$213 billion in 2004, up 28 percent from \$166.4 billion in 2003.¹⁷ Strong demand from a wide range of end markets, particularly personal computers and wireless handsets, drove the growth.¹⁸ Despite these record sales, however, U.S. semiconductor exports declined \$582 million (2 percent) in 2004. This decline, coupled with an increase in U.S. imports of \$2.1 billion (9 percent), led to a decrease in the U.S. trade surplus for semiconductors, marking the first time in the last 5 years that the surplus in semiconductors has decreased. These trade shifts occurred principally because of the growth of semiconductor production in Asia. With the exception of Europe, the U.S. trade surplus with all major regions decreased. The U.S. trade surplus with Asia experienced the largest decrease in absolute (\$2.9 billion) and percentage (35 percent) changes. Overall, 2004 was the fourth consecutive year that the United States has maintained a trade surplus in semiconductors.

U.S. exports

In 2004, despite strong global growth in semiconductor sales, U.S. exports of semiconductors decreased, especially to China and other Asian countries that serve both as major end-consumer markets of semiconductors and key production-sharing partners.¹⁹ This decrease suggests that a long-term manufacturing trend is beginning to have a negative effect on the U.S. trade balance, specifically the growth of foreign semiconductor production²⁰ and, in particular, the growth and popularity of foreign semiconductor foundries.²¹ This trend has resulted in a substantial increase in non-U.S. chip production, especially in Asia.²² For example, in 2004 nine of the top 10 leaders in semiconductor capital equipment

¹⁷ Semiconductor Industry Association (SIA), "Global Semiconductor Sales Hit Record \$213 Billion in 2004," Jan. 31, 2005, found at http://www.sia-online.org/pre_release.cfm?ID=353, retrieved Mar. 14, 2005 (press release). Aided by robust personal computer (PC) sales, DRAMs (dynamic random-access memory) were by far the fastest growing product line in the semiconductor industry, with total DRAM sales increasing by 61 percent. PC sales also helped microprocessor sales increase by more than 11 percent. DSP (digital signal processing) chips grew by more than 27 percent due to strong wireless handset growth, and optoelectronic chips experienced almost 44 percent growth due to strong digital camera sales.

¹⁸ For example, PC sales increased by almost 15 percent while wireless handsets grew by more than 32 percent.

¹⁹ U.S. semiconductor manufacturers traditionally have engaged in production-sharing arrangements wherein unfinished semiconductors, usually in wafer form, are exported to East Asia for completion of the more labor-intensive back-end production, which typically consists of testing, assembly, and packaging of the semiconductors.

²⁰ Eight of the top 10 fastest-growing semiconductor companies in 2004 were non-U.S. based firms. Bill McClean, Brian Matas, and Trevor Yancey, *March Update to the McClean Report: 2005 Edition*, 2005 ed. (Arizona: IC Insights, Inc., 2005), p. 4. Besides foreign firm growth, the increase in offshoring by U.S.-based firms has also increased foreign semiconductor production. According to the SIA, there is a \$1 billion, 10-year cost difference between constructing and operating a fab in Asia compared to the United States, due to taxes and incentives. "SIA Backgrounders: Fab America - Keeping Manufacturing in the U.S.," found at http://www.sia-online.org/backgrounders_fab_america.cfm, retrieved Mar. 22, 2005; and SIA news conference, National Press Club, Washington, D.C., Mar. 16, 2005.

²¹ A foundry is a semiconductor company exclusively devoted to semiconductor manufacturing, i.e., not involved in semiconductor design. Typically, foundries will only produce semiconductors for other firms; the name on the finished chips will be the partnering firm's, not the foundry's. U.S. industry representatives, telephone interview with USITC staff, Mar. 17, 2005.

²² *Ibid.*

spending—an important indicator of firm growth—were non-U.S. based firms (seven were Asian-based firms).²³ Another sign of increased foreign production has been the growth of foundries, which are almost exclusively located in Taiwan, Singapore, and China.²⁴ Finally, as a sign of future semiconductor manufacturing leadership, two-thirds of all cutting-edge 300 mm semiconductor production facilities are scheduled to be located in Asia.²⁵ Increased Asian production coupled with Asia's dominant position in semiconductor consumption equates to increased intra-Asian semiconductor trade at the expense of U.S. exports.

U.S. semiconductor exports to all major global regions decreased in 2004. Asia received the most U.S. exports by far (\$25.9 billion, or 74 percent). U.S. exports to Malaysia and the Philippines, traditionally two of the largest markets for U.S. exports due to strong production-sharing arrangements, declined \$938 million (16 percent) and \$1.2 billion (22 percent), respectively. Because the vast majority of exports to these two countries are of unfinished wafers designed for production sharing, this decrease likely indicates a decline in production sharing between U.S. and Philippine and Malaysian facilities in 2004. Although overall U.S. exports to Asia decreased, exports to Singapore, Hong Kong, and China increased by \$701 million (45 percent), \$563 million (37 percent), and \$279 million (14 percent), respectively.

U.S. imports

The short-term surge in semiconductor demand across all markets, including the United States,²⁶ combined with long-term industry trends of increased semiconductor production in Asia and the popularity of foundries based in Taiwan, Singapore, and China, helped spur growth in U.S. imports, for the first increase in imports since 2000. This import increase is unusual given the continuing decline in U.S. apparent consumption of semiconductors resulting from the steady exodus of semiconductor-consuming industries from the United States, mainly to Asia. Moreover, when compared to the 28 percent increase in global semiconductor consumption in 2004, the relatively small increase of 9 percent in U.S. imports lends credence to the notion of a long-term decline in the relative importance of the United States as a semiconductor market.

Asia contributed 78 percent of all U.S. imports in 2004 and was one of only two major world regions from which U.S. imports rose.²⁷ Whereas U.S. imports from leading production-sharing partners Malaysia and the Philippines continued to stagnate as these countries continue to shift exports of finished

²³ Bill McClean, Brian Matas, and Trevor Yancey, *The McClean Report: A Complete Analysis and Forecast of the Integrated Circuit Industry*, 2005 ed. (Arizona: IC Insights, Inc., 2005), p. 4-6.

²⁴ Four foundries, all of which are located in Asia (TSMC and UMC in Taiwan, Chartered in Singapore, and SMIC in China), accounted for 81 percent of all foundry sales in 2004. *Ibid.*, p. 3-15.

²⁵ "SIA Backgrounders: Fab America." Firms that use 300mm equipment in their facilities are able to produce semiconductors more efficiently than those that use more dated equipment, therefore allowing them to be more competitive. An increase in the construction of 300mm facilities in Asia indicates that growing Asian firms have the resources to purchase this very expensive type of equipment and that foreign firms are choosing Asia as the region for their most cutting edge production facilities.

²⁶ McClean, Matas, and Yancey, *McClean Report*, p. 2-53, fig. 2-50. The Americas market, which includes the United States, increased by 25 percent in 2004. From 2004–2009, however, the Americas market is predicted to have the lowest compound annual growth rate of any world region.

²⁷ OPEC also increased its share of U.S. imports in 2004, accounting for 0.6 percent of total U.S. imports.

semiconductors to growing consumer markets in China,²⁸ imports from all other major Asian sources grew by 15 percent or more, reflecting the general trend of increased semiconductor production in the region. U.S. import growth was most pronounced from China (\$476 million, up 58 percent), Taiwan (\$722 million, up 24 percent), Japan (\$454 million, up 18 percent), and Korea (\$524 million, up 16 percent).

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²⁸ U.S. imports from the Philippines and Malaysia have decreased steadily over the past 5 years. Imports from Malaysia in 2004 increased only slightly (1.5 percent), while imports from the Philippines decreased by 16 percent. The Philippines was the only Asian country from which U.S. imports decreased in 2004.

Chinese imports of semiconductors from Malaysia and the Philippines increased by 11 percent and 9 percent, respectively, in 2004, which continues the trend of increased exports to China from these two countries. Data from Global Trade Information Services, Inc., World Trade Atlas, found at <http://www.gtis.com>, retrieved June 29, 2005.

Computers, Peripherals, and Parts

Change in 2004 from 2003:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased \$13.0 billion (27 percent) to \$61.9 billion

U.S. exports: Decreased \$0.7 billion (3 percent) to \$27.4 billion

U.S. imports: Increased \$12.3 billion (16 percent) to \$89.3 billion

The global computer market experienced strong growth in 2004, with worldwide consumption of personal computers (PCs)²⁹ increasing by nearly 11 percent during the year.³⁰ In 2004 the United States and Europe, the two largest markets for computer equipment, showed increases in product purchases,³¹ largely driven by a continued demand for portable computer products such as laptops³² and the adoption of newer technologies. In western Europe, market growth was also stimulated by the favorable exchange rate for the euro and aggressive pricing strategies.³³ On a worldwide basis, one industry source estimates that laptop sales grew by more than 30 percent in western Europe in 2004, the business computer segment in Japan grew by 12 percent, and sales overall in Asia grew by more than 16 percent.³⁴

The growth in U.S. PC consumption was driven largely by growing consumer preference for laptop computers.³⁵ In addition, the availability of new applications such as digital photography, multimedia functions, and wireless capabilities resulted in more consumers upgrading their PCs during the year.³⁶ Businesses also continued to engage in PC replacement and purchase new equipment.³⁷

The U.S. trade deficit in computer hardware continued to increase in 2004, driven by a strong increase in U.S. imports and a slight decrease in U.S. exports, despite the increase in global PC consumption.

U.S. exports

Worldwide PC shipments reportedly grew from 155 million units in 2003 to 178 million units in 2004. U.S. exports of computer hardware declined slightly, however, primarily in categories such as laptop computers and computer parts and accessories.³⁸ This decline was due in part to the continued shift of production to overseas facilities by U.S.-headquartered companies. U.S. exports showed the greatest increases to Canada (4.9 percent, or \$179 million) and the United Kingdom (7.4 percent, or \$166 million), while exports to Japan and Singapore accounted for the largest declines, combining for a decrease of

²⁹ Personal computers account for a majority of the computer hardware and peripheral market.

³⁰ PC estimates are from the IDC Corporation. IDC, "IDC Revises PC Shipments Forecast Down," *TechWeb News*, Mar. 23, 2005, found at <http://www.techweb.com/wire/159904710>, retrieved Mar. 24, 2005.

³¹ One industry source estimates PC consumption increased by more than 8 percent in the United States and nearly 12 percent in Europe. "Global PC Sales Jump 12pc," *Silicon Republic*, Jan. 19, 2005, found at <http://www.siliconrepublic.com/news/news.nv?storyid=single4315>, retrieved Mar. 24, 2005.

³² CEA, "CEA Reports Consumer Electronics Sales Jump 11 Percent in 2004."

³³ "Global PC Sales Remain Strong," *Computing*, Oct. 20, 2004, found at <http://www.computing.co.uk/news/1158852>, retrieved Apr. 4, 2005.

³⁴ IDC, "Short-Term PC Outlook Weakens Slightly While Long-Term Growth Looks Solid, According to IDC," Mar. 23, 2005, found at <http://www.idc.com/getdoc.jsp?containerID=prUS00100905>, retrieved Mar. 31, 2005 (press release).

³⁵ John G. Spooner, "PC Shipments to Rise in 2004, Says Gartner," *CNET News.com*, Feb. 12, 2004, found at http://news.com.com/PC+shipments+to+rise+in+2004,+says+Gartner/2100-1003_3-5158374.html, retrieved Mar. 24, 2005.

³⁶ *Ibid.*

³⁷ Tom Krazit, "PC Sales Strong in 2004," *PC World*, Jan. 19, 2005, found at <http://pcworld.about.com/news/Jan192005id119347.htm>, retrieved Mar. 24, 2005.

³⁸ See IDC, "IDC Revises PC Shipments Forecast Down."

nearly \$354 million, to \$3.4 billion, during the period, likely attributable to the ongoing shift of production overseas.

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of computer hardware and peripherals rose in 2004, approaching levels that existed prior to the major information-technology industry downturn in 2001, largely the result of increased shipments from China and, to a lesser degree, Malaysia. China's share of U.S. imports increased to 38 percent of total U.S. imports in 2004, from 12 percent in 2000, and accounted for \$11.8 billion (96 percent) of the total increase in U.S. imports of computer hardware equipment in 2004. Imports of portable digital automatic processing machines (predominantly laptop computers) accounted for about 30 percent of this increase, and LCD computer monitors accounted for \$2 billion (17 percent); other noticeable increases included parts and accessories for computers. The share of U.S. imports of several traditional suppliers of computer hardware products, such as Japan, Singapore, and Taiwan, has declined over the past few years.

Many major global computer hardware manufacturers have shifted production to China, contributing to an increase in production in that country. For example, many Taiwanese companies moved production facilities to take advantage of lower production costs.³⁹ Also, several monitor manufacturers headquartered in South Korea and Taiwan suggested that their suppliers locate facilities in China to benefit from low labor costs and efficient electronic equipment supply chains.⁴⁰ China has become one of the largest producers and exporters of monitors,⁴¹ producing an estimated 44 million LCD monitors in 2004, an increase of 42 percent from 2003.⁴² Also, some computer hardware companies, such as Maxtor Corp., the second-largest U.S. manufacturer of hard-disk drives, have chosen to shift production from Singapore to China to take advantage of lower costs.⁴³

U.S. imports of computer hardware from Malaysia increased by approximately \$1.2 billion (9 percent), largely the result of a 34 percent increase in imports of laptop computers. One of the world's leading manufacturers of laptop computers, Dell, has two production facilities in Malaysia,⁴⁴ contributing to laptop production in that country.

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³⁹ "Taiwan Firms Top Computer Makers," *South China Morning Post*, found at <http://www.scmp.com>, retrieved Mar. 7, 2005.

⁴⁰ "Mainland China LCD Monitor Output to Exceed That of CRT; Samsung Retains Top Spot in CRT and LCD Segments," *Global Sources*, Dec. 7, 2004, found at <http://www.computerproducts.globalsources.com>, retrieved Mar. 23, 2005.

⁴¹ Michael Kanellos, "LCD Production in China to Eclipse CRTs," Nov. 24, 2004, found at <http://asia.cnet.com/news/personaltech/0,39037091,39202438,00.htm>, retrieved Mar. 23, 2005.

⁴² "Mainland China LCD Monitor Output to Exceed That of CRT." Many major companies such as Dell and Hewlett-Packard purchase monitors from manufacturers and designers in China. Kanellos, "LCD Production in China to Eclipse CRTs."

⁴³ Nerys Avery, "China's Industrial Production Gain Exceeds Forecasts," *Bloomberg.com*, Mar. 15, 2005, found at <http://www.bloomberg.com/apps/news?pid=7000001&refer=asia&sid=afw715XkmW7w>, retrieved Mar. 31, 2005.

⁴⁴ According to Dell's 10-K fiscal year 2005 report, it states that it is ranked number one in the United States and worldwide for notebook computer shipments. Dell Inc., SEC 10-K filing, 2005, found at <http://www.dell.com/downloads/global/corporate/sec/10k-fy05.pdf>, retrieved Apr. 4, 2005.

Medical Goods

Change in 2004 from 2003

U.S. trade deficit: Decreased from a surplus by \$1.3 billion to \$0.6 billion

U.S. exports: Increased \$1.6 billion (10 percent) to \$18.4 billion

U.S. imports: Increased \$2.9 billion (18 percent) to \$19.0 billion

The United States continues to be the global leader in medical goods manufacturing, producing a broad range of such goods, from commodity hospital supplies to advanced medical imaging equipment. Because of its long-standing reputation for quality and innovation in this industry, the United States traditionally has maintained a trade surplus. This surplus has declined in recent years, however, as U.S.-based firms have increased production in overseas markets while the U.S. market for medical goods continues to grow at a faster rate than overseas markets. In 2004, for the first time in decades, the United States experienced a trade deficit in medical goods of \$573 million. Notwithstanding vigorous growth in U.S. exports, strong demand for medical goods in the United States, the largest and most dynamic health care market in the world, led to an even greater increase in imports.

The traditional rivals for the United States in medical goods have been Japan and Germany and other larger European countries. However, in recent years there has been an increase in advanced medical goods manufacturing and assembly activities in Ireland and Switzerland, as well as production of commodity hospital supplies in less-developed countries such as the Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, Malaysia, and China. In addition, increased manufacturing partnerships in China over the past decade by major U.S., European, and Japanese producers has led to higher levels of technology transfer to China⁴⁵ and increased Chinese production of more advanced electromedical equipment.⁴⁶

U.S. exports

U.S. exports of medical goods increased \$1.6 billion (10 percent) to \$18.4 billion in 2004. Japan remained the largest market for U.S. exports of such goods, accounting for \$2.4 billion, but the most significant growth occurred in exports to the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and Canada.

U.S. exports to Japan, the world's second-largest individual country market for medical goods,⁴⁷ consisted of a broad range of medical equipment and devices required by a population with an increasingly high proportion of elderly persons.⁴⁸ Japan is particularly dependent on U.S.-manufactured cardiology products, including cardiac pacemakers, defibrillators, and stents, because it produces very few of these products itself.⁴⁹ A significant portion of U.S. exports to Japan also included shipments of components and subassemblies of medical imaging equipment for final assembly in Japan.⁵⁰ Although Japan remains an important market for U.S. exports of medical goods, the rate of growth in such exports

⁴⁵ "Philips Sets Up Medical Equipment Venture in China," *Appliance Magazine*, Feb. 10, 2004, pp. 1–2, found at <http://www.appliance-magazine.com>, retrieved Mar. 22, 2004; "Growth [in China]," *GE Medical Systems–Asia*, found at <http://www.savelives.gecareers.com>, retrieved Oct. 13, 2004; and Frost and Sullivan, "Chinese X-Ray Equipment Markets," *Market Research Report*, Feb. 1999.

⁴⁶ Kathryn Kranhold, "GE Pins Hopes on Emerging Markets: Strategy Is Major Shift From Reliance on the West," *Wall Street Journal*, Mar. 3, 2005, pp. A-3–A-4.

⁴⁷ Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO), "Medical Equipment," *JETRO Japanese Market Report*, No. 69, Mar. 2004, p. 1, found at <http://www.jetro.go.jp/en/market/reports/jmr/069.pdf>, retrieved Mar. 17, 2005.

⁴⁸ U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), "Japan," *CIA World Factbook 2005*, found at <http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/ja.html>, retrieved May 27, 2005.

⁴⁹ Japan continues to import almost 100 percent of its pacemakers. JETRO, "Medical Equipment," p. 8.

⁵⁰ A large portion of such exports consisted of intrafirm shipments from General Electric Medical System's Milwaukee headquarters, to a major manufacturing facility it operates in Tokyo. U.S. industry representatives, telephone interviews with USITC staff, Mar. 16, 2005.

has slowed in recent years, increasing by less than 5 percent in 2004. Some U.S. industry representatives attribute the decline in growth, at least in part, to Japan's slow medical device approval process that hinders the introduction of innovative medical technology in the Japanese market.⁵¹

With a major port in Rotterdam, the Netherlands serves as a leading transshipment and distribution point for imported medical equipment destined for other European countries.⁵² U.S. exports to the Netherlands increased \$321 million (20 percent) to nearly \$2 billion in 2004. Such exports consisted primarily of a large range of cardiology, electromedical, and surgical equipment. They also included electronic components and subassemblies for advanced medical imaging equipment produced in the Netherlands by Philips Medical Systems.⁵³

U.S. exports of medical equipment to the United Kingdom increased \$140 million (17 percent) to \$979 million in 2004, led by orthopedic and prosthetic appliances, such as knee and hip implants, and electromedical equipment. U.S. exporters benefited from the United Kingdom's efforts to upgrade its National Healthcare System by building new hospitals and modernizing its health care technology.⁵⁴ They also took advantage of rapid growth in the private health care sector in the United Kingdom.⁵⁵

U.S. exports to Canada increased 13 percent in 2004 to \$1.5 billion. After 5 years of declining expenditures for medical equipment by Canada's national health care system, increased demands by the public led to an announcement by the Canadian government in 2003 that it would significantly increase expenditures for hospital equipment of all types over the next several years, which benefited U.S. suppliers in 2004.⁵⁶ U.S. exports to Canada included diagnostic and patient monitoring equipment, magnetic resonance imaging instruments, surgical equipment, breathing machines, and X-ray and computed tomography scanning equipment.⁵⁷ All major U.S. manufacturers sell in Canada, and U.S. suppliers already supply almost one-half of the hospital market.⁵⁸

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of medical goods grew by \$2.9 billion (18 percent) to \$19.0 billion in 2004. The EU and China were responsible for much of that growth. Led by Ireland for the second year in a row, EU manufacturers increased their exports to the United States by \$2.1 billion (28 percent) to \$9.6 billion, accounting for more than one-half of total U.S. imports of medical goods in 2004. U.S. imports from Ireland alone increased \$1.2 billion (42 percent) to \$4.1 billion in 2004, which was more than five times the level that country supplied to the United States in 2000. In 2004, large U.S.-based companies such as Medtronic, Boston Scientific, and DePuy continued to increase their Irish manufacturing capacity in

⁵¹ The recently created Japanese Pharmaceuticals and Medical Device Agency reportedly has a two-year backlog of accumulated medical goods approval applications. Advanced Medical Technology Association (AdvaMed), comments submitted to Commerce, Dec. 21, 2004, pp. 3–5; and U.S. industry representative, telephone interview with USITC staff, Mar. 30, 2005.

⁵² U.S. industry representatives, telephone interviews with USITC staff, Mar. 15–17, 2005.

⁵³ U.S. industry representative, telephone interview with USITC staff, Mar. 28, 2005.

⁵⁴ Tatiana Russo, U.S. & Foreign Commercial Service (US&FCS), "Medical Equipment [UK]," *Market Research Reports*, Mar. 18, 2003, p. 1.

⁵⁵ Ibid.

⁵⁶ Pierre Richard, US&FCS, "Hospital Medical Equipment [Canada]," *Market Research Reports*, Sept. 4, 2003, p. 1; and U.S. industry representatives, telephone interviews with USITC staff, Mar. 15–17, 2005.

⁵⁷ Richard, "Hospital Medical Equipment [Canada]," p. 1; and U.S. industry representatives, telephone interviews with USITC staff, Mar. 15–17, 2005.

⁵⁸ Richard, "Hospital Medical Equipment [Canada]," p. 1; and U.S. industry representatives, telephone interviews with USITC staff, Mar. 15–17, 2005.

pacemakers, implantable defibrillators, drug eluting stents,⁵⁹ and orthopedic implants.⁶⁰ Such products were primarily exported to other European countries and the United States. Ireland's emergence as a global player in the medical goods industry has been influenced by a series of national economic programs designed, among other things, to increase labor force skills and attract foreign investment in advanced technology manufacture.⁶¹

Meanwhile, U.S. imports from China grew by \$116 million (20 percent) to \$710 million, led by personal massage apparatus imported directly by major U.S. retail companies.⁶² Blood pressure and oxygen therapy apparatus for use in the home and in doctors' offices were the second-largest category of medical goods imported from China. China is increasing its manufacture and assembly of more advanced medical goods, including patient monitoring systems, medical X-ray equipment, ultrasound scanners,⁶³ and medical imaging equipment. General Electric Medical Systems (GEMS), which first established assembly facilities in China in 1979, recently announced that China will replace Japan as its principal research and development, manufacturing, and distribution headquarters for Asia.⁶⁴ China is now GEMS's third-largest producer of computed tomography (CT) scanners, after the United States and France. About 70 percent of GEMS's Chinese production is exported to the United States and Japan.⁶⁵

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⁵⁹ Stents are cylindrical metal, mesh-type devices used to maintain the opening of arteries after angioplasty (balloon) catheterization procedures. The newest drug eluting stents have been shown in recent clinical trials to maintain the opening for longer periods than bare metal stents.

⁶⁰ Guidant, SEC 10-K filing, 2004; Medtronic Inc., SEC 10-K filing, 2004; and Boston Scientific, SEC 10-K filing, 2004.

⁶¹ CIA, "Ireland," *CIA World Factbook 2005*, found at <http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/ei.html>, retrieved May 27, 2005.

⁶² U.S. industry representatives, telephone interviews with USITC staff, Mar. 8–17, 2005.

⁶³ General Electric Medical Systems, "GE Medical Systems Introduces First China-Developed Hand-Carried Ultrasound System," May 24, 2002, found at <http://www.ge.com.cn>, retrieved Mar. 8, 2005 (press release).

⁶⁴ "General Electric Medical to Double Business," *Www.YEworld.net*, 2004, p. 1, found at <http://www.yeworld.net>; retrieved Mar. 8, 2004; "GE Sees China Global Production Center," *People's Daily Online*, Oct. 24, 2003, p. 1, found at <http://english.people.com.cn>, retrieved Mar. 17, 2004; and "GE Medical Systems Unveils Industrial Park," *People's Daily Online*, Oct. 23, 2003, p. 1, found at <http://english.people.com.cn>, retrieved Mar. 17, 2004.

⁶⁵ Other U.S.-based companies with production and assembly operations in China include Johnson & Johnson, Agilent, Becton Dickinson, Baxter International, and Medrad. German-based Siemens and Netherlands-based Philips have also invested in medical imaging manufacturing facilities in China. Interliance, LLC, "Medical Device Market in China," *Intelligence ViewPoint*, 2003, pp. 1–2, found at <http://www.interliance.com>, retrieved Mar. 8, 2005.

Table EL-4
Electronic products: U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004¹

USITC code ²	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
							Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>								
ET016	Office machines:							
	Exports	1,033	1,061	816	725	682	-43	-5.9
	Imports	1,892	1,817	1,491	1,544	1,732	188	12.2
	Trade balance	-859	-757	-675	-819	-1,050	-231	-28.2
ET017	Telephone and telegraph apparatus:							
	Exports	20,147	16,506	12,952	10,946	13,958	3,013	27.5
	Imports	32,130	27,174	27,948	30,982	39,341	8,359	27.0
	Trade balance	-11,982	-10,668	-14,996	-20,037	-25,382	-5,346	-26.7
ET018	Consumer electronics (except televisions):							
	Exports	2,969	2,791	2,631	2,392	2,518	126	5.3
	Imports	21,974	19,525	21,455	21,471	24,428	2,957	13.8
	Trade balance	-19,005	-16,734	-18,825	-19,079	-21,911	-2,832	-14.8
ET019	Blank media:							
	Exports	1,420	1,017	970	1,082	1,159	77	7.1
	Imports	2,415	2,423	2,746	3,127	3,831	704	22.5
	Trade balance	-995	-1,406	-1,776	-2,045	-2,672	-627	-30.7
ET020	Prerecorded media:							
	Exports	3,636	3,195	3,069	3,010	3,124	113	3.8
	Imports	1,389	1,259	1,308	1,436	1,503	67	4.6
	Trade balance	2,247	1,935	1,761	1,574	1,621	47	3.0
ET021	Navigational instruments and remote control apparatus:							
	Exports	2,626	3,102	2,921	2,866	3,082	216	7.5
	Imports	1,702	1,796	1,858	2,286	2,761	475	20.8
	Trade balance	924	1,306	1,063	580	321	-259	-44.7
ET022	Television receivers and video monitors:							
	Exports	1,164	1,237	1,257	809	874	65	8.1
	Imports	7,713	8,615	10,586	12,654	17,509	4,856	38.4
	Trade balance	-6,549	-7,378	-9,329	-11,845	-16,636	-4,791	-40.4
ET023	Radio and television broadcasting equipment:							
	Exports	2,602	2,321	1,364	1,241	1,335	93	7.5
	Imports	7,178	6,066	4,977	4,120	4,309	189	4.6
	Trade balance	-4,576	-3,745	-3,613	-2,879	-2,974	-96	-3.3

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table EL-4—Continued

Electronic products: U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004¹

USITC code ²	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
							Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>								
ET024	Electric sound and visual signaling apparatus:							
	Exports	851	949	1,042	937	1,098	161	17.2
	Imports	2,334	1,968	1,797	1,845	2,145	301	16.3
	Trade balance	-1,483	-1,020	-755	-908	-1,047	-140	-15.4
ET025	Electrical capacitors and resistors:							
	Exports	3,410	2,002	1,706	1,623	1,664	41	2.5
	Imports	4,177	2,333	2,093	1,964	2,035	71	3.6
	Trade balance	-767	-331	-386	-341	-371	-30	-8.8
ET026	Printed circuits:							
	Exports	2,865	2,089	1,853	1,742	1,836	95	5.4
	Imports	2,988	2,141	1,896	1,785	2,113	328	18.4
	Trade balance	-123	-53	-44	-44	-277	-233	-533.7
ET027	Circuit apparatus exceeding 1000V:							
	Exports	701	612	549	487	507	19	4.0
	Imports	386	357	338	272	309	37	13.7
	Trade balance	315	255	211	215	197	-18	-8.4
ET028	Circuit apparatus not exceeding 1000V:							
	Exports	6,101	5,098	4,478	4,431	5,138	707	16.0
	Imports	6,872	5,280	4,933	5,127	6,259	1,131	22.1
	Trade balance	-771	-182	-455	-696	-1,120	-424	-61.0
ET029	Circuit apparatus assemblies:							
	Exports	1,340	1,179	1,108	1,150	1,193	43	3.8
	Imports	2,593	2,528	2,577	2,920	3,341	421	14.4
	Trade balance	-1,253	-1,350	-1,469	-1,771	-2,148	-377	-21.3
ET030	Parts of circuit apparatus:							
	Exports	1,914	1,503	1,592	1,807	2,201	394	21.8
	Imports	1,202	1,108	1,087	1,206	1,526	320	26.5
	Trade balance	712	396	506	601	675	74	12.3
ET031	Cathode-ray tubes:							
	Exports	2,435	2,056	1,762	1,202	998	-204	-16.9
	Imports	634	612	607	577	673	96	16.7
	Trade balance	1,801	1,444	1,155	625	325	-300	-48.0
ET032	Electron tubes other than CRTs:							
	Exports	209	178	180	165	175	10	6.2
	Imports	213	271	247	203	195	-8	-3.7
	Trade balance	-4	-93	-66	-38	-21	18	46.4

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table EL-4—Continued

Electronic products: U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004¹

USITC code ²	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
							Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>								
ET033	Semiconductors and integrated circuits:							
	Exports	44,828	33,455	31,738	35,712	35,130	-582	-1.6
	Imports	47,448	30,016	25,651	24,190	26,256	2,066	8.5
	Trade balance	-2,619	3,439	6,087	11,522	8,874	-2,648	-23.0
ET034	Miscellaneous electrical equipment:							
	Exports	2,153	1,805	1,564	1,426	1,968	542	38.0
	Imports	2,937	2,277	2,428	2,649	3,313	664	25.1
	Trade balance	-784	-473	-865	-1,223	-1,345	-122	-10.0
ET035	Computers, peripherals, and parts:							
	Exports	45,392	38,125	29,534	28,038	27,350	-688	-2.5
	Imports	90,384	74,547	75,817	76,940	89,264	12,324	16.0
	Trade balance	-44,991	-36,422	-46,283	-48,902	-61,914	-13,012	-26.6
ET036	Photographic film and paper:							
	Exports	2,755	1,953	2,127	2,233	2,182	-51	-2.3
	Imports	2,205	1,856	1,865	1,820	1,951	131	7.2
	Trade balance	550	96	262	413	231	-182	-44.0
ET037	Optical fibers, optical fiber bundles and cables:							
	Exports	1,888	1,689	474	437	383	-53	-12.2
	Imports	1,399	1,244	252	210	310	100	47.8
	Trade balance	488	446	222	227	74	-153	-67.5
ET038	Optical goods, including ophthalmic goods:							
	Exports	3,995	3,727	3,548	3,309	3,992	683	20.6
	Imports	5,881	4,957	4,142	4,495	5,386	891	19.8
	Trade balance	-1,887	-1,230	-594	-1,186	-1,395	-208	-17.5
ET039	Photographic cameras and equipment:							
	Exports	1,800	1,694	1,187	954	1,197	243	25.5
	Imports	5,299	3,560	3,029	2,715	2,382	-333	-12.3
	Trade balance	-3,499	-1,866	-1,842	-1,761	-1,185	576	32.7
ET040	Medical goods:							
	Exports	13,411	14,987	15,059	16,827	18,433	1,606	9.5
	Imports	9,178	10,869	13,232	16,143	19,006	2,863	17.7
	Trade balance	4,232	4,119	1,826	683	-573	-1,257	(³)
ET041	Watches and clocks:							
	Exports	348	279	235	242	271	29	11.8
	Imports	3,354	2,957	3,098	3,291	3,634	343	10.4
	Trade balance	-3,006	-2,678	-2,864	-3,049	-3,363	-314	-10.3

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table EL-4—Continued

Electronic products: U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004¹

USITC code ²	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
							Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>								
ET042	Drawing, drafting, and calculating instruments:							
	Exports	366	395	368	364	397	33	9.0
	Imports	234	207	192	223	264	41	18.4
	Trade balance	132	188	176	141	133	-8	-5.7
ET043	Measuring, testing, and controlling instruments:							
	Exports	16,629	15,605	14,346	14,683	16,603	1,920	13.1
	Imports	11,743	11,806	11,595	12,638	14,367	1,729	13.7
	Trade balance	4,886	3,799	2,751	2,046	2,237	191	9.3

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

²This 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

³Not meaningful for purposes of comparison.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

Table EL-5

Electronic products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
ET016	Office machines:						
	Number of establishments	137	137	137	137	137	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	11.0	10.0	10.0	9.0	9.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	70	51	56	43	43	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,535	2,827	2,520	1,840	1,340	-27.2
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,033	1,061	816	725	682	-5.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,892	1,817	1,491	1,544	1,732	12.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,394	3,584	3,195	2,659	2,390	-10.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-859	-757	-675	-819	-1,050	-28.2
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	55.8	50.7	46.7	58.1	72.5	24.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	40.8	37.5	32.4	39.4	50.9	29.2
ET017	Telephone and telegraph apparatus:						
	Number of establishments	1,009	960	890	830	830	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	248.0	191.0	178.0	176.0	178.0	1.1
	Capacity utilization (percent)	75	52	35	32	36	12.5
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	93,614	80,151	55,212	52,754	55,392	5.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	20,147	16,506	12,952	10,946	13,958	27.5
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	32,130	27,174	27,948	30,982	39,341	27.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	105,596	90,819	70,208	72,791	80,774	11.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-11,982	-10,668	-14,996	-20,037	-25,382	-26.7
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	30.4	29.9	39.8	42.6	48.7	14.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	21.5	20.6	23.5	20.7	25.2	21.7
ET018	Consumer electronics (except televisions):						
	Number of establishments	215	225	215	205	205	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	21.0	21.0	20.0	19.0	19.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	58	58	54	57	57	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	4,260	4,200	5,270	5,240	5,210	-0.6
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,969	2,791	2,631	2,392	2,518	5.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	21,974	19,525	21,455	21,471	24,428	13.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	23,265	20,934	24,095	24,319	27,121	11.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-19,005	-16,734	-18,825	-19,079	-21,911	-14.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	94.5	93.3	89.0	88.3	90.1	2.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	69.7	66.5	49.9	45.6	48.3	5.9

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table EL-5—Continued

Electronic products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
ET019	Blank media:						
	Number of establishments	230	220	212	210	210	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	15.0	13.0	11.0	9.0	9.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	69	80	75	70	67	-4.3
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,402	3,074	2,800	2,600	2,450	-5.8
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,420	1,017	970	1,082	1,159	7.1
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,415	2,423	2,746	3,127	3,831	22.5
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	4,397	4,480	4,576	4,645	5,122	10.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-995	-1,406	-1,776	-2,045	-2,672	-30.7
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	54.9	54.1	60.0	67.3	74.8	11.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	41.8	33.1	34.6	41.6	47.3	13.7
ET020	Prerecorded media:						
	Number of establishments	680	690	700	708	710	(¹)
	Employees (thousands)	29.0	29.0	28.0	27.0	28.0	3.7
	Capacity utilization (percent)	75	66	73	67	70	4.5
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	5,298	5,728	6,200	6,700	6,750	0.7
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	3,636	3,195	3,069	3,010	3,124	3.8
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,389	1,259	1,308	1,436	1,503	4.6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,051	3,793	4,439	5,126	5,129	(¹)
	Trade balance (million dollars)	2,247	1,935	1,761	1,574	1,621	3.0
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	45.5	33.2	29.5	28.0	29.3	4.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	68.6	55.8	49.5	44.9	46.3	3.1
ET021	Navigational instruments and remote control apparatus:						
	Number of establishments	107	107	107	107	107	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	116.0	120.0	119.0	118.0	120.0	1.7
	Capacity utilization (percent)	59	59	59	67	70	4.5
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	18,500	21,275	22,125	22,000	23,100	5.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,626	3,102	2,921	2,866	3,082	7.5
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,702	1,796	1,858	2,286	2,761	20.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	17,576	19,969	21,062	21,420	22,779	6.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	924	1,306	1,063	580	321	-44.7
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	9.7	9.0	8.8	10.7	12.1	13.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	14.2	14.6	13.2	13.0	13.3	2.3

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table EL-5—Continued

Electronic products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
ET022	Television receivers and video monitors:						
	Number of establishments	12	10	9	8	8	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	8.0	7.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	58	58	54	57	57	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,410	3,040	3,285	3,830	4,465	16.6
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,164	1,237	1,257	809	874	8.1
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	7,713	8,615	10,586	12,654	17,509	38.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	9,959	10,418	12,614	15,675	21,101	34.6
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-6,549	-7,378	-9,329	-11,845	-16,636	-40.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	77.4	82.7	83.9	80.7	83.0	2.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	34.1	40.7	38.3	21.1	19.6	-7.1
ET023	Radio and television broadcasting equipment:						
	Number of establishments	160	165	170	175	170	-2.9
	Employees (thousands)	15.0	13.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	-9.1
	Capacity utilization (percent)	73	65	56	52	52	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	4,030	3,490	3,305	2,880	2,510	-12.8
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,602	2,321	1,364	1,241	1,335	7.5
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	7,178	6,066	4,977	4,120	4,309	4.6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	8,606	7,235	6,918	5,759	5,484	-4.8
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-4,576	-3,745	-3,613	-2,879	-2,974	-3.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	83.4	83.8	71.9	71.5	78.6	9.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	64.6	66.5	41.3	43.1	53.2	23.4
ET024	Electric sound and visual signaling apparatus:						
	Number of establishments	499	499	499	499	499	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	23.0	28.0	26.0	25.0	24.0	-4.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	71	66	66	63	63	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,998	4,636	4,886	4,580	4,293	-6.3
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	851	949	1,042	937	1,098	17.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,334	1,968	1,797	1,845	2,145	16.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	5,481	5,656	5,641	5,488	5,340	-2.7
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,483	-1,020	-755	-908	-1,047	-15.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	42.6	34.8	31.9	33.6	40.2	19.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	21.3	20.5	21.3	20.5	25.6	24.9

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table EL-5—Continued

Electronic products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
ET025	Electrical capacitors and resistors:						
	Number of establishments	276	267	214	253	220	-13.0
	Employees (thousands)	27.0	24.0	19.0	22.0	20.0	-9.1
	Capacity utilization (percent)	80	45	50	54	60	11.1
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,768	2,510	1,983	2,346	2,405	2.5
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	3,410	2,002	1,706	1,623	1,664	2.5
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	4,177	2,333	2,093	1,964	2,035	3.6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	4,535	2,841	2,369	2,687	2,776	3.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-767	-331	-386	-341	-371	-8.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	92.1	82.1	88.3	73.1	73.3	(¹)
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	90.5	79.8	86.0	69.2	69.2	0.0
ET026	Printed circuits:						
	Number of establishments	694	641	435	515	498	-3.3
	Employees (thousands)	86.0	72.0	51.0	60.0	58.0	-3.3
	Capacity utilization (percent)	77	49	51	60	65	8.3
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	12,532	9,414	6,129	7,250	7,642	5.4
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,865	2,089	1,853	1,742	1,836	5.4
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,988	2,141	1,896	1,785	2,113	18.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	12,655	9,467	6,173	7,294	7,919	8.6
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-123	-53	-44	-44	-277	-533.7
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	23.6	22.6	30.7	24.5	26.7	9.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	22.9	22.2	30.2	24.0	24.0	0.0
ET027	Circuit apparatus exceeding 1000V:						
	Number of establishments	210	200	200	200	200	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	17.0	16.0	15.0	14.0	15.0	7.1
	Capacity utilization (percent)	80	60	60	60	60	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	5,500	4,150	3,800	3,600	3,800	5.6
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	701	612	549	487	507	4.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	386	357	338	272	309	13.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	5,185	3,895	3,589	3,385	3,603	6.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	315	255	211	215	197	-8.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	7.4	9.2	9.4	8.0	8.6	7.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	12.7	14.7	14.4	13.5	13.3	-1.5

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table EL-5—Continued

Electronic products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
ET028	Circuit apparatus not exceeding 1000V:						
	Number of establishments	620	600	600	600	600	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	55.0	52.0	46.0	43.0	46.0	7.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	80	60	60	60	60	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	17,000	13,000	11,800	11,200	11,800	5.4
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	6,101	5,098	4,478	4,431	5,138	16.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	6,872	5,280	4,933	5,127	6,259	22.1
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	17,771	13,182	12,255	11,896	12,920	8.6
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-771	-182	-455	-696	-1,120	-61.0
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	38.7	40.1	40.2	43.1	48.4	12.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	35.9	39.2	37.9	39.6	43.5	9.8
ET031	Cathode-ray tubes:						
	Number of establishments	16	15	14	13	12	-7.7
	Employees (thousands)	13.0	12.0	11.0	7.0	6.0	-14.3
	Capacity utilization (percent)	80	64	73	74	74	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,458	2,847	2,486	1,460	860	-41.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,435	2,056	1,762	1,202	998	-16.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	634	612	607	577	673	16.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,657	1,403	1,331	835	535	-35.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	1,801	1,444	1,155	625	325	-48.0
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	38.3	43.6	45.6	69.1	² 125.8	82.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	70.4	72.2	70.9	82.3	² 116.1	41.1
ET032	Electron tubes other than CRTs:						
	Number of establishments	40	38	35	33	35	6.1
	Employees (thousands)	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	80	64	64	60	65	8.3
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	730	661	628	594	650	9.4
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	209	178	180	165	175	6.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	213	271	247	203	195	(¹)
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	734	754	694	632	671	6.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-4	-93	-66	-38	-21	46.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	29.1	36.0	35.5	32.1	29.1	-9.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	28.7	27.0	28.7	27.7	26.9	-2.9

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table EL-5—Continued

Electronic products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
ET033	Semiconductors and integrated circuits:						
	Number of establishments	1,241	1,194	1,190	1,291	1,274	-1.3
	Employees (thousands)	216.0	189.0	180.0	226.0	223.0	-1.3
	Capacity utilization (percent)	87	57	57	86	87	1.2
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	90,880	63,109	63,659	73,140	77,229	5.6
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	44,828	33,455	31,738	35,712	35,130	-1.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	47,448	30,016	25,651	24,190	26,256	8.5
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	93,499	59,670	57,572	61,618	68,355	10.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-2,619	3,439	6,087	11,522	8,874	-23.0
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	50.7	50.3	44.6	39.3	38.4	-2.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	49.3	53.0	49.9	48.8	45.5	-6.8
ET035	Computers, peripherals, and parts:						
	Number of establishments	750	730	715	715	720	0.7
	Employees (thousands)	205.0	193.0	177.0	175.0	177.0	1.1
	Capacity utilization (percent)	66	62	59	65	68	4.6
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	110,028	89,528	82,100	84,000	84,500	0.6
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	45,392	38,125	29,534	28,038	27,350	-2.5
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	90,384	74,547	75,817	76,940	89,264	16.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	155,019	125,950	128,383	132,902	146,414	10.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-44,991	-36,422	-46,283	-48,902	-61,914	-26.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	58.3	59.2	59.1	57.9	61.0	5.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	41.3	42.6	36.0	33.4	32.4	-3.0
ET036	Photographic film and paper:						
	Number of establishments	310	310	310	310	300	-3.2
	Employees (thousands)	34.0	33.0	34.0	30.0	30.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	80	65	69	72	72	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	11,866	9,766	9,210	7,390	5,900	-20.2
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,755	1,953	2,127	2,233	2,182	-2.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,205	1,856	1,865	1,820	1,951	7.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	11,316	9,670	8,948	6,977	5,669	-18.7
	Trade balance (million dollars)	550	96	262	413	231	-44.0
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	19.5	19.2	20.8	26.1	34.4	31.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	23.2	20.0	23.1	30.2	37.0	22.5

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table EL-5—Continued

Electronic products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
ET037	Optical fibers, optical fiber bundles and cables:						
	Number of establishments	72	60	45	47	47	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	15.0	13.0	8.0	8.0	9.0	12.5
	Capacity utilization (percent)	88	88	52	54	58	7.4
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	5,800	5,300	3,000	2,400	2,600	8.3
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,888	1,689	474	437	383	-12.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,399	1,244	252	210	310	47.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	5,312	4,854	2,778	2,173	2,526	16.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	488	446	222	227	74	-67.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	26.3	25.6	9.1	9.6	12.3	28.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	32.5	31.9	15.8	18.2	14.7	-19.2
ET038	Optical goods, including ophthalmic goods:						
	Number of establishments	1,000	900	850	855	850	-0.6
	Employees (thousands)	70.0	60.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	68	68	54	52	53	1.9
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	8,515	7,960	7,700	7,800	7,800	0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	3,995	3,727	3,548	3,309	3,992	20.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	5,881	4,957	4,142	4,495	5,386	19.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	10,402	9,190	8,294	8,986	9,195	2.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,887	-1,230	-594	-1,186	-1,395	-17.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	56.5	53.9	49.9	50.0	58.6	17.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	46.9	46.8	46.1	42.4	51.2	20.8
ET039	Photographic cameras and equipment:						
	Number of establishments	375	350	355	350	350	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	16.0	13.0	11.0	9.0	8.0	-11.1
	Capacity utilization (percent)	53	54	59	70	70	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	4,003	2,906	2,130	2,440	2,785	14.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,800	1,694	1,187	954	1,197	25.5
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	5,299	3,560	3,029	2,715	2,382	(¹)
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	7,502	4,772	3,972	4,201	3,970	-5.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-3,499	-1,866	-1,842	-1,761	-1,185	32.7
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	70.6	74.6	76.2	64.6	60.0	-7.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	45.0	58.3	55.7	39.1	43.0	10.0

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table EL-5—Continued

Electronic products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
ET040	Medical goods:						
	Number of establishments	2,345	2,350	2,350	2,380	2,385	(¹)
	Employees (thousands)	185.0	188.0	190.0	192.0	193.0	0.5
	Capacity utilization (percent)	68	65	63	68	68	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	33,075	37,000	41,440	44,755	45,700	2.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	13,411	14,987	15,059	16,827	18,433	9.5
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	9,178	10,869	13,232	16,143	19,006	17.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	28,843	32,881	39,614	44,072	46,273	5.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	4,232	4,119	1,826	683	-573	(³)
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	31.8	33.1	33.4	36.6	41.1	12.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	40.5	40.5	36.3	37.6	40.3	7.2
ET041	Watches and clocks:						
	Number of establishments	145	145	140	140	140	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	7.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	61	55	51	46	46	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	784	723	638	573	515	-10.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	348	279	235	242	271	11.8
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	3,354	2,957	3,098	3,291	3,634	10.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,790	3,401	3,502	3,622	3,878	7.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-3,006	-2,678	-2,864	-3,049	-3,363	-10.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	88.5	86.9	88.5	90.9	93.7	3.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	44.4	38.6	36.8	42.3	52.6	24.3
ET042	Drawing, drafting, and calculating instruments:						
	Number of establishments	175	175	175	175	175	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	64	69	64	64	69	7.8
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	528	570	530	525	572	9.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	366	395	368	364	397	9.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	234	207	192	223	264	18.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	396	382	354	384	439	14.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	132	188	176	141	133	-5.7
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	59.1	54.3	54.1	58.1	60.2	3.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	69.3	69.4	69.4	69.4	69.4	0.0

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table EL-5—Continued

Electronic products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
ET043	Measuring, testing, and controlling instruments:						
	Number of establishments	3,235	3,235	3,235	3,235	3,235	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	245.0	245.0	245.0	245.0	245.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	75	70	65	66	75	13.6
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	42,719	40,156	36,944	37,830	42,745	13.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	16,629	15,605	14,346	14,683	16,603	13.1
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	11,743	11,806	11,595	12,638	14,367	13.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	37,833	36,357	34,193	35,784	40,508	13.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	4,886	3,799	2,751	2,046	2,237	9.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	31.0	32.5	33.9	35.3	35.5	0.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	38.9	38.9	38.8	38.8	38.8	0.0

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

² Inventory changes, for which data are not available, likely account for ratios that exceed 100 percent.

³ Not meaningful.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

Miscellaneous Manufactures

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Change in 2004 from 2003:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased \$6.4 billion (11 percent) to \$66.3 billion

U.S. exports: Increased \$2.1 billion (14 percent) to \$16.9 billion

U.S. imports: Increased \$8.5 billion (11 percent) to \$83.2 billion

The U.S. trade deficit in miscellaneous manufactures¹ expanded at an accelerated pace in 2004, increasing \$6.4 billion compared with \$2.8 billion in 2003 (table MS-1). Although U.S. exports grew faster than imports on a percentage basis, import growth began from a much larger base, as imports in this sector were approximately five times as large as exports. Rising world prices for gold jewelry and works of art led to increases in the values both of imports and exports of these products. Relatively low mortgage interest rates contributed to increased sales of new homes and remodeling of existing homes, which increased U.S. demand for furniture and lamps.

Historically, the United States has maintained a trade deficit in the miscellaneous manufactures sector as production processes of these products tend to be labor intensive and the production technology is readily transferable to developing or newly industrialized countries. China is the dominant supplier of most of the products in this sector, many of which are produced in China and elsewhere in Asia under license from U.S. companies. Asian countries were the source of 64 percent of U.S. imports of all products in this sector in 2004; China accounted for 49 percent.

Canada was the leading market for U.S. exports of miscellaneous manufactures in 2004, taking \$4.3 billion (25 percent) of total exports, followed by the European Union at \$3.8 billion (23 percent). Japan and Mexico accounted for \$1.6 billion (10 percent) and \$1.5 billion (9 percent), respectively. Leading export categories are works of art on loan and returning to museums in Europe or works of art sold to investors in Japan, furniture and copyrighted games to Canada, military weapons to strategic allies, and parts for assembly in Mexico and Asia (table MS-2).

Furniture, the largest commodity in this sector by value, registered a \$2.8 billion (15 percent) increase in U.S. imports in 2004. Other sizeable shifts in sector trade in 2004 included increased two-way trade in art and jewelry of precious metal; rising exports of arms and ammunition; and higher imports of luggage, lamps, and sporting goods (see table MS-2).

¹ U.S. imports of miscellaneous manufactures tend to be concentrated in products for which there is no competing U.S. industry (e.g., certain works of art), where there is no remaining U.S. production (e.g., home video games and Christmas decorations), that require semiskilled assembly (e.g., jewelry, furniture, lamps and lighting fittings, or that require sewing (e.g., luggage, automobile seat covers, and baseballs) or low-technology injection molding (e.g., toys and dolls). Less import-sensitive industry/commodity groups are characterized by products with high transportation costs relative to the final price (football blocking sleds and fairground amusement rides), low raw material costs in the United States relative to those of foreign producers (e.g., baseball bats and silverware), or for which U.S. manufacturers have superior design and production technology or copyright protection (e.g., water skis and board games).

Table MS-1

Miscellaneous manufactures: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2000–2004¹

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
						Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>							
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
China	132	136	137	143	185	42	29.7
Canada	4,174	3,759	3,561	3,697	4,257	560	15.1
Mexico	1,977	1,729	1,687	1,511	1,525	15	1.0
Italy	165	250	236	247	266	19	7.6
Japan	2,057	2,007	1,686	1,604	1,625	21	1.3
United Kingdom	1,506	1,516	1,327	1,315	1,535	220	16.7
France	418	505	334	299	361	62	20.9
Taiwan	349	404	230	299	355	56	18.9
Germany	590	667	455	450	524	74	16.4
India	37	35	45	69	90	20	29.6
All other	5,468	5,419	5,306	5,225	6,200	975	18.7
Total	16,872	16,428	15,004	14,859	16,923	2,064	13.9
EU-15	3,987	4,119	3,434	3,344	3,845	501	15.0
OPEC	401	461	394	456	451	-5	-1.1
Latin America	3,244	2,970	2,869	2,755	2,814	59	2.2
CBERA	674	688	789	827	818	-9	-1.1
Asia	3,662	3,629	3,303	3,151	3,679	528	16.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	73	99	69	89	133	44	49.3
Central and Eastern Europe	39	39	38	45	61	15	33.6
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
China	25,365	25,690	31,490	35,812	40,712	4,901	13.7
Canada	6,452	5,931	5,967	6,137	6,700	562	9.2
Mexico	5,160	5,295	6,356	6,252	6,555	304	4.9
Italy	3,971	3,818	4,020	3,852	3,593	-259	-6.7
Japan	3,946	4,732	3,399	1,992	2,058	65	3.3
United Kingdom	1,923	1,730	1,602	1,496	1,944	449	30.0
France	2,989	2,914	2,546	2,220	2,643	423	19.1
Taiwan	3,052	2,427	2,325	2,282	2,342	59	2.6
Germany	1,164	1,107	1,189	1,409	1,587	178	12.7
India	1,044	932	1,283	1,618	1,958	340	21.0
All other	12,256	11,999	11,949	11,695	13,134	1,439	12.3
Total	67,322	66,575	72,129	74,765	83,226	8,461	11.3
EU-15	11,745	11,403	11,338	10,815	11,867	1,052	9.7
OPEC	1,119	1,126	1,125	1,053	1,072	19	1.8
Latin America	6,393	6,582	7,779	7,582	8,114	532	7.0
CBERA	408	419	465	418	464	46	11.0
Asia	40,365	40,296	44,775	47,838	53,668	5,830	12.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	97	109	118	123	127	3	2.7
Central and Eastern Europe	468	589	485	542	716	174	32.1

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MS-1—Continued

Miscellaneous manufactures: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2000–2004¹

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
						Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>							
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
China	-25,233	-25,554	-31,353	-35,669	-40,527	-4,858	-13.6
Canada	-2,278	-2,172	-2,406	-2,440	-2,443	-3	-0.1
Mexico	-3,184	-3,566	-4,668	-4,741	-5,030	-289	-6.1
Italy	-3,806	-3,568	-3,785	-3,605	-3,327	278	7.7
Japan	-1,890	-2,724	-1,713	-388	-432	-44	-11.4
United Kingdom	-417	-214	-275	-181	-410	-229	-126.3
France	-2,571	-2,409	-2,213	-1,921	-2,282	-361	-18.8
Taiwan	-2,704	-2,022	-2,095	-1,984	-1,987	-3	-0.2
Germany	-573	-440	-734	-959	-1,064	-105	-10.9
India	-1,007	-897	-1,238	-1,549	-1,868	-319	-20.6
All other	-6,788	-6,580	-6,644	-6,469	-6,934	-464	-7.2
Total	-50,450	-50,147	-57,124	-59,906	-66,304	-6,397	-10.7
EU-15	-7,759	-7,284	-7,905	-7,471	-8,022	-551	-7.4
OPEC	-718	-665	-732	-597	-621	-24	-4.0
Latin America	-3,149	-3,612	-4,910	-4,827	-5,300	-473	-9.8
CBERA	266	269	324	409	354	-55	-13.5
Asia	-36,703	-36,667	-41,472	-44,687	-49,989	-5,302	-11.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	-24	-9	-48	-35	6	40	(²)
Central and Eastern Europe	-429	-550	-447	-496	-655	-159	-32.0

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

²Not meaningful for purposes of comparison.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data. The countries shown are those with the largest total U.S. trade (U.S. imports plus exports) in these products in 2004.

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

Table MS-2
Leading changes in U.S. exports and imports of miscellaneous manufactures, 2000–2004¹

Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
						Absolute	Percent
	<i>Million dollars</i>						
U.S. EXPORTS:							
Increases:							
Arms and ammunition (MM066)	2,151	2,130	2,019	1,736	2,240	504	29.0
Precious jewelry and related articles (MM051)	1,272	1,659	1,826	1,770	2,270	500	28.3
Works of art and miscellaneous manufactured goods (MM064)	2,142	2,177	1,379	1,561	1,806	245	15.7
Decreases:							
Writing instruments and related articles (MM055)	288	263	269	241	228	-13	-5.5
All other	11,018	10,199	9,512	9,550	10,379	829	8.7
TOTAL	16,872	16,428	15,004	14,859	16,923	2,064	13.9
U.S. IMPORTS:							
Increases:							
Furniture (MM054)	15,159	14,839	17,028	19,035	21,819	2,784	14.6
Works of art and miscellaneous manufactured goods (MM064)	9,641	9,312	9,274	8,556	9,662	1,106	12.9
Precious jewelry and related articles (MM051)	5,737	5,533	6,261	6,559	7,492	933	14.2
Luggage, handbags, and flat goods (MM046)	4,381	4,309	4,412	4,734	5,585	851	18.0
Lamps and lighting fittings (MM056)	4,496	4,148	4,605	4,781	5,319	538	11.2
Sporting goods (MM061)	3,565	3,632	3,859	4,149	4,581	432	10.4
Decreases:							
Dolls (MM058)	1,475	1,218	1,257	1,226	1,005	-221	-18.0
All other	22,870	23,582	25,433	25,725	27,764	2,039	7.9
TOTAL	67,322	66,575	72,129	74,765	83,226	8,461	11.3

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

U.S. imports of works of art and miscellaneous manufactured goods rose \$1.1 billion (13 percent) in 2004 to \$9.7 billion. Exports in this category grew by \$245 million (16 percent) to \$1.8 billion. Paintings and antiques account for the bulk of such trade, as imports of these items increased \$931 million (25 percent) to \$4.7 billion and exports increased \$97 million (11 percent) to \$990 million. U.S. imports of paintings and antiques include goods that are destined for private buyers and auction houses, as well as items entered for temporary exhibition. Such articles are recorded as U.S. exports when they are returned to their home museum. The leading sources of imported works of art in 2004 were France, the United Kingdom, Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands. The leading export destinations were France, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, and Canada.

The increased value of trade in jewelry of precious metal reflects higher prices for gold in 2004. U.S. imports of precious jewelry rose \$933 million (14 percent) to \$7.5 billion, while U.S. exports grew by \$500 million (28 percent) to \$2.3 billion. India, the leading global supplier of gold jewelry, accounted for one-third of the increase in precious jewelry imports, with U.S. imports from India rising \$301 million (25 percent) to \$1.5 billion. Collectively, U.S. imports from China, Mexico, Turkey, and Thailand increased \$402 million (28 percent) to \$2.5 billion. U.S. imports from Italy fell \$208 million (17 percent) to \$1.0 billion as manufacturers there struggled to match the prices offered by competing suppliers that enjoyed lower labor costs. Leading growth markets for U.S. exports (chiefly gold rings, neck chains, and parts for assembly) were Hong Kong and Taiwan, exports to which rose \$145 million (129 percent) to \$145 million and \$69 million (431 percent) to \$85 million, respectively.

Reflecting U.S. geopolitical interests with its strategic allies, U.S. exports of arms and ammunition by private firms² rose \$504 million (29 percent) to \$2.2 billion in 2004. The leading increases in exports were bombs, grenades, torpedoes, mines, and missiles to Korea, up \$106 million to \$134 million, and to Canada, up \$66 million to \$100 million; and artillery weapons and rocket launchers to Egypt, up \$89 million to \$92 million, and to Korea, up \$41 million to \$67 million.

The rise in U.S. imports of luggage, handbags, and flat goods in 2004 by \$851 million (18 percent) to \$5.6 billion was commensurate with increased air travel in the United States, which has nearly returned to levels that existed prior to the Sept. 11, 2001, attacks. Imports supply the bulk of the U.S. market for these products, and China is the world's leading supplier. U.S. imports from China rose \$788 million (25 percent) to \$4.0 billion in 2004, with China accounting for 72 percent of total U.S. imports.

Relatively low mortgage interest rates in the United States drove new home sales and renovations in existing homes, leading to expanded demand for lamps and lighting fittings. The bulk of the U.S. market is supplied by imports, which rose \$538 million (11 percent) to \$5.3 billion in 2004. China is also the world's leading supplier of these products, and U.S. imports from China grew by \$407 million (13 percent) to \$3.4 billion, or 65 percent of total U.S. imports of these goods.

The U.S. sporting goods market benefited from a relatively high level of consumer confidence in 2004. U.S. imports of sporting goods rose \$432 million (10 percent) in 2004 to \$4.6 billion. China, the dominant supplier for many types of sporting goods, furnished 61 percent of total U.S. imports of sporting goods in 2004. China accounted for 97 percent of the total increase in U.S. imports of sporting goods in 2004, with imports from China climbing \$420 million (18 percent).

² Transfers of arms and ammunition by the U.S. Department of Defense (Defense) are not reported in U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) statistics. However, sales by private firms that are approved by Defense are reported. Therefore, official statistics report just a fraction of total trade in arms and ammunition.

Furniture

Change in 2004 from 2003:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased \$2.6 billion (16 percent) to \$19.0 billion

U.S. exports: Increased \$0.2 billion (7 percent) to \$2.8 billion

U.S. imports: Increased \$2.8 billion (15 percent) to \$21.8 billion

The combination of heightened home construction and renovation activity and a general strengthening of the U.S. economy resulted in U.S. furniture³ imports rising faster than exports in 2004 as well as an increase in the furniture trade deficit that was 44 percent greater than the 2003 increase of \$1.8 billion. As a percentage of apparent U.S. consumption, however, furniture imports expanded their share in 2004 at approximately one-half the rate as in 2003. In 2004, furniture imports grew 15 percent to \$21.8 billion, while U.S. manufacturers' shipments of furniture and related products increased 8 percent (\$5.5 billion) to \$75.3 billion, leading to an increase in import penetration from 22 percent to 23 percent.⁴

Overall, the 2004 U.S. trade deficit in furniture recorded a greater increase than in 2003. China accounted for \$1.8 billion (70 percent) of the 2004 increase in the trade deficit, compared with \$1.6 billion (89 percent) of the increase in 2003.⁵

U.S. exports

Canada and Mexico maintained their long-time positions as the most important U.S. furniture export markets, accounting for more than 60 percent of total U.S. furniture exports in 2004. The U.S. furniture industry's reliance on these two markets increased as well, as they accounted for practically all of the increase in U.S. furniture exports in 2004. Geographic proximity plays a large role in the importance of Canada and Mexico⁶ to U.S. furniture makers, in terms of transportation costs and assembly operations for export back to the United States.

In 2004, U.S. furniture exports to Canada increased \$160 million (15 percent) to \$1.3 billion, and U.S. furniture exports to Mexico increased \$24 million (6 percent) to \$433 million. Together, they accounted for 96 percent of the \$192 million increase in U.S. furniture exports. Each category of furniture exports (table MS-3) to Canada in 2004 increased approximately \$40 million, with parts of furniture and non-wooden and non-metal furniture representing the largest amount of total U.S. furniture exports to Canada, at \$399 million. U.S. exports of furniture parts and non-wooden and non-metal furniture to Mexico in 2004 remained essentially unchanged from 2003, when exports more than tripled. Exports to Mexico of furniture parts, which accounts for parts exported both for assembly in Mexico and re-export to the United States and for certain processing in Mexico and re-export to the United States, accounted for

³ This industry/commodity group includes any movable articles that have the essential characteristic of being constructed for placement on the floor or ground and having a utilitarian purpose, to equip homes and buildings.

⁴ U.S. Census Bureau, *Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders: December 2004*, issued Feb. 2005, p. 3.

⁵ Imports of certain wooden bedroom furniture from China were the subject of an antidumping investigation during 2004. Following final affirmative determinations by Commerce and the Commission, Commerce issued an antidumping duty order on such furniture from China, effective Jan. 4, 2005. See U.S. International Trade Commission, *Wooden Bedroom Furniture From China*, Inv. No. 731-TA-1058, USITC Pub. No. 3743, Dec. 2004, found at http://www.usitc.gov/trade_remedy/731_ad_701_cvd/investigations/2003/furniture/final/PDF/pub3743.pdf, retrieved May 27, 2005.

⁶ *Porte Magazine*, found at <http://www.porte.com.mx/news.htm>, retrieved Mar. 23, 2005.

more than 60 percent of total U.S. furniture exports to Mexico.⁷ U.S. exports of metal furniture to Mexico in 2004 totaled \$94 million, an increase of 33 percent from 2003, and largely consisted of office furniture.

U.S. imports

The \$1.8 billion increase in U.S. furniture imports from China accounted for 65 percent of the \$2.8 billion rise in total imports of furniture in 2004 and 70 percent of the increase in the total U.S. trade deficit in furniture—decreases in both areas from 2003 figures. China was the leading supplier of U.S. imports of furniture (\$9.8 billion), with its share of U.S. furniture imports rising from 42 percent in 2003 to 45 percent during 2004.

The major categories for imports of furniture are non-upholstered wood (47 percent), metal (22 percent), and other furniture and parts of furniture (20 percent) (table MS-4). China was the leading supplier to the United States in each of these product categories in 2004. A number of U.S. furniture companies import certain labor-intensive styles and components from China,⁸ blending Chinese parts with domestic production.⁹ Among China's advantages in furniture production are lower operating costs and increasingly higher quality.¹⁰ Chinese factories have also reportedly been establishing direct sales channels into the U.S. market.¹¹

Imports of non-upholstered wood furniture from China rose \$618 million (17 percent) in 2004, less than the \$778 million rise in 2003, and accounted for 52 percent of the \$1.2 billion growth in total imports of non-upholstered wood furniture that year. The decelerated pace in import growth from China reflects the reduced growth in imports of wooden bedroom furniture, which only increased \$75 million in 2004, compared with \$345 million in 2003.¹² Chinese producers also shifted some of their production to the manufacture of wooden dining room furniture and other wooden furniture not covered by the recent antidumping investigation into U.S. imports of certain wooden bedroom furniture from China. Imports of non-upholstered wood furniture from Vietnam—a likely beneficiary of the U.S. antidumping investigation on certain Chinese wooden bedroom furniture¹³—continued to rise, reaching \$314 million in 2004, an increase of \$170 million, which represents the second-largest increase of all foreign suppliers to the U.S. market for these products.

Imports of upholstered wood furniture from China increased \$301 million in 2004 to \$898 million, accounting for 86 percent of the increase in imports in this category. Historical leader Italy fell even further into second place in 2004; its imports dropped \$94 million to \$481 million.¹⁴ Conversely, Mexico continued its upward trend, with its imports rising \$83 million to \$340 million.¹⁵

Imports from China of metal furniture increased \$436 million in 2004 to \$2.7 billion, accounting for 88 percent of the increase in imports in this category. Imports from China of non-wooden and non-metal furniture and furniture parts increased \$454 million in 2004 to \$1.9 billion, accounting for 61

⁷ From another perspective, 85 percent of Mexican furniture exports in 2004 reportedly went to the United States, highlighting the importance of the U.S. market to Mexican furniture operations. *Ibid.*

⁸ USITC, *Wooden Bedroom Furniture From China*, p. II-16, fn. 34.

⁹ *Ibid.*, p. II-4, fn. 16. See "Residential Furniture Industry Overview," *Furnishings Digest*, Apr. 2004, p. 14.

¹⁰ USITC, *Wooden Bedroom Furniture From China*, pp. VII-6–VII-7.

¹¹ *Furnishings Digest*, Vol. 12, No. 12 (Nov./Dec. 2004), p. 5.

¹² Numbers based on import data from the primary HTS subheadings for wooden bedroom furniture imports.

¹³ See "Revista Porte," found at <http://www.porte.com.mx/news.htm>, retrieved Mar. 23, 2005; *Furnishings Digest*, Vol. 12, No. 6 (Aug. 2004), p. 2; *Furnishings Digest*, Vol. 12, No. 2 (Feb./Mar. 2004), pp. 3–4.

¹⁴ Leather furniture accounts for most upholstered furniture imported from China and Italy.

¹⁵ See *Furnishings Digest*, Vol. 12, No. 6 (Aug. 2004), p. 3.

percent of the increase in imports in this category. Canada and Mexico combined for an increase of \$163 million in 2004 to \$1.2 billion, accounting for 22 percent of the increase in imports in this category.

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Table MS-3
Changes in U.S. exports of furniture, 2000–2004

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
						Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>							
Wooden furniture, not upholstered	677	621	583	587	636	48	8
Wooden furniture, upholstered	211	193	183	202	242	40	20
Metal furniture, upholstered or not	1,182	1,107	952	898	928	30	3
All other furniture and parts	958	770	692	910	983	74	8
Total	3,026	2,689	2,409	2,595	2,787	192	7

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.
Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table MS-4
Changes in U.S. imports of furniture, 2000–2004

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
						Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>							
Wooden furniture, not upholstered	6,897	6,909	8,184	9,086	10,274	1,187	13
Wooden furniture, upholstered	1,322	1,352	1,637	1,985	2,337	352	18
Metal furniture, upholstered or not	3,803	3,600	3,919	4,399	4,896	497	11
All other furniture and parts	3,137	2,978	3,288	3,565	4,312	747	21
Total	15,159	14,839	17,028	19,035	21,819	2,784	15

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.
Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table MS-5

Miscellaneous manufactures: U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004¹

USITC code ²	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
							Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>								
MM046	Luggage, handbags, and flat goods:							
	Exports	351	308	278	298	315	17	5.7
	Imports	4,381	4,309	4,412	4,734	5,585	851	18.0
	Trade balance	-4,029	-4,001	-4,134	-4,437	-5,270	-834	-18.8
MM046A	Luggage:							
	Exports	253	223	194	187	195	8	4.3
	Imports	2,741	2,667	2,656	2,622	3,044	422	16.1
	Trade balance	-2,489	-2,444	-2,462	-2,435	-2,849	-414	-17.0
MM046B	Handbags:							
	Exports	63	58	55	76	87	11	14.4
	Imports	1,179	1,203	1,301	1,503	1,926	423	28.2
	Trade balance	-1,116	-1,146	-1,247	-1,426	-1,839	-412	-28.9
MM046C	Flat goods:							
	Exports	30	22	25	23	26	3	13.8
	Imports	435	417	433	473	532	59	12.4
	Trade balance	-404	-396	-408	-451	-506	-56	-12.3
MM047	Certain other leather goods:							
	Exports	173	100	94	87	124	38	43.6
	Imports	242	256	291	348	384	36	10.3
	Trade balance	-69	-156	-197	-262	-260	2	0.7
MM048	Musical instruments and accessories:							
	Exports	371	398	373	381	456	75	19.6
	Imports	1,413	1,300	1,306	1,363	1,503	140	10.3
	Trade balance	-1,042	-902	-933	-982	-1,047	-65	-6.7
MM049	Umbrellas, whips, riding crops, and canes:							
	Exports	11	11	9	7	8	1	12.1
	Imports	284	293	275	310	341	32	10.2
	Trade balance	-273	-281	-266	-303	-333	-31	-10.1
MM050	Silverware and related articles of precious metal:							
	Exports	165	180	155	161	180	20	12.2
	Imports	68	57	54	68	81	13	19.4
	Trade balance	98	124	101	92	99	6	6.9
MM051	Precious jewelry and related articles:							
	Exports	1,272	1,659	1,826	1,770	2,270	500	28.3
	Imports	5,737	5,533	6,261	6,559	7,492	933	14.2
	Trade balance	-4,464	-3,874	-4,435	-4,789	-5,222	-433	-9.0

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MS-5—Continued

Miscellaneous manufactures: U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004¹

USITC code ²	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
							Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>								
MM052	Costume jewelry and related articles:							
	Exports	127	113	104	100	109	8	8.4
	Imports	619	655	750	816	947	131	16.0
	Trade balance	-492	-542	-646	-716	-838	-122	-17.1
MM053	Bicycles and certain parts:							
	Exports	235	226	216	240	266	27	11.1
	Imports	1,348	1,025	1,125	1,106	1,260	153	13.9
	Trade balance	-1,113	-799	-909	-867	-994	-127	-14.6
MM054	Furniture:							
	Exports	3,026	2,689	2,409	2,595	2,787	192	7.4
	Imports	15,159	14,839	17,028	19,035	21,819	2,784	14.6
	Trade balance	-12,132	-12,150	-14,620	-16,440	-19,031	-2,591	-15.8
MM055	Writing instruments and related articles:							
	Exports	288	263	269	241	228	-13	-5.5
	Imports	1,146	1,027	1,044	1,100	1,215	114	10.4
	Trade balance	-857	-764	-775	-859	-986	-127	-14.8
MM056	Lamps and lighting fittings:							
	Exports	678	648	671	628	677	49	7.9
	Imports	4,496	4,148	4,605	4,781	5,319	538	11.2
	Trade balance	-3,818	-3,500	-3,934	-4,153	-4,641	-488	-11.8
MM057	Prefabricated buildings:							
	Exports	331	291	275	309	353	44	14.3
	Imports	281	308	341	347	403	56	16.1
	Trade balance	50	-17	-66	-39	-50	-12	-30.1
MM058	Dolls:							
	Exports	30	33	24	20	22	2	9.2
	Imports	1,475	1,218	1,257	1,226	1,005	-221	-18.0
	Trade balance	-1,445	-1,186	-1,233	-1,206	-983	223	18.5
MM059	Toys:							
	Exports	532	489	424	378	412	35	9.2
	Imports	8,462	7,905	8,292	8,452	8,848	396	4.7
	Trade balance	-7,930	-7,416	-7,868	-8,074	-8,435	-362	-4.5
MM060	Games:							
	Exports	944	788	858	1,084	1,089	4	0.4
	Imports	3,879	5,537	5,887	4,985	5,199	214	4.3
	Trade balance	-2,935	-4,748	-5,029	-3,901	-4,111	-210	-5.4

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MS-5—Continued

Miscellaneous manufactures: U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004¹

USITC code ²	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
							Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>								
MM061	Sporting goods:							
	Exports	1,679	1,672	1,537	1,534	1,670	136	8.9
	Imports	3,565	3,632	3,859	4,149	4,581	432	10.4
	Trade balance	-1,886	-1,960	-2,322	-2,615	-2,911	-296	-11.3
MM062	Smokers' articles:							
	Exports	77	77	82	93	99	6	6.3
	Imports	140	163	139	170	191	21	12.5
	Trade balance	-63	-86	-57	-77	-93	-15	-20.1
MM063	Brooms, brushes, and hair grooming articles:							
	Exports	243	213	205	228	258	29	12.9
	Imports	859	894	999	1,011	1,112	101	10.0
	Trade balance	-616	-682	-795	-783	-854	-71	-9.1
MM063A	Brooms and brushes:							
	Exports	214	187	185	211	239	27	12.9
	Imports	625	697	815	847	945	99	11.7
	Trade balance	-410	-510	-630	-635	-707	-71	-11.2
MM063B	Hair grooming articles, non-electric (except brushes):							
	Exports	28	25	20	17	19	2	11.9
	Imports	234	197	184	164	166	2	1.2
	Trade balance	-205	-172	-164	-147	-147	(³)	(⁴)
MM064	Works of art and miscellaneous manufactured goods:							
	Exports	2,142	2,177	1,379	1,561	1,806	245	15.7
	Imports	9,641	9,312	9,274	8,556	9,662	1,106	12.9
	Trade balance	-7,499	-7,136	-7,895	-6,995	-7,857	-861	-12.3
MM065	Apparel fasteners:							
	Exports	183	154	157	148	158	10	7.0
	Imports	85	73	65	69	81	13	18.5
	Trade balance	98	81	92	79	77	-2	-3.1
MM066	Arms and ammunition:							
	Exports	2,151	2,130	2,019	1,736	2,240	504	29.0
	Imports	836	850	978	1,090	1,357	267	24.5
	Trade balance	1,314	1,280	1,040	646	883	237	36.7

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MS-5—Continued

Miscellaneous manufactures: U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004¹

USITC code ²	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change, 2004 from 2003	
							Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>								
MM066A	Small arms and ammunition:							
	Exports	535	558	480	551	777	226	41.0
	Imports	637	679	800	873	1,059	186	21.3
	Trade balance	-102	-120	-320	-321	-281	40	12.5
MM067	Seats for motor vehicles and aircraft:							
	Exports	1,861	1,808	1,641	1,260	1,395	135	10.7
	Imports	3,209	3,239	3,886	4,489	4,841	352	7.8
	Trade balance	-1,348	-1,431	-2,245	-3,229	-3,446	-217	-6.7

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

²This 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

³Less than \$500,000.

⁴Less than 0.05 percent.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

Table MS-6

Miscellaneous manufactures sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
MM046A	Luggage:						
	Number of establishments	209	189	183	181	179	-1.1
	Employees (thousands)	7.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	67	68	68	72	73	1.4
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	972	853	825	875	881	0.7
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	253	223	194	187	195	4.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,741	2,667	2,656	2,622	3,044	16.1
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,461	3,297	3,287	3,310	3,730	12.7
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-2,489	-2,444	-2,462	-2,435	-2,849	-17.0
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	79.2	80.9	80.8	79.2	81.6	3.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	26.0	26.1	23.5	21.4	22.1	3.3
MM046B	Handbags:						
	Number of establishments	102	93	90	88	86	-2.3
	Employees (thousands)	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	60	59	60	64	65	1.6
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	234	229	220	233	235	0.9
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	63	58	55	76	87	14.4
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,179	1,203	1,301	1,503	1,926	28.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,350	1,375	1,467	1,659	2,074	25.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,116	-1,146	-1,247	-1,426	-1,839	-28.9
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	87.3	87.5	88.7	90.6	92.9	2.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	26.7	25.1	24.9	32.7	37.1	13.5
MM046C	Flat goods:						
	Number of establishments	129	117	112	110	108	-1.8
	Employees (thousands)	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	66	64	64	68	68	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	375	390	375	398	396	-0.5
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	30	22	25	23	26	13.8
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	435	417	433	473	532	12.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	779	786	783	849	902	6.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-404	-396	-408	-451	-506	-12.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	55.8	53.1	55.3	55.8	59.0	5.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	8.1	5.5	6.7	5.7	6.5	14.0

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MS-6—Continued

Miscellaneous manufactures sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
MM047	Certain other leather goods:						
	Number of establishments	450	450	434	430	426	-0.9
	Employees (thousands)	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	60	58	58	62	64	3.2
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	669	565	545	578	585	1.2
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	173	100	94	87	124	43.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	242	256	291	348	384	10.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	738	721	742	840	845	0.6
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-69	-156	-197	-262	-260	0.7
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	32.8	35.5	39.2	41.5	45.5	9.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	25.9	17.8	17.3	15.0	21.2	41.3
MM048	Musical instruments and accessories:						
	Number of establishments	620	600	600	600	(¹)	(¹)
	Employees (thousands)	15.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	(¹)	(¹)
	Capacity utilization (percent)	85	75	75	75	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. production (million dollars)	1,794	1,600	1,600	1,600	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	371	398	373	381	456	19.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,413	1,300	1,306	1,363	1,503	10.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,836	2,502	2,533	2,582	(¹)	(¹)
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,042	-902	-933	-982	-1,047	-6.7
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	49.8	52.0	51.6	52.8	(¹)	(¹)
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	20.7	24.9	23.3	23.8	(¹)	(¹)
MM049	Umbrellas, whips, riding crops, and canes:						
	Number of establishments	16	12	12	12	12	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	72	50	65	65	65	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	79	55	70	70	70	0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	11	11	9	7	8	12.1
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	284	293	275	310	341	10.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	352	336	336	373	403	8.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-273	-281	-266	-303	-333	-10.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	80.7	87.1	81.8	83.2	84.7	1.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	14.0	20.8	12.4	10.5	11.7	11.4

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MS-6—Continued

Miscellaneous manufactures sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
MM050	Silverware and related articles of precious metal:						
	Number of establishments	35	30	30	30	29	-3.3
	Employees (thousands)	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	75	75	75	77	78	1.3
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	451	390	400	400	423	5.8
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	165	180	155	161	180	12.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	68	57	54	68	81	19.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	353	266	299	308	324	5.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	98	124	101	92	99	6.9
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	19.1	21.3	18.0	22.2	25.1	13.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	36.7	46.2	38.8	40.1	42.6	6.2
MM051	Precious jewelry and related articles:						
	Number of establishments	2,270	2,270	2,270	2,270	2,240	-1.3
	Employees (thousands)	40.0	39.0	39.0	39.0	39.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	73	70	70	73	74	1.4
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	6,009	5,410	5,800	5,800	6,136	5.8
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,272	1,659	1,826	1,770	2,270	28.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	5,737	5,533	6,261	6,559	7,492	14.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	10,473	9,284	10,235	10,589	11,358	7.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-4,464	-3,874	-4,435	-4,789	-5,222	-9.0
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	54.8	59.6	61.2	61.9	66.0	6.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	21.2	30.7	31.5	30.5	37.0	21.3
MM052	Costume jewelry and related articles:						
	Number of establishments	770	700	700	700	675	-3.6
	Employees (thousands)	15.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	64	64	64	70	71	1.4
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,061	941	930	900	952	5.8
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	127	113	104	100	109	8.4
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	619	655	750	816	947	16.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,553	1,483	1,576	1,616	1,790	10.8
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-492	-542	-646	-716	-838	-17.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	39.8	44.2	47.6	50.5	52.9	4.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	12.0	12.0	11.2	11.2	11.4	1.8

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MS-6—Continued

Miscellaneous manufactures sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
MM053	Bicycles and certain parts:						
	Number of establishments	160	143	141	136	130	-4.4
	Employees (thousands)	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	60	57	58	58	60	3.4
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	665	630	620	605	615	1.7
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	235	226	216	240	266	11.1
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,348	1,025	1,125	1,106	1,260	13.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,778	1,429	1,529	1,472	1,609	9.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,113	-799	-909	-867	-994	-14.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	75.8	71.7	73.6	75.2	78.3	4.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	35.4	35.9	34.8	39.6	43.3	9.3
MM054	Furniture:						
	Number of establishments	18,000	17,500	17,000	17,000	16,600	-2.4
	Employees (thousands)	535.0	500.0	480.0	480.0	470.0	-2.1
	Capacity utilization (percent)	75	73	71	71	72	1.4
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	69,800	64,200	62,400	62,300	68,300	9.6
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	3,026	2,689	2,409	2,595	2,787	7.4
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	15,159	14,839	17,028	19,035	21,819	14.6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	81,932	76,350	77,020	78,740	87,331	10.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-12,132	-12,150	-14,620	-16,440	-19,031	-15.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	18.5	19.4	22.1	24.2	25.0	3.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	4.3	4.2	3.9	4.2	4.1	-2.4
MM055	Writing instruments and related articles:						
	Number of establishments	190	190	187	186	186	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	16.0	16.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	76	77	77	77	77	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,751	2,510	2,470	2,450	2,450	0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	288	263	269	241	228	-5.5
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,146	1,027	1,044	1,100	1,215	10.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,608	3,274	3,245	3,309	3,436	3.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-857	-764	-775	-859	-986	-14.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	31.8	31.4	32.2	33.3	35.3	6.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	10.5	10.5	10.9	9.9	9.3	-6.1

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MS-6—Continued

Miscellaneous manufactures sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
MM056	Lamps and lighting fittings:						
	Number of establishments	825	810	794	790	790	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	41.0	39.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	85	82	80	80	80	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	6,669	6,193	6,004	6,000	6,000	0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	678	648	671	628	677	7.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	4,496	4,148	4,605	4,781	5,319	11.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	10,487	9,693	9,938	10,153	10,641	4.8
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-3,818	-3,500	-3,934	-4,153	-4,641	-11.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	42.9	42.8	46.3	47.1	50.0	6.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	10.2	10.5	11.2	10.5	11.3	7.6
MM057	Prefabricated buildings:						
	Number of establishments	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	117.0	105.0	103.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	74	74	74	77	77	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	16,920	15,230	14,834	15,000	15,000	0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	331	291	275	309	353	14.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	281	308	341	347	403	16.1
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	16,870	15,247	14,900	15,039	15,050	(²)
	Trade balance (million dollars)	50	-17	-66	-39	-50	-30.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.7	17.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.4	14.3
MM058	Dolls:						
	Number of establishments	140	140	140	140	140	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	47	47	50	50	50	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	130	110	140	140	140	0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	30	33	24	20	22	9.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,475	1,218	1,257	1,226	1,005	(²)
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,575	1,296	1,373	1,346	1,123	-16.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,445	-1,186	-1,233	-1,206	-983	18.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	93.6	94.0	91.5	91.1	89.5	-1.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	22.8	29.6	17.0	14.3	15.6	9.1

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MS-6—Continued

Miscellaneous manufactures sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
MM059	Toys:						
	Number of establishments	530	495	450	430	430	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	12.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	62	60	60	60	60	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,190	2,130	2,100	2,020	2,010	-0.5
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	532	489	424	378	412	9.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	8,462	7,905	8,292	8,452	8,848	4.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	10,120	9,546	9,968	10,094	10,445	3.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-7,930	-7,416	-7,868	-8,074	-8,435	-4.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	83.6	82.8	83.2	83.7	84.7	1.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	24.3	23.0	20.2	18.7	20.5	9.6
MM060	Games:						
	Number of establishments	140	140	150	140	140	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	14.0	14.0	15.0	14.0	14.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	78	80	80	80	80	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,420	1,380	2,175	2,100	1,520	-27.6
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	944	788	858	1,084	1,089	(²)
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	3,879	5,537	5,887	4,985	5,199	4.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	4,355	6,128	7,204	6,001	5,631	-6.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-2,935	-4,748	-5,029	-3,901	-4,111	-5.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	89.1	90.3	81.7	83.1	92.3	11.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	66.5	57.1	39.4	51.6	71.6	38.8
MM061	Sporting goods:						
	Number of establishments	2,300	2,250	2,233	2,230	2,230	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	72.0	69.0	62.0	64.0	65.0	1.6
	Capacity utilization (percent)	70	68	68	70	72	2.9
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	10,853	10,661	10,795	11,300	12,000	6.2
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,679	1,672	1,537	1,534	1,670	8.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	3,565	3,632	3,859	4,149	4,581	10.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	12,739	12,621	13,117	13,915	14,911	7.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,886	-1,960	-2,322	-2,615	-2,911	-11.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	28.0	28.8	29.4	29.8	30.7	3.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	15.5	15.7	14.2	13.6	13.9	2.2

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MS-6—Continued

Miscellaneous manufactures sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
MM062	Smokers' articles:						
	Number of establishments	10	10	10	10	10	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	80	80	80	75	75	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	222	230	222	255	250	-2.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	77	77	82	93	99	6.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	140	163	139	170	191	12.5
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	285	316	279	332	343	3.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-63	-86	-57	-77	-93	-20.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	49.3	51.6	50.0	51.2	55.9	9.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	34.9	33.5	37.1	36.4	39.5	8.5
MM063A	Brooms and brushes:						
	Number of establishments	280	275	268	265	265	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	16.3	15.3	15.0	15.0	15.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	75	73	75	75	75	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,020	1,946	2,065	2,065	2,065	0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	214	187	185	211	239	12.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	625	697	815	847	945	11.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,430	2,456	2,695	2,700	2,772	2.6
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-410	-510	-630	-635	-707	-11.2
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	25.7	28.4	30.2	31.4	34.1	8.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	10.6	9.6	8.9	10.2	11.6	13.7
MM063B	Hair grooming articles, non-electric (except brushes):						
	Number of establishments	90	88	88	85	85	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	85	84	85	85	85	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	585	572	575	600	600	0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	28	25	20	17	19	11.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	234	197	184	164	166	1.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	790	744	739	747	747	0.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-205	-172	-164	-147	-147	0.0
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	29.6	26.5	24.9	22.0	22.3	1.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	4.8	4.4	3.5	2.9	3.2	10.3

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MS-6—Continued

Miscellaneous manufactures sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
MM064	Works of art and miscellaneous manufactured goods:						
	Number of establishments	3,050	3,100	3,200	3,200	3,200	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	119.0	121.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	38,340	39,100	41,100	43,155	45,000	4.3
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,142	2,177	1,379	1,561	1,806	15.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	9,641	9,312	9,274	8,556	9,662	12.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	45,839	46,236	48,995	50,150	52,857	5.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-7,499	-7,136	-7,895	-6,995	-7,857	-12.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	21.0	20.1	18.9	17.1	18.3	7.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	5.6	5.6	3.4	3.6	4.0	11.1
MM065	Apparel fasteners:						
	Number of establishments	125	115	110	105	100	-4.8
	Employees (thousands)	4.2	3.6	3.2	3.0	3.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	85	83	80	80	80	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	460	420	380	360	350	-2.8
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	183	154	157	148	158	7.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	85	73	65	69	81	18.5
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	362	339	288	281	273	-2.7
	Trade balance (million dollars)	98	81	92	79	77	-3.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	23.4	21.5	22.6	24.5	29.8	21.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	39.7	36.6	41.3	41.1	45.2	10.0
MM066A	Small arms and ammunition:						
	Number of establishments	280	280	280	280	280	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	70	75	75	75	75	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,500	2,650	2,650	2,650	2,650	0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	535	558	480	551	777	41.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	637	679	800	873	1,059	21.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,602	2,770	2,970	2,971	2,931	-1.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-102	-120	-320	-321	-281	12.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	24.5	24.5	26.9	29.4	36.1	22.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	21.4	21.1	18.1	20.8	29.3	40.9

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MS-6—Continued

Miscellaneous manufactures sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2000–2004

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent change, 2004 from 2003
MM067	Seats for motor vehicles and aircraft:						
	Number of establishments	200	190	190	190	190	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	25.0	23.0	24.0	23.0	23.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	75	75	77	75	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	7,725	7,030	7,400	7,180	7,200	(²)
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,861	1,808	1,641	1,260	1,395	10.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	3,209	3,239	3,886	4,489	4,841	7.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	9,073	8,461	9,645	10,409	10,646	2.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,348	-1,431	-2,245	-3,229	-3,446	-6.7
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	35.4	38.3	40.3	43.1	45.5	5.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	24.1	25.7	22.2	17.5	19.4	10.9

¹ Not available.

² Less than 0.05 percent.

³ Capacity utilization could not be meaningfully calculated for this industry.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

Why is this information prepared?

The international trade analysts of the U.S. International Trade Commission (USITC, or the Commission), Office of Industries, routinely monitor trade developments in all natural resource, agricultural, and manufacturing industries and in the services sector, enabling the Commission to better anticipate and address issues of concern in its various roles under U.S. trade statutes.¹ Trade monitoring at the industry/commodity sector and subsector levels (the latter referred to as industry/commodity groups and subgroups² in this report) is a facet of the research and analysis undertaken by the Office of Industries as part of its responsibility to provide advice and technical information on industry and trade issues.

On August 27, 1993, on its own motion and pursuant to section 332(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1332(b)), the U.S. International Trade Commission instituted investigation No. 332-345, *Annual Reports on U.S. Trade Shifts in Selected Industries*. The report format was developed by the Commission in response to Congressional interest in establishing a systematic means of examining and reporting on the significance of major trade shifts, by product and with leading U.S. trade partners in all natural-resource, agricultural, and manufacturing industries.

On December 20, 1994, the Commission on its own motion expanded the scope of this study to include selected service industries, thus providing more comprehensive coverage of U.S. trade performance and overall economic competitiveness. Under the expanded scope, the Commission publishes two separate reports annually: *Shifts in U.S. Merchandise Trade* and *Recent Trends in U.S. Services Trade*.

¹ Major roles include determining whether U.S. industries are materially injured or threatened with material injury by unfair imports, conducting studies on the international competitiveness of U.S. industries, and advising the President and the Congress on the likely effects of trade-policy changes and proposals.

² In some cases, industry/commodity groups have been further broken down into subgroups to create more meaningful data sets.

How is this information organized?

Overall U.S. merchandise trade performance is summarized for 2004, in comparison with such trade for 2003. 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.

The shifts in U.S. trade with each of the top four U.S. trade partners—Canada, China, the European Union, and Mexico—as well as Korea, an increasingly important U.S. trade partner, are also presented. Summary tables detail the important shifts in U.S. bilateral trade and highlight leading changes in industry/commodity groups for each of the five major trade partners.

A general sector overview is presented for each of the 10 sectors, identifying significant shifts in merchandise trade within the sector. In most cases, significant shifts in specific industry/commodity groups or subgroups are also identified. A statistical summary table of industry/commodity groups or subgroups is included in each sector analysis chapter, showing absolute and percent changes in a year-to-year comparison for 2003 and 2004. Industry/commodity profile tables are also included.

What trade statistics are used?

Trade statistics are compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce). These statistics are categorized using the U.S. Harmonized Tariff Schedules (for imports) and Schedule B (for exports) using an international nomenclature system.

Why are your data different from other trade data?

Although all import and export data presented in this report are official Commerce statistics, these data may be different from the data presented by other government agencies and private institutions that cite Commerce as the source for trade data. Possible reasons for these discrepancies are as follows:

- Data in this report include merchandise trade only; other reported data may include services.
- Data are not seasonally adjusted; the values of other reported data may be so adjusted.
- Data are not adjusted on a balance of payments (BOP) basis; the values of other reported data may be so adjusted in line with the concepts and definitions used to prepare national and international accounts.
- Exports are on a domestic export/f.a.s. basis; other reported export data may be on a total export/f.a.s. basis, which includes re-exports of foreign merchandise.
- Imports are on an imports-for-consumption/customs value basis; other reported import data may be on a general imports/customs value basis.
- Exports and imports may not include all errata because certain errors may not be corrected by Commerce in time to be included in this report.
- Data in this report may be adjusted for errors that are not of sufficient magnitude to be changed in Commerce data.
- There are no adjustments for carryover (exports and imports received late or not processed for any reason and then subsequently included in a later month's data are reassigned to the month of exportation/entry), and trade is reported as originally released by Commerce. Other reported data may adjust export/import trade for carryover.
- The industry/commodity groups contained in this report are developed by the Commission and may differ from similarly labeled groups from other sources.

What are sectors?

Sectors are major segments of the U.S. economy (e.g., Agricultural Products, Minerals and Metals). The Commission divides the U.S. economy into 10 merchandise sectors.

What are industry/commodity profiles?

Industry/commodity profiles contain official and estimated data (2000–2004) for domestic consumption, production, employment, trade, and import penetration for most of the industry/commodity groups and subgroups covered in this report.³ Commission international trade analysts have estimated certain components of these data, based on publicly available primary and secondary government and industry sources. The estimated data are subject to change as information from these sources is updated.

³ Certain industry/commodity groups that cover a wide variety of products or a miscellaneous group of products are not included because data in these cases are of limited value. In some cases, certain subgroups have been included in place of the related aggregate group.

What are industry/commodity groups and subgroups?

Sectors are broken down into industry/commodity groups, which are aggregations of similar products (e.g., motor vehicles, footwear). In some cases, industry/commodity groups have been further broken down into subgroups to create more meaningful data sets. The groups and subgroups discussed in this report are as follows:

Agricultural products sector¹

(HTS chapters² 1–24, 35, 41, 43, 51, 52)

AG001 Certain miscellaneous animals and meats
AG002 Cattle and beef
AG003 Swine and pork
AG004 Sheep and meat of sheep
AG005 Poultry
AG006 Fresh or frozen fish
AG007 Canned fish
AG008 Cured and other fish
AG009 Shellfish
AG010 Dairy produce
AG011 Eggs
AG012 Sugar and other sweeteners
 AG012A Sugar
 AG012B High fructose corn sweetener
AG013 Animal feeds
AG014 Live plants
AG015 Seeds
AG016 Cut flowers
AG017 Miscellaneous vegetable substances
AG018 Fresh, chilled, or frozen vegetables
AG019 Prepared or preserved vegetables, mushrooms, and olives
AG020 Edible nuts
AG021 Tropical fruit
AG022 Citrus fruit
AG023 Deciduous fruit
AG024 Other fresh fruit
AG025 Dried fruit other than tropical
AG026 Frozen fruit
AG027 Prepared or preserved fruit
AG028 Coffee and tea
AG029 Spices
AG030 Cereals
AG031 Milled grains, malts, and starches
AG032 Oilseeds
AG033 Animal or vegetable fats and oils
AG034 Pasta, cereals, and other bakery goods
AG035 Sauces, condiments, and soups

AG036 Infant formulas, malt extracts, and other edible preparations
AG037 Cocoa, chocolate, and confectionery
AG038 Fruit and vegetable juices
AG039 Nonalcoholic beverages, excluding fruit and vegetable juices
AG040 Malt beverages
AG041 Wine and certain other fermented beverages
AG042 Distilled spirits
AG043 Unmanufactured tobacco
AG044 Cigars and certain other manufactured tobacco
AG045 Cigarettes
AG046 Hides, skins, and leather
AG047 Furskins
AG048 Wool and other animal hair
AG049 Cotton, not carded or combed
AG050 Ethyl alcohol for nonbeverage purposes

Forest products sector

(HTS chapters 14, 44–49)

AG051 Logs and rough wood products
AG052 Lumber
AG053 Moldings, millwork, and joinery
AG054 Wood veneer and wood panels
AG055 Wooden containers
AG056 Tools and tool handles of wood
AG057 Miscellaneous articles of wood
AG058 Cork and rattan
AG059 Wood pulp and wastepaper
AG060 Paper boxes and bags
AG061 Industrial papers and paperboards
 AG061A Paperboard
 AG061B Tissue and tissue products
 AG061C Industrial paper
AG062 Newsprint
AG063 Printing and writing papers
AG064 Certain specialty papers
AG065 Miscellaneous paper products
AG066 Printed matter

Chemicals and related products sector

(HTS chapters 13–15, 22, 25, 27–40)

CH007 Major primary olefins
CH008 Other olefins
CH009 Primary aromatics
CH010 Organic commodity chemicals
CH011 Organic specialty chemicals
CH012 Certain organic chemicals
CH013 Miscellaneous inorganic chemicals
CH014 Inorganic acids
CH015 Chlor-alkali chemicals
CH016 Fertilizers
CH017 Paints, inks, and related items, and certain components thereof
CH018 Synthetic organic pigments
CH019 Synthetic dyes and azoic couplers
CH020 Synthetic tanning agents
CH021 Natural tanning and dyeing materials
CH022 Photographic chemicals and preparations
CH023 Pesticide products and formulations
CH024 Adhesives and glues
CH025 Medicinal chemicals
CH026 Essential oils and other flavoring materials
CH027 Perfumes, cosmetics, and toiletries
CH028 Soaps, detergents, and surface-active agents
CH029 Miscellaneous chemicals and specialties
CH030 Explosives, propellant powders, and related items
CH031 Polyethylene resins in primary forms
CH032 Polypropylene resins in primary forms
CH033 Polyvinyl chloride resins in primary forms
CH034 Styrene polymers in primary forms
CH035 Saturated polyester resins
CH036 Other plastics in primary forms
CH037 Styrene-butadiene rubber in primary forms
CH038 Other synthetic rubber
CH039 Pneumatic tires and tubes (new)
CH040 Other tires
CH041 Miscellaneous plastic products
CH042 Miscellaneous rubber products
CH043 Gelatin
CH044 Natural rubber

Energy-related products sector

(HTS chapters 27–29, 34, 36, 38)

CH001 Electrical energy
CH002 Nuclear materials
CH003 Coal, coke, and related chemical products
CH004 Crude petroleum
CH005 Petroleum products
CH006 Natural gas and components

Textiles, apparel, and footwear sector

(HTS chapters 39, 40, 42, 43, 50–65)

CH045 Fibers and yarns, except raw cotton and raw wool
CH046 Fabrics
 CH046A Broadwoven fabrics
 CH046B Knit fabrics
 CH046C Specialty fabrics
 CH046D Coated and other fabrics
 CH046E Glass fiber fabrics
 CH046F Other fabrics
CH047 Carpets and rugs
CH048 Home furnishings
 CH048A Blankets
 CH048B Pillowcases and sheets
 CH048C Table/kitchen linens and towels
 CH048D Curtains
 CH048E Bedspreads and other furnishing articles
 CH048F Pillows, cushions, and sleeping bags
 CH048G Tapestries and other wall hangings
CH049 Apparel
 CH049A Men's and boys' suits and sports coats
 CH049B Men's and boys' coats and jackets
 CH049C Men's and boys' trousers
 CH049D Women's and girls' trousers
 CH049E Shirts and blouses
 CH049F Sweaters
 CH049G Women's and girls' suits, skirts, and coats
 CH049H Women's and girls' dresses
 CH049I Robes, nightwear, and underwear
 CH049J Hosiery
 CH049K Body-supporting garments
 CH049L Neckwear, handkerchiefs, and scarves

CH049M Gloves, including gloves for sports
CH049N Headwear
CH049O Leather apparel and accessories
CH049P Fur apparel and other fur articles
CH049Q Rubber, plastic, and coated-fabric apparel
CH049R Nonwoven apparel
CH049S Other wearing apparel
CH050 Miscellaneous textile products
CH051 Footwear

Minerals and metals sector

(HTS chapters 25, 26, 68–76, 78–83)

MM001 Clays and related mineral products
MM002 Fluorspar and miscellaneous mineral substances
MM003 Iron ores and concentrates
MM004 Copper ores and concentrates
MM005 Lead ores, concentrates, and residues
MM005A Lead ores and concentrates
MM006 Zinc ores, concentrates, and residues
MM006A Zinc ores and concentrates
MM007 Certain ores, concentrates, ash, and residues
MM007A Molybdenum ores and concentrates
MM008 Precious metal ores and concentrates
MM008A Gold ores and concentrates
MM008B Silver ores and concentrates
MM009 Cement, stone, and related products
MM009A Cement
MM010 Industrial ceramics
MM011 Ceramic bricks and similar articles
MM012 Ceramic floor and wall tiles
MM013 Ceramic household articles
MM014 Flat glass
MM015 Glass containers
MM016 Household glassware
MM017 Miscellaneous glass products
MM018 Fiberglass insulation products
MM019 Natural and synthetic gemstones
MM020 Precious metals and non-numismatic coins
MM020A Unrefined and refined gold
MM021 Primary iron products
MM022 Ferroalloys
MM023 Iron and steel waste and scrap
MM024 Abrasive and ferrous products
MM024A Abrasive products
MM025 Steel mill products

MM025A Ingots, blooms, billets, and slabs of carbon and alloy steels
MM025B Plates, sheets, and strips of carbon and alloy steels
MM025C Bars, rods, and light shapes of carbon and alloy steels
MM025D Angles, shapes, and sections of carbon and alloy steels
MM025E Wire of carbon and alloy steels
MM025F Ingots, blooms, billets, and slabs of stainless steels
MM025G Plates, sheets, and strips of stainless steels
MM025H Bars, rods, and light shapes of stainless steels
MM025I Angles, shapes, and sections of stainless steels
MM025J Wire of stainless steels
MM025K Rails and accessories of carbon and alloy steels
MM025L Pipes and tubes of carbon and alloy steels
MM025M Pipes and tubes of stainless steels
MM025N Tool steels
MM026 Steel pipe and tube fittings and certain cast products
MM027 Fabricated structurals
MM028 Metal construction components
MM029 Metallic containers
MM030 Wire products of base metal
MM031 Miscellaneous products of base metal
MM032 Industrial fasteners of base metal
MM033 Cooking and kitchen ware
MM034 Metal and ceramic sanitary ware
MM035 Construction castings and other cast-iron articles
MM036 Copper and related articles
MM036A Unrefined and refined copper
MM036B Copper alloy plate, sheet, and strip
MM037 Unwrought aluminum
MM037A Primary and secondary aluminum
MM038 Aluminum mill products
MM038A Aluminum bars, rods, and profiles
MM038B Aluminum wire
MM038C Aluminum plate, sheet, and strip
MM038D Aluminum foil
MM038E Aluminum tubes, pipes, and fittings
MM039 Lead and related articles
MM039A Refined lead
MM040 Zinc and related articles

MM040A Unwrought zinc
MM041 Certain base metals and chemical elements
MM041A Titanium ingot
MM042 Nonpowered handtools
MM043 Certain cutlery, sewing implements, and related products
MM044 Table flatware and related products
MM045 Certain builders' hardware

Machinery sector

(HTS chapters 84, 85, 87)

MM068 Wiring harnesses for motor vehicles
MM069 Pumps for motor vehicles
MM070 Pumps for liquids
MM071 Air-conditioning equipment and parts
MM072 Industrial thermal-processing equipment and furnaces
MM073 Household appliances, including commercial applications
MM073A Major household appliances and parts
MM074 Centrifuges and filtering and purifying equipment
MM075 Wrapping, packaging, and can-sealing machinery
MM076 Scales and weighing machinery
MM077 Mineral processing machinery
MM078 Farm and garden machinery and equipment
MM079 Industrial food-processing and related machinery
MM080 Pulp, paper, and paperboard machinery
MM081 Printing and related machinery
MM082 Textile machinery
MM083 Metal rolling mills
MM084 Metal cutting machine tools and machine tool accessories
MM085 Metal forming machine tools
MM086 Non-metalworking machine tools
MM087 Semiconductor manufacturing equipment and robotics
MM087A Semiconductor manufacturing machinery
MM088 Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices
MM089 Mechanical power transmission equipment
MM090 Boilers, turbines, and related machinery

MM091 Electric motors, generators, and related equipment
MM092 Electrical transformers, static converters, and inductors
MM093 Portable electric handtools
MM094 Nonelectrically powered handtools and parts thereof
MM095 Electric lamps (bulbs) and portable electric lights
MM096 Welding and soldering equipment
MM097 Nonautomotive insulated electrical wire and related products
MM098 Miscellaneous machinery
MM099 Molds and molding machinery

Transportation equipment sector

(HTS chapters 84–89)

ET001 Aircraft engines and gas turbines
ET002 Internal combustion piston engines, other than for aircraft
ET003 Forklift trucks and similar industrial vehicles
ET004 Construction and mining equipment
ET005 Ball and rollers bearings
ET006 Primary cells and batteries and electric storage batteries
ET007 Ignition, starting, lighting, and other electrical equipment
ET008 Rail locomotive and rolling stock
ET009 Motor vehicles
ET010 Certain motor-vehicle parts
ET011 Motorcycles, mopeds, and parts
ET012 Miscellaneous vehicles and transportation-related equipment
ET013 Aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment
ET014 Ships, tugs, pleasure boats, and similar vessels
ET015 Motors and engines, except internal combustion, aircraft, or electric

Electronic products sector

(HTS chapters 37, 84, 85, 88, 90, 91)

ET016 Office machines
ET017 Telephone and telegraph apparatus
ET018 Consumer electronics (except televisions)
ET019 Blank media

ET020 Prerecorded media
 ET021 Navigational instruments and remote control apparatus
 ET022 Television receivers and video monitors
 ET023 Radio and television broadcasting equipment
 ET024 Electric sound and visual signaling apparatus
 ET025 Electrical capacitors and resistors
 ET026 Printed circuits
 ET027 Circuit apparatus exceeding 1000V
 ET028 Circuit apparatus not exceeding 1000V
 ET029 Circuit apparatus assemblies
 ET030 Parts of circuit apparatus
 ET031 Cathode-ray tubes
 ET032 Electron tubes other than CRTs
 ET033 Semiconductors and integrated circuits
 ET034 Miscellaneous electrical equipment
 ET035 Computers, peripherals, and parts
 ET036 Photographic film and paper
 ET037 Optical fibers, optical fiber bundles and cables
 ET038 Optical goods, including ophthalmic goods
 ET039 Photographic cameras and equipment
 ET040 Medical goods
 ET041 Watches and clocks
 ET042 Drawing, drafting, and calculating instruments
 ET043 Measuring, testing, and controlling instruments

Miscellaneous manufactures sector
(HTS chapters 14, 44–49)

MM046 Luggage, handbags, and flat goods
 MM046A Luggage
 MM046B Handbags
 MM046C Flat goods
 MM047 Certain other leather goods
 MM048 Musical instruments and accessories
 MM049 Umbrellas, whips, riding crops, and canes
 MM050 Silverware and related articles of precious metal
 MM051 Precious jewelry and related articles
 MM052 Costume jewelry and related articles
 MM053 Bicycles and certain parts
 MM054 Furniture
 MM055 Writing instruments and related articles
 MM056 Lamps and lighting fittings
 MM057 Prefabricated buildings
 MM058 Dolls
 MM059 Toys
 MM060 Games
 MM061 Sporting goods
 MM062 Smokers' articles
 MM063 Brooms, brushes, and hair grooming articles
 MM063A Brooms and brushes
 MM063B Hair grooming articles, non-electric (except brushes)
 MM064 Works of art and miscellaneous manufactured goods
 MM065 Apparel fasteners
 MM066 Arms and ammunition
 MM066A Small arms and ammunition
 MM067 Seats for motor vehicles and aircraft

¹ This coding system (e.g., AG0012, AG012A) is used by the Commission to identify major groupings and subgroupings of U.S. Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS) headings/subheadings and corresponding export categories for trade monitoring purposes.

² Products in some HTS chapters are divided between industry/commodity groups monitored by the Commission, but no products are in more than one sector. Chapter 77 of the HTS is not used and is reserved for possible future use. Chapters 98–99 of the HTS are for special classification provisions.

ASEAN (ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS)

Brunei	Malaysia
Burma (Myanmar)	Philippines
Cambodia	Singapore
Indonesia	Thailand
Laos	Vietnam

ASIA

Afghanistan	Macao
Bangladesh	Malaysia
Bhutan	Maldives Islands
Brunei	Mongolia
Burma (Myanmar)	Nepal
Cambodia	North Korea
China	Pakistan
Hong Kong	Philippines
India	Singapore
Indonesia	Sri Lanka
Japan	Taiwan
Korea	Thailand
Laos	Vietnam

**CBERA (CARIBBEAN BASIN ECONOMIC RECOVERY ACT)
BENEFICIARIES**

Antigua and Barbuda	Guyana
Aruba	Haiti
The Bahamas	Honduras
Barbados	Jamaica
Belize	Montserrat
British Virgin Islands	Netherlands Antilles
Costa Rica	Nicaragua
Dominica	Panama
Dominican Republic	St. Kitts and Nevis
El Salvador	St. Lucia
Grenada	St. Vincent and the Grenadines
Guatemala	Trinidad and Tobago

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

Albania	Macedonia
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Poland
Bulgaria	Romania
Croatia	Slovakia
Czech Republic	Slovenia
Hungary	Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)

EU/EU-15 (EUROPEAN UNION)

Austria	Italy
Belgium	Luxembourg
Denmark	Netherlands
Finland	Portugal
France	Spain
Germany	Sweden
Greece	United Kingdom
Ireland	

LATIN AMERICA

Anguilla	Guadeloupe
Antigua and Barbuda	Guatemala
Argentina	Guyana
Aruba	Haiti
The Bahamas	Honduras
Barbados	Jamaica
Belize	Martinique
Bermuda	Mexico
Bolivia	Montserrat
Brazil	Netherlands Antilles
British Virgin Islands	Nicaragua
Cayman Islands	Panama
Chile	Paraguay
Colombia	Peru
Costa Rica	St. Kitts and Nevis
Cuba	St. Lucia
Dominica Island	St. Pierre and Miquelon
Dominican Republic	St. Vincent and the Grenadines
Ecuador	Suriname
El Salvador	Trinidad and Tobago
Falkland Islands	Turks and Caicos Islands
French Guiana	Uruguay
Grenada	Venezuela

NAFTA (NORTH AMERICAN FREE TRADE AGREEMENT) PARTNERS

Canada	Mexico
United States	

OPEC (ORGANIZATION OF PETROLEUM EXPORTING COUNTRIES)

Algeria	Nigeria
Indonesia	Qatar
Iran	Saudi Arabia
Iraq	United Arab Emirates
Kuwait	Venezuela
Libya	

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Angola	Lesotho
Benin	Liberia
Botswana	Madagascar
Burkina Faso	Malawi
Burundi	Mali
Cameroon	Mauritania
Cape Verde	Mauritius
Central African Republic	Mozambique
Chad	Namibia
Comoros	Niger
Côte d'Ivoire	Nigeria
Republic of the Congo	Rwanda
(Congo-Brazzaville)	São Tomé and Príncipe
Democratic Republic of the	Senegal
Congo (Congo-Kinshasa)	Seychelles
Djibouti	Sierra Leone
Equatorial Guinea	Somalia
Eritrea	South Africa
Ethiopia	Sudan
Gabon	Swaziland
The Gambia	Tanzania
Ghana	Togo
Guinea	Uganda
Guinea-Bissau	Zambia
Kenya	Zimbabwe

HTS 8-digit subheading ranges included in industry/commodity groups and subgroups, by sector

USITC code	Industry/commodity group or subgroup title	HTS subheading range
Agricultural products sector:		
AG001	Certain miscellaneous animals and meats	0101.10.00 - 0102.10.00 0103.10.00 - 0103.91.00 0104.20.00 - 0104.20.00 0106.00.10 - 0106.90.00 0204.50.00 - 0205.00.00 0206.80.00 - 0206.90.00 0208.10.00 - 0208.90.90 0210.11.00 - 0210.99.90 0410.00.00 - 0511.10.00 0511.99.20 - 0511.99.40 1601.00.20 - 1602.10.00 1602.41.10 - 1603.00.90 3502.90.00 - 3502.90.00
AG002	Cattle and beef	0102.90.20 - 0102.90.40 0201.10.05 - 0202.30.80 0206.10.00 - 0206.29.00
AG003	Swine and pork	0103.91.00 - 0103.92.00 0203.11.00 - 0203.29.40 0206.30.00 - 0206.49.00
AG004	Sheep and meat of sheep	0104.10.00 - 0104.10.00 0204.10.00 - 0204.43.40
AG005	Poultry	0105.11.00 - 0105.99.00 0207.11.00 - 0207.36.00 1602.20.20 - 1602.39.00
AG006	Fresh or frozen fish	0302.11.00 - 0304.90.90
AG007	Canned fish	1604.11.20 - 1604.19.80
AG008	Cured and other fish	0301.10.00 - 0301.99.00 0305.10.20 - 0305.69.60 0511.91.00 - 0511.91.00 1604.20.05 - 1604.30.40
AG009	Shellfish	0306.11.00 - 0307.99.00 1605.10.05 - 1605.90.60
AG010	Dairy produce	0401.10.00 - 0406.90.99 2105.00.05 - 2105.00.50 3501.10.10 - 3501.10.50 3501.90.60 - 3501.90.60 3502.20.00 - 3502.20.00
AG011	Eggs	0407.00.00 - 0408.99.00 3502.11.00 - 3502.19.00
AG012	Sugar and other sweeteners	0409.00.00 - 0409.00.00 1212.91.00 - 1212.92.00 1212.99.10 - 1212.99.10 1701.11.05 - 1703.90.50
AG012A	Sugar	1701.11.05 - 1701.99.50 1702.90.05 - 1702.90.90
AG012B	High fructose corn sweetener	1702.40.22 - 1702.40.40 1702.60.22 - 1702.60.40
AG013	Animal feeds	1208.10.00 - 1208.90.00 1213.00.00 - 1214.90.00 2301.10.00 - 2309.90.95
AG014	Live plants	0601.10.15 - 0602.90.40 0602.90.60 - 0602.90.90
AG015	Seeds	0602.90.50 - 0602.90.50 0701.10.00 - 0701.10.00 0712.90.80 - 0712.90.80 0712.90.85 - 0712.90.85

See note at end of table.

HTS 8-digit subheading ranges included in industry/commodity groups and subgroups, by sector—Continued

USITC code	Industry/commodity group or subgroup title	HTS subheading range
AG015	Seeds— <i>continued</i>	0713.10.10 - 0713.10.10 0713.20.10 - 0713.20.10 0713.31.10 - 0713.31.10 0713.32.10 - 0713.32.10 0713.33.10 - 0713.33.10 0713.39.10 - 0713.39.10 0713.40.10 - 0713.40.10 0713.50.10 - 0713.50.10 0713.90.10 - 0713.90.10 1001.10.00 - 1001.10.00 1001.90.10 - 1001.90.10 1002.00.00 - 1002.00.00 1003.00.40 - 1003.00.40 1004.00.00 - 1004.00.00 1005.10.00 - 1005.10.00 1007.00.00 - 1007.00.00 1008.20.00 - 1008.20.00 1201.00.00 - 1201.00.00 1204.00.00 - 1204.00.00 1205.00.00 - 1205.00.00 1205.10.00 - 1205.10.00 1205.90.00 - 1205.90.00 1206.00.00 - 1206.00.00 1207.20.00 - 1207.20.00 1209.10.00 - 1209.99.40
AG016	Cut flowers	0603.10.30 - 0603.90.00
AG017	Miscellaneous vegetable substances	0604.10.00 - 0604.99.60 1108.20.00 - 1108.20.00 1210.10.00 - 1212.30.90 1212.99.00 - 1212.99.00 1212.99.90 - 1212.99.90 1301.10.00 - 1301.90.90 1302.12.00 - 1302.39.00 1402.00.91 - 1403.90.40 1404.90.00 - 1404.90.00
AG018	Fresh, chilled, or frozen vegetables	0701.90.10 - 0710.90.91
AG019	Prepared or preserved vegetables, mushrooms, and olives	0711.10.00 - 0712.90.78 0712.90.80 - 0712.90.80 0712.90.85 - 0712.90.85 0713.10.20 - 0713.10.40 0713.20.20 - 0713.20.20 0713.31.20 - 0713.31.40 0713.32.20 - 0713.32.20 0713.33.20 - 0713.33.40 0713.39.15 - 0713.39.40 0713.40.20 - 0713.40.20 0713.50.20 - 0713.50.20 0713.90.50 - 0714.90.60 1105.10.00 - 1106.20.90 2001.10.00 - 2005.90.97 2008.91.00 - 2008.91.00 2008.99.61 - 2008.99.61 2008.99.65 - 2008.99.71
AG020	Edible nuts	0801.11.00 - 0802.90.98 0813.50.00 - 0813.50.00

See note at end of table.

HTS 8-digit subheading ranges included in industry/commodity groups and subgroups, by sector—Continued

USITC code	Industry/commodity group or subgroup title	HTS subheading range
AG020	Edible nuts— <i>continued</i>	1202.10.05 - 1202.20.80
AG021	Tropical fruit	2008.11.02 - 2008.19.90 0803.00.20 - 0804.50.80 0807.20.00 - 0807.20.00 0810.60.00 - 0810.60.00 0810.90.25 - 0810.90.25 0813.40.10 - 0813.40.10 0813.40.80 - 0813.40.80
AG022	Citrus fruit	0805.10.00 - 0805.90.01 0812.90.20 - 0812.90.20 0814.00.10 - 0814.00.80 2008.30.10 - 2008.30.96
AG023	Deciduous fruit	0808.10.00 - 0809.40.40
AG024	Other fresh fruit	0806.10.20 - 0806.10.60 0807.11.30 - 0807.19.80 0810.10.20 - 0810.50.00 0810.90.20 - 0810.90.20 0810.90.25 - 0810.90.45
AG025	Dried fruit other than tropical	0806.20.10 - 0806.20.90 0813.10.00 - 0813.30.00 0813.40.15 - 0813.40.40 0813.40.90 - 0813.40.90 0813.50.00 - 0813.50.00
AG026	Frozen fruit	0811.10.00 - 0811.90.80
AG027	Prepared or preserved fruit	0812.10.00 - 0812.90.10 0812.90.30 - 0812.90.90 1106.30.20 - 1106.30.40 2006.00.20 - 2007.99.75 2008.20.00 - 2008.20.00 2008.40.00 - 2008.80.00 2008.92.10 - 2008.99.60 2008.99.63 - 2008.99.63 2008.99.80 - 2008.99.90
AG028	Coffee and tea	0901.11.00 - 0903.00.00 2101.11.21 - 2101.30.00
AG029	Spices	0904.11.00 - 0910.99.60 1207.50.00 - 1207.50.00 2103.30.20 - 2103.30.40
AG030	Cereals	1001.10.00 - 1001.10.00 1001.90.20 - 1001.90.20 1002.00.00 - 1003.00.20 1003.00.40 - 1003.00.40 1004.00.00 - 1004.00.00 1005.90.20 - 1006.40.00 1007.00.00 - 1008.10.00 1008.30.00 - 1008.90.00
AG031	Milled grains, malts, and starches	1101.00.00 - 1104.30.00 1107.10.00 - 1108.19.00 1109.00.10 - 1109.00.90 1903.00.20 - 1903.00.40
AG032	Oilseeds	1201.00.00 - 1201.00.00 1203.00.00 - 1203.00.00 1204.00.00 - 1204.00.00 1205.00.00 - 1205.00.00 1205.10.00 - 1205.10.00 1205.90.00 - 1205.90.00

See note at end of table.

HTS 8-digit subheading ranges included in industry/commodity groups and subgroups, by sector—Continued

USITC code	Industry/commodity group or subgroup title	HTS subheading range
AG032	Oilseeds— <i>continued</i>	1206.00.00 - 1207.10.00 1207.20.00 - 1207.40.00 1207.60.00 - 1207.99.01
AG033	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	0209.00.00 - 0209.00.00 1501.00.00 - 1518.00.40 1522.00.00 - 1522.00.00
AG034	Pasta, cereals, and other bakery goods	1901.20.02 - 1901.20.80 1902.11.20 - 1902.40.00 1904.10.00 - 1905.90.90 2102.10.00 - 2102.30.00
AG035	Sauces, condiments, and soups	2103.10.00 - 2103.20.40 2103.90.20 - 2104.20.00 2209.00.00 - 2209.00.00
AG036	Infant formulas, malt extracts, and other edible preparations	1901.10.05 - 1901.10.95 1901.90.10 - 1901.90.90 2106.10.00 - 2106.90.09 2106.90.22 - 2106.90.46 2106.90.58 - 2106.90.99 3504.00.10 - 3504.00.50
AG037	Cocoa, chocolate, and confectionery	1704.10.00 - 1806.90.90
AG038	Fruit and vegetable juices	2009.11.00 - 2009.90.40 2106.90.48 - 2106.90.54
AG039	Nonalcoholic beverages, excluding fruit and vegetable juices	2201.10.00 - 2202.90.90
AG040	Malt beverages	2203.00.00 - 2203.00.00
AG041	Wine and certain other fermented beverages	2204.10.00 - 2206.00.90
AG042	Distilled spirits	2106.90.12 - 2106.90.18 2207.10.30 - 2207.10.30 2208.20.10 - 2208.90.80
AG043	Unmanufactured tobacco	2401.10.21 - 2401.30.70
AG044	Cigars and certain other manufactured tobacco	2402.10.30 - 2402.10.80 2402.90.00 - 2403.99.90
AG045	Cigarettes	2402.20.10 - 2402.20.90
AG046	Hides, skins, and leather	4101.10.00 - 4115.20.00
AG047	Furskins	4301.10.00 - 4302.30.00
AG048	Wool and other animal hair	5101.11.10 - 5102.20.00
AG049	Cotton, not carded or combed	5201.00.05 - 5201.00.80
AG050	Ethyl alcohol for nonbeverage purposes	2207.10.60 - 2207.20.00
Forest products sector:		
AG051	Logs and rough wood products	4401.10.00 - 4405.00.00 4418.50.00 - 4418.50.00
AG052	Lumber	4406.10.00 - 4407.99.00
AG053	Moldings, millwork, and joinery	4409.10.05 - 4409.20.90 4414.00.00 - 4414.00.00 4418.10.00 - 4418.30.00 4418.90.20 - 4418.90.45
AG054	Wood veneer and wood panels	4408.10.00 - 4408.90.01 4410.11.00 - 4412.99.96
AG055	Wooden containers	4415.10.30 - 4416.00.90 4420.90.20 - 4420.90.80
AG056	Tools and tool handles of wood	4417.00.20 - 4417.00.80 4419.00.40 - 4419.00.80
AG057	Miscellaneous articles of wood	4413.00.00 - 4413.00.00 4418.40.00 - 4418.40.00 4420.10.00 - 4420.10.00 4421.10.00 - 4421.90.98

See note at end of table.

HTS 8-digit subheading ranges included in industry/commodity groups and subgroups, by sector—Continued

USITC code	Industry/commodity group or subgroup title	HTS subheading range
AG058	Cork and rattan	1401.10.00 - 1401.90.40 4501.10.00 - 4601.20.90 4601.91.20 - 4601.99.00 4602.10.05 - 4602.90.00
AG059	Wood pulp and wastepaper	1404.20.00 - 1404.20.00 4601.91.05 - 4601.91.05 4601.99.05 - 4601.99.90 4701.00.00 - 4707.90.00
AG060	Paper boxes and bags	4819.10.00 - 4819.60.00
AG061	Industrial papers and paperboards	4803.00.20 - 4808.90.60 4810.31.00 - 4810.92.14 4810.99.00 - 4811.10.10 4811.31.20 - 4811.31.40 4811.39.40 - 4811.40.00 4811.51.20 - 4811.51.40 4811.59.40 - 4811.59.40 4811.60.40 - 4811.60.40 4811.90.10 - 4812.00.00 4818.10.00 - 4818.90.00 4823.20.10 - 4823.20.90
AG061A	Paperboard	4804.11.00 - 4805.93.40 4808.10.00 - 4808.90.60 4810.31.00 - 4810.92.14 4810.99.00 - 4810.99.65 4811.39.40 - 4811.39.40 4811.51.20 - 4811.51.40 4811.59.40 - 4811.59.40
AG061B	Tissue and tissue products	4803.00.20 - 4803.00.40 4818.10.00 - 4818.90.00
AG061C	Industrial paper	4806.10.00 - 4807.90.40 4811.10.00 - 4811.10.10 4811.31.20 - 4811.31.40 4811.40.00 - 4811.40.00 4811.60.40 - 4811.60.40 4811.90.10 - 4812.00.00 4823.20.10 - 4823.20.90
AG062	Newsprint	4801.00.00 - 4801.00.00
AG063	Printing and writing papers	4802.30.20 - 4802.30.60 4802.51.10 - 4802.54.30 4802.55.10 - 4802.55.40 4802.56.10 - 4802.56.40 4802.57.10 - 4802.58.20 4802.60.10 - 4802.61.30 4802.62.10 - 4802.62.30 4802.69.10 - 4802.69.30 4810.11.20 - 4810.13.20 4810.14.11 - 4810.14.20 4810.19.11 - 4810.22.10 4810.29.00 - 4810.29.10 4811.39.20 - 4811.39.20 4811.59.20 - 4811.59.20
AG064	Certain specialty papers	4802.10.00 - 4802.20.40 4802.30.70 - 4802.40.00 4802.54.40 - 4802.54.60 4802.55.50 - 4802.55.70 4802.56.50 - 4802.56.70

See note at end of table.

HTS 8-digit subheading ranges included in industry/commodity groups and subgroups, by sector—Continued

USITC code	Industry/commodity group or subgroup title	HTS subheading range
AG064	Certain specialty papers— <i>continued</i>	4802.58.40 - 4802.58.60 4802.61.40 - 4802.61.60 4802.62.40 - 4802.62.60 4809.10.20 - 4809.90.80 4810.13.50 - 4810.13.70 4810.14.50 - 4810.14.70 4810.22.50 - 4810.22.70 4810.29.50 - 4810.29.70 4813.10.00 - 4814.90.00 4816.10.00 - 4816.20.00 4816.90.00 - 4817.30.00 4823.51.00 - 4823.59.40
AG065	Miscellaneous paper products	4810.92.30 - 4810.92.65 4811.10.20 - 4811.29.00 4811.41.10 - 4811.49.30 4811.51.60 - 4811.51.60 4811.59.60 - 4811.59.60 4811.60.60 - 4811.60.60 4815.00.00 - 4815.00.00 4816.30.00 - 4816.30.00 4820.10.20 - 4823.19.01 4823.30.00 - 4823.40.00 4823.60.00 - 4823.90.86
AG066	Printed matter	4901.10.00 - 4911.99.80
Chemicals and related products sector:		
CH007	Major primary olefins	2711.14.00 - 2711.14.00 2901.21.00 - 2901.24.10
CH008	Other olefins	2901.24.20 - 2901.29.50
CH009	Primary aromatics	2902.20.00 - 2902.30.00 2902.44.00 - 2902.44.00
CH010	Organic commodity chemicals	2902.11.00 - 2902.19.00 2902.41.00 - 2902.43.00 2902.50.00 - 2902.90.90 2906.12.00 - 2906.12.00 2907.11.00 - 2907.11.00 2917.35.00 - 2917.37.00 2921.41.10 - 2921.41.20 2933.71.00 - 2933.71.00
CH011	Organic specialty chemicals	2903.51.00 - 2903.59.05 2903.59.15 - 2903.69.05 2903.69.10 - 2903.69.27 2903.69.70 - 2903.69.70 2904.10.04 - 2904.20.20 2904.20.35 - 2904.90.50 2905.22.20 - 2905.29.90 2906.19.10 - 2906.21.00 2906.29.30 - 2906.29.60 2907.12.00 - 2907.21.00 2907.22.50 - 2908.10.10 2908.10.25 - 2908.90.50 2909.20.00 - 2909.30.09 2909.30.40 - 2909.30.60 2909.49.10 - 2909.49.60 2909.50.45 - 2909.60.50 2910.90.20 - 2910.90.20

See note at end of table.

HTS 8-digit subheading ranges included in industry/commodity groups and subgroups, by sector—Continued

USITC code	Industry/commodity group or subgroup title	HTS subheading range
CH011	Organic specialty chemicals— <i>continued</i>	2912.21.00 - 2912.30.10 2912.50.10 - 2913.00.50 2914.22.10 - 2914.22.20 2914.29.10 - 2914.61.00 2914.69.60 - 2914.70.90 2915.13.10 - 2915.13.10 2915.39.30 - 2915.39.35 2916.20.50 - 2916.31.15 2916.31.30 - 2916.32.20 2916.34.25 - 2916.34.55 2916.35.25 - 2916.39.12 2916.39.17 - 2916.39.17 2916.39.45 - 2916.39.75 2917.12.10 - 2917.12.50 2917.14.10 - 2917.14.50 2917.19.15 - 2917.34.00 2917.39.04 - 2917.39.70 2918.19.10 - 2918.19.10 2918.19.20 - 2918.19.90 2918.21.50 - 2918.21.50 2918.22.50 - 2918.22.50 2918.23.30 - 2918.90.05 2918.90.43 - 2919.00.50 2920.10.30 - 2920.10.50 2920.90.20 - 2921.19.60 2921.30.05 - 2921.30.50 2921.42.10 - 2921.42.36 2921.42.65 - 2921.45.90 2921.49.10 - 2921.49.15 2921.49.45 - 2921.51.10 2921.51.30 - 2921.59.80 2922.19.20 - 2922.29.20 2922.29.60 - 2922.39.50 2922.43.10 - 2922.43.50 2922.49.05 - 2922.49.10 2922.49.30 - 2922.49.37 2922.50.07 - 2922.50.11 2922.50.35 - 2922.50.50 2924.21.18 - 2924.23.75 2924.29.01 - 2924.29.05 2924.29.20 - 2924.29.36 2924.29.65 - 2924.29.95 2925.19.10 - 2925.19.90 2925.20.18 - 2925.20.18 2925.20.60 - 2925.20.90 2926.30.20 - 2926.90.19 2926.90.43 - 2927.00.18 2927.00.40 - 2927.00.50 2928.00.15 - 2928.00.25 2929.10.10 - 2929.90.50 2930.20.20 - 2930.20.70 2930.90.24 - 2930.90.29 2931.00.05 - 2931.00.15 2931.00.27 - 2932.19.50 2932.29.25 - 2932.29.50 2932.99.32 - 2932.99.90

See note at end of table.

HTS 8-digit subheading ranges included in industry/commodity groups and subgroups, by sector—Continued

USITC code	Industry/commodity group or subgroup title	HTS subheading range		
CH011	Organic specialty chemicals— <i>continued</i>	2933.19.04 - 2933.19.18		
		2933.19.37 - 2933.19.43		
		2933.19.70 - 2933.19.90		
		2933.29.05 - 2933.29.10		
		2933.29.35 - 2933.29.43		
		2933.29.60 - 2933.32.50		
		2933.39.08 - 2933.39.20		
		2933.39.61 - 2933.40.17		
		2933.40.60 - 2933.40.70		
		2933.49.08 - 2933.49.17		
		2933.49.60 - 2933.49.70		
		2933.59.70 - 2933.59.95		
		2933.79.04 - 2933.90.13		
		2933.90.79 - 2933.90.89		
		2933.90.97 - 2933.90.97		
		2933.99.01 - 2933.99.05		
		2933.99.08 - 2933.99.13		
		2933.99.79 - 2933.99.89		
		2933.99.97 - 2934.20.30		
		2934.20.40 - 2934.30.18		
		2934.30.43 - 2934.30.50		
		2934.90.05 - 2934.90.06		
		2934.90.08 - 2934.90.08		
		2934.90.39 - 2934.90.44		
		2934.90.70 - 2934.90.90		
		2934.99.05 - 2934.99.06		
		2934.99.08 - 2934.99.08		
		2934.99.39 - 2934.99.44		
		2934.99.70 - 2935.00.05		
		2935.00.10 - 2935.00.15		
		2935.00.75 - 2935.00.95		
		2942.00.03 - 2942.00.03		
		2942.00.10 - 2942.00.50		
		CH012	Certain organic chemicals	2903.11.00 - 2903.49.90
				2903.69.08 - 2903.69.08
				2903.69.80 - 2903.69.80
				2905.11.10 - 2905.19.60
				2905.31.00 - 2905.59.90
				2909.11.00 - 2909.19.60
				2909.41.00 - 2909.44.00
				2910.10.00 - 2910.90.10
				2910.90.50 - 2912.13.00
				2912.19.40 - 2912.19.50
2914.11.10 - 2914.19.00				
2915.11.00 - 2915.12.00				
2915.13.50 - 2915.35.00				
2915.39.47 - 2915.60.50				
2915.90.20 - 2916.14.20				
2916.19.10 - 2916.19.50				
2917.11.00 - 2917.11.00				
2917.13.00 - 2917.13.00				
2918.11.10 - 2918.16.50				
2921.21.00 - 2921.29.00				
2922.11.00 - 2922.13.00				
2922.41.00 - 2922.41.00				
2922.42.50 - 2922.42.50				

See note at end of table.

HTS 8-digit subheading ranges included in industry/commodity groups and subgroups, by sector—Continued

USITC code	Industry/commodity group or subgroup title	HTS subheading range
CH012	Certain organic chemicals— <i>continued</i>	2922.49.40 - 2922.49.80
		2924.10.10 - 2924.19.80
		2926.10.00 - 2926.20.00
		2928.00.10 - 2928.00.10
		2928.00.50 - 2928.00.50
		2930.10.00 - 2930.10.00
		2930.30.30 - 2930.30.60
		2933.61.00 - 2933.69.60
		3507.10.00 - 3507.90.70
		3812.10.10 - 3812.30.90
		3814.00.10 - 3814.00.50
		3817.00.10 - 3817.20.00
		3824.10.00 - 3824.20.00
		3824.40.10 - 3824.40.10
		3824.40.21 - 3824.40.50
		3824.71.00 - 3824.79.00
		3824.90.21 - 3824.90.22
		3824.90.26 - 3824.90.28
		3824.90.45 - 3825.90.00
		CH013
2509.00.10 - 2509.00.20		
2511.10.10 - 2511.20.00		
2528.10.00 - 2528.90.00		
2801.20.00 - 2801.30.20		
2804.50.00 - 2804.69.50		
2804.80.00 - 2805.40.00		
2811.22.10 - 2812.10.50		
2812.90.00 - 2813.90.50		
2815.30.00 - 2816.40.20		
2818.10.10 - 2820.90.00		
2822.00.00 - 2822.00.00		
2825.10.00 - 2830.10.00		
2830.20.20 - 2834.10.50		
2834.22.00 - 2834.29.05		
2834.29.20 - 2836.10.00		
2836.50.00 - 2836.60.00		
2836.91.00 - 2843.90.00		
2846.10.00 - 2851.00.00		
3813.00.10 - 3813.00.50		
3815.11.00 - 3816.00.00		
3818.00.00 - 3818.00.00		
3824.30.00 - 3824.30.00		
3824.40.20 - 3824.40.20		
3824.50.00 - 3824.50.00		
3824.90.11 - 3824.90.19		
3824.90.31 - 3824.90.39		
CH014	Inorganic acids	2806.10.00 - 2811.19.60
		2812.10.50 - 2812.10.50
CH015	Chlor-alkali chemicals	2851.00.00 - 2851.00.00
		2801.10.00 - 2801.10.00
CH016	Fertilizers	2815.11.00 - 2815.20.00
		2836.20.00 - 2836.40.20
		2503.00.00 - 2503.00.00
		2510.10.00 - 2510.20.00
		2802.00.00 - 2802.00.00
		2804.70.00 - 2804.70.00

See note at end of table.

HTS 8-digit subheading ranges included in industry/commodity groups and subgroups, by sector—Continued

USITC code	Industry/commodity group or subgroup title	HTS subheading range
CH016	Fertilizers— <i>continued</i>	2814.10.00 - 2814.20.00 2834.21.00 - 2834.21.00 2834.29.10 - 2834.29.10 3100.00.00 - 3105.90.00
CH017	Paints, inks, and related items, and certain components thereof	2803.00.00 - 2803.00.00 2817.00.00 - 2817.00.00 2821.10.00 - 2821.20.00 2823.00.00 - 2824.90.50 2830.20.10 - 2830.20.10 2836.70.00 - 2836.70.00 3206.11.00 - 3215.90.50
CH018	Synthetic organic pigments	3204.17.04 - 3204.17.90 3205.00.05 - 3205.00.50
CH019	Synthetic dyes and azoic couplers	2921.42.55 - 2921.42.55 2921.49.32 - 2921.49.32 2922.29.26 - 2922.29.26 2924.29.52 - 2924.29.52 2927.00.30 - 2927.00.30 2935.00.20 - 2935.00.20 3204.11.10 - 3204.16.50 3204.19.06 - 3204.90.00 3809.10.00 - 3809.10.00
CH020	Synthetic tanning agents	3202.10.10 - 3202.90.50
CH021	Natural tanning and dyeing materials	1404.10.00 - 1404.10.00 3201.10.00 - 3201.90.50 3203.00.10 - 3203.00.80
CH022	Photographic chemicals and preparations	2907.22.10 - 2907.22.10 2914.69.10 - 2914.69.10 2921.51.20 - 2921.51.20 2922.29.29 - 2922.29.29 2927.00.25 - 2927.00.25 2933.19.24 - 2933.19.30 2933.90.24 - 2933.90.24 2933.99.24 - 2933.99.24 2934.90.20 - 2934.90.20 2934.99.20 - 2934.99.20 3707.90.31 - 3707.90.60
CH023	Pesticide products and formulations	2903.59.10 - 2903.59.10 2903.69.30 - 2903.69.30 2908.10.15 - 2908.10.20 2909.30.30 - 2909.30.30 2916.20.10 - 2916.20.10 2918.90.06 - 2918.90.20 2920.10.10 - 2920.10.10 2920.90.10 - 2920.90.10 2924.21.04 - 2924.21.16 2924.29.41 - 2924.29.47 2926.90.21 - 2926.90.30 2930.20.10 - 2930.20.10 2930.20.90 - 2930.20.90 2930.90.10 - 2930.90.10 2930.90.30 - 2930.90.44 2931.00.25 - 2931.00.25 2932.29.10 - 2932.29.10 2932.99.04 - 2932.99.20 2933.19.23 - 2933.19.23

See note at end of table.

HTS 8-digit subheading ranges included in industry/commodity groups and subgroups, by sector—Continued

USITC code	Industry/commodity group or subgroup title	HTS subheading range
CH023	Pesticide products and formulations— <i>continued</i>	2933.39.21 - 2933.39.27 2933.40.30 - 2933.40.30 2933.49.30 - 2933.49.30 2933.59.10 - 2933.59.18 2933.90.14 - 2933.90.22 2933.99.06 - 2933.99.06 2933.99.14 - 2933.99.22 2934.20.35 - 2934.20.35 2934.90.01 - 2934.90.03 2934.90.07 - 2934.90.07 2934.90.09 - 2934.90.18 2934.99.01 - 2934.99.03 2934.99.07 - 2934.99.07 2934.99.09 - 2934.99.18 2935.00.06 - 2935.00.06 3808.10.10 - 3808.90.95
CH024	Adhesives and glues	3501.90.20 - 3501.90.20 3503.00.10 - 3503.00.40 3505.20.00 - 3506.99.00
CH025	Medicinal chemicals	1302.11.00 - 1302.11.00 2906.13.10 - 2906.13.50 2909.49.05 - 2909.49.05 2909.50.10 - 2909.50.20 2912.19.30 - 2912.19.30 2914.69.20 - 2914.69.20 2916.39.15 - 2916.39.16 2917.19.10 - 2917.19.10 2918.17.10 - 2918.17.50 2918.19.12 - 2918.19.15 2918.21.10 - 2918.21.10 2918.22.10 - 2918.22.10 2918.23.10 - 2918.23.10 2918.90.30 - 2918.90.30 2921.46.00 - 2921.46.00 2921.49.38 - 2921.49.43 2922.14.00 - 2922.19.18 2922.29.27 - 2922.29.27 2922.44.00 - 2922.44.00 2922.49.26 - 2922.49.27 2922.50.13 - 2922.50.25 2923.10.00 - 2923.10.00 2924.24.00 - 2924.24.00 2924.29.57 - 2924.29.62 2925.12.00 - 2925.12.00 2925.20.10 - 2925.20.10 2925.20.20 - 2925.20.20 2926.30.10 - 2926.30.10 2928.00.30 - 2928.00.30 2930.40.00 - 2930.40.00 2931.00.22 - 2931.00.22 2932.29.20 - 2932.29.20 2932.95.00 - 2932.95.00 2933.11.00 - 2933.11.00 2933.19.35 - 2933.19.35 2933.19.45 - 2933.19.45 2933.21.00 - 2933.21.00

See note at end of table.

HTS 8-digit subheading ranges included in industry/commodity groups and subgroups, by sector—Continued

USITC code	Industry/commodity group or subgroup title	HTS subheading range		
CH025	Medicinal chemicals— <i>continued</i>	2933.29.20 - 2933.29.20		
		2933.29.45 - 2933.29.45		
		2933.33.00 - 2933.33.00		
				2933.39.30 - 2933.39.41
				2933.40.20 - 2933.40.26
				2933.41.00 - 2933.41.00
				2933.49.20 - 2933.49.26
				2933.51.10 - 2933.55.00
				2933.59.21 - 2933.59.59
				2933.72.00 - 2933.72.00
				2933.90.26 - 2933.90.75
				2933.90.90 - 2933.90.90
				2933.91.00 - 2933.91.00
				2933.99.26 - 2933.99.75
				2933.99.90 - 2933.99.90
				2934.30.23 - 2934.30.27
				2934.90.30 - 2934.90.30
				2934.90.47 - 2934.90.47
				2934.91.00 - 2934.91.00
				2934.99.30 - 2934.99.30
				2934.99.47 - 2934.99.47
				2935.00.29 - 2935.00.60
				2936.10.00 - 2939.99.00
				2941.10.10 - 2941.90.50
				2942.00.05 - 2942.00.05
				3001.10.00 - 3004.90.91
				3006.20.00 - 3006.30.50
				3006.60.00 - 3006.80.00
				3822.00.10 - 3822.00.60
		CH026	Essential oils and other flavoring materials	2904.20.30 - 2904.20.30
				2905.22.10 - 2905.22.10
				2906.11.00 - 2906.11.00
				2906.14.00 - 2906.14.00
2906.29.10 - 2906.29.20				
2909.30.10 - 2909.30.20				
2909.50.40 - 2909.50.40				
2912.19.10 - 2912.19.20				
2912.30.20 - 2912.49.50				
2914.23.00 - 2914.23.00				
2915.39.10 - 2915.39.20				
2915.39.40 - 2915.39.45				
2916.31.20 - 2916.31.20				
2916.34.10 - 2916.34.15				
2916.35.15 - 2916.35.15				
2916.39.20 - 2916.39.20				
2918.23.20 - 2918.23.20				
2918.90.35 - 2918.90.35				
2922.42.10 - 2922.42.10				
2924.29.10 - 2924.29.10				
2925.11.00 - 2925.11.00				
2932.21.00 - 2932.21.00				
2932.91.00 - 2932.94.00				
3301.11.00 - 3302.90.20				
CH027	Perfumes, cosmetics, and toiletries			3303.00.10 - 3307.90.00
CH028	Soaps, detergents, and surface-active agents			2923.20.10 - 2923.90.00
				3401.11.10 - 3403.11.50

See note at end of table.

HTS 8-digit subheading ranges included in industry/commodity groups and subgroups, by sector—Continued

USITC code	Industry/commodity group or subgroup title	HTS subheading range
CH028	Soaps, detergents, and surface-active agents— <i>continued</i>	3403.91.10 - 3403.99.00 3804.00.10 - 3804.00.10 3809.91.00 - 3809.93.50 3912.31.00 - 3912.31.00
CH029	Miscellaneous chemicals and specialties	1519.11.00 - 1521.90.40 2712.90.10 - 2712.90.20 2804.10.00 - 2804.40.00 2811.21.00 - 2811.21.00 2914.21.10 - 2914.21.20 2915.70.00 - 2915.90.18 2916.15.10 - 2916.15.50 2930.90.45 - 2930.90.90 2940.00.20 - 2940.00.60 3005.10.10 - 3006.10.00 3006.40.00 - 3006.50.00 3404.10.00 - 3407.00.40 3505.10.00 - 3505.10.00 3801.10.10 - 3803.00.00 3804.00.50 - 3807.00.00 3810.10.00 - 3810.90.50 3820.00.00 - 3821.00.00 3823.11.00 - 3823.70.60 3824.60.00 - 3824.60.00 3824.90.25 - 3824.90.25 3824.90.40 - 3824.90.40
CH030	Explosives, propellant powders, and related items	3601.00.00 - 3605.00.00 3606.90.30 - 3606.90.80
CH031	Polyethylene resins in primary forms	3901.10.00 - 3901.90.90
CH032	Polypropylene resins in primary forms	3902.10.00 - 3902.10.00 3902.30.00 - 3902.30.00
CH033	Polyvinyl chloride resins in primary forms	3904.10.00 - 3904.40.00
CH034	Styrene polymers in primary forms	3903.11.00 - 3903.90.50
CH035	Saturated polyester resins	3907.60.00 - 3907.60.00 3907.99.00 - 3907.99.00
CH036	Other plastics in primary forms	3902.20.10 - 3902.20.50 3902.90.00 - 3902.90.00 3904.50.00 - 3907.50.00 3907.91.20 - 3907.91.50 3908.10.00 - 3911.90.10 3911.90.35 - 3912.20.00 3912.39.00 - 3914.00.60
CH037	Styrene-butadiene rubber in primary forms	4002.11.00 - 4002.19.00
CH038	Other synthetic rubber	4002.20.00 - 4002.99.00 4005.10.00 - 4006.90.50
CH039	Pneumatic tires and tubes (new)	3911.90.15 - 3911.90.25 4011.10.10 - 4011.99.85 4013.10.00 - 4013.90.50
CH040	Other tires	4012.10.10 - 4012.90.90
CH041	Miscellaneous plastic products	3915.10.00 - 3926.10.00 3926.30.10 - 3926.90.98
CH042	Miscellaneous rubber products	3926.90.98 - 3926.90.98 4003.00.00 - 4004.00.00 4007.00.00 - 4010.39.90 4014.10.00 - 4014.90.50 4016.10.00 - 4017.00.00
CH043	Gelatin	3503.00.55 - 3503.00.55

See note at end of table.

HTS 8-digit subheading ranges included in industry/commodity groups and subgroups, by sector—Continued

USITC code	Industry/commodity group or subgroup title	HTS subheading range
CH044	Natural rubber	4001.10.00 - 4001.30.00
Energy-related products sector:		
CH001	Electrical energy	2716.00.00 - 2716.00.00
CH002	Nuclear materials	2844.10.10 - 2845.90.00
CH003	Coal, coke, and related chemical products	2701.11.00 - 2708.20.00
CH004	Crude petroleum	2709.00.10 - 2709.00.20
CH005	Petroleum products	2710.00.05 - 2710.99.90 2712.10.00 - 2712.20.00 2713.11.00 - 2715.00.00 3403.19.10 - 3403.19.50 3606.10.00 - 3606.10.00 3811.11.10 - 3811.90.00 3819.00.00 - 3819.00.00
CH006	Natural gas and components	2711.11.00 - 2711.13.00 2711.19.00 - 2711.29.00 2901.10.10 - 2901.10.50
Textiles, apparel, and footwear sector:		
CH045	Fibers and yarns, except raw cotton and raw wool	5001.00.00 - 5006.00.90 5103.10.00 - 5110.00.00 5202.10.00 - 5207.90.00 5301.10.00 - 5308.90.90 5401.10.00 - 5406.20.00 5501.10.00 - 5511.30.00 5604.10.00 - 5606.00.00 7019.11.00 - 7019.19.90 7019.90.50 - 7019.90.50
CH046	Fabrics	5007.10.30 - 5007.90.60 5111.11.20 - 5113.00.00 5208.11.20 - 5212.25.60 5309.11.00 - 5311.00.60 5407.10.00 - 5408.34.90 5512.11.00 - 5516.94.00 5603.11.00 - 5603.94.90 5801.10.00 - 5804.30.00 5806.10.10 - 5806.39.30 5809.00.00 - 5809.00.00 5901.10.10 - 5903.90.30 5905.00.10 - 5907.00.80 5911.10.10 - 5911.20.30 6001.10.20 - 6006.90.90 7019.40.05 - 7019.90.10
CH046A	Broadwoven fabrics	5007.10.30 - 5007.90.60 5111.11.20 - 5113.00.00 5208.11.20 - 5212.25.60 5309.11.00 - 5311.00.60 5407.10.00 - 5408.34.90 5512.11.00 - 5516.94.00
CH046B	Knit fabrics	6001.10.20 - 6006.90.90
CH046C	Specialty fabrics	5801.10.00 - 5804.30.00 5806.10.10 - 5806.39.30 5809.00.00 - 5809.00.00
CH046D	Coated and other fabrics	5901.10.10 - 5903.90.30 5905.00.10 - 5907.00.80 5911.10.10 - 5911.20.30

See note at end of table.

HTS 8-digit subheading ranges included in industry/commodity groups and subgroups, by sector—Continued

USITC code	Industry/commodity group or subgroup title	HTS subheading range
CH046E	Glass fiber fabrics	7019.40.05 - 7019.90.10
CH046F	Other fabrics	5603.11.00 - 5603.94.90
CH047	Carpets and rugs	5701.10.13 - 5705.00.20
CH048	Home furnishings	5805.00.10 - 5805.00.40
		6301.10.00 - 6304.99.60
		9404.90.10 - 9404.90.95
CH048A	Blankets	6301.10.00 - 6301.90.00
CH048B	Pillowcases and sheets	6302.10.00 - 6302.39.00
CH048C	Table/kitchen linens and towels	6302.40.10 - 6302.99.20
CH048D	Curtains	6303.11.00 - 6303.99.00
CH048E	Bedspreads and other furnishing articles	6304.11.10 - 6304.99.60
		9404.90.85 - 9404.90.95
CH048F	Pillows, cushions, and sleeping bags	9404.90.10 - 9404.90.80
CH048G	Tapestries and other wall hangings	5805.00.10 - 5805.00.40
CH049	Apparel	3926.20.10 - 3926.20.90
		4015.11.00 - 4015.90.00
		4203.10.20 - 4203.40.60
		4303.10.00 - 4303.90.00
		6101.10.00 - 6217.90.90
		6501.00.30 - 6507.00.00
CH049A	Men's and boys' suits and sports coats	6103.11.00 - 6103.39.80
		6203.11.15 - 6203.21.90
		6203.22.30 - 6203.39.90
CH049B	Men's and boys' coats and jackets	6101.10.00 - 6101.90.90
		6103.21.00 - 6103.29.20
		6112.11.00 - 6112.20.10
		6113.00.90 - 6113.00.90
		6201.11.00 - 6201.99.90
		6203.21.30 - 6203.21.90
		6203.22.30 - 6203.29.30
		6210.20.50 - 6210.20.50
		6210.20.90 - 6210.20.90
		6210.40.50 - 6210.40.50
		6210.40.90 - 6210.40.90
		6211.20.04 - 6211.20.04
		6211.20.15 - 6211.20.28
		6211.31.00 - 6211.39.90
		6211.49.10 - 6211.49.10
CH049C	Men's and boys' trousers	6103.21.00 - 6103.29.20
		6103.41.10 - 6103.49.80
		6112.11.00 - 6112.20.10
		6113.00.90 - 6113.00.90
		6203.21.30 - 6203.21.90
		6203.22.30 - 6203.29.30
		6203.41.05 - 6203.49.80
		6210.40.50 - 6210.40.50
		6210.40.90 - 6210.40.90
		6211.20.08 - 6211.20.15
		6211.20.34 - 6211.20.48
		6211.32.00 - 6211.39.90
		6211.49.10 - 6211.49.10
CH049D	Women's and girls' trousers	6104.21.00 - 6104.29.20
		6104.61.00 - 6104.69.80
		6112.11.00 - 6112.20.10
		6113.00.90 - 6113.00.90
		6204.21.00 - 6204.21.00

See note at end of table.

HTS 8-digit subheading ranges included in industry/commodity groups and subgroups, by sector—Continued

USITC code	Industry/commodity group or subgroup title	HTS subheading range
CH049D	Women's and girls' trousers— <i>continued</i>	6204.22.30 - 6204.29.40 6204.61.10 - 6204.69.90 6210.50.50 - 6210.50.50 6210.50.90 - 6210.50.90 6211.20.08 - 6211.20.15 6211.20.64 - 6211.31.00 6211.41.00 - 6211.43.00 6211.49.90 - 6211.49.90
CH049E	Shirts and blouses	6103.21.00 - 6103.29.20 6104.21.00 - 6104.29.20 6105.10.00 - 6106.90.30 6109.10.00 - 6110.10.20 6110.20.10 - 6110.90.90 6112.11.00 - 6112.19.80 6114.10.00 - 6114.30.10 6114.30.30 - 6114.90.90 6203.21.90 - 6203.21.90 6203.22.30 - 6203.29.30 6204.21.00 - 6204.21.00 6204.22.30 - 6204.29.40 6205.10.10 - 6206.90.00 6211.31.00 - 6211.49.90 6217.90.90 - 6217.90.90
CH049F	Sweaters	6103.21.00 - 6103.29.20 6104.21.00 - 6104.29.20 6110.10.10 - 6110.10.10 6110.11.00 - 6110.90.90
CH049G	Women's and girls' suits, skirts, and coats	6102.10.00 - 6102.90.90 6104.11.00 - 6104.29.10 6104.31.00 - 6104.39.20 6104.51.00 - 6104.59.80 6112.11.00 - 6112.20.10 6113.00.90 - 6114.20.00 6114.90.10 - 6114.90.90 6202.11.00 - 6202.99.90 6204.11.00 - 6204.21.00 6204.22.30 - 6204.29.20 6204.31.10 - 6204.39.80 6204.51.00 - 6204.59.40 6210.30.50 - 6210.30.50 6210.30.90 - 6210.30.90 6210.50.50 - 6210.50.50 6210.50.90 - 6210.50.90 6211.20.04 - 6211.20.04 6211.20.15 - 6211.20.15 6211.20.54 - 6211.20.58 6211.41.00 - 6211.43.00 6211.49.90 - 6211.49.90
CH049H	Women's and girls' dresses	6104.41.00 - 6104.49.90 6204.41.10 - 6204.49.50
CH049I	Robes, nightwear, and underwear	6107.11.00 - 6109.10.00 6109.90.15 - 6109.90.15 6207.11.00 - 6208.99.80
CH049J	Hosiery	6115.11.00 - 6115.99.80
CH049K	Body-supporting garments	6212.10.30 - 6212.90.00

See note at end of table.

HTS 8-digit subheading ranges included in industry/commodity groups and subgroups, by sector—Continued

USITC code	Industry/commodity group or subgroup title	HTS subheading range
CH049L	Neckwear, handkerchiefs, and scarves	6117.10.10 - 6117.20.90 6117.90.90 - 6117.90.90 6213.10.10 - 6215.90.00
CH049M	Gloves, including gloves for sports	3926.20.10 - 3926.20.40 4015.11.00 - 4015.19.50 4203.21.20 - 4203.29.50 6116.10.05 - 6116.99.95 6216.00.05 - 6216.00.90
CH049N	Headwear	6501.00.30 - 6507.00.00
CH049O	Leather apparel and accessories	4203.10.20 - 4203.10.40 4203.30.00 - 4203.40.60
CH049P	Fur apparel and other fur articles	4303.10.00 - 4303.90.00
CH049Q	Rubber, plastic, and coated-fabric apparel	3926.20.60 - 3926.20.90 4015.90.00 - 4015.90.00 6113.00.10 - 6113.00.10 6210.20.30 - 6210.20.30 6210.20.70 - 6210.20.70 6210.30.30 - 6210.30.30 6210.30.70 - 6210.30.70 6210.40.30 - 6210.40.30 6210.40.70 - 6210.40.70 6210.50.30 - 6210.50.30 6210.50.70 - 6210.50.70
CH049R	Nonwoven apparel	6210.10.20 - 6210.10.90
CH049S	Other wearing apparel	6103.21.00 - 6103.29.20 6104.21.00 - 6104.29.20 6104.69.40 - 6104.69.80 6110.10.10 - 6110.10.20 6110.20.10 - 6110.90.10 6111.10.00 - 6111.90.90 6112.20.20 - 6112.49.00 6113.00.90 - 6114.20.00 6114.30.20 - 6114.90.90 6117.80.10 - 6117.90.90 6203.21.90 - 6203.29.30 6204.21.00 - 6204.29.40 6204.62.40 - 6204.62.40 6209.10.00 - 6209.90.90 6210.10.90 - 6210.10.90 6210.40.50 - 6210.40.50 6210.40.90 - 6210.40.90 6210.50.50 - 6210.50.50 6210.50.90 - 6211.12.80 6211.20.15 - 6211.20.15 6211.31.00 - 6211.49.90 6217.10.10 - 6217.90.90
CH050	Miscellaneous textile products	4304.00.00 - 4304.00.00 5601.10.10 - 5602.90.90 5607.10.00 - 5609.00.40 5806.40.00 - 5808.90.00 5810.10.00 - 5811.00.40 5904.10.00 - 5904.92.00 5908.00.00 - 5910.00.90 5911.31.00 - 5911.90.00 6305.10.00 - 6310.90.20 7019.31.00 - 7019.32.00

See note at end of table.

HTS 8-digit subheading ranges included in industry/commodity groups and subgroups, by sector—Continued

USITC code	Industry/commodity group or subgroup title	HTS subheading range
CH050	Miscellaneous textile products— <i>continued</i>	7019.39.50 - 7019.39.50 7019.90.50 - 7019.90.50 9404.30.40 - 9404.30.80
CH051	Footwear	6401.10.00 - 6406.99.90
Minerals and metals sector:		
MM001	Clays and related mineral products	2507.00.00 - 2508.70.00 2517.20.00 - 2517.20.00 2530.10.00 - 2530.10.00 2618.00.00 - 2618.00.00 6806.20.00 - 6807.10.00
MM002	Fluorspar and miscellaneous mineral substances	2529.21.00 - 2529.22.00 2530.20.10 - 2530.90.80
MM003	Iron ores and concentrates	2601.11.00 - 2601.12.00
MM004	Copper ores and concentrates	2603.00.00 - 2603.00.00
MM005	Lead ores, concentrates, and residues	2607.00.00 - 2607.00.00 2620.20.00 - 2620.29.00
MM005A	Lead ores and concentrates	2607.00.00 - 2607.00.00
MM006	Zinc ores, concentrates, and residues	2608.00.00 - 2608.00.00 2620.11.00 - 2620.19.60
MM006A	Zinc ores and concentrates	2608.00.00 - 2608.00.00
MM007	Certain ores, concentrates, ash, and residues	2602.00.00 - 2602.00.00 2604.00.00 - 2605.00.00 2609.00.00 - 2615.90.60 2617.10.00 - 2617.90.00 2620.50.00 - 2621.90.00
MM007A	Molybdenum ores and concentrates	2613.10.00 - 2613.90.00
MM008	Precious metal ores and concentrates	2616.10.00 - 2616.90.00
MM008A	Gold ores and concentrates	2616.90.00 - 2616.90.00
MM008B	Silver ores and concentrates	2616.10.00 - 2616.10.00
MM009	Cement, stone, and related products	2504.10.10 - 2506.29.00 2512.00.00 - 2512.00.00 2514.00.00 - 2517.10.00 2517.30.00 - 2527.00.00 2529.10.00 - 2529.10.00 2529.30.00 - 2529.30.00 6801.00.00 - 6803.00.50 6806.10.00 - 6806.10.00 6807.90.00 - 6815.99.40
MM009A	Cement	2523.10.00 - 2523.90.00
MM010	Industrial ceramics	6901.00.00 - 6903.90.00 6909.11.20 - 6909.90.00 6914.10.40 - 6914.90.80 8113.00.00 - 8113.00.00
MM011	Ceramic bricks and similar articles	6904.10.00 - 6906.00.00
MM012	Ceramic floor and wall tiles	6907.10.00 - 6908.90.00
MM013	Ceramic household articles	6911.10.10 - 6913.90.50
MM014	Flat glass	7003.12.00 - 7009.92.50
MM015	Glass containers	7010.10.00 - 7010.94.50
MM016	Household glassware	7013.10.10 - 7013.99.90
MM017	Miscellaneous glass products	7001.00.10 - 7002.39.00 7011.10.10 - 7012.00.00 7014.00.10 - 7018.90.50 7020.00.30 - 7020.00.60
MM018	Fiberglass insulation products	7019.39.10 - 7019.39.10

See note at end of table.

HTS 8-digit subheading ranges included in industry/commodity groups and subgroups, by sector—Continued

USITC code	Industry/commodity group or subgroup title	HTS subheading range
MM019	Natural and synthetic gemstones	7101.10.30 - 7102.10.00 7102.31.00 - 7104.90.50
MM020	Precious metals and non-numismatic coins	7106.10.00 - 7112.99.00 7118.10.00 - 7118.90.00
MM020A	Unrefined and refined gold	7108.12.10 - 7108.12.50
MM021	Primary iron products	2601.20.00 - 2601.20.00 7201.10.00 - 7201.50.60 7203.10.00 - 7203.90.00 7202.11.10 - 7202.99.80
MM022	Ferroalloys	2619.00.30 - 2619.00.90
MM023	Iron and steel waste and scrap	7204.10.00 - 7204.50.00
MM024	Abrasive and ferrous products	2513.11.00 - 2513.29.00 6804.10.00 - 6805.30.50 7102.21.10 - 7102.29.00 7105.10.00 - 7105.90.00 7205.10.00 - 7205.29.00
MM024A	Abrasive products	6804.10.00 - 6805.30.50
MM025	Steel mill products	7206.10.00 - 7301.10.00 7302.10.10 - 7302.90.90 7304.10.10 - 7306.90.50
MM025A	Ingots, blooms, billets, and slabs of carbon and alloy steels	7206.10.00 - 7207.20.00 7224.10.00 - 7224.90.00
MM025B	Plates, sheets, and strips of carbon and alloy steels	7208.10.15 - 7212.60.00 7225.11.00 - 7225.19.00 7225.30.30 - 7225.30.30 7225.30.70 - 7225.30.70 7225.40.30 - 7225.40.30 7225.40.70 - 7225.40.70 7225.50.60 - 7226.19.90 7226.91.50 - 7226.91.80 7226.92.50 - 7226.99.00
MM025C	Bars, rods, and light shapes of carbon and alloy steels	7213.10.00 - 7216.22.00 7227.20.00 - 7227.20.00 7227.90.60 - 7227.90.60 7228.20.10 - 7228.20.50 7228.30.80 - 7228.40.00 7228.50.50 - 7228.50.50 7228.60.60 - 7228.70.30 7228.80.00 - 7228.80.00
MM025D	Angles, shapes, and sections of carbon and alloy steels	7216.31.00 - 7216.99.00 7228.70.30 - 7228.70.60 7301.10.00 - 7301.10.00
MM025E	Wire of carbon and alloy steels	7217.10.10 - 7217.90.50 7229.20.00 - 7229.90.90
MM025F	Ingots, blooms, billets, and slabs of stainless steels	7218.10.00 - 7218.99.00
MM025G	Plates, sheets, and strips of stainless steels	7219.11.00 - 7220.90.00
MM025H	Bars, rods, and light shapes of stainless steels	7221.00.00 - 7222.40.30
MM025I	Angles, shapes, and sections of stainless steels	7222.40.30 - 7222.40.60
MM025J	Wire of stainless steels	7223.00.10 - 7223.00.90
MM025K	Rails and accessories of carbon and alloy steels	7302.10.10 - 7302.90.90
MM025L	Pipes and tubes of carbon and alloy steels	7304.10.10 - 7304.39.00 7304.51.10 - 7306.30.50 7306.50.10 - 7306.90.50
MM025M	Pipes and tubes of stainless steels	7304.41.30 - 7304.49.00 7306.40.10 - 7306.40.50 7306.60.70 - 7306.60.70

See note at end of table.

HTS 8-digit subheading ranges included in industry/commodity groups and subgroups, by sector—Continued

USITC code	Industry/commodity group or subgroup title	HTS subheading range
MM025N	Tool steels	7224.10.00 - 7224.90.00
		7225.20.00 - 7225.30.10
		7225.30.50 - 7225.30.50
		7225.40.10 - 7225.40.10
		7225.40.50 - 7225.40.50
		7225.50.10 - 7225.50.10
		7226.20.00 - 7226.91.25
		7226.92.10 - 7226.92.30
		7227.10.00 - 7227.10.00
		7227.90.10 - 7227.90.20
		7228.10.00 - 7228.10.00
		7228.30.20 - 7228.30.60
		7228.50.10 - 7228.50.10
		7228.60.10 - 7228.60.10
		7229.10.00 - 7229.10.00
		7229.10.00 - 7229.10.00
MM026	Steel pipe and tube fittings and certain cast products	7303.00.00 - 7303.00.00
MM027	Fabricated structurals	7307.11.00 - 7307.99.50
		7301.20.10 - 7301.20.50
MM028	Metal construction components	7308.10.00 - 7308.20.00
		7308.40.00 - 7308.90.60
		7308.30.10 - 7308.30.50
MM029	Metallic containers	7308.90.70 - 7308.90.95
		7610.10.00 - 7610.90.00
MM030	Wire products of base metal	7309.00.00 - 7311.00.00
		7611.00.00 - 7613.00.00
MM031	Miscellaneous products of base metal	7312.10.05 - 7314.49.60
		7317.00.10 - 7317.00.75
		7320.20.50 - 7320.90.50
		7413.00.10 - 7415.10.00
		7416.00.00 - 7416.00.00
		7508.10.00 - 7508.90.50
		7614.10.10 - 7614.90.50
		7616.10.10 - 7616.10.10
		7616.91.00 - 7616.91.00
		7314.50.00 - 7316.00.00
		7320.10.30 - 7320.20.10
		7321.11.10 - 7323.10.00
		7325.91.00 - 7326.90.85
		7417.00.00 - 7417.00.00
7419.10.00 - 7419.10.00		
7616.99.10 - 7616.99.50		
8301.20.00 - 8301.20.00		
8301.40.30 - 8301.40.30		
8302.10.30 - 8302.10.30		
8302.20.00 - 8302.30.60		
8302.49.20 - 8302.49.80		
8303.00.00 - 8311.90.00		
MM032	Industrial fasteners of base metal	7318.11.00 - 7318.29.00
		7415.21.00 - 7415.39.00
MM033	Cooking and kitchen ware	7616.10.30 - 7616.10.90
		7323.91.10 - 7323.99.90
		7418.11.20 - 7418.19.50
		7615.11.00 - 7615.19.90
		7907.00.10 - 7907.00.10
8007.00.10 - 8007.00.10		
		8007.00.50 - 8007.00.50

See note at end of table.

HTS 8-digit subheading ranges included in industry/commodity groups and subgroups, by sector—Continued

USITC code	Industry/commodity group or subgroup title	HTS subheading range
MM034	Metal and ceramic sanitary ware	6910.10.00 - 6910.90.00 7324.10.00 - 7324.90.00 7418.20.10 - 7418.20.50 7615.20.00 - 7615.20.00 8007.00.10 - 8007.00.10
MM035	Construction castings and other cast-iron articles	7325.10.00 - 7325.10.00
MM036	Copper and related articles	2620.30.00 - 2620.30.00 7401.10.00 - 7412.20.00 7419.91.00 - 7419.99.50
MM036A	Unrefined and refined copper	7402.00.00 - 7403.11.00
MM036B	Copper alloy plate, sheet, and strip	7409.21.00 - 7409.90.90
MM037	Unwrought aluminum	2606.00.00 - 2606.00.00 2620.40.00 - 2620.40.00 7601.10.30 - 7602.00.00
MM037A	Primary and secondary aluminum	7601.10.30 - 7601.20.90
MM038	Aluminum mill products	7603.10.00 - 7609.00.00
MM038A	Aluminum bars, rods, and profiles	7604.10.10 - 7604.29.50
MM038B	Aluminum wire	7605.11.00 - 7605.29.00
MM038C	Aluminum plate, sheet, and strip	7606.11.30 - 7606.92.60
MM038D	Aluminum foil	7607.11.30 - 7607.20.50
MM038E	Aluminum tubes, pipes, and fittings	7608.10.00 - 7609.00.00
MM039	Lead and related articles	7801.10.00 - 7806.00.00
MM039A	Refined lead	7801.10.00 - 7801.10.00
MM040	Zinc and related articles	7901.11.00 - 7906.00.00 7907.00.60 - 7907.00.60
MM040A	Unwrought zinc	7901.11.00 - 7901.12.50
MM041	Certain base metals and chemical elements	7501.10.00 - 7507.20.00 8001.10.00 - 8006.00.00 8101.10.00 - 8112.99.01
MM041A	Titanium ingot	8108.10.50 - 8108.20.00
MM042	Nonpowered handtools	8201.10.00 - 8207.90.75 8209.00.00 - 8209.00.00
MM043	Certain cutlery, sewing implements, and related products	7319.10.00 - 7319.90.00 8208.10.00 - 8208.90.60 8210.00.00 - 8210.00.00 8211.92.20 - 8214.90.90
MM044	Table flatware and related products	8211.10.00 - 8211.91.80 8215.10.00 - 8215.99.50
MM045	Certain builders' hardware	8301.10.20 - 8301.10.90 8301.30.00 - 8301.30.00 8301.40.60 - 8301.70.00 8302.10.60 - 8302.10.90 8302.41.30 - 8302.42.60 8302.50.00 - 8302.60.90
Machinery sector:		
MM068	Wiring harnesses for motor vehicles	8544.30.00 - 8544.30.00
MM069	Pumps for motor vehicles	8413.30.10 - 8413.30.90 8413.91.10 - 8413.91.10
MM070	Pumps for liquids	8413.11.00 - 8413.20.00 8413.40.00 - 8413.82.00 8413.91.20 - 8413.92.00
MM071	Air-conditioning equipment and parts	8414.10.00 - 8415.90.80
MM072	Industrial thermal-processing equipment and furnaces	8416.10.00 - 8417.10.00 8417.80.00 - 8417.90.00 8419.11.00 - 8419.20.00

See note at end of table.

HTS 8-digit subheading ranges included in industry/commodity groups and subgroups, by sector—Continued

USITC code	Industry/commodity group or subgroup title	HTS subheading range
MM072	Industrial thermal-processing equipment and furnaces— <i>continued</i>	8419.39.00 - 8419.60.50 8419.89.60 - 8419.90.10 8419.90.30 - 8419.90.80 8419.90.85 - 8419.90.95 8514.10.00 - 8514.20.00 8514.20.60 - 8514.20.80 8514.30.80 - 8514.90.00 8514.90.80 - 8514.90.80 8545.11.00 - 8545.11.00
MM073	Household appliances, including commercial applications	8418.10.00 - 8418.99.80 8419.81.10 - 8419.81.90 8419.90.80 - 8419.90.80 8419.90.95 - 8419.90.95 8421.12.00 - 8421.12.00 8421.91.20 - 8421.91.40 8422.11.00 - 8422.19.00 8422.90.02 - 8422.90.06 8450.11.00 - 8451.30.00 8451.90.30 - 8451.90.90 8476.21.00 - 8476.90.00 8479.89.10 - 8479.89.70 8479.90.40 - 8479.90.85 8509.10.00 - 8510.90.55 8514.20.40 - 8514.20.40 8514.90.40 - 8514.90.40 8516.10.00 - 8516.90.90
MM073A	Major household appliances and parts	8418.10.00 - 8418.40.00 8418.99.40 - 8418.99.80 8422.11.00 - 8422.11.00 8422.90.04 - 8422.90.06 8450.11.00 - 8450.20.00 8450.90.60 - 8450.90.60 8516.60.40 - 8516.60.40 8516.90.55 - 8516.90.80
MM074	Centrifuges and filtering and purifying equipment	8421.19.00 - 8421.19.00 8421.19.90 - 8421.22.00 8421.29.00 - 8421.29.00 8421.39.40 - 8421.39.80 8421.91.60 - 8421.99.00
MM075	Wrapping, packaging, and can-sealing machinery	8422.20.00 - 8422.40.91 8422.90.10 - 8422.90.91
MM076	Scales and weighing machinery	8423.10.00 - 8423.90.00
MM077	Mineral processing machinery	8474.10.00 - 8474.90.00
MM078	Farm and garden machinery and equipment	8419.31.00 - 8419.31.00 8424.81.10 - 8424.81.90 8432.10.00 - 8434.90.00 8436.10.00 - 8436.99.00 8701.10.00 - 8701.10.00 8701.30.10 - 8701.90.50 8706.00.30 - 8706.00.50 8707.90.10 - 8707.90.10 8708.31.10 - 8708.31.10 8708.39.10 - 8708.39.10 8708.40.30 - 8708.40.30 8708.50.10 - 8708.50.30 8708.60.10 - 8708.60.30

See note at end of table.

HTS 8-digit subheading ranges included in industry/commodity groups and subgroups, by sector—Continued

USITC code	Industry/commodity group or subgroup title	HTS subheading range
MM078	Farm and garden machinery and equipment— <i>continued</i>	8708.70.05 - 8708.70.35
		8708.80.15 - 8708.80.25
		8708.91.10 - 8708.91.10
		8708.92.10 - 8708.92.10
		8708.93.15 - 8708.93.30
		8708.94.10 - 8708.94.10
		8708.99.03 - 8708.99.49
		8716.80.10 - 8716.80.10
		8716.90.10 - 8716.90.10
		8716.90.10 - 8716.90.10
MM079	Industrial food-processing and related machinery	8417.20.00 - 8417.20.00
		8421.11.00 - 8421.11.00
		8435.10.00 - 8435.90.00
MM080	Pulp, paper, and paperboard machinery	8437.10.00 - 8438.90.90
		8419.32.10 - 8419.32.50
		8419.89.10 - 8419.89.10
		8419.90.20 - 8419.90.20
		8420.10.20 - 8420.10.20
		8420.91.20 - 8420.91.20
		8420.99.20 - 8420.99.20
MM081	Printing and related machinery	8439.10.00 - 8439.99.50
		8441.10.00 - 8441.90.00
		8440.10.00 - 8440.90.00
		8442.10.00 - 8443.40.00
		8443.51.50 - 8443.51.50
		8443.59.50 - 8443.60.00
		8443.90.50 - 8443.90.90
		8472.90.80 - 8472.90.80
		8473.40.80 - 8473.40.80
		8479.89.96 - 8479.89.96
MM082	Textile machinery	8420.10.10 - 8420.10.10
		8420.91.10 - 8420.91.10
		8420.99.10 - 8420.99.10
		8443.50.10 - 8443.51.10
		8443.59.10 - 8443.59.10
		8443.90.10 - 8443.90.10
		8444.00.00 - 8449.00.50
		8451.40.00 - 8451.80.00
		8451.90.90 - 8452.90.00
		8455.10.00 - 8455.90.80
MM083	Metal rolling mills	8456.10.10 - 8456.10.10
		8456.20.10 - 8456.20.10
		8456.30.10 - 8456.30.10
		8456.99.30 - 8456.99.30
		8457.10.00 - 8461.90.80
		8466.10.80 - 8466.20.10
		8466.20.80 - 8466.30.10
		8466.30.60 - 8466.30.80
		8466.93.15 - 8466.93.45
		8466.93.53 - 8466.93.75
MM084	Metal cutting machine tools and machine tool accessories	8466.93.90 - 8466.93.95
		8462.10.00 - 8462.21.00
		8462.21.80 - 8462.29.00
		8462.29.80 - 8463.90.00
		8466.94.20 - 8466.94.40
		8466.94.60 - 8466.94.65
		8466.94.80 - 8466.94.85
		8466.94.80 - 8466.94.85
		8466.94.80 - 8466.94.85
		8466.94.80 - 8466.94.85
8466.94.80 - 8466.94.85		
MM085	Metal forming machine tools	8462.10.00 - 8462.21.00
		8462.21.80 - 8462.29.00
		8462.29.80 - 8463.90.00
		8466.94.20 - 8466.94.40
		8466.94.60 - 8466.94.65
		8466.94.80 - 8466.94.85
		8466.94.80 - 8466.94.85
		8466.94.80 - 8466.94.85
		8466.94.80 - 8466.94.85
		8466.94.80 - 8466.94.85
8466.94.80 - 8466.94.85		

See note at end of table.

HTS 8-digit subheading ranges included in industry/commodity groups and subgroups, by sector—Continued

USITC code	Industry/commodity group or subgroup title	HTS subheading range		
MM086	Non-metalworking machine tools	8456.10.50 - 8456.10.50		
		8456.10.80 - 8456.10.80		
		8456.20.50 - 8456.20.50		
		8456.30.50 - 8456.30.50		
		8456.99.50 - 8456.99.50		
		8456.99.90 - 8456.99.90		
		8464.10.00 - 8464.10.00		
		8464.20.50 - 8464.20.50		
		8464.90.90 - 8465.96.00		
		8465.99.80 - 8465.99.80		
		8466.91.10 - 8466.92.50		
		MM087	Semiconductor manufacturing equipment and robotics	8421.19.30 - 8421.19.30
				8424.89.30 - 8424.89.50
				8428.90.00 - 8428.90.00
8456.10.60 - 8456.10.60				
8456.91.00 - 8456.99.10				
8456.99.70 - 8456.99.70				
8462.21.40 - 8462.21.40				
8462.29.40 - 8462.29.40				
8464.20.10 - 8464.20.10				
8464.90.10 - 8464.90.60				
8465.99.40 - 8465.99.40				
8466.10.40 - 8466.10.40				
8466.20.40 - 8466.20.40				
8466.30.45 - 8466.30.45				
8466.93.47 - 8466.93.47				
8466.93.85 - 8466.93.85				
8466.94.55 - 8466.94.55				
8466.94.75 - 8466.94.75				
8477.10.70 - 8477.10.70				
8477.40.40 - 8477.40.40				
8477.59.40 - 8477.59.40				
8477.90.15 - 8477.90.15				
8477.90.35 - 8477.90.35				
8477.90.55 - 8477.90.55				
8477.90.75 - 8477.90.75				
8479.50.00 - 8479.50.00				
8479.89.84 - 8479.89.87				
8479.90.94 - 8479.90.94				
8479.90.95 - 8479.90.95				
8480.71.40 - 8480.71.40				
8514.30.20 - 8514.30.60				
8515.90.10 - 8515.90.10				
8543.11.00 - 8543.11.00				
8543.89.10 - 8543.89.10				
8543.90.10 - 8543.90.10				
9010.41.00 - 9010.49.00				
9010.90.70 - 9010.90.70				
9030.82.00 - 9030.82.00				
9030.90.64 - 9030.90.64				
9030.90.84 - 9030.90.84				
9031.41.00 - 9031.41.00				
9031.49.70 - 9031.49.70				
9031.80.40 - 9031.80.40				
9031.90.54 - 9031.90.54				
9031.90.70 - 9031.90.70				

See note at end of table.

HTS 8-digit subheading ranges included in industry/commodity groups and subgroups, by sector—Continued

USITC code	Industry/commodity group or subgroup title	HTS subheading range		
MM087A	Semiconductor manufacturing machinery	8421.19.30 - 8421.19.30		
		8424.89.30 - 8424.89.50		
		8456.10.60 - 8456.10.60		
				8456.91.00 - 8456.99.10
				8456.99.70 - 8456.99.70
				8462.21.40 - 8462.21.40
				8462.29.40 - 8462.29.40
				8464.20.10 - 8464.20.10
				8464.90.10 - 8464.90.60
				8465.99.40 - 8465.99.40
				8466.10.40 - 8466.10.40
				8466.20.40 - 8466.20.40
				8466.30.45 - 8466.30.45
				8466.93.47 - 8466.93.47
				8466.93.85 - 8466.93.85
				8466.94.55 - 8466.94.55
				8466.94.75 - 8466.94.75
				8477.10.70 - 8477.10.70
				8477.40.40 - 8477.40.40
				8477.59.40 - 8477.59.40
				8477.90.15 - 8477.90.15
				8477.90.35 - 8477.90.35
				8477.90.55 - 8477.90.55
				8477.90.75 - 8477.90.75
				8479.89.84 - 8479.89.87
				8480.71.40 - 8480.71.40
				8514.30.20 - 8514.30.60
				8515.90.10 - 8515.90.10
				8543.11.00 - 8543.11.00
				8543.89.10 - 8543.89.10
				8543.90.10 - 8543.90.10
				9010.41.00 - 9010.49.00
				9010.90.70 - 9010.90.70
		9030.82.00 - 9030.82.00		
		9030.90.64 - 9030.90.64		
		9030.90.84 - 9030.90.84		
		9031.41.00 - 9031.41.00		
		9031.49.70 - 9031.49.70		
		9031.80.40 - 9031.80.40		
		9031.90.54 - 9031.90.54		
		9031.90.70 - 9031.90.70		
MM088	Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices	8481.10.00 - 8481.90.90		
MM089	Mechanical power transmission equipment	8483.40.10 - 8483.90.80		
MM090	Boilers, turbines, and related machinery	8401.10.00 - 8401.10.00		
		8401.30.00 - 8404.90.00		
		8406.10.10 - 8406.90.75		
		8410.11.00 - 8410.90.00		
MM091	Electric motors, generators, and related equipment	8501.10.20 - 8503.00.95		
		8505.11.00 - 8505.90.80		
		8545.19.20 - 8545.20.00		
		8545.90.40 - 8545.90.40		
MM092	Electrical transformers, static converters, and inductors	8546.90.00 - 8546.90.00		
		8504.10.00 - 8504.40.40		
		8504.40.85 - 8504.40.95		
		8504.50.80 - 8504.50.80		

See note at end of table.

HTS 8-digit subheading ranges included in industry/commodity groups and subgroups, by sector—Continued

USITC code	Industry/commodity group or subgroup title	HTS subheading range
MM092	Electrical transformers, static converters, and inductors— <i>continued</i>	8504.90.65 - 8504.90.95 8543.40.00 - 8543.40.00
MM093	Portable electric handtools	8467.21.00 - 8467.29.00 8508.10.00 - 8508.90.80
MM094	Nonelectrically powered handtools and parts thereof	8467.11.10 - 8467.19.50 8467.81.00 - 8467.99.01
MM095	Electric lamps (bulbs) and portable electric lights	8513.10.20 - 8513.90.40 8539.10.00 - 8539.90.00 8545.90.20 - 8545.90.20
MM096	Welding and soldering equipment	8468.10.00 - 8468.90.50 8515.11.00 - 8515.80.00 8515.90.20 - 8515.90.40
MM097	Nonautomotive insulated electrical wire and related products	8544.11.00 - 8544.20.00 8544.41.40 - 8544.60.60 8546.10.00 - 8546.20.00 8547.20.00 - 8547.90.00
MM098	Miscellaneous machinery	8401.20.00 - 8401.20.00 8405.10.00 - 8405.90.00 8420.10.90 - 8420.10.90 8420.91.90 - 8420.91.90 8420.99.90 - 8420.99.90 8424.10.00 - 8424.30.90 8424.89.70 - 8425.49.00 8428.10.00 - 8428.60.00 8428.90.00 - 8428.90.00 8431.10.00 - 8431.10.00 8431.31.00 - 8431.39.00 8453.10.00 - 8453.90.50 8475.10.00 - 8475.90.90 8478.10.00 - 8478.90.00 8479.20.00 - 8479.40.00 8479.60.00 - 8479.82.00 8479.89.95 - 8479.89.95 8479.89.97 - 8479.89.98 8479.90.94 - 8479.90.94 8479.90.95 - 8479.90.95 8484.10.00 - 8484.90.00 8485.90.00 - 8485.90.00 8543.89.20 - 8543.89.20
MM099	Molds and molding machinery	8454.10.00 - 8454.90.00 8477.10.30 - 8477.10.40 8477.10.90 - 8477.30.00 8477.40.80 - 8477.51.00 8477.59.80 - 8477.80.00 8477.90.25 - 8477.90.25 8477.90.45 - 8477.90.45 8477.90.65 - 8477.90.65 8477.90.85 - 8477.90.85 8480.10.00 - 8480.71.10 8480.71.80 - 8480.79.90
Transportation equipment sector:		
ET001	Aircraft engines and gas turbines	8407.10.00 - 8407.10.00 8409.10.00 - 8409.10.00 8411.11.40 - 8412.10.00 8412.90.90 - 8412.90.90

See note at end of table.

HTS 8-digit subheading ranges included in industry/commodity groups and subgroups, by sector—Continued

USITC code	Industry/commodity group or subgroup title	HTS subheading range
ET002	Internal combustion piston engines, other than for aircraft	8407.21.00 - 8408.90.90 8409.91.10 - 8409.99.99 8421.23.00 - 8421.23.00 8421.31.00 - 8421.31.00 8483.10.10 - 8483.10.50
ET003	Forklift trucks and similar industrial vehicles	8427.10.40 - 8427.90.00 8431.20.00 - 8431.20.00 8709.11.00 - 8709.90.00
ET004	Construction and mining equipment	8426.11.00 - 8426.99.00 8429.11.00 - 8430.69.01 8431.41.00 - 8431.49.90 8479.10.00 - 8479.10.00 8479.90.94 - 8479.90.94 8479.90.95 - 8479.90.95 8704.10.10 - 8704.10.50
ET005	Ball and rollers bearings	8482.10.10 - 8482.99.65 8483.20.40 - 8483.30.80
ET006	Primary cells and batteries and electric storage batteries	8506.10.00 - 8507.90.80 8548.10.05 - 8548.90.00
ET007	Ignition, starting, lighting, and other electrical equipment	8511.10.00 - 8512.90.90 8547.10.40 - 8547.10.80
ET008	Rail locomotive and rolling stock	8601.10.00 - 8609.00.00
ET009	Motor vehicles	8701.20.00 - 8701.20.00 8702.10.30 - 8702.90.60 8703.22.00 - 8703.90.00 8704.21.00 - 8704.90.00 8706.00.03 - 8706.00.15 8707.10.00 - 8707.10.00 8707.90.50 - 8707.90.50
ET010	Certain motor-vehicle parts	8708.10.30 - 8708.29.50 8708.31.50 - 8708.31.50 8708.39.50 - 8708.40.20 8708.40.50 - 8708.40.50 8708.50.50 - 8708.50.80 8708.60.50 - 8708.60.80 8708.70.45 - 8708.70.60 8708.80.30 - 8708.80.45 8708.91.50 - 8708.91.50 8708.92.50 - 8708.92.50 8708.93.60 - 8708.93.75 8708.94.50 - 8708.94.50 8708.99.52 - 8708.99.80
ET011	Motorcycles, mopeds, and parts	8711.10.00 - 8711.90.00 8714.11.00 - 8714.19.00
ET012	Miscellaneous vehicles and transportation-related equipment	8703.10.10 - 8703.21.00 8705.10.00 - 8705.90.00 8706.00.25 - 8706.00.25 8710.00.00 - 8710.00.00 8713.10.00 - 8713.90.00 8714.20.00 - 8714.20.00 8716.10.00 - 8716.40.00 8716.80.50 - 8716.80.50 8716.90.30 - 8716.90.50
ET013	Aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment	8801.10.00 - 8802.40.00 8802.60.90 - 8803.30.00 8803.90.90 - 8805.29.00

See note at end of table.

HTS 8-digit subheading ranges included in industry/commodity groups and subgroups, by sector—Continued

USITC code	Industry/commodity group or subgroup title	HTS subheading range
ET014	Ships, tugs, pleasure boats, and similar vessels	8485.10.00 - 8485.10.00 8901.10.00 - 8908.00.00
ET015	Motors and engines, except internal combustion, aircraft, or electric	8412.21.00 - 8412.90.10 8412.90.90 - 8412.90.90
Electronic products sector:		
ET016	Office machines	8469.11.00 - 8470.40.00 8470.90.00 - 8470.90.00 8472.10.00 - 8472.30.00 8472.90.20 - 8472.90.20 8472.90.40 - 8472.90.60 8472.90.90 - 8473.29.00 8473.40.20 - 8473.40.20 8473.40.85 - 8473.40.95 8520.10.00 - 8520.10.00
ET017	Telephone and telegraph apparatus	8517.11.00 - 8518.10.40 8518.29.40 - 8518.29.40 8518.30.10 - 8518.30.10 8518.40.10 - 8518.40.10 8518.90.20 - 8518.90.60 8520.20.00 - 8520.20.00 8522.90.45 - 8522.90.55 8525.10.90 - 8525.20.90 8527.31.05 - 8527.31.05 8527.90.40 - 8527.90.40 8527.90.85 - 8527.90.95 8529.10.70 - 8529.10.70 8529.90.22 - 8529.90.22 8529.90.75 - 8529.90.76 8529.90.99 - 8529.90.99 8531.80.40 - 8531.80.70 8531.90.10 - 8531.90.10 8531.90.70 - 8531.90.70 8543.89.60 - 8543.89.60 8802.60.30 - 8802.60.30 8803.90.30 - 8803.90.30
ET018	Consumer electronics (except televisions)	8518.10.80 - 8518.22.00 8518.29.80 - 8518.29.80 8518.30.20 - 8518.30.20 8518.40.20 - 8518.50.00 8518.90.80 - 8519.99.00 8520.32.00 - 8522.90.35 8522.90.65 - 8522.90.75 8525.40.40 - 8525.40.80 8527.12.00 - 8527.29.80 8527.31.40 - 8527.39.00 8527.90.50 - 8527.90.50
ET019	Blank media	8523.11.00 - 8523.90.00
ET020	Prerecorded media	8524.10.00 - 8524.99.40
ET021	Navigational instruments and remote control apparatus	8526.10.00 - 8526.92.00 8529.10.40 - 8529.10.40 8529.90.16 - 8529.90.19 8529.90.26 - 8529.90.26 8529.90.73 - 8529.90.73 8529.90.95 - 8529.90.97 9014.10.10 - 9014.90.60

See note at end of table.

HTS 8-digit subheading ranges included in industry/commodity groups and subgroups, by sector—Continued

USITC code	Industry/commodity group or subgroup title	HTS subheading range
ET022	Television receivers and video monitors	8528.12.04 - 8528.30.90 8529.90.01 - 8529.90.06 8529.90.29 - 8529.90.53 8529.90.88 - 8529.90.93
ET023	Radio and television broadcasting equipment	8525.10.10 - 8525.10.70 8525.30.30 - 8525.30.90 8529.10.20 - 8529.10.20 8529.10.90 - 8529.10.90 8529.90.09 - 8529.90.13 8529.90.63 - 8529.90.69 8529.90.78 - 8529.90.86
ET024	Electric sound and visual signaling apparatus	8530.10.00 - 8531.80.00 8531.80.90 - 8531.80.90 8531.90.15 - 8531.90.40 8531.90.75 - 8531.90.90
ET025	Electrical capacitors and resistors	8532.10.00 - 8533.90.80 8543.89.96 - 8543.89.96
ET026	Printed circuits	8534.00.00 - 8534.00.00
ET027	Circuit apparatus exceeding 1000V	8535.10.00 - 8535.90.80
ET028	Circuit apparatus not exceeding 1000V	8536.10.00 - 8536.90.80
ET029	Circuit apparatus assemblies	8537.10.30 - 8537.20.00
ET030	Parts of circuit apparatus	8538.10.00 - 8538.90.80
ET031	Cathode-ray tubes	8540.11.10 - 8540.20.20 8540.40.00 - 8540.60.00 8540.91.15 - 8540.91.50
ET032	Electron tubes other than CRTs	8540.20.40 - 8540.20.40 8540.71.20 - 8540.89.00 8540.99.40 - 8540.99.80
ET033	Semiconductors and integrated circuits	8541.10.00 - 8541.50.00 8541.90.00 - 8542.90.00
ET034	Miscellaneous electrical equipment	8541.60.00 - 8541.60.00 8543.19.00 - 8543.30.00 8543.81.00 - 8543.81.00 8543.89.40 - 8543.89.40 8543.89.70 - 8543.89.92 8543.89.96 - 8543.89.96 8543.90.15 - 8543.90.88
ET035	Computers, peripherals, and parts	8470.50.00 - 8470.50.00 8471.10.00 - 8471.90.00 8472.90.10 - 8472.90.10 8472.90.20 - 8472.90.20 8473.30.10 - 8473.40.10 8473.50.30 - 8473.50.90 8504.40.60 - 8504.40.70 8504.50.40 - 8504.50.40 8504.90.20 - 8504.90.40
ET036	Photographic film and paper	3701.10.00 - 3707.10.00
ET037	Optical fibers, optical fiber bundles and cables	8544.70.00 - 8544.70.00 9001.10.00 - 9001.10.00
ET038	Optical goods, including ophthalmic goods	9001.20.00 - 9005.90.80 9011.10.40 - 9013.90.90
ET039	Photographic cameras and equipment	8472.90.70 - 8472.90.70 8473.40.60 - 8473.40.60 9006.10.00 - 9010.10.00 9010.50.10 - 9010.90.40 9010.90.80 - 9010.90.90

See note at end of table.

HTS 8-digit subheading ranges included in industry/commodity groups and subgroups, by sector—Continued

USITC code	Industry/commodity group or subgroup title	HTS subheading range
ET039	Photographic cameras and equipment— <i>continued</i>	9027.40.00 - 9027.40.00 9027.90.54 - 9027.90.54
ET040	Medical goods	9018.11.30 - 9022.90.95
ET041	Watches and clocks	9101.11.40 - 9114.90.50
ET042	Drawing, drafting, and calculating instruments	9017.10.00 - 9017.90.36
ET043	Measuring, testing, and controlling instruments	9015.10.40 - 9016.00.60 9023.00.00 - 9027.30.80 9027.50.40 - 9027.90.45 9027.90.54 - 9030.40.00 9030.83.00 - 9030.90.45 9030.90.65 - 9030.90.68 9030.90.85 - 9031.30.00 9031.49.40 - 9031.49.40 9031.49.80 - 9031.49.90 9031.80.80 - 9031.90.45 9031.90.55 - 9031.90.60 9031.90.90 - 9033.00.00
Miscellaneous manufactures sector:		
MM046	Luggage, handbags, and flat goods	4202.11.00 - 4202.99.90 9605.00.00 - 9605.00.00
MM046A	Luggage	4202.11.00 - 4202.19.00 4202.91.00 - 4202.99.90
MM046B	Handbags	4202.21.30 - 4202.29.90
MM046C	Flat goods	4202.31.30 - 4202.39.90
MM047	Certain other leather goods	4201.00.30 - 4201.00.60 4204.00.30 - 4205.00.80
MM048	Musical instruments and accessories	9201.10.00 - 9209.99.80
MM049	Umbrellas, whips, riding crops, and canes	6601.10.00 - 6603.90.80
MM050	Silverware and related articles of precious metal	7114.11.10 - 7115.90.05
MM051	Precious jewelry and related articles	7113.11.10 - 7113.20.50 7115.90.30 - 7116.20.50
MM052	Costume jewelry and related articles	7117.11.00 - 7117.90.90
MM053	Bicycles and certain parts	8712.00.15 - 8712.00.50 8714.91.20 - 8714.99.80
MM054	Furniture	9401.30.40 - 9401.80.60 9401.90.15 - 9403.40.40 9403.40.90 - 9403.50.40 9403.50.90 - 9403.80.60 9403.90.25 - 9404.29.90
MM055	Writing instruments and related articles	9608.10.00 - 9610.00.00
MM056	Lamps and lighting fittings	9405.10.40 - 9405.99.40
MM057	Prefabricated buildings	9406.00.40 - 9406.00.80
MM058	Dolls	9502.10.00 - 9502.99.00
MM059	Toys	9501.00.20 - 9501.00.60 9503.10.00 - 9503.10.00 9503.30.00 - 9503.90.00 9505.90.20 - 9505.90.60
MM060	Games	9504.10.00 - 9504.90.90
MM061	Sporting goods	9506.11.20 - 9507.90.80
MM062	Smokers' articles	9613.10.00 - 9614.90.80
MM063	Brooms, brushes, and hair grooming articles	9603.10.05 - 9603.90.80 9615.11.10 - 9615.90.60
MM063A	Brooms and brushes	9603.10.05 - 9603.90.80
MM063B	Hair grooming articles, non-electric (except brushes)	9615.11.10 - 9615.90.60

See note at end of table.

HTS 8-digit subheading ranges included in industry/commodity groups and subgroups, by sector—Continued

USITC code	Industry/commodity group or subgroup title	HTS subheading range
MM064	Works of art and miscellaneous manufactured goods	4206.10.30 - 4206.90.00
		6701.00.30 - 6704.90.00
		8715.00.00 - 8715.00.00
		9503.20.00 - 9503.20.00
		9505.10.10 - 9505.10.50
		9508.00.00 - 9602.00.50
		9604.00.00 - 9604.00.00
		9611.00.00 - 9612.20.00
		9616.10.00 - 9706.00.00
		9606.10.40 - 9607.20.00
MM065	Apparel fasteners	9301.00.30 - 9307.00.00
MM066	Arms and ammunition	9301.00.30 - 9301.00.90
MM066A	Small arms and ammunition	9301.90.30 - 9306.30.80
		9307.00.00 - 9307.00.00
		9401.10.40 - 9401.20.00
		9401.90.10 - 9401.90.10
MM067	Seats for motor vehicles and aircraft	9403.40.60 - 9403.40.60
		9403.50.60 - 9403.50.60
		9403.90.10 - 9403.90.10

Note.—A duplicate listing for an individual 8-digit HTS subheading indicates that the 10-digit categories within that 8-digit subheading are in more than one industry/commodity group or subgroup.

The above table shows the range of HTS 8-digit items assigned to industry/commodity groups and subgroups, and should be considered a guideline only because actual industry/commodity group and subgroup assignments are made on a HTS 10-digit basis. Therefore, any data generated on the basis of the information contained in this table may not accurately represent trade for these groups. The Commission's industry/commodity groupings and subgroupings are subject to frequent revision as dictated by modifications to the HTS and other factors.