Shifts in U.S. Merchandise Trade 2000

July 2001
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United States International Trade Commission

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PREFACE

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 (USITC or the Commission) instituted investigation No. 332-345, *Annual Reports on U.S. Trade Shifts in Selected Industries*. The report format was developed by the USITC 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. 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*. A separate report covering services trade was instituted in order to provide more comprehensive coverage of U.S. trade performance and overall economic competitiveness.

A significant amount of the work in this recurring report is basic research required to maintain a proficient level of trade expertise that the Commission has found essential in its statutory investigations and in apprising its varied customers of global industry trends and competition issues. The information compiled in this report, such as export, import, trade balance, and industry profile data (establishments, employees, capacity utilization, and production or shipments) for over 250 major industry/commodity groups, is not replicated elsewhere in the U.S. Government.

The information and analysis in this report are for the purpose of this report only. Nothing in this report should be construed to indicate how the Commission would find in an investigation conducted under other statutory authority.

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GLOSSARY of Frequently Used Abbreviations

AD	antidumping
AGOA	African Growth and Opportunity Act
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ATC	Agreement on Textiles and Clothing
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis
BOP	balance of payments
CBERA	Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act
cc	cubic centimeters
CD	compact disc
CEMs	contract electronic manufacturers
CFTA	U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement
CITA	Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements
CVD	countervailing duty
DSB	WTO Dispute Settlement Body
DSU	WTO Understanding on Rules and Procedures Governing Settlement of Disputes (or Dispute Settlement Understanding)
DVD	digital versatile disk
EIU	Economist Intelligence Unit
EMU	European Economic and Monetary Union
EU or EU-15	European Union
FACT	Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade (Act)
FAIR	Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform (Act)
FAS	Foreign Agriculture Service
FDI	foreign direct investment
F.R.	*Federal Register*
GAO	U.S. General Accounting Office
GATS	General Agreement on Trade in Services
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GDP	gross domestic product
HTS	Harmonized Tariff Schedule
ICs	integrated circuits
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ITA	International Trade Administration
ITC	U.S. International Trade Commission
IER	*International Economic Review*
ITTR	*Industry Trade and Technology Review*
kg	kilograms
kN	kilonewtons
LCA	large civil aircraft
MFA	Multifiber Arrangement

GLOSSARY of Frequently Used Abbreviations--*Continued*

mmt	million metric tons
NAFTA	North American Free Trade Agreement
OE	original equipment
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
PC	personal computer
PL	Public Law
SMEs	square meter equivalents
SPS	Sanitary-Phytosanitary
SSA	sub-Saharan Africa
TBT	Technical Barriers to Trade
TMB	Textiles Monitoring Body
TRIMS	Trade-Related Investment Measures
TRIPS	Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights
TRQs	tariff-rate quotas
UN	United Nations
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
URA	Uruguay Round Agreements
U.S.C.	U.S. Code
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USDOC	U.S. Department of Commerce
USITC	U.S. International Trade Commission
USTR	Office of the U.S. Trade Representative
WTO	World Trade Organization
Y2K	Year-2000

CHAPTER 1
Introduction

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. Trade monitoring at the industry/commodity sector and subsector levels (the latter referred to as industry/commodity groups and subgroups[1] 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. Trade monitoring enables the USITC to better anticipate and address the issues of concern in its various roles under U.S. trade statutes.[2] This annual report analyzes significant merchandise trade shifts on an aggregate basis, on a bilateral basis, and at the industry/commodity-group or -subgroup level.[3] This series is part of the Commission's recurring reports that facilitate the development of core competencies and expertise, and which enables the Commission to provide objective and in-depth analysis to the Congress, the President or Executive Branch, other Federal agencies, and the general public, related to emerging and complex international trade and economic issues.

For trade-monitoring purposes, the USITC assigns U.S. Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS) import headings/subheadings, and the corresponding Schedule B export categories, to industry/commodity groups and subgroups. These groups are aggregated into 10 sectors. Appendix A lists these sectors and the industry/commodity groups and subgroups included in each sector. Appendix B provides the HTS 8-digit subheading ranges included in each industry/commodity group and subgroup.

U.S. trade shifts in services are the subject of a separate USITC annual report.[4] Thus, throughout this report, unless otherwise specified, references to trade balances represent U.S. merchandise trade only. In assessing the U.S. merchandise trade deficit in 1999, it is important to note that the United States recorded a trade surplus in services of $89.2 billion,[5] which, when added to the $493.1-billion merchandise trade deficit, reduced the combined trade deficit (merchandise plus services) to $403.9 billion.

Chapter 1 of the report is the general introduction. Chapter 2 summarizes U.S. merchandise trade for 2000, in comparison with such trade for 1999. Coverage of the individual merchandise sectors includes data showing U.S. export, import, and trade balance shifts by industry/commodity groups (and in some

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[1] In some cases, industry/commodity groups have been further broken down into subgroups in order to create more meaningful data sets.

[2] 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.

[3] This report analyzes changes in U.S. merchandise trade on a value basis. A principal reason is that aggregate trade data by quantity are generally not available. Consequently, it is possible (if prices change significantly) for the value of trade to change considerably, but for the quantity of trade to remain the same. Where appropriate, this report also provides trade data on a quantity basis.

[4] See USITC, *Recent Trends in U.S. Services Trade*, investigation No. 332-345, USITC publication 3409, May 2001.

[5] Official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce (USDOC), reported in USDOC, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, Table 1.1, Gross Domestic Product, Apr. 2001, p. D-3.

cases subgroups), and shifts in trade with U.S. trade partners. In addition, the chapter also discusses the significance of international trade in the gross domestic product of the United States compared with its major trade partners.

Chapter 3 analyzes the shifts in U.S. trade with each of the top five U.S. trade partners--Canada, China, the European Union, Japan, and Mexico. 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. This chapter also examines the 10-year trade trends for five industry/commodity groups including fruit and vegetable juices, crude petroleum, natural gas, apparel, and semiconductors and integrated circuits.

Chapters 4 through 13 address specific industry/commodity sectors, with each chapter providing a general sector overview and identifying significant shifts in merchandise trade within the sector. In most cases, these chapters identify significant shifts in specific industry/commodity groups or subgroups, and focus on trade flows (exports, imports, or trade balance) exhibiting shifts exceeding $1.5 billion. Finally, a statistical summary table of industry/commodity groups or subgroups, showing absolute and percent changes in a year-to-year comparison for 1999 and 2000, concludes each sector analysis chapter.

Appendix C provides official and estimated data (1996-2000) for domestic consumption, production, employment, trade, and import penetration for most of the industry/commodity groups and subgroups covered in this report.[6] USITC international trade analysts have estimated certain components of these data, based on primary and secondary government and industry sources. The estimated data are subject to change either from future secondary sources, or from the detailed surveys the USITC often conducts in the course of statutory investigations or other work. Appendix D ranks the industry/commodity groups exhibiting the most significant annual growth and decline in U.S. exports, imports, and trade balances in 2000, and includes additional statistical trade data. Appendix E lists the political entities included in the country groups shown in this report.

As part of the trade monitoring effort, the Commission also keeps track of the review of U.S. antidumping and countervailing duty orders mandated by the Uruguay Round agreements (referred to as sunset reviews)[7] and trade disputes that are appealed to the World Trade Organization (WTO). Appendix F lists the current status of existing AD and CVD orders in the sunset review process. Appendix G lists the current status of existing WTO dispute settlement cases involving the United States.

Finally, appendix H discusses the effect of exchange rate shifts on trade flows and summarizes the major shifts in exchange rates that occurred during 2000, highlighting the appreciation of the Japanese yen and depreciation of the European Monetary Union's euro.

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[6] Appendix C (app. B in last year's report) has been altered in comparison with previous years in an attempt to include more meaningful industry data. Therefore, certain aggregate groups with data limitations have been eliminated from this section. Additionally, certain subgroups have been included in the place of the related aggregate group.

[7] The Uruguay Round Agreements Act amended section 751 of the Tariff Act of 1930 to require both Commerce and the Commission to conduct sunset reviews of outstanding orders 5 years after their publication to determine whether revocation of an order would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping or a countervailable subsidy and material injury. 19 U.S.C. 1675(c).

TRADE DATA NOTE

Although all import and export data presented in this report are official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce), these data may be substantially 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 include 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 USITC and may differ from similarly labeled groups of other sources.

CHAPTER 2
U.S. Merchandise Trade Performance

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Highlights of U.S. merchandise trade performance in 2000 are presented first in this chapter, along with an overview of wider U.S. macroeconomic conditions. Next are analyses of key trade shifts in industry/commodity groups and sectors, and among bilateral and multilateral trade partners. Material in this chapter is compiled from more detailed analyses presented in subsequent chapters, including important bilateral trade and multilateral economic developments (chapter 3), and product-specific developments in the industry/commodity sectors (chapters 4-13) affecting U.S. merchandise trade.

During 2000, U.S. total merchandise trade (exports plus imports) grew by $258 billion (16 percent) to just over $1.9 trillion, representing about 78 percent of total U.S. combined trade (exports plus imports of merchandise and services)[1] and 20 percent of U.S. real (19 percent nominal) gross domestic product. However, the U.S. merchandise trade deficit continued to widen, increasing from $375.2 billion in 1999 to $493.1 billion in 2000. Exports increased by $70.1 billion to $712.3 billion, but did not keep pace with a $187.9 billion increase in imports, which totaled $1.2 trillion in 2000.[2]

At the macroeconomic level, rapid U.S. and worldwide economic growth during the first half of the year combined with a deceleration of both during the last half exerted a mixed influence on U.S. merchandise trade performance in 2000.[3] Although rapid expansion of the U.S. economy during the first half of 2000 continued to spur growing U.S. demand for both domestic and imported goods, indications of

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[1] Total U.S. combined trade grew by $299.6 billion (14 percent) during 2000 to about $2.4 trillion. Official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce (USDOC).

[2] The causes and implications of trade deficits are a subject of ongoing debate and a topic where differing views exist. The Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago points out, for example, that trade imbalances can have a positive effect on the U.S. economy, and that deficits by themselves are neither good nor bad but rather it is the cause of the deficit that matters. The U.S. Trade Deficit Review Commission reached divergent conclusions as to the specific causes and consequences of the trade deficit and the details of recommended actions. For further information , refer to *The Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago-Detroit FedPoints*, "The Upside of Trade Deficits," Sept.-Oct. 2000, found at Internet address *http://www.chicagofed.org/publications/index.cfm*, retrieved Nov. 17, 2000; *The U.S. Trade Deficit: Causes, Consequences, and Recommendations for Action*, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Trade Deficit Review Commission, Nov. 14, 2000; and *Trade Liberalization: Fears and Facts* (ch. 4, Trade Deficits), The Washington Papers/179, Center for Strategic and International Studies, Washington, D.C., May 2001.

[3] Information on the macroeconomic background for U.S. merchandise trade performance in 2000 was principally derived from Christopher L. Bach, "The Year 2000," *Survey of Current Business*, USDOC, Apr. 2001, pp. 28-68; Council of Economic Advisors, *Economic Report of the President*, together with the *Annual Report of the Council of Economic Advisers*, "The Macroeconomic Policy and Performance," Jan. 2001, pp. 55-93; Federal Reserve Board of Governors, *Monetary Policy Report Submitted to Congress*, Feb. 13, 2001; and Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), "United States," *OECD Economic Outlook*, (Paris: OECD, Dec. 2000), pp. 75-80.

an economic slowdown started to emerge during the summer months resulting in slower growth in the second half of 2000. Against a backdrop of lower investment returns from the stock market, slightly lower levels of unemployment, and higher real (inflation-adjusted) personal incomes for the year overall, consumers spent a higher portion of disposable incomes with a resulting negative rate of personal savings. Likewise, business investment and expenditures were further encouraged by improved corporate-sector performance, technological advances, and productivity gains. However, the continued strength of the U.S. dollar against the currencies of the United States' major trade partners tended to lessen the competitiveness of U.S. merchandise in both domestic and foreign markets.[4] External economic factors such as differing growth rates among global economies, structural impediments to trade in key foreign markets, price shifts for certain widely traded products (e.g., crude petroleum), and ongoing changes in the technology sector (e.g., globalization and outsourcing trends in the computers hardware industry) likely had a greater direct influence on trade shifts than exchange rates in certain industry/commodity sectors as well as on U.S. bilateral trade flows with specific partners.

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

U.S. Trade Balance

The widening of the U.S. merchandise trade deficit during 2000 primarily reflects significant shifts in key industry/commodity groups shown in tables D-1 through D-8 in appendix D. Trade shifts contributing to a wider deficit were decreased exports (table D-2) of aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment (hereafter aircraft). Also contributing to a wider deficit were substantial growth in imports (table D-3) of crude petroleum; petroleum products; and telephone and telegraph apparatus. In contrast, notable counter-shifts somewhat tempered the deficit growth during this period, particularly increased exports (table D-1) of semiconductors and integrated circuits and decreased imports (table D-4) of lumber.

Overall, the predominant industry/commodity groups contributing to the 2000 deficit were motor vehicles; apparel; crude petroleum; and computers, peripherals, and parts (hereafter computer hardware). See table D-6. Trade deficits in these four groups together accounted for $264.1 billion, or about 54 percent of the U.S. merchandise trade deficit in 2000, a decrease from the previous year when they accounted for a roughly 58-percent share. In contrast, the largest surplus ($21.7 billion) was again recorded for aircraft (table D-6). These five groups were not only a large component of the 2000 U.S. trade position, but also exhibited significant shifts in exports, imports, or both during 2000.

The major industry/commodity sectors registered trade deficits in 2000 (table 2-1)[5] with the exception of agricultural products, which recorded a wider trade surplus. The most significant change for the year was in chemicals and related products, which shifted from a trade surplus in 1999 to a trade deficit in 2000. Although the trade deficit for machinery narrowed in 2000, other sectors experienced erosion of their trade balances, accelerating the trend from previous years.

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[4] See app. H for a more detailed discussion about how exchange rate shifts and other macroeconomic factors affect trade flows.

[5] Discussion of U.S. merchandise trade by industry/commodity sectors excludes products covered by special provisions of the HTS in chs. 98-99.

Table 2-1
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by major industry/commodity sectors, 1999 and 2000[1]

Item	1999	2000	Change, 2000 from 1999 Absolute	Change, 2000 from 1999 *Percent*
		Million dollars		
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:				
Agricultural products	55,569	59,112	3,543	6.4
Forest products	24,070	26,434	2,364	9.8
Chemicals and related products	81,240	92,433	11,193	13.8
Energy-related products	11,957	15,529	3,572	29.9
Textiles and apparel	18,723	20,353	1,631	8.7
Footwear	693	664	-30	-4.3
Minerals and metals	39,890	47,280	7,390	18.5
Machinery	66,886	79,140	12,254	18.3
Transportation equipment	145,937	143,641	-2,296	-1.6
Electronic products	162,240	189,109	26,869	16.6
Miscellaneous manufactures	15,270	16,872	1,602	10.5
Special provisions	19,714	21,721	2,007	10.2
Total	642,189	712,287	70,098	10.9
U.S. imports for consumption:				
Agricultural products	49,469	52,159	2,690	5.4
Forest products	35,798	38,195	2,398	6.7
Chemicals and related products	80,172	95,295	15,123	18.9
Energy-related products	69,473	122,650	53,177	76.5
Textiles and apparel	71,269	80,909	9,640	13.5
Footwear	14,074	14,856	782	5.6
Minerals and metals	81,717	95,015	13,298	16.3
Machinery	79,143	89,293	10,150	12.8
Transportation equipment	203,661	223,355	19,694	9.7
Electronic products	228,469	277,854	49,384	21.6
Miscellaneous manufactures	60,312	67,322	7,011	11.6
Special provisions	43,879	48,436	4,556	10.4
Total	1,017,435	1,205,339	187,904	18.5
U.S. merchandise trade balance:				
Agricultural products	6,100	6,953	853	14.0
Forest products	-11,727	-11,761	-34	-0.3
Chemicals and related products	1,068	-2,862	-3,930	([2])
Energy-related products	-57,516	-107,121	-49,605	-86.2
Textiles and apparel	-52,547	-60,555	-8,009	-15.2
Footwear	-13,380	-14,192	-812	-6.1
Minerals and metals	-41,827	-47,735	-5,908	-14.1
Machinery	-12,257	-10,153	2,103	17.2
Transportation equipment	-57,724	-79,714	-21,990	-38.1
Electronic products	-66,230	-88,745	-22,516	-34.0
Miscellaneous manufactures	-45,042	-50,450	-5,408	-12.0
Special provisions	-24,165	-26,715	-2,550	-10.6
Total	-375,246	-493,052	-117,805	-31.4

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

U.S. Exports

U.S. merchandise exports improved in 2000 for each industry/commodity sector except transportation equipment and footwear (table 2-1). The most significant export increases (exceeding $1.5 billion) were (in descending order of shifts) electronic products, machinery, chemicals and related products, and minerals and metals. Together, these four sectors recorded a net export gain totaling $57.8 billion, which accounted for 82 percent of the net increase of all U.S. merchandise exports in 2000. Further analyses of the underlying factors and the leading products responsible for export shifts in these and other industry/commodity sectors are provided in chapters 4-13.

U.S. Imports

U.S. merchandise imports rose in 2000 for every industry/commodity sector (table 2-1). The most significant (exceeding 1.5 billion) were (in descending order) energy-related products, electronic products, transportation equipment, and chemicals and related products. Together, these four sectors accounted for $137.4 billion (73 percent) of the net increase in merchandise imports. Further analyses of the underlying factors and the leading products responsible for import shifts in these and other industry/commodity sectors are provided in chapters 4-13.

U.S. BILATERAL/MULTILATERAL TRADE

Significant Bilateral/Multilateral Shifts

The growth of the U.S. merchandise trade deficit during 2000 also reflected significant shifts with certain key trade partners. Table 2-2 shows U.S. bilateral merchandise trade with its 10 largest partners (ranked by total trade) and U.S. multilateral merchandise trade with selected country groups[6] during 2000. The U.S. trade deficit widened by $6.7 billion or more with each of its five major partners--Canada, China, the European Union (EU), Japan, and Mexico.[7] Further analyses of the underlying factors and the leading products responsible for trade shifts for each of these five major partners are provided in chapter 3.

Significance of International Trade in the Gross Domestic Product

To provide perspective on the significance of international trade in the U.S. economy, merchandise trade values are compared with various macroeconomic measures. For the United States and its five major trade partners, the relative sizes of their economies, U.S. bilateral merchandise trade flows, and the ratios of such balances to U.S. gross domestic product (GDP) are compared in table 2-3. The U.S. merchandise trade deficit with all worldwide trade partners combined was higher in 2000 than the previous 2 years–5.0 percent of the nominal U.S. GDP in that year–compared to ratios of 4.1 percent in 1999 and 3.2 percent in 1998. In 2000, U.S. merchandise trade deficits with its five major trade partners accounted for 3.4 percent

[6] See app. E for a list of countries/political entities included in selected country groupings of table 2-2.

[7] In recent years, these countries consistently appeared as the top five U.S. partners in terms of total trade. The 15 member countries of the EU are considered together as a single U.S. trade partner, for no individual EU country was consistently ranked among the top five U.S. trade partners from year to year.

Table 2-2
All merchandise sectors: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1999 and 2000[1]

Item	1999	2000	Change, 2000 from 1999 Absolute	Change, 2000 from 1999 *Percent*
	Million dollars			
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:				
Canada	145,731	155,601	9,869	6.8
Mexico	81,381	100,442	19,061	23.4
Japan	54,310	60,751	6,441	11.9
China	12,585	15,335	2,750	21.9
Germany	25,151	27,403	2,251	9.0
United Kingdom	35,815	38,148	2,332	6.5
Korea	22,038	26,302	4,265	19.4
Taiwan	17,640	22,404	4,764	27.0
France	17,654	18,921	1,267	7.2
Malaysia	8,558	10,123	1,565	18.3
All Other	221,326	236,858	15,532	7.0
Total	642,189	712,287	70,098	10.9
EU-15	142,029	152,652	10,623	7.5
OPEC	19,397	18,234	-1,163	-6.0
Latin America	133,944	156,292	22,348	16.7
CBERA	19,030	20,728	1,698	8.9
Asia	159,371	185,282	25,911	16.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	5,332	5,563	232	4.3
Central and Eastern Europe	2,650	2,743	94	3.5
U.S. imports for consumption:				
Canada	198,242	229,060	30,818	15.5
Mexico	109,018	134,734	25,716	23.6
Japan	130,951	145,742	14,791	11.3
China	81,522	99,581	18,058	22.2
Germany	55,386	58,349	2,963	5.3
United Kingdom	38,773	42,843	4,069	10.5
Korea	31,152	39,829	8,677	27.9
Taiwan	35,057	40,384	5,327	15.2
France	25,400	29,435	4,034	15.9
Malaysia	21,391	25,447	4,056	19.0
All Other	290,541	359,936	69,394	23.9
Total	1,017,435	1,205,339	187,904	18.5
EU-15	194,409	218,375	23,966	12.3
OPEC	38,892	62,934	24,041	61.8
Latin America	165,686	206,087	40,401	24.4
CBERA	19,365	22,161	2,796	14.4
Asia	382,342	443,490	61,148	16.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	13,750	22,213	8,463	61.5
Central and Eastern Europe	4,803	6,385	1,581	32.9
U.S. merchandise trade balance:				
Canada	-52,511	-73,459	-20,948	-39.9
Mexico	-27,637	-34,292	-6,655	-24.1
Japan	-76,641	-84,991	-8,350	-10.9
China	-68,937	-84,245	-15,308	-22.2
Germany	-30,235	-30,946	-712	-2.4
United Kingdom	-2,958	-4,695	-1,737	-58.7
Korea	-9,115	-13,526	-4,412	-48.4
Taiwan	-17,417	-17,980	-563	-3.2
France	-7,747	-10,514	-2,767	-35.7
Malaysia	-12,833	-15,325	-2,491	-19.4
All Other	-69,215	-123,078	-53,863	-77.8
Total	-375,246	-493,052	-117,805	-31.4
EU-15	-52,380	-65,723	-13,343	-25.5
OPEC	-19,495	-44,699	-25,204	-129.3
Latin America	-31,742	-49,795	-18,053	-56.9
CBERA	-335	-1,433	-1,098	-327.6
Asia	-222,971	-258,208	-35,237	-15.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	-8,418	-16,649	-8,231	-97.8
Central and Eastern Europe	-2,154	-3,642	-1,488	-69.1

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data. The countries shown are those with the largest total U.S. trade (U.S. imports plus exports) in these products in 2000.

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

Table 2-3
U.S. bilateral merchandise trade balances with major partners, in dollars and as a ratio to nominal U.S. gross domestic product (GDP), 2000

Partner	Nominal GDP	U.S. exports	U.S. imports	U.S. merchandise trade balance	Ratio of the merchandise trade balance to U.S. GDP
	Billion dollars	*Million dollars*			*Percent*
European Union (EU)	8,917.9	152,652	218,375	-65,723	0.7
Japan	4,622.1	60,751	145,742	-84,991	0.9
China	1,065.7	15,335	99,581	-84,246	0.9
Canada	705.2	155,601	229,060	-73,459	0.7
Mexico	557.0	100,442	134,734	-34,292	0.3
United States	9,963.1	712,287	1,205,339	-493,052	5.0

Note.--Calculations based on unrounded data.

Source: U.S. trade data compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce (USDOC). GDP data for the United States are from USDOC, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, Table 1.1, Gross Domestic Product, Apr. 2001, p. D-3. Estimated GDP data for Canada, Japan, Mexico, EU, and China are from U.S. Department of State, *Country Reports on Economic Policy and Trade Practices*, 2000, found at *http://www.state.gov/e/eb/rls/rpts/eptp/2000*, retrieved May 7, 2001.

of nominal U.S. GDP. Over the 5-year period 1996-2000, imports of merchandise (goods) became a larger component of the U.S. economy, whereas exports of U.S. goods fluctuated over the years to represent a larger share of GDP in 2000 compared with 1999 (table 2-4).

However, comparing U.S. global merchandise imports and exports as shares of GDP with such ratios for its major trade partners (table 2-5, with Germany in place of the EU due to data availability) indicates that, during 1996-2000, global merchandise trade accounted for a smaller portion of GDP for the United States and Japan (the world's two largest economies) than for other major partners. In terms of exports, U.S. trade partners continued to benefit from growth (albeit slowing) in the U.S. economy that provided a strong market for their exports in recent years. Although the ratio of merchandise imports to GDP was higher for the United States than for Japan over the 5-year period, it was roughly one-third the ratio for Canada and Mexico and at least two-fifths the ratio for Germany until 2000 when Germany's imports from the United States and foreign markets overall decreased by about half in terms of U.S. dollars.[8]

[8] See ch. 3 for more information about significant shifts with leading trade partners.

Table 2-4
Components of U.S. gross domestic product (GDP) and trade as a share of GDP, 1996-2000

Component	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Billion current dollars				
Personal consumption expenditures:					
Goods	2,190.6	2,284.6	2,407.1	2,601.7	2,830.3
Services	3,047.0	3,239.8	3,441.5	3,655.6	3,927.0
Gross private domestic investment	1,242.7	1,383.7	1,531.2	1,622.7	1,832.7
Exports:					
Goods	582.1	643.2	634.7	642.2	712.3
Services	255.8	279.0	285.1	299.3	308.7
Imports:					
Goods	790.5	862.4	907.6	1,017.4	1,205.3
Services	154.8	171.2	185.5	203.1	219.5
Government consumption expenditures and gross investment	1,421.9	1,481.0	1,529.7	1,630.1	1,743.7
Gross Domestic Product	**7,813.2**	**8,300.8**	**8,759.9**	**9,299.2**	**9,963.1**
	Percent				
Exports as a share of GDP:					
Goods	7.5	7.7	7.2	6.9	7.2
Services	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1
Imports as a share of GDP:					
Goods	10.1	10.4	10.4	11.0	12.1
Services	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2

Note.--Calculations based on unrounded data. Components of U.S. GDP may not sum to total, as merchandise (goods) trade data are consistent with other trade statistics cited in this report.

Source: Merchandise trade data are compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce (USDOC). All other data (balance-of-payments basis) are from USDOC, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, Table 1.1, Gross Domestic Product, Apr. 2001, p. D-3.

Table 2-5
Merchandise trade as a share of gross domestic product (GDP) for the United States and major trade partners, 1996-2000

(Percent)

Country	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Change 1996-2000
Exports as a share of GDP:						
United States	7.5	7.7	7.2	6.9	7.2	-0.3
Japan	8.9	9.8	9.9	9.4	10.0	1.1
China	18.5	20.2	19.1	19.5	20.1	1.6
Canada	34.1	34.5	36.0	37.4	38.5	4.4
Mexico	28.7	27.5	28.3	29.2	30.1	1.4
Germany	22.4	24.5	25.8	28.9	13.9	-8.5
Imports as a share of GDP:						
United States	10.1	10.4	10.4	11.0	12.1	2.0
Japan	7.6	7.3	6.7	6.3	7.1	-0.5
China	17.0	15.8	14.6	15.3	18.6	1.6
Canada	29.0	31.8	33.9	34.4	33.8	4.8
Mexico	26.7	27.3	30.2	30.4	31.4	4.7
Germany	19.6	21.3	22.0	27.8	12.5	-7.1

Note.--Calculations based on unrounded data.

Source: U.S. trade data compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce (USDOC). GDP data for the United States are from USDOC, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, Table 1.1, Gross Domestic Product, Apr. 2001, p. D-3. Estimated trade and GDP data for Japan, China, Canada, Mexico, and Germany are from U.S. Department of State, *Country Reports on Economic Policy and Trade Practices,* 2000, found at *http://www.state.gov/e/eb/rls/rpts/eptp/2000*, retrieved May 7, 2001

CHAPTER 3
Significant Shifts With Leading Partners and Factors Affecting Trends in Selected Industry/Commodity Groups

This chapter examines noteworthy economic and trade developments among major U.S. trade partners during 2000 and selected industries during 1990-2000. Significant shifts in U.S. trade with each of the top five U.S. trade partners are discussed, including highlights of trade-related developments and analyses of trade trends. Long-term trade trends are analyzed for five selected industry/commodity groups.

SIGNIFICANT SHIFTS WITH LEADING PARTNERS

The following summarizes key shifts in U.S. merchandise trade with each of its top five trade partners in terms of U.S. total trade (exports plus imports)--Canada, China, the European Union, Japan, and Mexico. For each partner, U.S. trade flows are discussed for the relevant industry/commodity groups and subgroups. A tabulation of significant shifts in trade is included at the end of the discussions for each partner.

Canada

Change in 2000 from 1999:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $20.9 billion (40 percent) to $73.5 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $9.9 billion (7 percent) to $155.6 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $30.8 billion (15 percent) to $229.1 billion

- Total U.S. merchandise trade with Canada increased by 12 percent in 2000 to $384.7 billion (table 3-1), reaching a level slightly greater than U.S. merchandise trade with the EU ($371.0 billion) and close to two-thirds of that with Asia ($628.8 billion). Among individual nations, Canada was both the largest market for U.S. exports in 2000 and the principal source of U.S. imports. Bilateral trade with Canada is strongly influenced by the highly integrated nature of North American manufacturing, as evidenced by high levels of foreign direct investment between these two countries.[1] Geographic proximity, the North American Free Trade Agreement, shared infrastructure, similar markets, and the strong presence in Canada of subsidiaries of U.S. corporations promote trade between the United States and Canada.[2]

[1] Canada was the second-leading destination for U.S. foreign direct investment in 1999 (latest data available) at $111.7 billion according to the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), "U.S. Direct Investment Abroad, International Data, Country Detail for Position, Capital Flow, and Income," found at *http://www.bea.doc.gov/bea/di/diapos*, retrieved Feb. 2001. Canadian Foreign Direct Investment in the United States was $79.7 billion in 1999. Found at *http://www.bea.doc.gov/bea/di/fdipos* (latest data available), retrieved Feb. 2001.

[2] See ch. 2 for a general discussion about U.S. and international macroeconomic conditions that influenced U.S. merchandise trade performance in 2000.

- The sharp expansion in the U.S. merchandise trade deficit with Canada in 2000 largely reflects the growing U.S. dependence on Canada as a source of energy, higher petroleum prices in 2000, faster economic growth in the United States than Canada,[3] and higher labor costs in the United States than Canada.[4] The U.S. trade deficit with Canada in the energy sector expanded by $13.5 billion (87 percent) in 2000 and accounted for 65-percent of the total increase in the U.S. trade deficit with Canada that year. U.S. imports of crude petroleum and natural gas from Canada rose by $11.1 billion in 2000, while U.S. exports of these products increased by only $351 million. A significant part of the $6.1-billion (93-percent) rise in U.S. imports of crude petroleum from Canada in 2000 was caused by a 65 percent increase in the world price of crude petroleum.[5]

- Canada was among both the largest foreign suppliers of semiconductors to the U.S. market and the largest foreign markets for U.S. exports of semiconductors in 2000 as global demand for semiconductors and other electronic/electrical components expanded significantly.[6] U.S. exports of semiconductors, circuit apparatus, and printed circuits to Canada rose by $824 million (18 percent) in 2000 to $5.5 billion, whereas U.S. imports from Canada rose by $289 million (11 percent) to $2.8 billion, generating a U.S. trade surplus of $2.7 billion. Canada is a major location for the production of telecommunications equipment, and a significant portion of U.S. exports is likely being consumed in Canadian-made telecom equipment. In addition, Canada is a significant semiconductor production-sharing partner for the United States. IBM has a facility in Canada used for the assembly of semiconductors that are fabricated into intermediate or finished products in other locations, including the United States.

- Similar cross-border integration of manufacturing and marketing affects trade in computer equipment. The United States maintains a trade surplus with Canada in computer equipment and parts that rose by $330 million in 2000 to $2.1 billion.[7]

- U.S. exports of aircraft engines and aircraft equipment rose by $330 million (9 percent) during 2000 to $3.8 billion, whereas U.S. imports of these products rose by $1.4 billion (27 percent) to $6.7 billion, resulting in a U.S. trade deficit with Canada of $2.9 billion. Canadian producer Bombardier is a world leader in the production of commuter jets.[8] U.S. demand for such aircraft is significant because the United States did not produce regional jet aircraft in 2000. Canada is a major market for Boeing, the dominant U.S. producer of large civil aircraft. In addition, Boeing has three production facilities in Canada that manufacture aircraft components for the North American market.

- U.S. exports of certain motor vehicle parts to Canada declined by $386 million (2.4 percent) in 2000 to $15.8 billion, while U.S. imports of motor vehicles from Canada declined by $907 million (2 percent) to $45.7 billion. The modest decline in U.S.-Canadian automotive trade in 2000

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[3] Real output growth in 2000 for the United States was 5.0 percent compared with 4.7 percent for Canada. IMF, *World Economic Outlook*, May 2001, p. 2, retrieved Jun. 6, 2001.

[4] According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, labor costs for manufacturing workers in Canada in 1999 were 19 percent lower than in the United States.

[5] See "Crude Petroleum" in this chapter and ch. 7 for additional information.

[6] See "Semiconductors and Integrated Circuits" in this chapter for additional information.

[7] U.S. exports of computers and parts to Canada rose by $859 million (17 percent) in 2000 to $5.9 billion, while U.S. imports from Canada rose by $529 million (17 percent) to $3.7 billion.

[8] See "Aircraft, Spacecraft, and Related Equipment" in ch. 11 for additional detail.

contrasts with the sharp rise in U.S.-Mexican automotive trade, reflecting a steady southward shift in the North American assembly of finished vehicles and auto parts.[9]

U.S. exports

- U.S. exports of copper and related articles to Canada rose by $913 million (166 percent) during 2000 to $1.5 billion. The rise reflects exports of semifabricated copper articles by a U.S. entity for further fabrication in Canada. The articles are returned to the United States for further processing.

U.S. imports

- U.S. imports of lumber from Canada fell by $799 million (11 percent) during 2000 to $6.2 billion, primarily reflecting declining prices. However, U.S. imports of furniture from Canada rose by $604 million (17 percent) during 2000 to $4.2 billion. Canadian furniture producers are successful in the U.S. market owing to geographic proximity, low-cost lumber, similar preferences in furniture design, comparable methods of manufacture, and similar channels of distribution.

- As a result of relatively strong prices in 2000 compared with 1999, the value of U.S. imports of wood pulp and wastepaper rose by $601 million (28 percent) during 2000 to $2.8 billion. The quantity of wood pulp imported from Canada increased by 5 percent while the quantity of imports of waste paper rose by 40 percent. The increase was due, in part, to the higher operating costs of U.S. pulping operations and the strength of the U.S. dollar.

- U.S. imports from Canada of printing and writing papers rose by $348 million (12 percent) during 2000 to $3.2 billion. Both the volume and the average unit value of these imports rose as Canadian product increased its share of the U.S. printing and writing papers market.

- The more than doubling of U.S. imports of optical goods in 2000, to $933 million, was attributable to growing demand for imported optical components used in advanced optoelectronic and fiber-optic voice, video, and data communications systems. These components are used in such data-intensive applications as Internet access, real-time data backup, e-mail, video teleconferencing, and movement of large blocks of stored data across networks. Principal Canadian suppliers of these products are Nortel Networks and JDS Uniphase Corp, as well as smaller Canadian network component suppliers.[10]

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[9] U.S. exports of certain motor vehicle parts to Mexico rose by $1.6 billion (31 percent) in 2000 to $6.7 billion whereas U.S. imports of finished vehicles from Mexico grew by $5.2 billion (33 percent) to $21.0 billion.

[10] U.S. Government and industry officials, e-mail and telephone communication by USITC staff, Mar. 15-23, 2001.

Table 3-1
Leading changes in U.S. exports to and U.S. imports from Canada, 1999 and 2000

Sector/commodity	1999	2000	Change, 2000 from 1999 Absolute	Change, 2000 from 1999 *Percent*
	Million dollars			
U.S. EXPORTS:				
Increases:				
Minerals and metals:				
Copper and related articles (MM036)	549	1,462	913	166.2
Steel mill products (MM025)	2,254	2,579	325	14.4
Electronic products:				
Computers, peripherals, and parts (ET035)	5,021	5,880	859	17.1
Semiconductors and integrated circuits (ET033)	2,787	3,302	516	18.5
Telephone and telegraph apparatus (ET017)	2,613	3,105	491	18.8
Optical fibers, optical fiber bundles and cables (ET037)	373	592	220	58.9
Circuit apparatus not exceeding 1000V (ET028)	1,222	1,378	156	12.8
Printed circuits (ET026)	695	848	153	22.0
Energy-related products:				
Petroleum products (CH005)	1,010	1,300	290	28.8
Electrical energy (CH001)	206	398	191	92.7
Natural gas and components (CH006)	148	307	160	108.2
Transportation equipment:				
Aircraft engines and gas turbines (ET001)	1,628	1,841	214	13.1
Aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment (ET013)	1,883	2,000	116	6.2
Decreases:				
Certain motor-vehicle parts (ET010)	16,218	15,832	-386	-2.4
All other	109,125	114,777	5,652	5.2
TOTAL	145,731	155,601	9,869	6.8
U.S. IMPORTS:				
Increases:				
Energy-related products:				
Crude petroleum (CH004)	6,552	12,654	6,103	93.1
Natural gas and components (CH006)	6,933	11,970	5,037	72.7
Petroleum products (CH005)	2,362	3,911	1,549	65.6
Electrical energy (CH001)	1,334	2,711	1,377	103.3
Electronic products:				
Telephone and telegraph apparatus (ET017)	4,564	9,156	4,592	100.6
Optical goods, including ophthalmic goods (ET038)	373	933	560	150.1
Computers, peripherals, and parts (ET035)	3,213	3,742	529	16.5
Transportation equipment:				
Aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment (ET013)	3,801	4,747	946	24.9
Aircraft engines and gas turbines (ET001)	1,461	1,957	496	33.9
Forest products:				
Wood pulp and wastepaper (AG059)	2,154	2,754	601	27.9
Printing and writing papers (AG063)	2,861	3,209	348	12.2
Newsprint (AG062)	3,341	3,674	333	10.0
Other:				
Furniture (MM054)	3,607	4,211	604	16.7
Precious metals and non-numismatic coins (MM020)	2,218	2,728	510	23.0
Decreases:				
Transportation equipment:				
Motor vehicles (ET009)	46,563	45,656	-907	-1.9
Rail locomotive and rolling stock (ET008)	1,170	816	-355	-30.3
Other:				
Lumber (AG052)	7,041	6,242	-799	-11.4
All other	98,695	107,988	9,294	9.4
TOTAL	198,242	229,060	30,818	15.5

Note.-Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

China

Change in 2000 from 1999:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $15.3 billion (22 percent) to $84.3 billion[11]
U.S. exports: Increased by $2.8 billion (22 percent) to $15.3 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $18.1 billion (22 percent) to $99.6 billion

- The U.S. trade deficit with China widened during 1999-2000 due in part to consumer demand and the continued strength of the U.S. economy, particularly early in 2000. Total U.S. trade with China increased by 22 percent in 2000 to $114.9 billion (table 3-2) and accounted for 6 percent of total U.S. merchandise trade with all trading partners. The United States remained China's second-largest trading partner despite China's efforts to diversify its export markets in anticipation of the widely predicted fourth quarter slowdown in the U.S. economy. Trade reports from China indicate that U.S. imports consisted largely of labor- intensive processed goods, while technology-intensive products and raw materials dominated U.S. exports to China.[12]

- China's GDP grew by 8 percent in 2000, to $1.1 trillion, primarily due to growth in the industrial sector, increased infrastructure investment, and greater urban consumption.[13] Disposable income among urbanites grew by 6.4 percent, retail sales increased by 9.7 percent, and fixed-asset investment climbed by 9.3 percent.

- According to China's General Administration of Customs, the value of China's international trade in goods and services grew by nearly 30 percent in 2000.[14] China's exports grew by 27 percent to $250 billion and its imports increased by 35 percent to $225 billion. Southeast Asian markets absorbed nearly 70 percent of China's exports during 2000, with export growth driven primarily by sales of machinery and high-technology equipment such as telecommunications, electronics, and information technology products. These products accounted for about 42 percent of the value of China's total exports. Garments, textiles, and shoes accounted for much of the remainder. In 2000, China became the world's third-largest computer hardware exporter,[15] as the Taiwan computer equipment industry shifted much of its production and investment to China.[16]

- The Chinese Government reportedly continued its efforts during 2000 to stimulate the economy with proactive fiscal and monetary policies that included boosting demand through infrastructure spending; prioritizing investment in infrastructure (especially in western China) and technical innovations; promoting greater urban and rural consumption; and by increasing VAT rebates on

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[11] Because the United States and China treat trade through Hong Kong differently, U.S. and Chinese measurements of the bilateral deficit differ significantly. China maintains that the United States should not count goods from U.S.- and other foreign-owned processing and compensation ventures in China that are shipped to the United States via Hong Kong as Chinese exports. China considers these transshipments to be Hong Kong's exports to the United States. See The Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU), "Political Scene: Tensions Continue With the USA," *Country Report: China*, Mar. 1, 1996.

[12] U.S. State Department, telegram No. 2094, "China's Economy in 2000: Lucky Numbers," prepared by U.S. Embassy, Beijing, March 1, 2001.

[13] Ibid.

[14] U.S. State Department, telegram No. 724, "Chinese Trade Diversifying: Less Vulnerable to Fluctuations in U.S. Economy," prepared by U.S. Embassy, Beijing, Jan. 1, 2001.

[15] U.S. State Department, telegram No. 5923, "China Trade: Thank Heaven for Little Dragons," prepared by U.S. Embassy, Beijing, June 15, 2000.

[16] "China's Economic Power: Enter the Dragon," *The Economist*, Mar. 7, 2001.

staple exports such as machinery, electronics, textiles, footwear, and toys that contributed to China's strong export performance.

- China's imports were driven by a 25-percent increase in demand for machinery, production inputs, and electronic components from Japan, Korea, Taiwan, and Hong Kong for China's processing and assembly trades. As a result, these products accounted for a large share (46 percent) of China's total imports during 2000.

U.S. exports

- Increases in U.S. exports of electronics and high-technology products can be attributed to a 23-percent expansion in output of China's processing and assembly industry in 2000. In particular, the Chinese computer market grew significantly in 2000, according to China's Ministry of Information Industry, in response to demand for PCs from educational institutions as well as to the rapid development of the software and computer service sectors and to expansion in Internet usage. Further, China planned to invest $25 billion in telecommunication infrastructure in 2000,[17] and expects to add 30 million fixed-line users, 30 million mobile-phone users, and 11 million data/multimedia-communications users. Highlights of the leading increases and decreases in U.S. exports are identified in table 3-2.

- U.S. exports to China of oilseeds, principally soybeans, increased dramatically during 2000, largely attributable to expanding domestic demand for soybeans and a reported shift in official Chinese Government policy regarding the importation of soybean oil and meal.[18] China relies on imports of soybeans to satisfy its growing demand for oil and meal. In 2000, the Chinese Government encouraged the importation of raw soybeans for crushing and processing by Chinese mills rather than the importation of finished meal and oil.

U.S. imports

- U.S. imports from China continued to rise during 2000 despite China's efforts to lessen its reliance on the U.S. market and shift its exports to recovering Asian markets. The United States continued to be China's largest single export market, accounting for almost 25 percent of China's total exports in 2000.[19]

- Sustained U.S. demand for electronic products, principally computer hardware, consumer electronics (except televisions), and telephone and telegraph apparatus, as well as apparel, furniture, footwear, and household appliances (including commercial models) during 2000 accounted for 39 percent of all U.S. imports from China. Increased imports of computer hardware alone ($2.9 billion) accounted for 16 percent of the overall rise in U.S. imports from China. Direct investments in China by Taiwan, as well as China's desire to export more value-added high-technology products,[20] spurred tremendous growth in China's output of telecommunications, electronic, and information technology products during 2000. For example, China's output of

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[17] FY 2001 Country Commercial Guide: China, U.S. State Department, found at *http://www.state.gov/www/about_state/business/com-guides/2001/eap/china-ccg2001*, pdf, retrieved Mar. 28, 2001.

[18] *Oilseeds: World Market and Trade*, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, FOP 03-01, March 2001.

[19] U.S. State Department, telegram No. 724, "Chinese Trade Diversifying: Less Vulnerable to Fluctuations in U.S. Economy."

[20] Ibid.

printed circuit boards, automated switching equipment, mobile telephone equipment (excluding mobile telephones themselves), and microcomputers, presumably influenced by U.S. and global demand, each grew between 40 and 100 percent per sector during 2000 compared to 1999.[21] Highlights of the leading increases and decreases in U.S. imports are identified in table 3-2.

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[21] U.S. State Department, telegram No. 2094, "China's Economy in 2000: Lucky Numbers."

Table 3-2
Leading changes in U.S. exports to and U.S. imports from China, 1999 and 2000

Sector/commodity	1999	2000	Change, 2000 from 1999 Absolute	Percent
	Million dollars			
U.S. EXPORTS:				
Increases:				
Agricultural products:				
Oilseeds (AG032)	354	1,020	666	188.0
Hides, skins, and leather (AG046)	127	260	134	105.5
Minerals and metals:				
Copper and related articles (MM036)	90	286	195	216.2
Iron and steel waste and scrap (MM023)	96	216	119	124.1
Other:				
Computers, peripherals, and parts (ET035)	691	1,140	450	65.1
Semiconductor manufacturing equipment and robotics (MM087)	127	292	165	129.4
Decreases:				
Transportation equipment:				
Aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment (ET013)	2,294	1,689	-604	-26.3
Aircraft engines and gas turbines (ET001)	196	97	-99	-50.4
Other:				
Fertilizers (CH016)	933	662	-271	-29.1
Boilers, turbines, and related machinery (MM090)	202	81	-121	-59.8
Crude petroleum (CH004)	57	([1])	-57	-100.0
Animal or vegetable fats and oils (AG033)	74	20	-53	-72.5
All other	7,345	9,572	2,227	30.3
TOTAL	12,585	15,335	2,750	21.9
U.S. IMPORTS:				
Increases:				
Electronic products:				
Computers, peripherals, and parts (ET035)	7,761	10,670	2,908	37.5
Consumer electronics (except televisions) (ET018)	4,756	6,252	1,496	31.5
Telephone and telegraph apparatus (ET017)	2,172	2,942	770	35.4
Other:				
Apparel (CH049)	7,399	8,528	1,130	15.3
Furniture (MM054)	3,001	4,060	1,059	35.3
Footwear (CH051)	8,438	9,206	768	9.1
Decreases:				
Miscellaneous manufactures:				
Brooms, brushes, and hair grooming articles (MM063)	474	410	-64	-13.5
Hair grooming articles, non-electric (except brushes) (MM063B)	219	168	-50	-23.0
Other:				
Nuclear materials (CH002)	75	1	-74	-98.2
Shirts and blouses (CH049E)	1,816	1,766	-51	-2.8
Unwrought zinc (MM040A)	54	29	-25	-45.7
Cotton, not carded or combed (AG049)	24	0	-24	-100.0
All other	45,332	55,547	10,214	22.5
TOTAL	81,522	99,581	18,058	22.2

[1]Less than $500,000.

Note.-Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

European Union

***Change in 2000 from 1999*:**

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $13.3 billion (26 percent) to $65.7 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $10.6 billion (8 percent) to $152.7 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $24.0 billion (12 percent) to $218.4 billion

- Consumer and manufacturing demand stimulated by a strong U.S. economy through most of 2000 was a principal factor responsible for the sustained growth in U.S. imports and the U.S. trade deficit with the nations of the European Union (table 3-3). This trend followed expansions in the U.S. trade deficit of $17.7 billion (51 percent) in1999 and $10.6 billion (44 percent) in 1998. Growth in U.S. import demand was principally concentrated in pharmaceuticals, petroleum products, transportation equipment, and electronic products and instruments.

- Economic growth for the 15 member nations of the EU rose by 3.3 percent in 2000,[22] compared with 2.5 percent growth in 1999. Economic expansion during the second half of the year slowed somewhat from the pace established during the first half of 2000 in response to higher energy prices and slowing worldwide demand. Germany, Italy, France, Spain, and the United Kingdom experienced marked reductions in growth rates in their economies during the second half of 2000.[23] Overall EU economic growth in 2000 resulted in a falling rate of unemployment, to 8.4 percent from 9.2 percent in 1999. EU merchandise exports represented a major factor in the growth of EU economies during 2000 as industrial production increased by an estimated 4.4 percent.[24]

U.S. exports

- The leading EU market for U.S. manufacturers in 2000 was the United Kingdom, accounting for 25 percent of total exports to the EU, followed by Germany (18 percent). Both nations are major markets for U.S. aircraft and aircraft parts, pharmaceuticals, and computers and computer-equipment.

- U.S. exports of semiconductors and integrated circuits along with semiconductor manufacturing equipment and robotics led the increase in U.S. exports to EU nations in 2000. Worldwide semiconductor sales grew by 38 percent in 2000, largely reflecting higher prices and strong global and EU demand for semiconductors and integrated circuits in personal computers, mobile communications, and in industrial electronics and distribution.[25]

- Increases in exports of pharmaceuticals (medicinal chemicals) to the EU reflected increasing U.S. investment in Europe by U.S. multinational pharmaceutical companies who reportedly have taken

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[22] *Eurostat Economic Statistics*, European Commission, found at *http//www.europa.eu/int.comm.eurostat...nt-catalogue/EN?catalogue=Eurostat*, retrieved Apr. 5, 2001.

[23] "European Economic Outlook," Price Waterhouse Coopers, found at *http//www.pwcglobal.com/gx/eng/ins-sol/spec-int*, retrieved April 4, 2001.

[24] *Eurostat Economic Statistics*, European Commission, found at *http//www.europa.eu/int.comm.eurostat...nt-catalogue/EN?catalogue=Eurostat*, retrieved Mar. 28, 2001.

[25] Jean-Philippe Dauvin, "Chip market surpasses $200B mark – Digital networking products, mobile ICs lead the way to a new growth era," Electronic Buyers' News, Jan. 1, 2001, found at *http://proquest.umi.com/ pqdweb?TS=...3&Idx=4&Deli*, retrieved Mar. 27, 2001. See "Semiconductors and Integrated Circuits" in this chapter for additional information.

advantage of tax differentials between nations by shipping bulk active ingredients to production facilities abroad, such as Ireland, where tax policy is favorable to value-added manufacturing.[26] In addition, at least one major Irish pharmaceutical company sources pharmaceutical products from manufacturing facilities in the United States.[27]

- U.S. exports of aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment to Europe declined in 2000 as Boeing delivered a larger share of aircraft to U.S. customers than to European customers. Shipments in 2000 largely reflect orders for aircraft placed 18 to 24 months before delivery.[28]

U.S. imports

- Germany was the leading EU supplier of U.S. imports in 2000, accounting for 27 percent of total U.S. imports from the EU, followed by the United Kingdom (20 percent) and France (13 percent). All three nations are major suppliers of motor vehicles, pharmaceuticals, and aircraft and related equipment to the U.S. market.

- The transportation sector, largely composed of aircraft and related equipment, accounted for 15 percent of the increase of U.S. imports from EU nations in 2000. European manufacturers, particularly French producers, have established a strong presence in the U.S. and global markets through aggressive marketing efforts, and demand has remained strong for civil passenger transport aircraft as passenger air miles continue to climb.[29]

- Pharmaceutical products accounted for the largest single increase in imports from the EU due to the increasing tendency of U.S. pharmaceutical firms to outsource the production of intermediate and finished products from Ireland, Germany, and the United Kingdom[30] and the large number of prominent multinational pharmaceutical companies in these nations.[31] Ireland, in particular, has sought to attract foreign investment to the country through the use of tax incentives for U.S. and other foreign pharmaceutical firms.[32] As a result, Ireland has become a base for a number of worldwide pharmaceutical and biotechnology exporting companies.[33]

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[26] Shipping bulk active ingredients between countries also allows companies to formulate products in local markets to conform to specific local requirements.

[27] "Laying foundations for growth," *Euromoney*, June 2000, found at *http://proquest.umi.com/ pqdweb? TS=...3&Sid2&Idx=4&Deli*, retrieved Apr. 9, 2001. See "Medicinal Chemicals" in ch. 6 for additional information.

[28] See "Aircraft, Spacecraft, and Related Equipment" in ch. 11 for additional information.

[29] Bruce D. Nordwall, "French Manufacturers Succeed In Global Aerospace Market," *Aviation Week & Space Technology*, Aug. 28, 2000, found at *http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb? TS=...=3&Sid*, retrieved Mar. 28, 2001.

[30] For additional details, see USITC "Outsourcing by the Pharmaceutical Industry Provides Opportunities for Fine Chemical Producers Worldwide," *Industry Trade and Technology Review*, October 1999.

[31] Clay Boswell, Feliza Mirasol, "Sourcing Pharmaceutical Manufacturing From Offshore Facilities," *Chemical Market Reporter*, Oct. 25, 1999, p. A28.

[32] Ibid.

[33] "Laying foundations for growth," *Euromoney*, June 2000, found at *http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb? TS=...=&Did*, retrieved Mar. 27, 2001.

- U.S. imports of petroleum products increased by $2.7 billion (96 percent) to $5.6 billion due primarily to the significant rise in the price of crude petroleum in 2000.[34] This price increase served to increase the value of downstream fuel-related products imported from Europe, although the volumes of products imported tended to remain stable.

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Table 3-3
Leading changes in U.S. exports to and U.S. imports from EU15, 1999 and 2000

Sector/commodity	1999	2000	Change, 2000 from 1999 Absolute	Percent
	Million dollars			
U.S. EXPORTS:				
Increases:				
Semiconductor manufacturing equipment and robotics (MM087)	1,539	2,911	1,372	89.1
Medicinal chemicals (CH025)	7,072	8,327	1,254	17.7
Semiconductors and integrated circuits (ET033)	3,788	4,956	1,169	30.9
Decreases:				
Transportation equipment:				
Aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment (ET013)	19,107	15,628	-3,479	-18.2
Motor vehicles (ET009)	2,604	2,055	-549	-21.1
All other	107,918	118,775	10,857	10.1
TOTAL	142,029	152,652	10,623	7.5
U.S. IMPORTS:				
Increases:				
Medicinal chemicals (CH025)	17,803	22,676	4,873	27.4
Petroleum products (CH005)	2,871	5,619	2,748	95.7
Aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment (ET013)	7,288	9,532	2,244	30.8
Decreases:				
Machinery:				
Printing and related machinery (MM081)	1,478	1,224	-254	-17.2
Molds and molding machinery (MM099)	1,425	1,194	-231	-16.2
All other	163,544	178,130	14,585	8.9
TOTAL	194,409	218,375	23,966	12.3

Note.-Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

[34] See "Crude Petroleum" in this chapter and ch. 7 for additional information.

Japan

Change in 2000 from 1999:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $8.4 billion (11 percent) to $85.0 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $6.4 billion (12 percent) to $60.8 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $14.8 billion (11 percent) to $145.7 billion

- The deficit with Japan, which reached its highest historical level in 2000, remained the largest among U.S. bilateral trade partners. This deficit widened for the fourth consecutive year as increases in imports from Japan outpaced growth of U.S. exports to that country. However, a 5-percent appreciation of the yen against the dollar during 2000 (table H-1) moderated growth of this deficit.[35]

- Expansion of the U.S. trade deficit and of bilateral trade flows with Japan largely reflected divergences between a robust, albeit slowing, U.S. economy[36] and a Japanese economy in a decade-long slowdown. Japan's economy emerged from a second-half 1999 recession, aided by government spending, to grow sporadically during 2000 by 1.2 percent for the year in real terms.[37] Growth of private consumption, key to sustained recovery, continued to be dampened by ongoing economic and financial uncertainties.[38]

- Japanese economic performance was uneven across industry sectors. Certain large firms in the information-technology and automotive industries benefitted from sustained demand at home, abroad, or both.[39] Japan is the world's second-largest producer of, and market for, products of these industries[40] which predominated among the leading shifts in U.S. bilateral trade with Japan in 2000 (table 3-4). In contrast, chemicals, steel, and other heavy industries in Japan are still plagued with overcapacity despite recent restructuring attempts.[41]

U.S. exports

- Growing Japanese demand for electronic components, resulting from the boom in personal computers (PC) and mobile telephones, spurred increased U.S. exports of semiconductor

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[35] For more on shifts of the dollar-yen exchange rate during 2000, see "Exchange Rates" in appendix H.

[36] See ch. 2 for more information about U.S. economic performance in 2000.

[37] Official statistics of the Ministry of Finance, reported in "Main Economic Indicators of Japan," Policy Planning and Research Division, Minister's Secretariat, Ministry of Finance, Mar. 2001.

[38] Household spending was negatively influenced by pension concerns, potential future health-care costs, corporate bankruptcies, weak financial institutions burdened by rising amounts of non-performing loans, rising public-sector debt, depressed stock and property markets, continued near-record levels of unemployment, and smaller December employee bonuses. *Economist*, "Asia's So Slow Express, Japan's Economic Recovery Appears Still to be on Track, but the Risks of a Derailment are Rising," Nov. 4, 2000, pp. 75-77; Ichiko Fuyuno, "Japan, High Anxiety," *Far Eastern Economic Review*, Feb. 22, 2001, p. 62; and Japan External Trade Organization, *The State of the Japanese Economy, Statistics and Trends Through 4Q 2000*, Apr. 2001, found at *http://www.jetro.go.jp/ec/e/report/4Q_2000.pdf*, retrieved Apr. 23, 2000.

[39] *Economist*, "Asia's So Slow Express."

[40] U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service (US&FCS) and U.S. Department of State (State Dept.), "Chapter V, Leading Sectors for U.S. Exports and Investment, Best Prospects for Non-Agricultural Goods and Services," *FY2001 Country Commercial Guide, Japan*, July 2000, pp. 30, 35, and 40.

[41] *Economist*, "Asia's So Slow Express."

manufacturing machinery and of semiconductors and integrated circuits.[42] Such trade may decline over the long-term, however, as Japanese electronics firms are planning large-scale investments to expand production of electronic components.[43] Partly as a result of years of market-access negotiations,[44] the U.S. share of the Japanese electronic components market was estimated at 26 percent for 2000, including components produced in the United States by Japanese transplants.[45]

- Similarly, expansion of the Internet[46] and telecommunications networks in Japan spurred greater U.S. exports of computers, peripherals, and parts; and of telephone and telegraph apparatus.[47] Consumer demand for these products remained robust as evidenced by rising PC shipments to households, subscriptions to mobile telephone services, and sales of handsets offering Internet access.[48] Corporations in Japan, partly in anticipation of electronic commerce, are contracting for information-technology services with companies that are constructing large-scale "server farms," in which U.S. suppliers currently hold a leading market position.[49]

- Lower exports of aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment in 2000 were almost exclusively due to significantly lower deliveries (58 percent in value terms) of large civil aircraft to Japan, as a result of purchasing decisions dating back to 1998 at the height of the Asian financial crisis.[50]

U.S. imports

- Import growth of motor vehicles, certain motor-vehicle parts, and internal combustion piston engines, other than for aircraft, was driven by sustained U.S. consumer demand, continued popularity of certain Japanese import models of passenger cars and light trucks, and the presence of numerous Japanese transplant facilities in the United States that rely on Japanese-origin components in their automobile assembly operations.[51]

- Rising imports of semiconductors and integrated circuits, electrical capacitors and resistors, and semiconductor manufacturing machinery mirrored global trends as the growing U.S. electronics

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[42] See "Semiconductors and Integrated Circuits" in this chapter and "Semiconductor Manufacturing Equipment" in ch. 10 for additional information.

[43] *Economist*, "Asia's So Slow Express."

[44] Moreover, a new multilateral Joint Statement on Semiconductors replaced the 1996 bilateral Semiconductor Agreement that expired in mid-1999. For more information about progress in U.S.-Japan bilateral negotiations to reduce barriers to trade in semiconductors, see Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, "Japan," *2001 National Trade Estimate Report on Foreign Trade Barriers*, Apr. 2001, pp. 263-264.

[45] US&FCS and State Dept., "Electronic Components, Leading Sectors for U.S. Export and Investment," pp. 30-31.

[46] The number of Internet users in Japan was estimated to exceed 27 million at the beginning of 2000 and is anticipated to reach 77 million within 5 years. US&FCS and State Dept., "Telecommunications Equipment, Leading Sectors for U.S. Export and Investment," p. 35.

[47] See "Computers, Parts, and Peripherals" and "Telephone and Telegraph Apparatus" in ch. 12 for additional information.

[48] *Economist*, "Asia's So Slow Express."

[49] US&FCS and State Dept., "Computers and Computer Peripherals, Leading Sectors for U.S. Export and Investment," p. 35.

[50] See "Aircraft, Spacecraft, and Related Equipment" in ch. 11 for additional information.

[51] See "Motor Vehicles" and "Certain Motor-Vehicle Parts" in ch. 11 for additional information.

industry turned to foreign sources to ensure adequate supplies of electronic components while simultaneously upgrading and expanding domestic electronic component production.[52]

- Similarly, expanding U.S. computer and telecommunications demand, mirroring global trends, spurred greater imports of computers, peripherals, and parts, and of telephone and telegraph apparatus from Japan as firms in both countries competed globally and produced and exported similar products.[53]

- The decline in imports of photographic cameras and equipment was primarily attributable to declines of electrostatic photocopying machines and parts for such copiers. Japan remained the largest U.S. source of such copiers in 2000, but U.S. imports were down from nearly all top sources[54] as competition intensified among manufacturers for larger shares of a dwindling U.S. market for copiers.[55]

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[52] See "Semiconductors and Integrated Circuits" in this chapter, "Semiconductor Manufacturing Equipment" in ch. 10, and "Electrical Capacitors and Resistors" in ch. 12 for additional information.

[53] See "Computers, Parts, and Peripherals" and "Telephone and Telegraph Apparatus" in ch. 12 for additional information.

[54] U.S. imports of electrostatic photocopying machines of HTS 9009.12.00 from all sources declined by $485.7 million (39 percent) from the previous year level to $771.5 million in 2000. Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

[55] See for example, Susan Avery, "Manufacturers to Face Off in 2001," *Purchasing Magazine*, Jan. 25, 2001, found at *http://www.manufacturing.net/magazine/archives/2001/pur0125.01/012office.htm*, retrieved May 8, 2001.

Table 3-4
Leading changes in U.S. exports to and U.S. imports from Japan, 1999 and 2000

Sector/commodity	1999	2000	Change, 2000 from 1999 Absolute	Percent
		Million dollars		
U.S. EXPORTS:				
Increases:				
Electronic products:				
Computers, peripherals, and parts (ET035)	3,680	4,451	770	20.9
Semiconductors and integrated circuits (ET033)	2,801	3,296	495	17.7
Telephone and telegraph apparatus (ET017)	1,787	2,223	436	24.4
Measuring, testing, and controlling instruments (ET043)	1,518	1,939	421	27.7
Optical goods, including ophthalmic goods (ET038)	499	756	257	51.6
Transportation equipment:				
Certain motor-vehicle parts (ET010)	997	1,317	319	32.0
Aircraft engines and gas turbines (ET001)	979	1,216	237	24.2
Other:				
Semiconductor manufacturing machinery (MM087A)	1,204	2,190	987	82.0
Works of art and miscellaneous manufactured goods (MM064)	176	429	253	143.2
Decreases:				
Aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment (ET013)	4,557	3,252	-1,304	-28.6
All other	36,113	39,683	3,570	9.9
TOTAL	54,310	60,751	6,441	11.9
U.S. IMPORTS:				
Increases:				
Transportation equipment:				
Motor vehicles (ET009)	32,115	34,507	2,392	7.4
Certain motor-vehicle parts (ET010)	4,562	5,374	812	17.8
Motorcycles, mopeds, and parts (ET011)	1,321	1,963	642	48.6
Internal combustion piston engines, other than for aircraft (ET002)	4,682	5,299	617	13.2
Electronic products:				
Semiconductors and integrated circuits (ET033)	6,401	8,045	1,644	25.7
Computers, peripherals, and parts (ET035)	13,645	14,540	896	6.6
Telephone and telegraph apparatus (ET017)	3,210	3,896	685	21.3
Measuring, testing, and controlling instruments (ET043)	1,796	2,348	552	30.8
Electrical capacitors and resistors (ET025)	912	1,429	517	56.7
Consumer electronics (except televisions) (ET018)	5,322	5,834	511	9.6
Television receivers and video monitors (ET022)	409	732	322	78.8
Optical goods, including ophthalmic goods (ET038)	1,144	1,421	277	24.2
Machinery:				
Semiconductor manufacturing machinery (MM087A)	1,568	2,869	1,301	82.9
Miscellaneous machinery (MM098)	1,291	1,679	388	30.1
Other:				
Medicinal chemicals (CH025)	1,894	2,243	349	18.4
Decreases:				
Photographic cameras and equipment (ET039)	2,646	2,063	-583	-22.0
Games (MM060)	2,525	2,179	-345	-13.7
Steel mill products (MM025)	1,461	1,231	-229	-15.7
All other	44,049	48,090	4,041	9.2
TOTAL	130,951	145,742	14,791	11.3

Note.-Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

Mexico

Change in 2000 from 1999:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $6.7 billion (24 percent) to $34.3 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $19.1 billion (23 percent) to $100.4 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $25.7 billion (24 percent) to $134.7 billion

- Higher world petroleum prices[56] contributed significantly to the growth in the U.S. trade deficit with Mexico in 2000, as the rise in the value of crude petroleum imported from Mexico accounted for 18 percent of the growth in value of U.S. imports from Mexico that year, but accounted for 63 percent of the increase in this deficit.

- A sizeable portion of U.S. trade with Mexico continued to reflect cross-border integration of manufacturing and U.S.-based manufacturers' foreign direct investment in Mexico through subsidiaries and joint-ventures.[57] The value added to U.S.-origin parts and materials through assembly and finishing operations in Mexico amplified the U.S. merchandise trade deficit as the bulk of these assembled goods were exported back to the United States. The lower labor costs in Mexico compared with those in the United States provides an incentive to perform labor-intensive manufacturing operations in Mexico.[58] Largely due to cross-border rationalization of production, Mexico is the second-largest U.S. trade partner in terms of total trade.

- The foreign assembly industry (operating under the Maquiladora and PITEX Programs[59]) accounted for 86 percent of Mexico's exports to the United States in 2000.[60] Major exports from these assembly plants were automobiles, auto parts, apparel, televisions, computer and telecommunications equipment, and other electronic products. Together, these industries were responsible for most of the growth in the nonpetroleum U.S. trade deficit with Mexico in 2000.

U.S. exports

- A 6.9-percent growth in Mexico's real GDP in 2000 and much higher demand for U.S.-origin refined petroleum products and natural gas by manufacturing plants in Mexico's foreign assembly

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[56] See "Crude Petroleum" in this chapter and ch. 7 for additional information.

[57] BNA Inc,"Mexico's Trade Gap Low in February; Exports, Imports Fall With U.S. Economy," *International Trade Daily*, Mar. 15, 2001, pp. 9-10, #58.

[58] Despite being 15 percent higher than in the previous year, the average hourly compensation for manufacturing workers in Mexico in 1999 (US$2.12) was still only 11 percent of that in the United States ($19.20). U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, "International Comparison of Hourly Compensation Costs for Production Workers in Manufacturing, 1999," news release, Sep. 7, 2000.

[59] Effective Jan. 1, 2001, the Government of Mexico modified both the Maquiladora and PITEX (Program for Temporary Importation to Manufacture Exported Products) programs to eliminate duty-free entry of components, materials, and machinery for use in the production of goods for export to the United States and Canada under NAFTA unless these industrial inputs were imported from Mexico's NAFTA partners. Effective the same date, under the Sectoral Promotion program, Mexico reduced its normal rate of duty on thousands of industrial inputs to 0 or 5 percent ad valorem to lessen the impact of the modification to the Maquiladora program on assembly plants using inputs imported from non-North American sources.

[60] Calculated from official statistics of the Government of Mexico, available on CD-ROM from Global Information Services, *World Trade Atlas: Mexico Edition, December 2000.*

industry bolstered U.S. exports to record levels in 2000.[61] Higher world crude petroleum prices enabled the Mexican Government to increase expenditures for education, health care, and infrastructure projects. This, in turn, spurred employment in export-oriented manufacturing industries and boosted consumer confidence, thereby expanding Mexico's demand for automobiles, telephone and telegraph apparatus, and builders' hardware imported from the United States.

- Increased exports of electronic products, miscellaneous plastics products, and fabrics, primarily destined as inputs to the maquiladora industry or to Mexican domestic manufacturing sectors, drove overall U.S. exports in 2000 to their highest levels. Collectively, exports of these products rose by $6.1 billion (37 percent) to $23.1 billion and accounted for 23 percent of the overall increase in U.S. exports to Mexico in 2000.

U.S. imports

- Record U.S. imports from Mexico in 2000 were driven by continued growth in the U.S. economy.[62] Although Mexico has free-trade agreements with 31 countries, the United States accounted for 89 percent of Mexico's overall exports in 2000. The automotive, electronic products, and apparel sectors accounted for most U.S. imports of manufactured goods from Mexico.[63] Mexico is a leading supplier of these products to the U.S. market. Selected electronic products (table 3-5) accounted for 26 percent ($6.8 billion) of the expansion of U.S. imports from Mexico in 2000.[64]

- Motor vehicles, certain motor-vehicle parts, and seats for motor-vehicles and aircraft accounted for 25 percent ($6.3 billion) of the total increase in U.S. imports from Mexico in 2000. The majority of motor vehicle imports from Mexico continue to consist of small and medium-size cars and light trucks. Mexico's liberalization of trade and investment regulations under NAFTA has enabled companies such as General Motors, Ford, Volkswagen, and DaimlerChrysler to accelerate their cross-border rationalization of production in North America.[65]

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[61] Latin Focus Consensus Forecast, "Mexico GDP 2000–First Take," found at *http://www.economy.com.*

[62] Wes Basel, "United States GDP–First Take," found at *http://www.dismalscientist.com/economy/releases/gdp/htm*, retrieved March 30, 2001.

[63] Official statistics of INEGI (Mexico's census bureau), as of Oct. 2000, reprinted from "Maquiladora Scoreboard," *Twin Plant News*, May 2001, p 55. Comparable data are not available for companies registered under PITEX.

[64] See "Electronic Products" in ch. 12 for additional information.

[65] See "Motor Vehicles" in ch. 11 for additional information.

Table 3-5
Leading changes in U.S. exports to and U.S. imports from Mexico, 1999 and 2000

Sector/commodity	1999	2000	Change, 2000 from 1999 Absolute	Percent
		Million dollars		
U.S. EXPORTS:				
Increases:				
Energy-related products:				
Petroleum products (CH005)	1,847	3,508	1,661	90.0
Natural gas and components (CH006)	302	668	366	121.4
Transportation equipment:				
Certain motor-vehicle parts (ET010)	5,088	6,669	1,582	31.1
Internal combustion piston engines, other than for aircraft (ET002)	1,407	2,407	999	71.0
Motor vehicles (ET009)	2,277	3,207	930	40.9
Electronic products:				
Semiconductors and integrated circuits (ET033)	3,178	4,488	1,310	41.2
Telephone and telegraph apparatus (ET017)	1,827	2,401	574	31.4
Computers, peripherals, and parts (ET035)	2,804	3,303	500	17.8
Other:				
Miscellaneous plastic products (CH041)	3,635	4,517	883	24.3
Fabrics (CH046)	1,972	2,588	617	31.3
Decreases:				
Apparel (CH049)	2,515	2,296	-219	-8.7
Parts of circuit apparatus (ET030)	1,066	984	-82	-7.7
All other	53,464	63,404	9,940	18.6
TOTAL	81,381	100,442	19,061	23.4
U.S. IMPORTS:				
Increases:				
Transportation equipment:				
Motor vehicles (ET009)	15,813	21,025	5,212	33.0
Certain motor-vehicle parts (ET010)	3,687	4,586	899	24.4
Energy-related products:				
Crude petroleum (CH004)	5,265	9,838	4,573	86.8
Petroleum products (CH005)	670	1,125	455	67.9
Electronic products:				
Telephone and telegraph apparatus (ET017)	2,668	4,641	1,973	73.9
Computers, peripherals, and parts (ET035)	7,239	9,047	1,808	25.0
Radio and television broadcasting equipment (ET023)	1,974	3,279	1,305	66.1
Circuit apparatus not exceeding 1000V (ET028)	1,679	2,153	474	28.2
Consumer electronics (except televisions) (ET018)	2,556	3,025	470	18.4
Semiconductors and integrated circuits (ET033)	1,066	1,511	445	41.8
Television receivers and video monitors (ET022)	4,609	4,928	320	6.9
Other:				
Apparel (CH049)	7,846	8,731	885	11.3
Seats for motor vehicles and aircraft (MM067)	1,817	2,026	209	11.5
Decreases:				
Medicinal chemicals (CH025)	292	168	-124	-42.4
Other fresh fruit (AG024)	479	370	-109	-22.8
All other	51,357	58,280	6,923	13.5
TOTAL	109,018	134,734	25,716	23.6

Note.-Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

TEN-YEAR TRENDS IN SELECTED INDUSTRY/COMMODITY GROUPS

This section provides added perspective on trade shifts in five industry/commodity groups by examining longer term trends in exports, imports, and trade balance for the period 1990-2000. The selected groups were chosen on the basis of their general widespread attention among the industry, trade, and business community as well as important global developments influencing their trade. A summary of the common economic trends among U.S. industry/commodity groups is presented followed by explanations of particular trends in the selected products.

Summary

During 1990-2000 the United States continued to experience a growing deficit in its merchandise trade balance. Factors influencing the deficit in this period included a generally stronger U.S. economy compared with its trading partners; a general increase in the real exchange rate of the U.S. dollar;[66] globalization of U.S. industries; and increasing competition, especially from emerging industrial countries.[67] Throughout the 1990s, U.S. demand for foreign goods outpaced foreign demand for U.S. goods, due largely to strong economic growth in the United States. Economic growth in many important foreign markets was constrained by large debts, particularly among those countries hardest hit by the economic and financial crises that evolved during the latter half of 1997 in East/Southeast Asia and the Latin America regions.[68] As the U.S. economy continued to grow during 1990-2000, demand for imports increased in all industry sectors, outpacing the increases in exports.

Most global developments in the selected groups worsened the trade deficit. For example, unit price increases substantially enlarged the deficit for crude petroleum and natural gas. The widening of the trade deficit in apparel, resulting from bigger gains in imports than exports, reflected ongoing trade liberalization, strong U.S. consumer demand, growing price competitiveness of foreign garments as the dollar appreciated, and efforts of Asian countries to expand exports in the aftermath of the Asian financial crisis of 1997 and 1998 to earn much-needed foreign exchange. Although the U.S. trade deficit expanded for the aforementioned groups, prospects for two of the selected groups substantially improved. Fruit and vegetable juices realized a significant reduction in the deficit during 1990-2000. The trade deficit for semiconductors and integrated circuits, an important high-technology segment of the U.S. economy, narrowed considerably despite an increase in the deficit during several of the intervening years.

Of the 259 USITC industry/commodity groups[69] routinely monitored by Commission staff, groups registering deficits accounted for nearly two-thirds of the total: 164 experienced deficits in 2000, and the cumulative deficit of the top 5 groups (table D-7) totaled almost $295 billion versus a surplus of approximately $50 billion for the top 5 groups recording surpluses (table D-8). The top groups where the United States had trade surpluses (based on 2000 trade) include Aircraft, Spacecraft, and Related Equipment[70] (although there was a substantial reduction in the surplus during 1999-2000); Semiconductor Manufacturing Equipment and Robotics;[71] Cereals;[72] Oilseeds;[73] and Measuring, Testing, and Controlling Instruments.[74]

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[66] See app. H for the shifts in exchange rates during the last half of this decade, and for a detailed discussion about how exchange rate shifts and other economic factors affect trade flows.

[67] See discussions on significant shifts with leading partners early in this chapter.

[68] For more details about developments regarding the global financial crisis and trade developments for these countries, see USITC, *Shifts in U.S. Merchandise Trade in 1999*, investigation No. 332-345, USITC publication 3353, Sep. 2000, p. 3-1.

[69] See app. A for a list of the industry/commodity groups.

[70] See "Aircraft, Spacecraft, and Related Equipment" in ch. 11 for additional detail.

[71] See "Commodity Analysis of Semiconductor Manufacturing Equipment" in ch. 10 for additional detail.

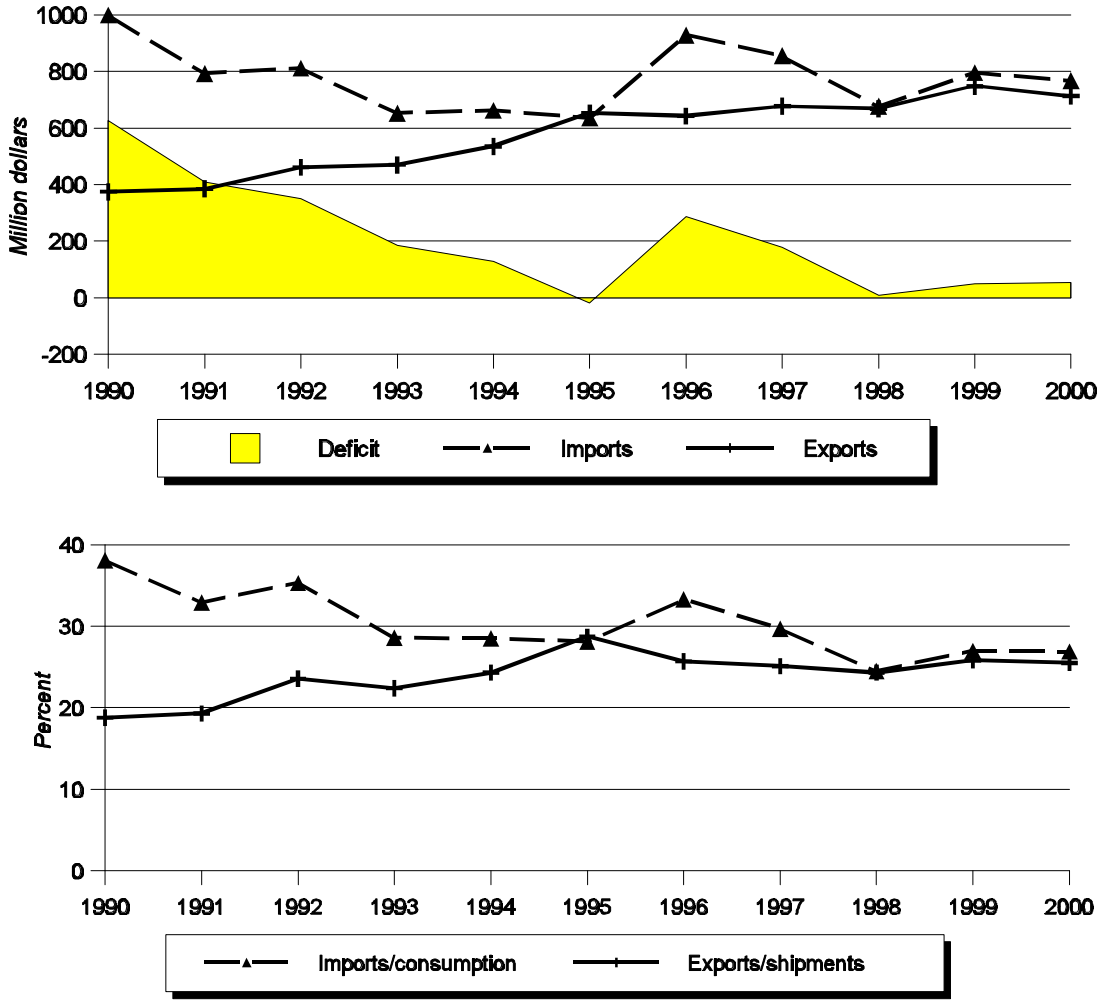
[72] See ch. 4 for additional detail.

[73] Ibid.

[74] See "Measuring, Testing, and Controlling Instruments" in ch. 12 for additional detail.

Fruit and Vegetable Juices[75]

Figure 3-1
Fruit and vegetable juices: Imports, exports, trade balance, and trade ratios, 1990-2000



Source: Compiled by the U.S. International Trade Commission.

- During the 1980's, a series of freezes in Florida and Texas, that killed many fruit trees resulted in new plantings further south in these States that have reached peak yields in the recent 10-year period.

- Although the overall U.S. trade deficit narrowed during the 10-year period, it widened by $6 million in 2000 to $54 million. The reason for this growth in the deficit is that world prices of apple juice, the principal U.S. import, rose significantly whereas the price of orange juice, the principal U.S. export, fell significantly in 2000 compared with 1999 levels. World supplies of orange juice increased in 2000, resulting in lower prices as Florida production increased by 21

[75] This industry/commodity group includes fruit and vegetable juices such as orange, apple, grape, and mixed juices.

percent. U.S. apple juice price increases may have been influenced, in part, by an antidumping case against Chinese apple juice.

U.S. exports

- The United States exports about 10 percent of its domestically produced fruit juice, much of which is blended with imported fruit juices selected for such blending characteristics as acidity, sweetness, coloration, and seasonality. Ample supplies of U.S. fruit juice production and strong global demand led to an increase in the export of U.S. produced and blended juices during much of the 1990-2000 period. During this time frame, exports grew from under $400 million to over $700 million.

U.S. imports

- The imports-to-consumption ratio fell 11 percent in the 1990s. Imports dropped from about $1 billion in 1990 to less than $800 million by 2000.

- Apple juice accounts for over one-third of fruit juice imports or $278 million. The major suppliers are Argentina, Chile, Italy, China, and Germany. Almost one-third of the remaining fruit juice imports, $223 million, consist of orange juice, about half of this from Brazil. The quantity of apple juice imports remained lower than total orange juice imports in 2000, but higher prices resulted in apple juice replacing orange juice as the principal fruit juice import in terms of total import value.

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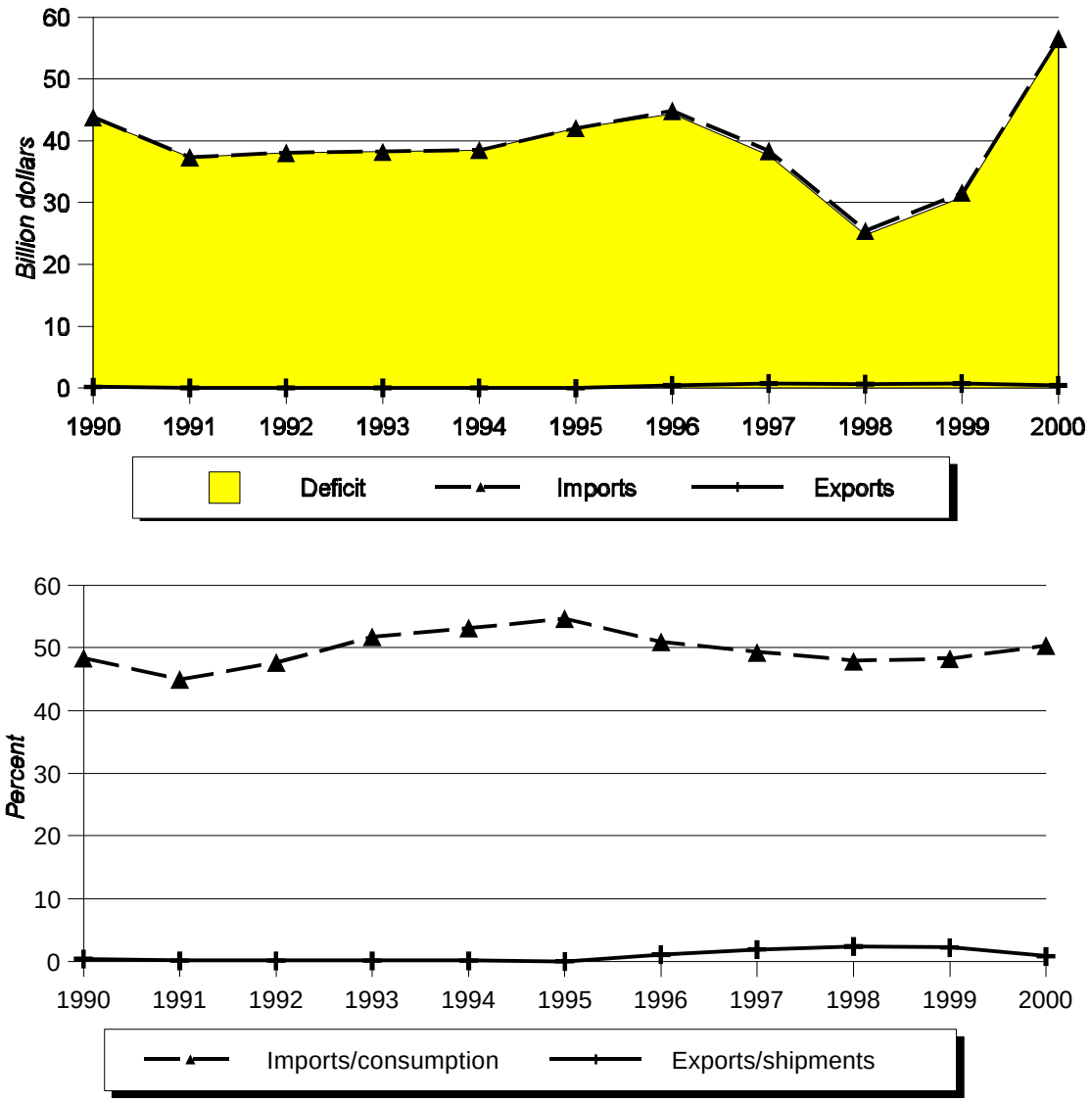
Figure 3-2
Crude petroleum: Imports, exports, trade balance, and trade ratios, 1990-2000



Source: Compiled by the U.S. International Trade Commission.

- The U.S. trade deficit for crude petroleum reached an all-time high of $56.1 billion in 2000. This deficit was relatively stable during 1990-96, but varied significantly during 1997-2000 primarily because of wide changes in the price of crude petroleum (figure 3-2).

- World demand for crude petroleum increased as OPEC curbed production by nearly 9 percent, causing unstable pricing on the world market. As a result, average world prices for crude

petroleum fluctuated during 1990-2000 from a low of $10.87 per barrel in 1998 to a high of $30.00 in 2000.[76]

U.S. exports

- U.S. exports of crude petroleum have been prohibited since 1973, except as approved by the U.S. Government. Canada accounted for virtually all U.S. exports of crude petroleum during 1990-2000, which are part of a commercial exchange agreement between U.S. and Canadian refiners that has been approved by the Secretary of Energy.

- In May 1996, the President allowed for the export of Alaskan North Slope (ANS) crude to Pacific Rim nations, although most of ANS production is shipped to U.S. refineries for domestic consumption. However, the President can impose new export restrictions in the event of severe crude petroleum supply shortages.

- U.S. exports of crude petroleum, which account for less than 0.5 percent of domestic consumption, decreased from 109,000 barrels per day (b/d) in 1990 to 50,000 b/d in 2000.

U.S. imports

- U.S. imports of crude petroleum began to rise in 1985. This can be attributed to declining world crude petroleum prices resulting in the reduced profitability of certain high cost U.S. stripper wells, many of which were then shut down. Consequently, U.S. production has declined each year, reaching an all-time low of 5.8 million b/d in 2000.

- The total quantity of U.S. imports of crude petroleum accounted for over 60 percent of domestic consumption in both 1999 and 2000.

- U.S. imports increased from 5.9 million b/d in 1990 to 8.9 million b/d in 2000. Canada, Mexico, Venezuela, Saudi Arabia, and Nigeria were the principal sources of U.S. imports throughout the period.

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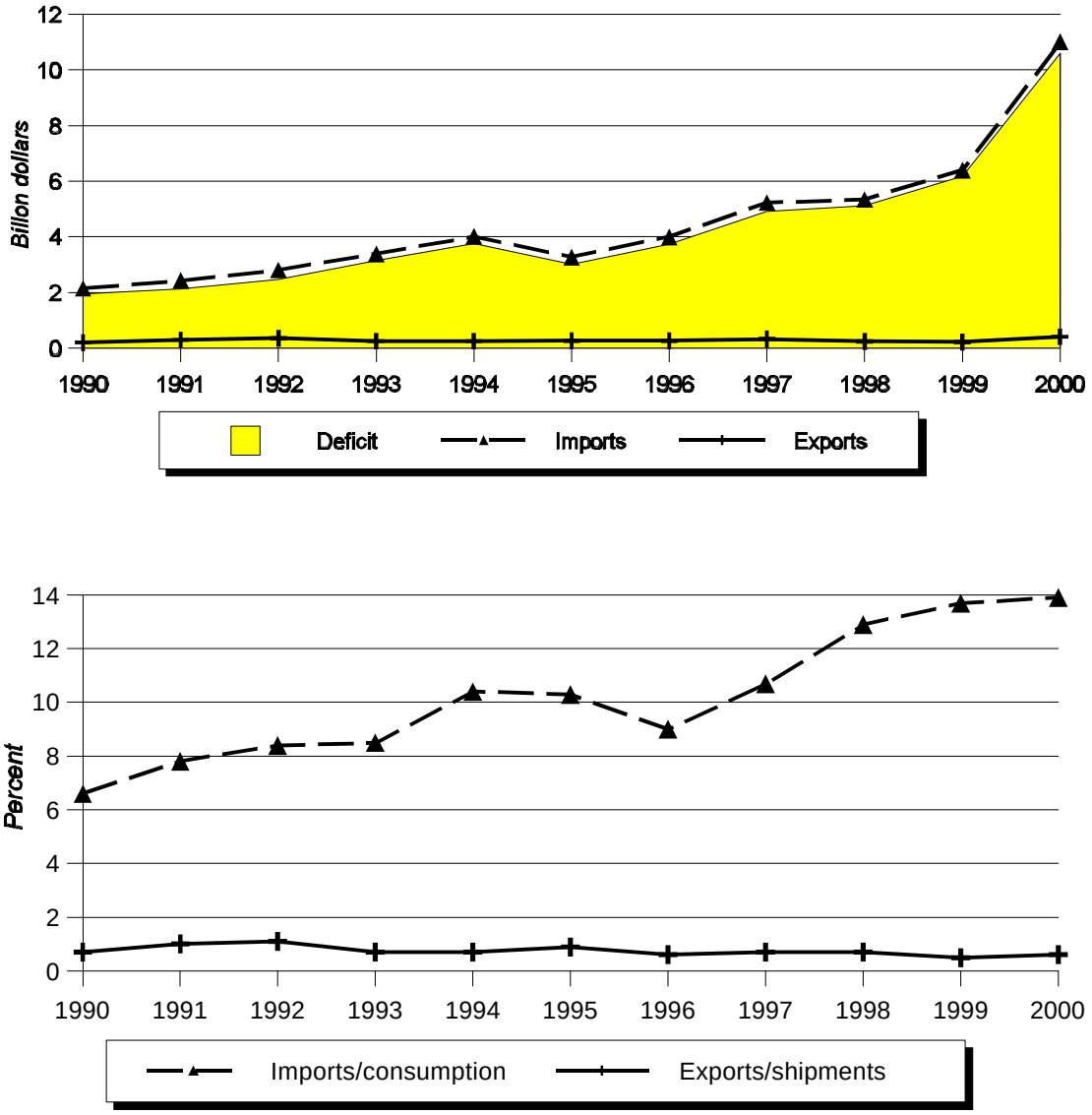
[76] See ch. 7 for additional information.

Figure 3-3
Natural gas: Imports, exports, trade balance, and trade ratios, 1990-2000



Source: Compiled by the U.S. International Trade Commission.

- The U.S. trade deficit in natural gas increased steadily during 1990-2000, going up by its largest amount ever during 1999-2000 when it reached a 10 year high of $10.6 billion (figure 3-3). The largest contributing factor to the increased deficit was the sharp increase in natural gas prices, caused primarily by strong demand for home heating and tight seasonal supply of natural gas.[77]

- Imports of natural gas, however, represent only a modest share of domestic consumption. Imports usually increase (or decrease) as changes in weather necessitate changes in supply availability for

[77] U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, "U.S. Natural Gas Markets: Recent Trends and Prospects for the Future," May 2001, p. 5.

winter heating. This is shown, in part, by the fluctuation in the imports-to-consumption ratio ranging from 6 percent to nearly 14 percent (despite significant increases in prices for imported gas) in the period.

U.S. exports

- Total U.S. natural gas exports over the 10-year period accounted for less than 1 percent of domestic production. Exports ranged from $199 million in 1990 to a high of $411 million in 2000, the only year in which exports exceeded $352 million. Foreign markets for liquefied natural gas (LNG) are severely limited due to its combustible nature and the resulting increased costs associated with liquefaction and compression for container transport.

- The volume of natural gas exports remained relatively stable during 1995-99, increasing by only 6 percent, whereas exports in 1999-2000 increased by 45 percent attributable solely to larger shipments of pipeline gas to Mexico and Canada. Pipeline exports to Canada and Mexico have typically accounted for the major share of natural gas exports, while LNG exports (only to Japan) accounted for 30 to 45 percent by volume.

U. S. imports

- U.S. imports of natural gas, primarily by pipeline from Canada, have grown at a faster pace in recent years to supplement the domestic supply in response to unforeseen high demand for all fuels used for residential heating owing to unexpectedly cold winters, often in the Northeast. These imports have been facilitated by a 15-percent increase in overall natural gas pipeline import capacity from Canada since 1998.[78] Related price increases due to the sharp rise in demand have accentuated the value of imported natural gas.

- Although imports on a value basis increased during 1990-98, at an average annual rate of about 5 percent, the spike in natural gas prices in the last 2 years caused import values to increase by 20 percent in 1999 and by 72 percent in 2000.

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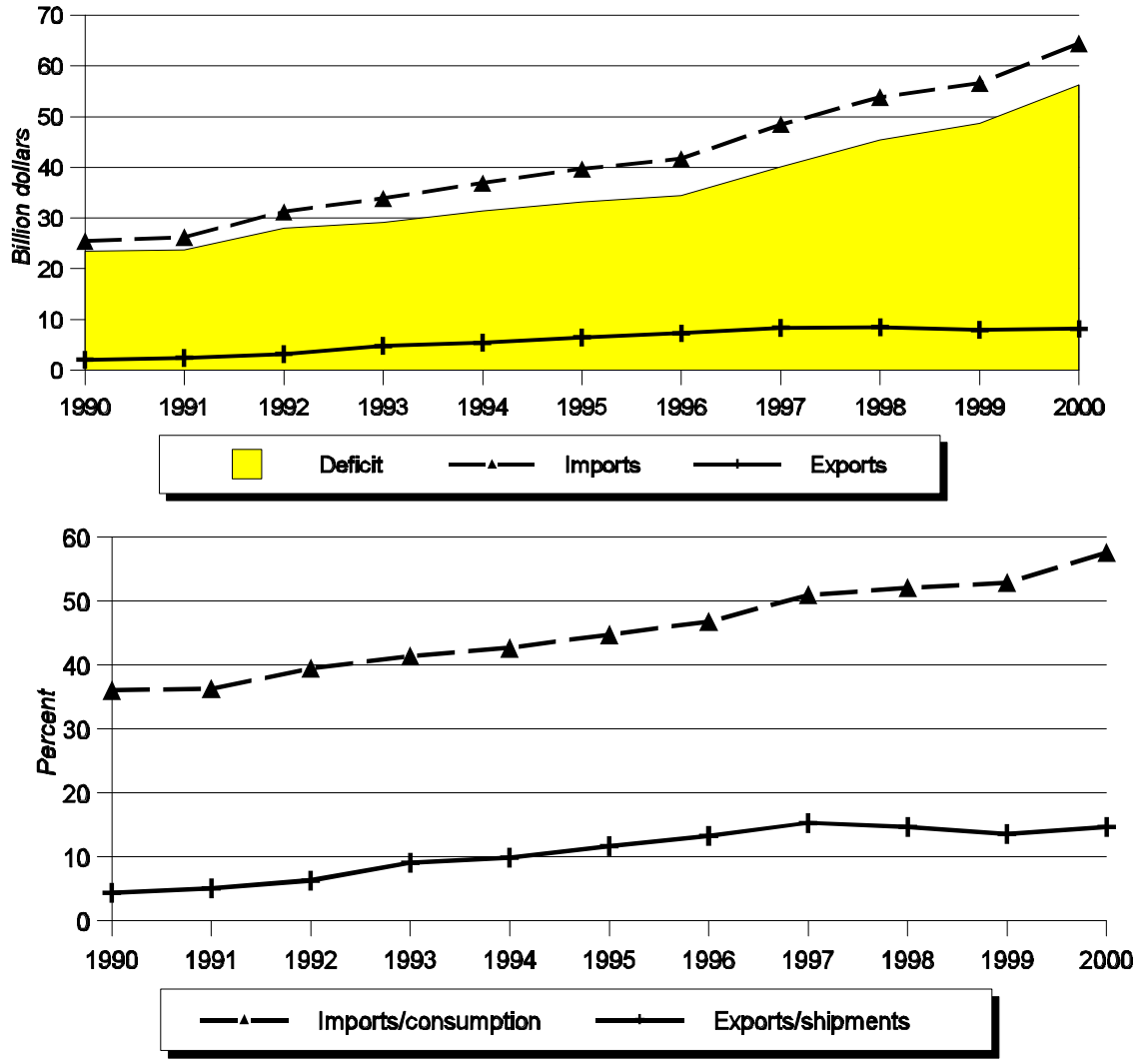
[78] Ibid., p. xi.

Figure 3-4
Apparel: Imports, exports, trade balance, and trade ratios, 1990-2000



Source: Compiled by the U.S. International Trade Commission.

- The deterioration of the U.S. apparel trade balance during 1990-2000 largely reflected the sustained growth in imports which greatly outpaced the growth in U.S. exports (figure 3-4). Much of the import and export growth occurred with countries benefitting from preferential trade agreements with the United States, namely NAFTA partners Canada and Mexico, and the CBERA countries. Also contributing to the growth in imports was the ongoing phase out of quotas under the Uruguay Round Agreement on Textiles and Clothing (ATC). U.S. apparel trade (imports and exports) will likely continue to grow as a result of newly enacted legislation that authorizes preferential treatment for imports of apparel made in eligible CBERA and sub-Saharan African countries from U.S. materials.[79]

[79] See Chapter 8, Textiles, Apparel, and Footwear, for more information on these issues.

- The growth in U.S. apparel trade with CBERA countries and Mexico during the 1990s mainly involved U.S. exports of cut garment pieces for assembly and U.S. imports of the finished garments. According to U.S. industry sources, the growth in U.S. apparel trade with these countries that use U.S. garment pieces partly displaced U.S. apparel imports from Asia, the major foreign supplier. Although imports from Asia rose by 91 percent during 1990-2000, to $35.5 billion, its share of U.S. apparel imports fell from 74 percent to 55 percent in the period. U.S. apparel exports to Asia peaked at $1.1 billion in 1996, and then fell to $556 million in 2000.

- Much of the recent import growth and export decline reflected the latent effects of the Asian financial crisis of 1997-98, as weak economic activity in Asia led to reduced demand for foreign goods and increased efforts to boost exports to earn much needed foreign exchange. At the same time, the significant currency devaluations of several Asian countries effectively reduced U.S. dollar prices of their goods in the U.S. market, but increased U.S. export prices in Asian markets. The phase out of U.S. quotas on apparel imports by January 1, 2005, will likely strengthen the competitiveness of developing countries in Asia whose shipments are currently subject to restraint and which have the capability to establish a significant presence in the U.S. apparel market as a result of their access to low-cost labor inputs.

U.S. exports

- U.S. apparel exports more than quadrupled during 1990-2000 to $8.2 billion, and their share of U.S. industry shipments more than tripled to nearly 15 percent. The export growth resulted mainly from larger shipments to CBERA countries and Mexico, which together accounted for nearly 80 percent of U.S. apparel exports in 2000. U.S. apparel exports to these countries consisted mostly of garment parts for assembly there and re-export to the United States.

- Leading U.S. export markets for finished apparel are Canada, Japan, and the European Union (EU), which accounted for a combined 16 percent of U.S. apparel exports in 2000. U.S. apparel exports to Canada rose by 164 percent to $579 million during 1990-2000. Exports to Japan peaked at $952 million in 1996 and then tracked a slowdown in Japanese economic activity, falling by more than one-half to $438 million in 2000. Exports to the EU declined by 26 percent during 1990-2000, to $313 million. The EU share of U.S. apparel exports fell from 17 percent to 4 percent in the period, largely attributable to a strong U.S. dollar and more intense competition from Asian suppliers in the EU market, particularly in the aftermath of the Asian financial crisis.

U.S. imports

- U.S. imports of apparel more than tripled during 1990-2000 to $64.4 billion. The import share of apparent U.S. apparel consumption rose during the period to an estimated 60 percent in 2000. Much of the import growth during 1990-2000 came from Mexico and the CBERA countries, whose shipments rose by 1,131 percent and 391 percent, respectively. Apparel imports from China, the leading Asian supplier, rose by 161 percent during 1990-2000 to $8.5 billion. Imports from Hong Kong, the second-largest Asian supplier, increased by 5 percent and totaled $4.6 billion in 2000. U.S. imports from the next largest Asian suppliers, Korea, Indonesia, and Thailand, whose currencies depreciated significantly in the aftermath of the Asian financial crisis of 1997-98, have risen substantially since then, by 9 percent, 21 percent, and 20 percent, respectively.

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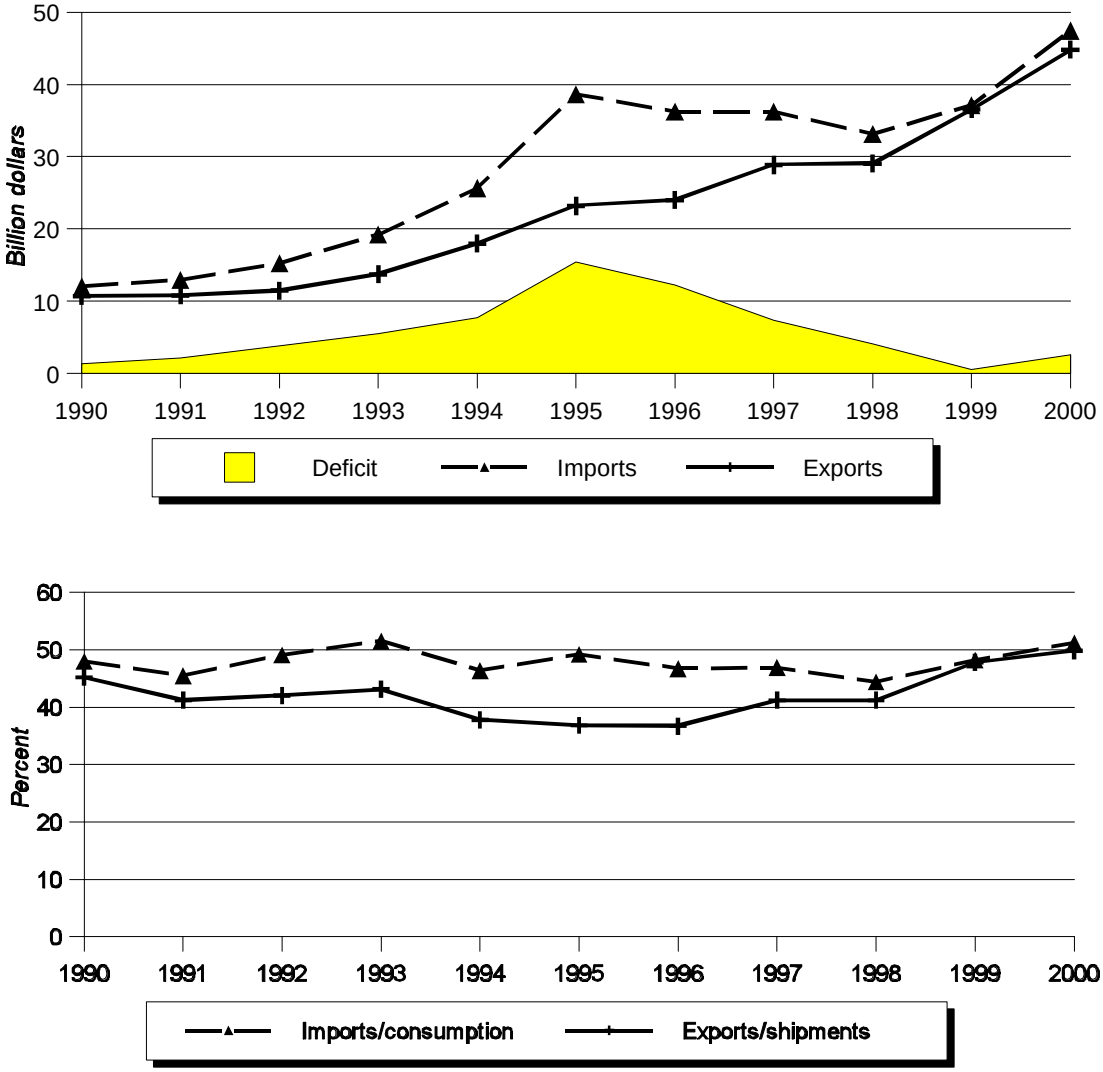
Semiconductors and Integrated Circuits

Figure 3-5
Semiconductors and integrated circuits: Imports, exports, trade balance, and trade ratios, 1990-2000



Source: Compiled by The U.S. International Trade Commission.

- The years 1999-2000 demonstrated exceptionally strong growth in the global and U.S. semiconductor markets relative to most other years during the 1990-2000 period. Both U.S. imports and exports significantly increased in the past 2 years (figure 3-6).

- Two-way trade with production-sharing partners accounted for a large portion of overall U.S. semiconductor trade. Semiconductor production-sharing entails unfinished semiconductors fabricated in the United States being sent abroad, primarily to locations in Southeast Asia, for the finishing stages of assembly and testing. After finishing, the semiconductors usually are re-exported to the United States or a third-country market for consumption. Increased U.S. exports are often an indicator of strong U.S. demand.

U.S. exports

- Although U.S. exports somewhat lagged behind import trends during the first half of the 1990s, U.S. exports in the second half of the decade grew at a faster rate than the overall global market as worldwide demand soared for specific products such as digital signal processors, mixed signal products, optoelectronics, and microprocessors.

- U.S. firms are leading manufacturers of many of the above mentioned items that are essential components in high-growth sectors such as telecommunications equipment, networking equipment, and computers.

U.S. imports

- Throughout the 1990s, U.S. semiconductor import trends largely mirrored global consumption patterns. The global market, which grew from $51 billion to $204 billion during the period, experienced tremendous expansion from 1990-95, a recession during 1996-98, and a strong recovery in 1999-2000.

- During 1996-98, commodity memory products, particularly dynamic random access memory semiconductors (DRAMs), experienced significant price erosion as the growth in world supply exceeded the growth in demand. The United States is the leading consumer of DRAMs, and, as a result of the price declines, overall value of U.S. semiconductor imports experienced several years of decline and did not surpass the 1995 total until 2000.

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CHAPTER 4
Agricultural Products

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Change in 2000 from 1999:

U.S. trade surplus: Increased by $853 million (14 percent) to $6.9 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $3.5 billion (6 percent) to $59.1 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $2.7 billion (5 percent) to $52.2 billion

Much of the improvement in the U.S. balance of trade was driven by increased exports of cotton as a result of the refunding of USDA's Step-2 program[1] for U.S. cotton exports (table 4-1). U.S. cotton exports rebounded from a precipitous decline in 1999 when funding for Step-2 expired, while U.S. cotton imports declined in 2000 (table 4-2).[2] Other shifts in trade included an increase in U.S. imports of shellfish, particularly of shrimp, as world supplies of aqua culture-grown shellfish increased. Higher disposable incomes of U.S. consumers in 2000 led to higher demand for luxury food such as shrimp, more eating in restaurants where shrimp and other shellfish are typically consumed, and more restaurants offering shellfish on the menu. After cotton, the largest increase in U.S. exports was for oilseeds because China purchased more raw soybeans. The largest decline of U.S. agricultural exports was for cereals, which declined mainly due to a 6-percent decline in the world price of corn. The other significant export decline was for vegetable oil, consisting mainly of soybean oil. The decline was spurred by low world prices for competing products, such as palm oil, and by China's shift to purchasing raw soybeans rather than finished vegetable oil. Trade statistics for all product groups in the agricultural products sector are presented in table 4-3 at the end of this chapter.

[1] The Step 2 program offers certificates to domestic textile mills and raw cotton exporters that provide an economic incentive to purchase U.S.-grown cotton. The effect of Step 2 is to encourage raw cotton exports and U.S. textile production using domestically produced cotton. Step 2 is part of the 3-Step competitiveness program, which was written into law under the 1990 FACT Act and continued under the 1996 FAIR Act. Funding for Step 2 was capped at $701 million for the life of the FAIR Act.

[2] National Cotton Council of America, found at *www.cotton.org*.

Table 4-1
Agricultural products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1999 and 2000[1]

Item	1999	2000	Change, 2000 from 1999 Absolute	Change, 2000 from 1999 *Percent*
	Million dollars			
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:				
Canada	7,608	8,209	600	7.9
Japan	11,984	12,573	590	4.9
Mexico	5,850	6,772	922	15.8
China	965	1,895	930	96.3
Korea	2,763	2,978	215	7.8
Netherlands	1,618	1,526	-92	-5.7
Thailand	445	531	86	19.4
Italy	586	682	96	16.4
Taiwan	2,093	2,181	88	4.2
France	437	411	-27	-6.2
All other	21,219	21,354	135	0.6
Total	55,569	59,112	3,543	6.4
EU-15	7,508	7,177	-331	-4.4
OPEC	2,449	2,705	255	10.4
Latin America	10,436	11,079	643	6.2
CBERA	2,605	2,511	-93	-3.6
Asia	22,135	24,346	2,211	10.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	728	769	41	5.6
Central and Eastern Europe	272	231	-40	-14.8
U.S. imports for consumption:				
Canada	10,349	11,189	840	8.1
Japan	482	487	5	1.0
Mexico	5,631	6,033	402	7.1
China	1,191	1,396	205	17.2
Korea	184	210	26	14.0
Netherlands	1,443	1,642	199	13.8
Thailand	2,117	2,356	239	11.3
Italy	1,756	1,939	184	10.5
Taiwan	412	381	-31	-7.4
France	2,176	2,068	-108	-5.0
All other	23,729	24,459	730	3.1
Total	49,469	52,159	2,690	5.4
EU-15	9,930	10,341	411	4.1
OPEC	1,282	1,268	-14	-1.1
Latin America	15,727	16,028	301	1.9
CBERA	3,189	3,481	293	9.2
Asia	8,010	8,662	652	8.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	833	875	42	5.1
Central and Eastern Europe	254	263	8	3.3
U.S. merchandise trade balance:				
Canada	-2,740	-2,980	-240	-8.8
Japan	11,502	12,087	585	5.1
Mexico	219	739	521	238.0
China	-226	499	725	([2])
Korea	2,579	2,768	189	7.3
Netherlands	176	-115	-291	([2])
Thailand	-1,671	-1,824	-153	-9.1
Italy	-1,169	-1,257	-88	-7.5
Taiwan	1,682	1,800	118	7.0
France	-1,739	-1,658	81	4.7
All other	-2,510	-3,105	-595	-23.7
Total	6,100	6,953	853	14.0
EU-15	-2,422	-3,164	-742	-30.7
OPEC	1,168	1,437	269	23.1
Latin America	-5,292	-4,950	342	6.5
CBERA	-584	-970	-386	-66.1
Asia	14,125	15,684	1,559	11.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	-105	-106	-1	-1.1
Central and Eastern Europe	17	-31	-49	([2])

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data. The countries shown are those with the largest total U.S. trade (U.S. imports plus exports) in these products in 2000.

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

Table 4-2
Leading changes in U.S. exports and imports of agricultural products, 1999 and 2000

Sector/commodity	1999	2000	Change, 2000 from 1999 Absolute	Percent
	Million dollars			
U.S. EXPORTS:				
Increases:				
Cotton, not carded or combed (AG049)	968	1,883	915	94.5
Oilseeds (AG032)	4,776	5,482	707	14.8
Cattle and beef (AG002)	2,753	3,287	534	19.4
Hides, skins, and leather (AG046)	1,850	2,330	480	26.0
Decreases:				
Cereals (AG030)	10,129	9,467	-662	-6.5
Animal or vegetable fats and oils (AG033)	1,947	1,450	-497	-25.5
Prepared or preserved vegetables, mushrooms, and olives (AG019)	1,565	1,464	-101	-6.4
Fruit and vegetable juices (AG038)	748	713	-35	-4.7
All other	30,834	33,036	2,202	7.1
TOTAL	55,569	59,112	3,543	6.4
U.S. IMPORTS:				
Increases:				
Shellfish (AG009)	5,072	6,007	935	18.4
Cattle and beef (AG002)	2,905	3,357	452	15.6
Distilled spirits (AG042)	2,383	2,727	344	14.4
Malt beverages (AG040)	1,881	2,166	284	15.1
Decreases:				
Coffee and tea (AG028)	3,114	2,921	-193	-6.2
Cotton, not carded or combed (AG049)	136	21	-115	-84.8
Unmanufactured tobacco (AG043)	711	628	-83	-11.7
All other	33,267	34,333	1,067	3.2
TOTAL	49,469	52,159	2,690	5.4

Note.-Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

U.S. BILATERAL TRADE

Largest trade balance shifts in 2000 from 1999:

China: U.S. trade balance improved by $725 million to $499 million surplus
Japan: U.S. surplus increased by $585 million (5 percent) to $12.1 billion
Mexico: U.S. surplus increased by $521 million (238 percent) to $739 million

Although exports increased to the two largest markets for U.S. agricultural products, Japan and Canada, the largest absolute shifts were to Mexico (third-leading export market), and China (fifth-leading export market). See table 4-1.

The U.S. trade shift with China was led by U.S. exports of oilseeds, which rose as China's purchases of raw soybeans increased. Higher demand for meat by China's growing middle class, and a change in policy from buying finished products to purchasing raw soybeans for processing, caused China to import more soybeans for use in animal feeds and vegetable oils.

Japan was the most important U.S. export market for agricultural products in 2000, and U.S. agricultural exports to Japan greatly exceeded U.S. imports from Japan. Excluding Japan, U.S.

agricultural trade would have registered a deficit. Much of the increase in the U.S. trade surplus with Japan resulted from higher cigarette prices in 2000. Also, Japan Tobacco bought some of RJR Tobacco's brands, leading to higher quantities of Japanese imports. U.S. exports of cigarettes to Japan increased about 13 percent to $1.9 billion and accounted for the largest U.S. agricultural export to Japan. U.S. pet food sales to Japan jumped 62 percent in 2000 to $234 million as Japanese consumers purchased more premium dried and bagged pet food from the United States and less lower priced canned pet food from countries such as China.

Much of the $521 million increase in the U.S. trade surplus in agricultural trade with Mexico is accounted for by the resumption of funding for the Step-2 program to promote cotton exports. Mexico purchased about $476 million of U.S. cotton in 2000, or approximately one-fourth of all U.S. cotton exports, for use in the Mexican textile industry. This was a $191 million increase (67 percent) from the $285 million Mexico imported in 1999.

Table 4-3
Agricultural products sector: U.S. trade for selected industry/commodity groups, 1999 and 2000[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	1999	2000	Change, 2000 from1999 Absolute	Percent
		Million Dollars			
AG001	Certain miscellaneous animals and meats:				
	Exports	1,754	2,106	352	20.1
	Imports	1,513	1,689	176	11.6
	Trade balance	241	417	176	73.1
AG002	Cattle and beef:				
	Exports	2,753	3,287	534	19.4
	Imports	2,905	3,357	452	15.6
	Trade balance	-152	-70	82	53.9
AG003	Swine and pork:				
	Exports	932	1,174	242	25.9
	Imports	717	986	269	37.6
	Trade balance	215	188	-28	-12.8
AG004	Sheep and meat of sheep:				
	Exports	25	23	-2	-6.3
	Imports	179	206	27	14.8
	Trade balance	-155	-183	-28	-18.2
AG005	Poultry:				
	Exports	1,878	2,055	177	9.4
	Imports	57	71	13	23.4
	Trade balance	1,821	1,984	164	9.0
AG006	Fresh or frozen fish:				
	Exports	1,634	1,705	71	4.3
	Imports	2,945	3,103	159	5.4
	Trade balance	-1,310	-1,398	-88	-6.7
AG007	Canned fish:				
	Exports	222	170	-52	-23.6
	Imports	611	538	-73	-11.9
	Trade balance	-389	-369	20	5.2
AG008	Cured and other fish:				
	Exports	166	168	2	1.1
	Imports	277	294	17	6.1
	Trade balance	-111	-126	-15	-13.6
AG009	Shellfish:				
	Exports	752	799	47	6.2
	Imports	5,072	6,007	935	18.4
	Trade balance	-4,319	-5,208	-888	-20.6
AG010	Dairy produce:				
	Exports	591	664	73	12.4
	Imports	1,387	1,474	87	6.3
	Trade balance	-796	-810	-14	-1.7
AG011	Eggs:				
	Exports	155	159	4	2.6
	Imports	20	18	-3	-13.7
	Trade balance	134	141	7	5.1
AG012	Sugar and other sweeteners:				
	Exports	357	350	-7	-2.0
	Imports	879	805	-74	-8.5
	Trade balance	-522	-455	67	12.8
AG012A	Sugar:				
	Exports	70	64	-6	-9.2
	Imports	639	551	-88	-13.8
	Trade balance	-569	-488	82	14.3

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table 4-3--*Continued*
Agricultural products sector: U.S. trade for selected industry/commodity groups, 1999 and 2000[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	1999	2000	Change, 2000 from1999 Absolute	Percent
		Million Dollars			
AG012B	High fructose corn sweetener:				
	Exports	103	101	-2	-1.9
	Imports	34	32	-2	-6.4
	Trade balance	69	70	([3])	0.4
AG013	Animal feeds:				
	Exports	3,621	4,061	440	12.1
	Imports	604	641	37	6.1
	Trade balance	3,017	3,419	403	13.3
AG014	Live plants:				
	Exports	144	132	-12	-8.5
	Imports	428	460	32	7.5
	Trade balance	-285	-329	-44	-15.5
AG015	Seeds:				
	Exports	697	702	5	0.7
	Imports	428	444	16	3.7
	Trade balance	269	258	-11	-4.2
AG016	Cut flowers:				
	Exports	41	40	-2	-4.5
	Imports	592	611	20	3.3
	Trade balance	-550	-572	-22	-3.9
AG017	Miscellaneous vegetable substances:				
	Exports	453	485	31	6.9
	Imports	839	790	-50	-5.9
	Trade balance	-386	-305	81	21.0
AG018	Fresh, chilled, or frozen vegetables:				
	Exports	1,201	1,351	150	12.5
	Imports	2,236	2,350	113	5.1
	Trade balance	-1,035	-999	36	3.5
AG019	Prepared or preserved vegetables, mushrooms, and olives:				
	Exports	1,565	1,464	-101	-6.4
	Imports	1,384	1,408	23	1.7
	Trade balance	180	56	-124	-69.0
AG020	Edible nuts:				
	Exports	1,212	1,361	149	12.3
	Imports	794	808	14	1.8
	Trade balance	418	553	135	32.2
AG021	Tropical fruit:				
	Exports	64	57	-7	-10.3
	Imports	1,574	1,548	-26	-1.7
	Trade balance	-1,510	-1,490	20	1.3
AG022	Citrus fruit:				
	Exports	498	635	137	27.5
	Imports	331	311	-20	-6.0
	Trade balance	167	324	157	93.7
AG023	Deciduous fruit:				
	Exports	743	797	54	7.3
	Imports	268	247	-21	-7.9
	Trade balance	475	551	76	15.9

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table 4-3--*Continued*
Agricultural products sector: U.S. trade for selected industry/commodity groups, 1999 and 2000[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	1999	2000	Change, 2000 from1999 Absolute	Percent
		Million Dollars			
AG024	Other fresh fruit:				
	Exports	562	638	77	13.6
	Imports	1,031	1,024	-7	-0.6
	Trade balance	-469	-386	83	17.7
AG025	Dried fruit other than tropical:				
	Exports	379	342	-36	-9.6
	Imports	78	63	-14	-18.4
	Trade balance	301	279	-22	-7.4
AG026	Frozen fruit:				
	Exports	89	86	-3	-3.4
	Imports	125	122	-4	-3.1
	Trade balance	-37	-36	1	2.3
AG027	Prepared or preserved fruit:				
	Exports	180	190	11	5.9
	Imports	576	547	-29	-5.1
	Trade balance	-396	-356	40	10.1
AG028	Coffee and tea:				
	Exports	284	298	14	4.8
	Imports	3,114	2,921	-193	-6.2
	Trade balance	-2,830	-2,623	207	7.3
AG029	Spices:				
	Exports	72	80	7	10.3
	Imports	530	552	22	4.1
	Trade balance	-458	-472	-14	-3.1
AG030	Cereals:				
	Exports	10,129	9,467	-662	-6.5
	Imports	732	662	-69	-9.5
	Trade balance	9,398	8,805	-592	-6.3
AG031	Milled grains, malts, and starches:				
	Exports	439	402	-37	-8.4
	Imports	261	304	43	16.3
	Trade balance	178	98	-80	-44.8
AG032	Oilseeds:				
	Exports	4,776	5,482	707	14.8
	Imports	263	255	-9	-3.2
	Trade balance	4,513	5,228	715	15.8
AG033	Animal or vegetable fats and oils:				
	Exports	1,947	1,450	-497	-25.5
	Imports	1,348	1,311	-37	-2.8
	Trade balance	599	139	-460	-76.8
AG034	Pasta, cereals, and other bakery goods:				
	Exports	1,044	1,092	48	4.6
	Imports	1,637	1,755	118	7.2
	Trade balance	-593	-662	-70	-11.7
AG035	Sauces, condiments, and soups:				
	Exports	587	641	55	9.3
	Imports	457	502	46	10.0
	Trade balance	130	139	9	6.8

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table 4-3--*Continued*
Agricultural products sector: U.S. trade for selected industry/commodity groups, 1999 and 2000[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	1999	2000	Change, 2000 from1999 Absolute	Percent
		Million Dollars			
AG036	Infant formulas, malt extracts, and other edible preparations:				
	Exports	2,458	2,444	-14	-0.6
	Imports	670	678	8	1.2
	Trade balance	1,788	1,765	-22	-1.3
AG037	Cocoa, chocolate, and confectionery:				
	Exports	651	808	156	24.0
	Imports	2,123	2,056	-67	-3.2
	Trade balance	-1,472	-1,248	223	15.2
AG038	Fruit and vegetable juices:				
	Exports	748	713	-35	-4.7
	Imports	796	767	-29	-3.7
	Trade balance	-48	-53	-6	-11.7
AG039	Nonalcoholic beverages, excluding fruit and vegetable juices:				
	Exports	328	312	-16	-4.8
	Imports	625	683	57	9.2
	Trade balance	-298	-371	-73	-24.5
AG040	Malt beverages:				
	Exports	201	169	-32	-15.9
	Imports	1,881	2,166	284	15.1
	Trade balance	-1,680	-1,996	-316	-18.8
AG041	Wine and certain other fermented beverages:				
	Exports	541	551	10	1.8
	Imports	2,210	2,259	49	2.2
	Trade balance	-1,669	-1,708	-40	-2.4
AG042	Distilled spirits:				
	Exports	480	483	3	0.6
	Imports	2,383	2,727	344	14.4
	Trade balance	-1,902	-2,244	-341	-17.9
AG043	Unmanufactured tobacco:				
	Exports	1,294	1,222	-73	-5.6
	Imports	711	628	-83	-11.7
	Trade balance	583	594	10	1.8
AG044	Cigars and certain other manufactured tobacco:				
	Exports	651	709	58	9.0
	Imports	301	290	-11	-3.6
	Trade balance	350	419	69	19.8
AG045	Cigarettes:				
	Exports	3,232	3,308	76	2.4
	Imports	112	212	100	89.6
	Trade balance	3,120	3,096	-24	-0.8
AG046	Hides, skins, and leather:				
	Exports	1,850	2,330	480	26.0
	Imports	1,052	1,167	115	10.9
	Trade balance	798	1,163	366	45.8
AG047	Furskins:				
	Exports	141	158	17	12.1
	Imports	73	87	14	19.3
	Trade balance	67	70	3	4.3

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table 4-3--*Continued*
Agricultural products sector: U.S. trade for selected industry/commodity groups, 1999 and 2000[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	1999	2000	Change, 2000 from1999 Absolute	Percent
		Million Dollars			
AG048	Wool and other animal hair:				
	Exports	22	19	-4	-16.5
	Imports	70	74	3	4.9
	Trade balance	-48	-55	-7	-15.0
AG049	Cotton, not carded or combed:				
	Exports	968	1,883	915	94.5
	Imports	136	21	-115	-84.8
	Trade balance	832	1,862	1,030	123.8
AG050	Ethyl alcohol for nonbeverage purposes:				
	Exports	58	91	34	58.6
	Imports	130	162	31	24.1
	Trade balance	-73	-70	2	3.4

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

CHAPTER 5
Forest Products

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Change in 2000 from 1999:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $34 million (0.3 percent) to $11.8 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $2.4 billion (10 percent) to $26.4 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $2.4 billion (7 percent) to $38.2 billion

The U.S. trade deficit in forest products in 2000 changed little from 1999 to 2000, as both imports and exports rose by comparable amounts (table 5-1). Product groups with the largest increases in exports included wood pulp and wastepaper, industrial papers and paperboards, and printing and writing papers (table 5-2). Growth in paper and paperboard production overseas improved demand for raw material inputs, which led to increases in both the volume and price of U.S. wood pulp and wastepaper exports to Canada, Mexico, Japan, and the EU. Growing demand for paper products in Canada and Mexico, due primarily to strong economies, fueled exports of industrial papers and paperboards and printing and writing papers. Product groups with the largest increases in U.S. imports were wood pulp and wastepaper, printing and writing papers, and industrial papers and paperboards (table 5-2). Pulp requirements of U.S. paper mills also led to increased imports of pulp; rising prices for pulp contributed to the growth in the value of pulp imports. Increased imports of printing and writing papers and industrial papers and paperboards came at the expense of U.S.-produced paper products. Trade statistics for all product groups in the forest products sector are presented in table 5-3 at the end of this chapter.

U.S. BILATERAL TRADE

Largest trade balance shifts in 2000 from 1999:

Mexico: U.S. surplus increased by $527 million (26 percent) to $2.6 billion
Canada: U.S. deficit increased by $325 million (2 percent) to $16.9 billion
China: U.S. deficit increased by $290 million (33 percent) to $1.2 billion

In 2000, the United States had a trade surplus in forest products with 5 of its top 10 trade partners (Mexico, Japan, the United Kingdom, Korea, and Italy) and a trade deficit with the remainder (table 5-1). Canada was the largest sector trade partner of the United States, accounting for 51 percent of total U.S. trade (exports plus imports) in forest products in 2000. No other trade partner accounted for more than 10 percent of total U.S. trade in forest products in that year.

Table 5-1
Forest products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1999 and 2000[1]

Item	1999	2000	Change, 2000 from 1999 Absolute	Percent
	Million dollars			
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:				
Canada	7,231	7,858	628	8.7
Mexico	3,091	3,628	537	17.4
Japan	2,847	3,004	157	5.5
China	637	787	150	23.6
United Kingdom	1,090	1,276	186	17.0
Germany	740	790	50	6.7
Brazil	274	260	-14	-5.0
Korea	724	808	84	11.6
Italy	614	737	123	20.1
Indonesia	184	236	52	28.3
All other	6,640	7,051	411	6.2
Total	24,070	26,434	2,364	9.8
EU-15	4,272	4,834	563	13.2
OPEC	510	625	115	22.5
Latin America	5,178	5,769	590	11.4
CBERA	1,070	1,088	17	1.6
Asia	5,998	6,537	539	9.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	155	159	4	2.6
Central and Eastern Europe	66	69	3	4.9
U.S. imports for consumption:				
Canada	23,829	24,782	953	4.0
Mexico	1,044	1,055	10	1.0
Japan	610	652	42	6.9
China	1,526	1,967	441	28.9
United Kingdom	807	875	68	8.4
Germany	760	893	133	17.5
Brazil	972	1,145	173	17.7
Korea	295	394	100	33.9
Italy	409	447	38	9.3
Indonesia	721	670	-52	-7.2
All other	4,824	5,316	492	10.2
Total	35,798	38,195	2,398	6.7
EU-15	3,955	4,504	548	13.9
OPEC	755	696	-59	-7.8
Latin America	2,774	2,936	162	5.9
CBERA	107	102	-5	-4.8
Asia	4,488	5,085	597	13.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	110	141	31	28.3
Central and Eastern Europe	23	36	13	58.7
U.S. merchandise trade balance:				
Canada	-16,599	-16,924	-325	-2.0
Mexico	2,046	2,573	527	25.7
Japan	2,237	2,352	115	5.1
China	-890	-1,180	-290	-32.7
United Kingdom	283	401	118	41.5
Germany	-20	-104	-83	-413.7
Brazil	-698	-884	-186	-26.7
Korea	429	413	-16	-3.7
Italy	205	290	86	41.8
Indonesia	-537	-434	104	19.3
All other	1,816	1,735	-82	-4.5
Total	-11,727	-11,761	-34	-0.3
EU-15	316	331	14	4.6
OPEC	-245	-71	174	71.0
Latin America	2,404	2,833	428	17.8
CBERA	963	986	23	2.4
Asia	1,510	1,452	-58	-3.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	45	18	-27	-59.7
Central and Eastern Europe	43	33	-10	-23.1

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data. The countries shown are those with the largest total U.S. trade (U.S. imports plus exports) in these products in 2000.

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

Table 5-2
Leading changes in U.S. exports and imports of forest products, 1999 and 2000

Sector/commodity	1999	2000	Change, 2000 from 1999 Absolute	Percent
	Million dollars			
U.S. EXPORTS:				
Increases:				
Wood pulp and wastepaper (AG059)	3,540	4,619	1,079	30.5
Industrial papers and paperboards (AG061)	5,018	5,490	473	9.4
Printing and writing papers (AG063)	1,490	1,691	201	13.5
Printed matter (AG066)	4,195	4,306	111	2.6
Decreases:				
Cork and rattan (AG058)	90	86	-5	-5.0
All other	9,737	10,242	505	5.2
TOTAL	24,070	26,434	2,364	9.8
U.S. IMPORTS:				
Increases:				
Wood pulp and wastepaper (AG059)	2,604	3,388	783	30.1
Printing and writing papers (AG063)	4,538	5,206	668	14.7
Industrial papers and paperboards (AG061)	2,596	2,928	331	12.8
Printed matter (AG066)	3,161	3,489	328	10.4
Decreases:				
Wood veneer and wood panels (AG054)	3,574	3,471	-103	-2.9
All other	19,324	19,713	389	2.0
TOTAL	35,798	38,195	2,398	6.7

Note.-Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

Mexico was the second-largest trade partner of the United States in forest products as well as the country with which the United States enjoyed its largest trade surplus (table 5-1). U.S. exports of forest products to Mexico increased by 17 percent during 2000, while imports from Mexico were flat. Continued growth in the Mexican economy and a vibrant maquiladora sector during 2000 fueled demand for a wide range of products including paper boxes and bags, industrial papers and paperboard, wood pulp and wastepaper, printing and writing papers, printed matter, lumber, and wood veneer and wood panels.[1]

Although U.S. exports of forest products to Canada rose in 2000, U.S. imports increased even more (table 5-1). A healthy Canadian economy in 2000 led to increased demand for U.S. forest products exports, including industrial papers and paperboards, printing and writing papers, and lumber, logs and rough wood products. Wood pulp and wastepaper exports rose to satisfy the raw material needs of Canadian paper mills. Likewise, a strong, albeit slowing U.S. economy[2] attracted additional imports of forest products from Canada, traditionally the largest supplier to the United States. Imports of newsprint, printing and writing papers, wood pulp and wastepaper, and industrial papers and paperboards registered gains.

[1] U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS), *Mexico Solid Wood Products Annual Report (Part II, Market Report) 2001*, Mexico City, AGR No. MX1029, Mar. 9, 2001.

[2] See ch. 2 for a general discussion about U.S. and international macroeconomic conditions that influenced U.S. merchandise trade performance in 2000.

U.S. imports of forest products from China grew strongly in 2000, nearly triple the increase in U.S. exports of forest products to China (table 5-1). Import gains occurred in a variety of products, particularly printed matter, miscellaneous paper products, miscellaneous articles of wood, paper boxes and bags, wooden containers, and moldings, millwork, and joinery. Increased economic activity in the United States, accompanied by high levels of consumer spending, drove demand for imports of these products.[3]

[3] Ibid.

Table 5-3
Forest products sector: U.S. trade for selected industry/commodity groups, 1999 and 2000[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	1999	2000	Change, 2000 from1999 Absolute	Percent
		Million Dollars			
AG051	Logs and rough wood products:				
	Exports	1,885	1,941	56	3.0
	Imports	495	576	81	16.3
	Trade balance	1,390	1,365	-25	-1.8
AG052	Lumber:				
	Exports	2,184	2,210	26	1.2
	Imports	7,820	7,071	-750	-9.6
	Trade balance	-5,636	-4,860	776	13.8
AG053	Moldings, millwork, and joinery:				
	Exports	545	553	8	1.4
	Imports	2,521	2,518	-3	-0.1
	Trade balance	-1,976	-1,966	10	0.5
AG054	Wood veneer and wood panels:				
	Exports	958	1,029	70	7.3
	Imports	3,574	3,471	-103	-2.9
	Trade balance	-2,615	-2,443	173	6.6
AG055	Wooden containers:				
	Exports	172	197	25	14.4
	Imports	471	565	94	20.0
	Trade balance	-299	-369	-69	-23.2
AG056	Tools and tool handles of wood:				
	Exports	44	53	9	20.8
	Imports	120	136	16	13.4
	Trade balance	-75	-82	-7	-9.0
AG057	Miscellaneous articles of wood:				
	Exports	187	193	6	3.2
	Imports	1,007	1,111	104	10.3
	Trade balance	-821	-918	-98	-11.9
AG058	Cork and rattan:				
	Exports	90	86	-5	-5.0
	Imports	450	485	35	7.7
	Trade balance	-359	-399	-39	-10.9
AG059	Wood pulp and wastepaper:				
	Exports	3,540	4,619	1,079	30.5
	Imports	2,604	3,388	783	30.1
	Trade balance	936	1,231	295	31.6
AG060	Paper boxes and bags:				
	Exports	1,416	1,500	84	5.9
	Imports	802	940	138	17.2
	Trade balance	615	561	-54	-8.8
AG061	Industrial papers and paperboards:				
	Exports	5,018	5,490	473	9.4
	Imports	2,596	2,928	331	12.8
	Trade balance	2,421	2,563	141	5.8
AG062	Newsprint:				
	Exports	423	492	68	16.2
	Imports	3,517	3,789	271	7.7
	Trade balance	-3,094	-3,297	-203	-6.6
AG063	Printing and writing papers:				
	Exports	1,490	1,691	201	13.5
	Imports	4,538	5,206	668	14.7
	Trade balance	-3,048	-3,516	-468	-15.3

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table 5-3--*Continued*
Forest products sector: U.S. trade for selected industry/commodity groups, 1999 and 2000[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	1999	2000	Change, 2000 from1999 Absolute	Percent
		Million Dollars			
AG064	Certain specialty papers:				
	Exports	641	689	48	7.5
	Imports	971	1,138	167	17.2
	Trade balance	-330	-449	-119	-36.1
AG065	Miscellaneous paper products:				
	Exports	1,281	1,385	104	8.1
	Imports	1,150	1,385	235	20.4
	Trade balance	131	([3])	-131	-100.0
AG066	Printed matter:				
	Exports	4,195	4,306	111	2.6
	Imports	3,161	3,489	328	10.4
	Trade balance	1,034	817	-217	-21.0

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

CHAPTER 6
Chemicals and Related Products

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Change in 2000 from 1999:

U.S. trade balance: Decreased by $3.9 billion to $2.9 billion deficit[1]
U.S. exports: Increased by $11.2 billion (14 percent) to $92.4 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $15.1 billion (19 percent) to $95.3 billion

The U.S. trade balance for chemicals and related products shifted from a surplus in 1999 to a deficit in 2000 (table 6-1). As one industry source noted,[2] the U.S. chemical trade balance has steadily declined since 1995, due in part to various causes (not necessarily occurring simultaneously) including the Asian crisis in 1997-98,[3] rising petroleum prices, the strong dollar, and, most recently, the high price of U.S. (and Canadian) natural gas. Petroleum and natural gas, used as chemical feedstocks, influence the cost of the downstream products. The increase in the price of U.S. natural gas that occurred in 2000 relative to most other gas producing countries decreased the competitiveness of certain U.S. downstream chemicals in both the domestic and foreign markets.

Another important influence on the U.S. chemical trade balance (and the U.S. trade balance in general) is the economic performance of the United States relative to its major trading partners. Since so many chemical and related products (e.g., coatings, adhesives, plastics, and pigments) are used in the production of manufactured goods, the performance of the sector is influenced both directly and indirectly by the state of the economy. As economies become stronger, imports tend to increase. During the year, real GDP grew more rapidly in the United States than many of its major trading partners, and the U.S. dollar appreciated relative to the currencies of many of these partners.[4] As a consequence, U.S. imports grew more rapidly than the imports of its major trade partners.

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[1] The aggregate chemical trade balance changed from a $1.1 billion trade surplus to $2.9 billion deficit.

[2] Phone conversation with Mr. Kevin Swift, senior economist with the American Chemistry Council, on March 30, 2001. Using data from a different source, he noted a decline from a $20.6 billion surplus in 1995 to a $6.3 billion surplus in 2000 with deficits occurring in November and December of 2000. The U.S. chemical trade balance is also discussed in "U.S. Chemical Firms Face Economic Slowdown," *European Chemical Marketer*, Mar. 19-25, 2001, p. 8.

[3] Although many aspects of the Asian crisis have improved, there reportedly are some lingering problems in some parts of the Asian petrochemical industry. John Richardson, "Asian Round-up: Post Crisis," *European Chemical News, supplement*, Oct. 2000, pp. 44-51.

[4] The annual real value of the dollar increased by more than 6 percent against other major currencies in 2000. Appendix H, "Background on Exchange Rates shifts," p. H-5.

Table 6-1
Chemicals and related products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1999 and 2000[1]

Item	1999	2000	Change, 2000 from 1999 Absolute	Percent
	Million dollars			
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:				
Canada	18,783	20,327	1,545	8.2
Mexico	10,731	13,105	2,374	22.1
Japan	5,575	6,267	692	12.4
Ireland	755	1,252	496	65.7
United Kingdom	3,566	4,355	789	22.1
Germany	2,947	2,977	30	1.0
China	2,149	2,430	281	13.1
France	2,509	2,852	343	13.7
Belgium	3,732	4,640	908	24.3
Netherlands	3,717	3,896	179	4.8
All other	26,776	30,334	3,557	13.3
Total	81,240	92,433	11,193	13.8
EU-15	20,336	23,166	2,830	13.9
OPEC	1,711	1,994	283	16.6
Latin America	18,634	22,175	3,541	19.0
CBERA	1,821	2,025	203	11.2
Asia	17,704	20,251	2,548	14.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	610	710	100	16.3
Central and Eastern Europe	243	287	44	18.1
U.S. imports for consumption:				
Canada	13,708	15,858	2,151	15.7
Mexico	3,124	3,473	349	11.2
Japan	8,869	9,563	694	7.8
Ireland	6,326	11,452	5,126	81.0
United Kingdom	6,834	7,223	389	5.7
Germany	8,267	7,377	-890	-10.8
China	4,242	4,942	699	16.5
France	3,576	4,070	494	13.8
Belgium	1,889	1,670	-219	-11.6
Netherlands	1,306	1,492	186	14.2
All other	22,030	28,174	6,144	27.9
Total	80,172	95,295	15,123	18.9
EU-15	33,537	39,410	5,873	17.5
OPEC	3,245	5,590	2,345	72.2
Latin America	6,613	8,326	1,713	25.9
CBERA	892	1,286	394	44.2
Asia	18,815	21,341	2,526	13.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	849	1,454	604	71.2
Central and Eastern Europe	340	791	451	132.8
U.S. merchandise trade balance:				
Canada	5,075	4,469	-606	-11.9
Mexico	7,607	9,632	2,025	26.6
Japan	-3,294	-3,296	-2	(2)
Ireland	-5,571	-10,201	-4,630	-83.1
United Kingdom	-3,268	-2,868	400	12.2
Germany	-5,321	-4,401	920	17.3
China	-2,093	-2,512	-419	-20.0
France	-1,067	-1,218	-152	-14.2
Belgium	1,843	2,970	1,127	61.2
Netherlands	2,411	2,403	-7	-0.3
All other	4,746	2,159	-2,587	-54.5
Total	1,068	-2,862	-3,930	(3)
EU-15	-13,201	-16,244	-3,043	-23.0
OPEC	-1,535	-3,596	-2,061	-134.3
Latin America	12,021	13,849	1,828	15.2
CBERA	929	738	-191	-20.5
Asia	-1,111	-1,090	22	1.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	-239	-744	-505	-211.2
Central and Eastern Europe	-97	-504	-407	-422.0

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data. The countries shown are those with the largest total U.S. trade (U.S. imports plus exports) in these products in 2000.

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

Among major types of chemicals and related products, U.S. export and import performance varied widely during 1999-2000 (table 6-2). The increase in exports of plastic products reflects the strong competitive nature of this segment of the U.S. chemical industry and increased production sharing with Canada and Mexico.[5] Primary olefins exhibited the second-largest increase in import value (see commodity analysis section that follows). However, in the second half of 2000, the U.S. plastics industry was adversely affected by high natural gas prices and lingering economic problems in Asia, which resulted in limited foreign demand for U.S. resins and finished products. In addition, lower foreign prices for plastic resins caused U.S. imports to increase by a larger amount.[6] Exports of medicinal chemicals (pharmaceuticals) also exhibited strong growth, although this industry also showed larger gains in U.S. imports [7] (see commodity analysis section that follows).

Table 6-2
Leading changes in U.S. exports and imports of chemicals and related products, 1999 and 2000

Sector/commodity	1999	2000	Change, 2000 from 1999 Absolute	Percent
		Million dollars		
U.S. EXPORTS:				
Increases:				
Miscellaneous plastic products (CH041)	11,816	13,904	2,088	17.7
Medicinal chemicals (CH025)	13,681	15,749	2,068	15.1
Certain organic chemicals (CH012)	5,401	6,723	1,322	24.5
Other plastics in primary forms (CH036)	6,323	7,305	982	15.5
Decreases:				
Fertilizers (CH016)	3,032	2,381	-651	-21.5
Pesticide products and formulations (CH023)	2,211	2,036	-175	-7.9
Other tires (CH040)	111	89	-22	-20.0
All other	38,664	44,246	5,582	14.4
TOTAL	81,240	92,433	11,193	13.8
U.S. IMPORTS:				
Increases:				
Medicinal chemicals (CH025)	23,781	29,110	5,329	22.4
Major primary olefins (CH007)	1,798	3,552	1,754	97.5
Miscellaneous plastic products (CH041)	10,988	12,356	1,368	12.5
Certain organic chemicals (CH012)	3,595	4,711	1,116	31.0
Decreases:				
Pesticide products and formulations (CH023)	1,183	1,090	-93	-7.8
Synthetic organic pigments (CH018)	404	358	-46	-11.4
Synthetic dyes and azoic couplers (CH019)	527	481	-45	-8.6
All other	37,897	43,637	5,741	15.1
TOTAL	80,172	95,295	15,123	18.9

Note.-Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

[5] However, rising natural gas prices hindered U.S. exports during the end of 2000, as discussed in Westervelt, Sim, Noor-Duncan, and Hunter, "Petrochemical Problems: Gas Price Surge Burns Producers," *Chemical Week*, Mar. 28, 2001, p.29.

[6] The significance of the gas price increase on the U.S. plastics industry was recently noted as follows, "Domestic exposure to high energy prices – especially natural gas and natural gas liquids– has all but eliminated U.S. petrochemical [plastics] producers from participation in export markets and raises the threat of a loss of domestic market share to imported raw materials and finished goods," Gary Adams, president of CMAI, reported *Chemical Week*, Mar. 28, 2001, p. 30.

[7] This export growth combined with the large increase in imports continues the trend exhibited during 1995-99, and reflects the multinational nature of the major pharmaceutical companies as well as the introduction of several innovative products that command high market prices.

Offsetting declines occurred in fertilizers and pesticide exports. Reduced fertilizer exports reflected a combination of decreased demand due, in part, to reduced demand in China and India and increased competition from alternative foreign sources. Fertilizer exports were particularly compromised by the high price of U.S. natural gas, which is the principal feedstock (raw material) for nitrogenous fertilizers. As a result, domestic nitrogen fertilizer production was reduced and more product was imported.[8] The decline in U.S. agrochemical exports continued the trend exhibited during 1997-99 and reflected a general decline in global agrochemical sales for the period. One of the primary causes of the world (and U.S.) decline "is global overproduction in previous years creating historically low commodity prices."[9]

Pesticide products registered the largest absolute decline. This decline reflects the consequences of excess product inventories and a decline in agriculture product prices. Although imports of dyes and pigments have been increasing for the past several years, the import decline in 2000 reflects certain global trends as well as a more stable market and a stronger competitive position (following restructuring and merging) of many of the large multinational companies in the United States. With respect to dyes, a significant portion of textile production has moved offshore and some of the large multinational dye manufacturers have followed it, thereby reducing demand from facilities in the United States. Trade statistics for all commodity/industry groups in the chemicals and related products sector are presented in table 6-3 at the end of this chapter.

U.S. BILATERAL TRADE

Largest trade balance shifts in 2000 from 1999:

Ireland: U.S. deficit increased by $4.6 billion (83 percent) to $10.2 billion
Mexico: U.S. surplus increased by $2.0 billion (27 percent) to $9.6 billion
Belgium: U.S. surplus increased by $1.1 billion (61 percent) to $3.0 billion

The largest increase in the U S. bilateral trade deficit was with Ireland, which increased dramatically for this sector. U.S. imports were led by medicinal and intermediate chemicals, which accounted for 89 percent of the total sector imports. The largest categories for U.S. chemical exports to Ireland in 2000 were also medicinal and intermediate chemicals, which accounted for 40 percent of total chemical exports. The Irish Government, through its Industrial Development Agency, has worked to attract foreign investment in high-technology, high value-added specialty industries. The technically skilled work force and a 10-percent corporate tax rate (working in conjunction with transfer pricing) have made Ireland an ideal location for foreign companies wanting to locate in Europe and sell throughout the world.[10]

The largest bilateral trade improvement was with Mexico, the second-largest U.S. trading partner (in terms of total trade). Growth in U.S.-Mexican sector trade can be attributed to the development of Mexico's downstream manufacturing industries that use U.S. chemicals and related products, as well as the strengthening of Mexican markets for the finished products. A challenge facing the Mexican chemical industry, which benefits U.S. chemical exports, is its reported limited capacity to process crude

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[8] Douglas Associates, *The Douglas Update*, Florence, AL, Feb. 28, 2001.

[9] "Global agrochemical market down again" *AGROW, World Crop Protection News*, Mar. 2, 2001, No. 371, p. 16.

[10] Clay Boswell, Feliza Mirasol, "Sourcing Pharmaceuticals from Offshore Facilities," *Chemical Marketing Reporter*, Oct. 25, 1999, p. 28.

petroleum and natural gas into basic chemicals: "For more than ten years, political and economic problems have prevented the government and private industry from making the large investments needed to resuscitate the nation's petrochemicals sector."[11] This concern was underscored by the president of Mexico's chemical industry association who noted that chemicals accounted for 55 percent of Mexico's total trade deficit and stated "we cannot continue exporting jobs to other countries where they process our crude petroleum and natural gas only for us to import it back as petrochemicals."[12] The Mexican economy expanded by approximately 5 percent during 1999-2000, and although increased Mexican demand for finished chemicals could be met, in part, by local production, the country's lack of capacity to manufacture basic chemicals caused U.S. exports to Mexico to exceed U.S. imports from Mexico. Mexico primarily exports to the United States unfinished petroleum oils used to manufacture basic chemicals and intermediates.[13]

The second-largest increase in the U.S. bilateral trade surplus was with Belgium. However, the data are not representative of the Belgium chemical industry because Belgium has (as does the Netherlands) a major port servicing a large segment of European overseas chemical trade. Therefore, U.S. trade with the EU, which represented the largest regional U.S. deficit for chemicals and related products, is more likely the relevant market. Total trade in chemicals and related products between the EU and the United States expanded in 2000, as U.S. exports to the EU15 increased by 14 percent and U.S. imports from the EU-15 increased by 18 percent.[14] Nevertheless, one of the key features of 2000 was that the European chemical industry performed better in trade than its counterparts in the United States and Japan.[15] This was due, in particular, to strong domestic demand in the United States, combined with the effect of the "weak euro", which has declined by 30 percent against the dollar since its introduction 2 years ago and has helped to boost European exports by improving the price competitiveness of EU chemicals. In addition, for some chemical industry sectors, the strong U.S. economy continued to absorb a portion of the EU products that would normally have been exported to Asian markets. However, U.S. bilateral trade varied among individual EU countries included among the top-10 trade partners for chemicals and related products, as did the size of the declines and gains. For example, the U.S. trade balance declined significantly with Ireland (83 percent) and France (14 percent), while it improved with the United Kingdom (12 percent) and with Germany (17 percent), albeit from significant trade deficits currently in existence.

The United States's primary trading partner in chemicals and related products is Canada, largely due to proximity, similar economies, fostering of regional integration of the industries and markets, and reduced tariff rates under the CFTA and NAFTA. In 2000, Canada was the leading source of sector products imported by the United States as well as the leading market for U.S. exports in this sector. In fact, total trade in chemicals and related products between the United States and Canada was more than double the total trade with any other U.S. trading partner. Although the United States has had an increasing trade surplus in the past few years, the U.S. bilateral trade surplus with Canada decreased, with U.S. exports to Canada increasing less than U.S. imports from Canada.

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[11] Kara Sissell, "Domestic Demand Growth Keeps Accelerating," *Chemical Week*, Jun 21, 2000, pp. 74-5.

[12] Kara Sissell, "Industry Renews Pleas for Action," *Chemical Week*, Nov. 10, 1999, p. 46.

[13] Kara Sissell, "Mexico's Year of Transition,"*Chemical Week*, Jan. 3, 2000, p. 35.

[14] Western Europe chemical production grew 4.5 percent in 2000, partially due to increases in prices, prompted, somewhat, by high chemical feedstocks prices.

[15] In the first half of 2000 alone, the EU chemical trade with the rest of the world increased by 30 percent. Sean Milmo, "Chem Growth Projected to Slow in EU Next Year," *Chemical Marketing Reporter*, Dec. 4, 2000, p. 8.

COMMODITY ANALYSIS

Medicinal Chemicals

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $3.3 billion (32 percent) to $13.4 billion.
U.S. exports: Increased by $2.1 billion (15 percent) to $15.7 billion.
U.S. imports: Increased by $5.3 billion (22 percent) to $29.1 billion.

The U.S. trade deficit in medicinal chemicals (pharmaceuticals) increased in 2000, reflecting a larger increase in U.S. imports (particularly from Europe) than in U.S. exports. Global trade in the pharmaceutical industry has generally increased since January 1, 1995, following the elimination of duties on most medicinal chemical products under the Uruguay Round Agreement. The United States, United Kingdom, Germany, Ireland, Japan, and several other countries with large pharmaceutical industries participated in this agreement. Because the world pharmaceutical industry is dominated by multinational corporations, there is substantial intracompany trade throughout the industry. Following the recent wave of mergers in the pharmaceutical industry, it is not uncommon for a company in an industrialized country (e.g., Germany or the United Kingdom) to have a production facility in another industrialized country (e.g., the United States or France) that manufactures a complete pharmaceutical product line for world consumption.

In addition, there is a continuing trend in the pharmaceutical industry, which started in the early 1990s, toward outsourcing the production of bulk active ingredients and chemical intermediates used in the production of drugs. Such chemicals are often produced in highly specialized processes that only a limited number of facilities are equipped to perform. Outsourcing benefits pharmaceutical companies that need a timely and flexible source of these chemicals. This is often the situation for firms interested in minimizing the time required to move products through clinical trials and, after regulatory approval, to benefit as long as possible from patent protection.[16] Because of the importance of getting new pharmaceutical products to the market as quickly as possible, companies are typically willing to use either domestic or foreign production facilities. However, the location of the outsourcing country is determined by a number of factors, including domestic taxes, work force, infrastructure, environmental regulation, and wage rates.[17] As in 1998 and 1999, 2000 saw several new and innovative medicines introduced into the market.[18] Such products command high sales prices, which may also account for the increase in total trade in the pharmaceutical industry.

U.S. exports

The top three export markets for U.S. pharmaceutical exports were Canada, the United Kingdom, and Japan, which together accounted for approximately 18 percent of total U.S. pharmaceutical exports. Since the major multinational pharmaceutical companies have a strong presence in these countries, these exports are possibly intracompany transfers. Overall, the combination of higher drug prices, increasing demand by aging populations, and the industry's tendency to export bulk active ingredients to formulate in local markets led to the continued rise in U.S. exports. In terms of value, U.S. exports to the following

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[16] For added detail, see USITC "Outsourcing by the Pharmaceutical Industry Provides Opportunities for Fine Chemical Producers Worldwide," Industry Trade and Technology Review, publication 3253, Oct. 1999, pp 1-14, available at the ITC's Internet site at *www.usitc.gov* ("publications").

[17] Charles W. Thurston, "Branded Offshore Manufacturing Finds a Home in Ireland and Singapore," *Chemical Market Reporter*, June 8, 1998, p. FR 12.

[18] In 2000, there were 27 new drugs approved by the Food and Drug Administration, compared with 35 that were approved in 1999.

countries increased the most in 2000: the United Kingdom increased by $501 million to $1.7 billion; Canada by $312 million to $2.2 billion; and Belgium by $303 million to $1.0 billion. Although U.S. exports to Germany had decreased in 2 previous years, U. S. exports to Germany increased in 2000, due partly to increased investment in the German contract manufacturing facilities that support the German pharmaceutical industry and require imported medicinal intermediate products.[19]

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of pharmaceuticals increased in 2000, primarily from Ireland. From 1995 through 1999, U.S. imports of medicinal chemicals from Ireland increased eightfold, increasing from $634 million in 1995 to $5.2 billion in 1999. Then, imports of these products virtually doubled in 2000.
The top three suppliers of pharmaceuticals to the United States in 2000 were Ireland, the United Kingdom, and Germany. Their combined $17.3-billion of exports to the United States accounted for 60 percent of total U.S. imports of these products.

The Irish economy has been strong over the past decade, largely because of its membership in the EU and a 10-percent tax rate applied to manufacturing corporations. The most significant growth has been in high-technology areas, such as pharmaceuticals.[20] Reportedly, 13 of the 15 leading multinational drug companies worldwide have established manufacturing facilities in Ireland.[21] According to the Industrial Development Agency of Ireland (IDA), "over 120 overseas companies employ 15,000 and export $12 billion annually, making Ireland one of the largest exporters of pharmaceuticals and fine chemicals in the world. IDA estimates total overseas investment in the pharmaceutical sector at $5 billion, spread across intermediates, bulk additives, and finished drugs."[22] Because its production costs are relatively low and because foreign multinational companies can take advantage of transfer pricing, Ireland's medicinal chemicals are highly price competitive in the U.S. market, which has led to a rise in imports that continued from 1995 through 2000.[23] However, because of the strong multinational presence, U.S. pharmaceutical imports from Ireland reflect, in part, intracompany trade.

Germany, Ireland, and the United Kingdom have benefitted from the trend toward outsourcing to selected locations throughout the world in the pharmaceutical industry. Because of the large number of prominent multinational pharmaceutical companies that are active in these three countries (e.g., Glaxo SmithKline, and Hoechst Marion Roussell) and their reputations for well-trained organic chemists, all three countries are attractive sites for contract manufacturing.[24] An increasing amount of U.S. imports from Germany and the United Kingdom can be attributed to outsourced production by multinational firms, in addition to intracompany trade. Finally, the merger of Britain's Glaxo Wellcome and the United States' Smith Kline Beecham added to international pharmaceutical trade between the United States and the United Kingdom.

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[19] Sean Milmo, "Europe in Contract Mode," *Chemical Market Reporter*, Jan. 18, 1999, p. 11.
[20] Patricia L. Layman, "Irish Firms Find Their Niche," *Chemical & Engineering News*, Feb. 22, 1999, p. 18.
[21] Charles W. Thurston, "Branded Offshore Manufacturing," *Chemical Market Reporter*, July 10, 2000, p. 12.
[22] Boswell, Clay and Feliza Mirasol, "Sourcing Pharmaceutical Manufacturing from Offshore Facilities," *Chemical Market Reporter*, Oct. 25, 1999, p. 28.
[23] Dyan Machan, "Irish Tiger," *Forbes*, Mar. 9, 1998, p. 86.
[24] Sean Milmo, "Europe in Contract Mode," *Chemical Market Reporter*, July 19, 2000, p. FR11.

Major Primary Olefins

Change in 2000 from 1999:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $1.6 billion (101 percent) to $3.2 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $118 million (65 percent) to $299 million
U.S. imports: Increased by $1.8 billion (98 percent) to $3.6 billion

The trade deficit in major primary olefins increased chiefly because of rising unit values of the imported products. However, import values are misleading because the major domestic producers of olefins are also the largest olefin importers; these producers often source their imports from related or affiliated firms and value these imports at transfer prices. Domestic olefin production costs increased because of the increased costs of raw materials, such as ethane (from natural gas) and petroleum-based naphtha. In addition, significant new production capacity planned several years previously began coming onstream during the year. As a result, profit margins for domestic producers were low in 2000 and these producers attempted to control costs by increasing imports of lower cost foreign olefins.

U.S. imports

The value of U.S. imports of major primary olefins, mostly ethylene and propylene, increased mostly because of increased import prices; by quantity, imports increased by only 12 percent. Such imports represent a minimal share of the U.S. market; import penetration in 2000 for each of the two major primary olefins, ethylene and propylene, was less than 1 percent. The major suppliers in 2000 were Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela, Algeria, and Colombia.

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Table 6-3
Chemicals and related products sector: U.S. trade for selected industry/commodity groups, 1999 and 2000[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	1999	2000	Change, 2000 from1999 Absolute	Percent
		Million Dollars			
CH007	Major primary olefins:				
	Exports	181	299	118	65.0
	Imports	1,798	3,552	1,754	97.5
	Trade balance	-1,617	-3,253	-1,636	-101.2
CH008	Other olefins:				
	Exports	208	264	56	26.7
	Imports	91	156	65	71.2
	Trade balance	117	108	-9	-7.8
CH009	Primary aromatics:				
	Exports	91	105	14	15.2
	Imports	815	1,563	748	91.8
	Trade balance	-724	-1,459	-734	-101.4
CH010	Organic commodity chemicals:				
	Exports	1,474	2,146	673	45.7
	Imports	778	1,201	423	54.4
	Trade balance	696	946	250	35.9
CH011	Organic specialty chemicals:				
	Exports	6,940	7,553	613	8.8
	Imports	6,546	7,040	494	7.6
	Trade balance	394	513	119	30.3
CH012	Certain organic chemicals:				
	Exports	5,401	6,723	1,322	24.5
	Imports	3,595	4,711	1,116	31.0
	Trade balance	1,806	2,012	206	11.4
CH013	Miscellaneous inorganic chemicals:				
	Exports	4,365	5,228	864	19.8
	Imports	4,641	5,442	800	17.2
	Trade balance	-276	-213	63	22.8
CH014	Inorganic acids:				
	Exports	204	246	43	20.9
	Imports	238	251	14	5.8
	Trade balance	-34	-5	29	84.9
CH015	Chlor-alkali chemicals:				
	Exports	781	862	81	10.4
	Imports	126	162	36	28.7
	Trade balance	655	700	45	6.9
CH016	Fertilizers:				
	Exports	3,032	2,381	-651	-21.5
	Imports	2,486	3,224	737	29.7
	Trade balance	546	-843	-1,389	([3])
CH017	Paints, inks, and related items, and certain components thereof:				
	Exports	3,327	3,802	475	14.3
	Imports	1,959	2,119	160	8.2
	Trade balance	1,368	1,683	315	23.0
CH018	Synthetic organic pigments:				
	Exports	360	373	13	3.6
	Imports	404	358	-46	-11.4
	Trade balance	-43	16	59	([3])

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table 6-3 --*Continued*
Chemicals and related products sector: U.S. trade for selected industry/commodity groups, 1999 and 2000[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	1999	2000	Change, 2000 from1999 Absolute	Percent
		Million Dollars			
CH019	Synthetic dyes and azoic couplers:				
	Exports	404	436	32	8.0
	Imports	527	481	-45	-8.6
	Trade balance	-123	-45	78	63.1
CH020	Synthetic tanning agents:				
	Exports	13	18	5	37.7
	Imports	7	7	([4])	-1.3
	Trade balance	6	11	5	83.8
CH021	Natural tanning and dyeing materials:				
	Exports	21	24	3	12.9
	Imports	71	73	2	3.2
	Trade balance	-50	-49	([4])	0.9
CH022	Photographic chemicals and preparations:				
	Exports	433	507	74	17.0
	Imports	564	555	-9	-1.6
	Trade balance	-131	-48	83	63.1
CH023	Pesticide products and formulations:				
	Exports	2,211	2,036	-175	-7.9
	Imports	1,183	1,090	-93	-7.8
	Trade balance	1,029	947	-82	-8.0
CH024	Adhesives and glues:				
	Exports	502	602	100	20.0
	Imports	181	194	13	7.4
	Trade balance	321	408	87	27.1
CH025	Medicinal chemicals:				
	Exports	13,681	15,749	2,068	15.1
	Imports	23,781	29,110	5,329	22.4
	Trade balance	-10,100	-13,361	-3,260	-32.3
CH026	Essential oils and other flavoring materials:				
	Exports	948	1,034	86	9.0
	Imports	754	775	21	2.8
	Trade balance	194	258	65	33.3
CH027	Perfumes, cosmetics, and toiletries:				
	Exports	2,578	2,851	273	10.6
	Imports	1,864	2,192	328	17.6
	Trade balance	714	659	-54	-7.6
CH028	Soaps, detergents, and surface-active agents:				
	Exports	2,138	2,331	193	9.0
	Imports	948	1,050	103	10.8
	Trade balance	1,190	1,280	90	7.6
CH029	Miscellaneous chemicals and specialties:				
	Exports	2,536	2,738	202	8.0
	Imports	1,790	1,948	158	8.8
	Trade balance	746	790	44	5.9
CH030	Explosives, propellant powders, and related items:				
	Exports	264	314	50	18.9
	Imports	267	265	-2	-0.7
	Trade balance	-3	49	52	([3])
CH031	Polyethylene resins in primary forms:				
	Exports	2,249	2,688	439	19.5
	Imports	1,329	1,650	321	24.2
	Trade balance	920	1,038	118	12.8

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table 6-3 --*Continued*
Chemicals and related products sector: U.S. trade for selected industry/commodity groups, 1999 and 2000[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	1999	2000	Change, 2000 from1999 Absolute	Percent
		Million Dollars			
CH032	Polypropylene resins in primary forms:				
	Exports	863	1,131	268	31.1
	Imports	232	251	19	8.0
	Trade balance	630	880	250	39.7
CH033	Polyvinyl chloride resins in primary forms:				
	Exports	626	716	90	14.4
	Imports	235	331	97	41.1
	Trade balance	391	385	-6	-1.6
CH034	Styrene polymers in primary forms:				
	Exports	753	848	95	12.7
	Imports	427	572	145	34.0
	Trade balance	326	276	-50	-15.3
CH035	Saturated polyester resins:				
	Exports	566	629	62	11.0
	Imports	448	522	73	16.4
	Trade balance	118	107	-11	-9.4
CH036	Other plastics in primary forms:				
	Exports	6,323	7,305	982	15.5
	Imports	2,455	2,786	331	13.5
	Trade balance	3,868	4,519	651	16.8
CH037	Styrene-butadiene rubber in primary forms:				
	Exports	309	344	35	11.4
	Imports	173	232	59	34.4
	Trade balance	137	112	-24	-17.7
CH038	Other synthetic rubber:				
	Exports	1,079	1,317	238	22.0
	Imports	697	778	80	11.5
	Trade balance	382	539	157	41.2
CH039	Pneumatic tires and tubes (new):				
	Exports	2,366	2,414	48	2.0
	Imports	4,559	4,700	141	3.1
	Trade balance	-2,193	-2,286	-93	-4.3
CH040	Other tires:				
	Exports	111	89	-22	-20.0
	Imports	129	137	8	6.0
	Trade balance	-18	-48	-30	-166.5
CH041	Miscellaneous plastic products:				
	Exports	11,816	13,904	2,088	17.7
	Imports	10,988	12,356	1,368	12.5
	Trade balance	828	1,547	719	86.9
CH042	Miscellaneous rubber products:				
	Exports	1,982	2,319	337	17.0
	Imports	2,277	2,518	241	10.6
	Trade balance	-295	-199	96	32.7
CH043	Gelatin:				
	Exports	63	66	3	4.2
	Imports	107	103	-4	-3.7
	Trade balance	-44	-37	7	15.1

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table 6-3 --*Continued*
Chemicals and related products sector: U.S. trade for selected industry/commodity groups, 1999 and 2000[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	1999	2000	Change, 2000 from1999 Absolute	Percent
		Million Dollars			
CH044	Natural rubber:				
	Exports	41	39	-1	-3.4
	Imports	704	842	137	19.5
	Trade balance	-664	-803	-139	-20.9

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

CHAPTER 7
Energy-Related Products

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Change in 2000 from 1999:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $49.6 billion (86 percent) to $107.1 billion
U. S. exports: Increased by $3.6 billion (30 percent) to $15.5 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $53.2 billion (77 percent) to $122.7 billion

The overall U.S. trade deficit in energy-related products increased primarily because of an increase in the world price of crude petroleum coupled with an increase in the price of natural gas (table 7-1). The world price of crude petroleum increased by about $15 per barrel (or by 100 percent) in 2000, with the average for the year exceeding $30.00 per barrel.[1] This increase in price resulted from tight supplies of crude petroleum on the world market. OPEC curbed production by nearly 9 percent and demand increased, thus causing unstable pricing on the world market. At the same time, the price of natural gas, which mirrors crude prices, rose from an average of $2.17 per thousand cubic feet in 1999 to $3.60 per thousand cubic feet in 2000.

U.S. imports of crude petroleum began to rise in 1985 when declining world crude petroleum prices reduced the profitability of certain high cost U.S. stripper wells, many of which were then shut down. Consequently, U.S. production has declined each year, reaching an all-time low of 5.8 million barrels per day in 2000. U.S. drilling activity increased by 28 percent from 1999 to 2000. Of the total number of new exploratory and developmental wells drilled during 2000, crude wells accounted for 18 percent, natural gas accounted for 60 percent, and dry holes accounted for 22 percent. As the increased drilling activity did not begin until November 2000, any production increases would not be accounted for until mid-2001.

Historically, the United States has maintained a trade deficit in the energy-related products sector primarily because of an increasing reliance on imported crude petroleum. Crude petroleum accounted for 70 percent of the import volume in this sector during 2000; natural gas accounted for 11 percent; petroleum products accounted for 10 percent; coal, coke, and related chemical products accounted for 5 percent; and electricity accounted for 4 percent. The nations showing the largest changes in sector trade with the United States in 2000 were Nigeria, Canada, Saudi Arabia, Mexico, and Venezuela. The principal sources of U.S. imports of energy-related products in 2000 were Canada, Venezuela, Saudi Arabia, Mexico, and Nigeria. Major trading partners and leading commodity trade shifts are presented in tables 7-1 and 7-2.

[1] See "Crude Petroleum" in ch. 3 for additional information.

Table 7-1
Energy-related products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1999 and 2000[1]

Item	1999	2000	Change, 2000 from 1999 Absolute	Change, 2000 from 1999 *Percent*
	Million dollars			
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:				
Canada	2,370	2,896	526	22.2
Mexico	2,311	4,342	2,031	87.9
Venezuela	79	149	69	87.4
Saudi Arabia	33	42	9	27.8
Nigeria	26	17	-10	-37.1
United Kingdom	257	257	([2])	0.2
Iraq	0	0	0	0.0
Norway	41	32	-9	-22.8
Colombia	38	49	11	29.5
Angola	1	1	([2])	-14.6
All other	6,801	7,744	944	13.9
Total	11,957	15,529	3,572	29.9
EU-15	1,912	2,072	160	8.4
OPEC	245	309	64	26.0
Latin America	3,746	6,422	2,676	71.5
CBERA	704	1,178	475	67.5
Asia	3,096	3,083	-13	-0.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	150	158	7	4.9
Central and Eastern Europe	42	70	28	66.1
U.S. imports for consumption:				
Canada	17,766	31,860	14,095	79.3
Mexico	6,280	11,356	5,076	80.8
Venezuela	8,480	14,863	6,383	75.3
Saudi Arabia	6,679	12,478	5,799	86.8
Nigeria	3,720	8,706	4,986	134.0
United Kingdom	2,278	3,919	1,641	72.0
Iraq	2,721	4,148	1,427	52.5
Norway	2,085	3,578	1,493	71.6
Colombia	2,807	3,299	491	17.5
Angola	2,320	3,321	1,002	43.2
All other	14,338	25,122	10,784	75.2
Total	69,473	122,650	53,177	76.5
EU-15	4,444	8,338	3,893	87.6
OPEC	24,856	45,389	20,533	82.6
Latin America	20,816	35,997	15,181	72.9
CBERA	1,479	3,117	1,639	110.8
Asia	2,055	3,021	965	47.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	8,001	15,016	7,016	87.7
Central and Eastern Europe	44	5	-39	-89.0
U.S. merchandise trade balance:				
Canada	-15,396	-28,964	-13,569	-88.1
Mexico	-3,970	-7,014	-3,044	-76.7
Venezuela	-8,401	-14,714	-6,313	-75.2
Saudi Arabia	-6,646	-12,436	-5,790	-87.1
Nigeria	-3,694	-8,690	-4,996	-135.2
United Kingdom	-2,021	-3,662	-1,641	-81.2
Iraq	-2,721	-4,148	-1,427	-52.5
Norway	-2,044	-3,546	-1,502	-73.5
Colombia	-2,769	-3,249	-480	-17.3
Angola	-2,318	-3,320	-1,002	-43.2
All other	-7,538	-17,378	-9,840	-130.5
Total	-57,516	-107,121	-49,605	-86.2
EU-15	-2,532	-6,266	-3,734	-147.4
OPEC	-24,611	-45,080	-20,469	-83.2
Latin America	-17,070	-29,575	-12,505	-73.3
CBERA	-775	-1,939	-1,164	-150.2
Asia	1,041	62	-979	-94.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	-7,850	-14,859	-7,008	-89.3
Central and Eastern Europe	-2	65	67	([3])

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data. The countries shown are those with the largest total U.S. trade (U.S. imports plus exports) in these products in 2000.

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

Table 7-2
Leading changes in U.S. exports and imports of energy-related products, 1999 and 2000

Sector/commodity	1999	2000	Change, 2000 from 1999 Absolute	Change, 2000 from 1999 *Percent*
	Million dollars			
U.S. EXPORTS:				
Increases:				
Petroleum products (CH005)	6,599	9,562	2,963	44.9
Natural gas and components (CH006)	759	1,286	527	69.4
Decreases:				
Crude petroleum (CH004)	772	444	-328	-42.5
All other	3,827	4,236	410	10.7
TOTAL	11,957	15,529	3,572	29.9
U.S. IMPORTS:				
Increases:				
Crude petroleum (CH004)	31,642	56,546	24,904	78.7
Petroleum products (CH005)	22,079	39,787	17,707	80.2
Natural gas and components (CH006)	11,042	19,157	8,115	73.5
All other	4,710	7,160	2,450	52.0
TOTAL	69,473	122,650	53,177	76.5

Note.-Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

Petroleum products accounted for 52 percent of U.S. export volume of energy-related products, while coal, coke, and related products accounted for 40 percent in 2000. The primary markets for U.S. exports of energy-related products were Mexico and Canada.

Overall shifts in trade (in terms of quantity) for the products in this sector in 2000 included slightly increased imports of crude petroleum and decreased exports. Also, imports of distillate and residual fuel oils (primarily bunker fuels used directly for industrial and residential heating) and natural gas (used directly for industrial and residential heating as well as electricity generation) increased due to cold winter conditions in the Northeast. Trade statistics for all commodity/industry groups in the energy-related products sector are presented in table 7-3 at the end of this chapter.

U.S. BILATERAL TRADE

Largest trade balance shifts in 2000 from 1999:

Canada: U.S. deficit increased by $13.6 billion (88 percent) to $29.0 billion
Venezuela: U.S. deficit increased by $6.3 billion (75 percent) to $14.7 billion
Saudi Arabia: U.S. deficit increased by $5.8 billion (87 percent) to $12.4 billion

Canada remained the leading U.S. trading partner for energy-related products in 2000. The United States and Canada share a sophisticated and intricate system of pipelines that carry natural gas, crude petroleum, and refined petroleum products between the two countries. Also, the United States and Canada share interconnected grids used to transmit electricity across the border. The U.S. trade deficit with Canada increased as a result of increases in the prices of crude petroleum and natural gas.

The U.S. trade deficit with Venezuela and Saudi Arabia, both members of OPEC, increased in 2000 because of the increased price of crude petroleum. However, in terms of quantity, U.S. imports of

energy-related products from Venezuela increased by only 1.7 percent and from Saudi Arabia by only 5.9 percent. Together, Venezuela and Saudi Arabia account for more than 60 percent of the quantity of U.S. imports of energy-related products from OPEC. The U.S. energy-related products trade deficit with Latin America also increased as a result of rising crude petroleum prices. The trade deficit with Mexico increased by 77 percent in 2000; however, in terms of quantity, the increase in imports was only 2.6 percent.

COMMODITY ANALYSIS OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS[2]

Change in 2000 from 1999:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $14.7 billion (94 percent) to $30.2 billion
U. S. exports: Increased by $3.0 billion (45 percent) to $9.6 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $17.7 billion (80 percent) to $39.8 billion

The U.S. trade deficit in petroleum products increased in 2000 as a result of the aforementioned increase in the price of crude petroleum, which is the primary raw material for these products. The United States is a major world producer and consumer of petroleum products and relies upon imports, which account for about 12.5 percent of domestic consumption, to supplement domestic production. The United States accounts for 20 percent of the world's production of petroleum products and maintains 21 percent of the world's operating refineries. The number of U.S. operating refineries decreased from 159 in 1999 to 158 in 2000, as one small refinery that had been idle since 1995 was permanently shut down; however, total U.S. operating capacity actually increased by 4 percent from 1999 to 2000 as refinery maintenance projects allowed for increased capacity utilization.

U.S. exports

In terms of quantity, U.S. exports of petroleum products are minimal, accounting for less than 5 percent of total production and accounting for less than 6 percent of total world exports of petroleum products. The volume of U.S. exports of petroleum products, mainly to Mexico and Canada via pipelines, increased by 3.4 percent in 2000. The primary petroleum products exported were residual fuel oils used as bunker fuels and unfinished gasolines.

U.S. imports

While the value of U.S. imports of petroleum products in 2000 increased significantly because of the increased price of crude petroleum to refineries, the quantity of these imports increased by only 1.9 percent. The quantity of U.S. imports of distillate and residual fuel oils, used primarily as heating and bunker fuels, increased in 2000, owing to increased demand in the Northeast due to a harsh winter.

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[2]The products covered in this sector include motor fuels, distillate and residual fuel oils, and other finished and unfinished oils requiring further processing such as asphalt, coke, aviation fuels, naphthas, paraffin wax, lubricating oils and greases, and petrochemical feedstocks.

Table 7-3
Energy-related products sector: U.S. trade for selected industry/commodity groups, 1999 and 2000[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	1999	2000	Change, 2000 from1999 Absolute	Percent
		Million Dollars			
CH001	Electrical energy:				
	Exports	206	398	191	92.7
	Imports	1,334	2,711	1,377	103.3
	Trade balance	-1,127	-2,313	-1,186	-105.2
CH002	Nuclear materials:				
	Exports	950	1,121	172	18.1
	Imports	1,636	1,989	354	21.6
	Trade balance	-686	-868	-182	-26.5
CH003	Coal, coke, and related chemical products:				
	Exports	2,671	2,718	47	1.8
	Imports	1,741	2,460	719	41.3
	Trade balance	930	257	-673	-72.3
CH004	Crude petroleum:				
	Exports	772	444	-328	-42.5
	Imports	31,642	56,546	24,904	78.7
	Trade balance	-30,870	-56,103	-25,232	-81.7
CH005	Petroleum products:				
	Exports	6,599	9,562	2,963	44.9
	Imports	22,079	39,787	17,707	80.2
	Trade balance	-15,480	-30,224	-14,744	-95.2
CH006	Natural gas and components:				
	Exports	759	1,286	527	69.4
	Imports	11,042	19,157	8,115	73.5
	Trade balance	-10,282	-17,870	-7,588	-73.8

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

CHAPTER 8
Textiles, Apparel, and Footwear

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Change in 2000 from 1999 for textiles and apparel:[1]

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $8.0 billion (15 percent) to $60.6 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $1.6 billion (9 percent) to $20.4 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $9.6 billion (14 percent) to $80.9 billion

The U.S. trade deficit in textiles and apparel widened in 2000 because of a significant increase in U.S. imports (table 8-1). This growth largely reflected the impact of recent multilateral and bilateral trade agreements, a strong U.S. dollar,[2] and continued healthy consumer demand for apparel through most of the year.[3]

Consumer spending on apparel and footwear in 2000 rose by 8.3 percent over the 1999 level.[4] Much of that demand was satisfied by increased imports, with apparel accounting for about 80 percent of such imports in 2000 by value. Mexico, China, and the Caribbean Basin countries were the leading sources of U.S. imports of apparel. As in previous years, the substantial import growth in 2000 also contributed to a continuing decline in U.S. apparel production which fell for the sixth consecutive year, by 5.5 percent.[5] (See U.S. bilateral trade section for more details on increases in U.S. imports of textiles and apparel from leading foreign producers.)

U.S. textile and apparel exports increased from 1999 to 2000; Mexico and the CBERA countries accounted for 82 percent of the increase in 2000. A significant share of U.S. exports of textile and apparel products to these countries consisted of shipments of cut garment parts for assembly and

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[1] Footwear is addressed separately in this chapter.

[2] Kay C. Norwood, "The Norwood Report," Jan. 20, 2001, Wachovia Securities, Textile Quarterly, found at *http://www.textileweb...0B7694F32}&Bucket=Feature+Articles*, retrieved Feb. 21, 2001.

[3] Consumer spending began to fall, however, in the latter part of the year. Industry sources report that rising fuel costs and concerns about an economic slowdown curtailed consumer spending in the United States to an annualized rate of 2.9 percent in the fourth quarter, down from 4.5 percent in the third quarter. See Michael Paduano, "Inside Americas Issue 3, 2001, The Economy: U.S," the Woolmark Company, found at *http://www.textileweb....ket=Featured+Article&Featured=True*, retrieved Mar. 20, 2001.

[4] Data on personal consumption expenditures is not reported separately for apparel. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, facsimile to USITC staff, Mar. 19, 2001.

[5] Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, "Industrial Production and Capacity Utilization: Recent Developments and the 1999 Revision," *Federal Reserve Bulletin*, Feb. 2001, p. 144.

Table 8-1
Textiles and apparel: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1999 and 2000[1]

Item	1999	2000	Change, 2000 from 1999 Absolute	Change, 2000 from 1999 *Percent*
	Million dollars			
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:				
Mexico	5,550	6,155	605	10.9
China	166	221	55	32.8
Canada	3,545	3,646	101	2.8
Hong Kong	295	332	36	12.3
Honduras	1,233	1,475	242	19.6
Dominican Rep	1,259	1,395	137	10.8
Korea	180	202	23	12.6
India	36	46	9	25.7
Taiwan	108	113	4	4.1
Italy	163	145	-17	-10.6
All other	6,187	6,624	437	7.1
Total	18,723	20,353	1,631	8.7
EU-15	1,836	1,924	88	4.8
OPEC	312	261	-51	-16.4
Latin America	10,607	12,003	1,396	13.2
CBERA	4,389	5,125	736	16.8
Asia	1,845	2,030	184	10.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	146	136	-10	-7.0
Central and Eastern Europe	62	43	-19	-30.5
U.S. imports for consumption:				
Mexico	9,413	10,580	1,167	12.4
China	9,234	10,710	1,476	16.0
Canada	3,640	3,945	304	8.4
Hong Kong	4,559	4,804	245	5.4
Honduras	2,205	2,423	218	9.9
Dominican Rep	2,388	2,478	90	3.8
Korea	3,189	3,479	290	9.1
India	2,666	3,161	495	18.6
Taiwan	2,916	2,992	76	2.6
Italy	2,314	2,484	170	7.3
All other	28,745	33,853	5,109	17.8
Total	71,269	80,909	9,640	13.5
EU-15	5,019	5,360	341	6.8
OPEC	2,526	3,153	627	24.8
Latin America	19,439	21,654	2,215	11.4
CBERA	8,999	9,817	818	9.1
Asia	38,102	43,544	5,442	14.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	622	789	167	26.9
Central and Eastern Europe	438	511	73	16.6
U.S. merchandise trade balance:				
Mexico	-3,863	-4,426	-562	-14.5
China	-9,068	-10,489	-1,422	-15.7
Canada	-96	-299	-204	-213.0
Hong Kong	-4,264	-4,472	-208	-4.9
Honduras	-971	-948	24	2.4
Dominican Rep	-1,129	-1,082	46	4.1
Korea	-3,009	-3,276	-267	-8.9
India	-2,630	-3,115	-485	-18.5
Taiwan	-2,807	-2,879	-72	-2.5
Italy	-2,152	-2,339	-187	-8.7
All other	-22,558	-27,230	-4,672	-20.7
Total	-52,547	-60,555	-8,009	-15.2
EU-15	-3,183	-3,436	-253	-7.9
OPEC	-2,214	-2,892	-678	-30.6
Latin America	-8,832	-9,651	-819	-9.3
CBERA	-4,610	-4,692	-82	-1.8
Asia	-36,257	-41,515	-5,258	-14.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	-476	-653	-178	-37.3
Central and Eastern Europe	-376	-468	-92	-24.4

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data. The countries shown are those with the largest total U.S. trade (U.S. imports plus exports) in these products in 2000.

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

subsequent return to the United States as finished apparel.[6] These shipments have been increasing since NAFTA went into effect and encouraged more U.S. investment in apparel assembly operations. U.S. textile exports (yarn, fabric, and made-up textile goods) increased, reaching a record high of over $10 billion in 2000.[7] Industry sources attribute this increase to NAFTA as well as the recent passage of the CBTPA.[8] Much of the increase was accounted for by U.S. exports of fabrics, which rose by 17 percent in 2000 (table 8-2).

Table 8-2
Leading changes in U.S. exports and imports of textiles and apparel, 1999 and 2000

Sector/commodity	1999	2000	Change, 2000 from 1999 Absolute	Percent
		Million dollars		
U.S. EXPORTS:				
Increases:				
Fabrics (CH046)	5,170	6,067	897	17.4
Fibers and yarns, except raw cotton and raw wool (CH045)	2,830	3,126	296	10.5
Decreases:				
Body-supporting garments (CH049K)	543	445	-98	-18.0
Men's and boys' trousers (CH049C)	1,056	997	-59	-5.6
All other	9,124	9,718	594	6.5
TOTAL	18,723	20,353	1,631	8.7
U.S. IMPORTS:				
Increases:				
Apparel (CH049)	56,565	64,402	7,837	13.9
All other	14,704	16,507	1,802	12.3
TOTAL	71,269	80,909	9,640	13.5

Note.-Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

Change in 2000 from 1999 for footwear:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $812 million (6 percent) to $14.2 billion
U.S. exports: Decreased by $30 million (4 percent) to $664 million
U.S. imports: Increased by $782 million (6 percent) to $14.9 billion

The U.S. trade deficit in footwear widened primarily as a result of an increase in imports (table 8-3). U.S. producers' shipments of footwear fell in 2000 by $263 million (9 percent) to $2.6 billion.[9] Consequently, the share of the U.S. footwear market supplied by imports in 2000 rose slightly to 87 percent by value. Footwear imports from China rose by $768 million (9 percent), almost double the

[6] The rise in exports of textiles to Mexico could also reflect that country's reputed shortage of locally made textiles that have the quality levels demanded by the U.S. market. See "Trends in World Textile and Clothing Trade," *Textile Outlook International*, Jan. 2001, p. 62.

[7] Gail A. Raiman, "Textile Industry Year-End Trade and Economic Report," American Textile Manufacturers Institute news release, Dec. 21, 2000, found at *http: //www.atmi.org/NewsRoom/releases/ pr200034.asp*., retrieved Mar. 20, 2001.

[8] "Textile Industry Year-End Trade and Economic Report," Jan. 2, 2001, found at *http://www.textileweb....0B7694F32}&Bucket=Feature+Articles*, retrieved Jan. 8, 2001.

[9] Shipments are estimated by the Commission based on data available from the U.S. Census Bureau.

increase of the previous year. China accounted for 77 percent of the U.S. import quantity of footwear in 2000 and 62 percent of the total import value in 2000. China's dominance in footwear continues to be attributed to its price competitiveness due to low wages and established production infrastructure. Trade statistics for all industry/commodity groups and subgroups in the textile, apparel, and footwear sector are presented in table 8-4 at the end of this chapter.

U.S. BILATERAL TRADE

Largest trade balance shifts in 2000 from 1999 for textiles and apparel:[10]

China: U.S. deficit increased by $1.4 billion (16 percent) to $10.5 billion
Mexico: U.S. deficit increased by $562 million (15 percent) to $4.4 billion
India: U.S. deficit increased by $485 million (19 percent) to $3.1 billion

The continued rise of price-competitive textile and apparel imports into the United States in 2000 from foreign producers with lower labor and other production costs was a primary factor in widening the U.S. trade deficit with many of its trading partners, including China. Trade with China was also influenced by a change in the product mix, bilateral agreements, and the continuation of the economic rebound that occurred in 1999 when China's textile industry made its first profit in 6 years. This reversal resulted from the Chinese Government's efforts to improve the competitiveness of China's textile and apparel industry. In recent years, initiatives have been launched to eliminate obsolete equipment and unprofitable operations and to streamline and modernize manufacturing.[11] Industry sources report that China's exports of textiles and apparel are rising as the textile and apparel industry enters a strong growth phase and as the Chinese Government implements a 5-year plan to raise textile production for both domestic and export markets.[12]

A change in product mix also contributed to the rise in U.S. sector imports from China in 2000. This year was reportedly an especially strong fashion year for leather apparel, with China emerging as the world's largest exporter of leather with a 60-percent share of the world's multibillion dollar market.[13] In 2000, 40 percent of the increase in U.S. textile and apparel imports from China was accounted for by U.S. imports of leather apparel from China, which rose by 57 percent to $1.6 billion. U.S. exports of textiles and apparel to China rose by 33 percent to $221 million; however, the base value of these exports was too small to offset the large increase in U.S. sector imports from China.

The U.S. trade deficit with Mexico also widened as U.S. imports of textiles and apparel from Mexico continued to grow in 2000. Apparel accounted for 83 percent ($8.7 billion) of total U.S. sector

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[10] See table 8-3 for the largest bilateral trade balance shifts for footwear.

[11] *Pacific Trade Winds*, "News Briefs," Feb. 2000, p. 3.

[12] Robin Anson and Paul Simpson, "World Textile and Apparel Trade and Production Trends," *Textile Outlook International*, Sept. 2000, p. 49 and *Pacific Trade Winds*, "Asia's Apparel Industry: Notable Trends in 2000 with Implications for 2001," Jan. 2001, p. 1.

[13] *Pacific Trade Winds*, "News Briefs," May. 2000, p. 3 and *Pacific Trade Winds*, "China's Exports Boosted by Leather and Silk," Mar. 2001, p. 2.

Table 8-3
Footwear: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1999 and 2000[1]

Item	1999	2000	Change, 2000 from 1999 Absolute	Change, 2000 from 1999 *Percent*
	Million dollars			
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:				
China	41	43	2	6.0
Italy	5	4	-1	-24.0
Brazil	2	1	-1	-27.1
Indonesia	14	14	(2)	2.2
Mexico	94	114	21	22.0
Thailand	5	7	2	32.0
Spain	4	3	-1	-25.5
Dominican Rep	57	54	-4	-6.2
United Kingdom	18	17	-1	-6.3
Vietnam	30	27	-2	-7.9
All other	424	379	-45	-10.6
Total	693	664	-30	-4.3
EU-15	82	65	-16	-19.8
OPEC	30	34	4	12.2
Latin America	216	234	18	8.6
CBERA	98	94	-4	-4.2
Asia	263	253	-9	-3.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	17	14	-3	-15.3
Central and Eastern Europe	2	1	-1	-38.3
U.S. imports for consumption:				
China	8,438	9,206	768	9.1
Italy	1,185	1,259	74	6.2
Brazil	960	1,149	189	19.7
Indonesia	751	731	-20	-2.7
Mexico	354	351	-3	-0.7
Thailand	325	329	4	1.2
Spain	327	325	-1	-0.4
Dominican Rep	237	181	-56	-23.6
United Kingdom	239	198	-41	-17.1
Vietnam	146	125	-21	-14.5
All other	1,111	1,001	-110	-9.9
Total	14,074	14,856	782	5.6
EU-15	2,038	2,044	6	0.3
OPEC	752	732	-20	-2.7
Latin America	1,593	1,709	116	7.3
CBERA	259	196	-63	-24.3
Asia	10,142	10,841	699	6.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	3	1	-3	-79.9
Central and Eastern Europe	148	135	-13	-8.6
U.S. merchandise trade balance:				
China	-8,397	-9,163	-765	-9.1
Italy	-1,180	-1,255	-75	-6.3
Brazil	-958	-1,148	-189	-19.7
Indonesia	-738	-717	20	2.8
Mexico	-260	-237	23	8.9
Thailand	-320	-322	-2	-0.6
Spain	-323	-322	(2)	0.1
Dominican Rep	-180	-127	52	29.1
United Kingdom	-221	-181	40	18.0
Vietnam	-116	-97	19	16.2
All other	-687	-622	65	9.4
Total	-13,380	-14,192	-812	-6.1
EU-15	-1,956	-1,978	-22	-1.1
OPEC	-722	-698	24	3.3
Latin America	-1,377	-1,474	-97	-7.1
CBERA	-161	-102	59	36.6
Asia	-9,879	-10,588	-709	-7.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	13	13	(2)	1.4
Central and Eastern Europe	-146	-134	12	8.2

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

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 2000.

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

imports from Mexico.[14] Most of the imported garments from Mexico were assembled from U.S.-cut fabric components and entered under the production-sharing provisions of chapter 98 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States.[15] U.S. textile and apparel imports from Mexico have grown steadily since the implementation of the North American Free Trade Agreement in 1994, which by January 1, 1999 had phased out barriers to most textile and apparel between the United States and Mexico. NAFTA trade preferences have been instrumental in not only encouraging U.S. apparel producers to begin or expand operations in Mexico, but more recently, they have also motivated U.S. producers of fabrics that are used to produce apparel and other textile products to establish facilities in Mexico close to their customers.[16] Various operations have been or are being established in Mexico ranging from contract operations with Mexican cut-and-sew firms to produce apparel packages to vertically integrated operations that produce different types of fabrics.[17] Notwithstanding these developments in the late 1990s, the rate of increase of U.S. textile and apparel imports from Mexico slowed in 2000, to only 12 percent, compared with the 14-percent growth rate of 1999. This slowdown likely reflects the downturn in the U.S. economy in the last part of 2000.[18]

U.S. exports of textiles and apparel to Mexico also grew more slowly in 2000, increasing by 11 percent compared with 17 percent in 1999. Leading U.S. textile exports to Mexico included woven fabrics of synthetic filament yarn and cotton fabrics, which rose by 76 percent and 67 percent to $566 and $454 million, respectively.

The 19-percent increase in U.S. imports of textiles and apparel from India in 2000 to $3.2 billion contributed to a significant widening of the U.S.'s trade deficit with this increasingly important world supplier of textiles and apparel. India's principal textile and apparel exports to the United States in 2000 included women's or girl's blouses and suits, bed linens, and men's shirts and sweaters. As one of the leading segments of the country's economy, India's textile and apparel industry has been able to increase its exports because of its vast fiber base, an abundant and low-cost skilled labor force, a large and diversified textile infrastructure, and manufacturing flexibility.

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[14] On January 1, 1999, almost all U.S. tariffs on qualifying apparel articles from Mexico under NAFTA were eliminated, giving Mexico an even greater price competitive advantage over its Caribbean Basin competitors in the production of apparel for export to the United States. The enactment of the United States-Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act in 2000, however, is expected to place the CBTPA countries on a more equal competitive basis with Mexico.

[15] The production-sharing provisions provide a duty exemption for U.S. apparel parts returned to the United States in the form of finished apparel. In general, the duty is assessed only on the value-added abroad. The fabric for making the apparel parts can be of either U.S. or foreign origin as long as the fabric is cut to shape in the United States and exported ready for assembly. Apparel from Mexico assembled from U.S.-made and -cut fabric has been eligible to enter free of duty since the implementation of NAFTA in 1994.

[16] The number of textile and apparel maquiladoras grew from 1,035 in 1999 to 1,113 in 2000. See "Maquila Scoreboard," *Twin Plant News*, May 2000, p. 55, and April 2001, p. 55.

[17] Guilford Mills and Cone Mills have a joint Mexican venture to develop an industrial park in the state of Tamaulipas for similar operations. A Guilford plant to produce primarily cotton/Lycra circular knit products is also under construction in the city of Altamira and is expected to start production in 2001. Burlington Industries is manufacturing denim cloth in Yecapixtla, Mexico, sewing the fabric into garments at its sewing facility in the central Mexican state of Aguascalientes, and then laundering and finishing garments through its joint venture with International Garment Processors in the state of Chihuahua. See "U.S. Mills in Mexico: The Status of Their Strategies," *Bobbin*, Nov. 2000.

[18] U.S. imports of textiles and apparel from Mexico could slow even further in 2001. According to one industry source, "no less than 5,000 jobs could have been lost in the Mexican garment industry as a result of the U.S. economic slowdown." Industry association statistics collected to date suggest that the growth rate of Mexican textile and apparel exports to the United States will be even smaller in 2001. See Emerging Textiles, "*Mexico's Garment Industry Cuts Jobs Following U.S. Slowdown*," Apr. 6, 2000, found at *http://www.emergingtextiles.com/cgi-bin/more,cgi/latest060401.html*, retrieved Apr. 9, 2001.

Historically, India has had import restraints and market access barriers that have impeded the flow of imports into the country. Nevertheless, U.S. exports of textiles and apparel to India rose (albeit from a small base) by 26 percent in 2000 to $46 million. As India reduces tariffs and dismantles trade barriers under its WTO commitments,[19] the growth of U.S. exports of textiles and apparel to India can be expected to accelerate.

In addition to the shifts in trade with China, Mexico, and India, shifts occurred in U.S. trade with other leading partners in 2000. The U.S. trade deficit with the Caribbean Basin countries rose in 2000, reversing the decline of the previous year (table 8-1). Leading U.S. exports to the Caribbean Basin countries were T-shirts (19 percent of the total), undergarments (13 percent), and men's and boy's suits (12 percent).

The growth in U.S. trade with the Caribbean Basin countries in 2000 likely resulted from foreign investors beginning preparations in anticipation of countries' recently enacted legislation.[20] Implemented in October 2000, Title II of the Trade and Opportunity Act of 2000, the United States-Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (CBTPA) provides for duty-free and quota-free treatment for imports of qualifying textile and apparel articles from CBERA beneficiary countries during a transition period beginning on October 1, 2000, and ending on the earlier of September 8, 2008, or the date on which the Free-Trade Area of the Americas or a comparable free-trade agreement between the United States and CBERA countries enters into force. The CBTPA is expected to enhance opportunities for the Caribbean Basin countries to expand their trade with the United States and for U.S. textile and apparel firms to expand production-sharing arrangements with CBTPA countries.[21]

The U.S. trade deficit with Asia for textiles and apparel widened significantly in 2000 (table 8-1). In contrast to a slight decline in Asia's share of total U.S. textile and apparel imports in 1999, Asia's share rose by about 1 percentage point in 2000, to 54 percent. In addition to the growth in U.S. sector imports from China and India as discussed earlier, U.S. imports from all the leading Asian suppliers grew in 2000 with the greatest increases registered for Bangladesh, Thailand, Indonesia, and Pakistan, countries with highly competitive labor costs.[22] U.S. imports from these four countries rose by $443 million, $417 million, $414 million, and $379 million respectively. Also contributing to the growth in imports from the Asian countries was the ongoing phaseout of quotas under the Uruguay Round Agreement on Textiles and Clothing (ATC). The phaseout of U.S. quotas on apparel imports by January 1, 2005 under the ATC will likely strengthen the competitiveness of developing countries in Asia whose shipments are currently subject to restraint. U.S. exports to most of its leading Asian trading partners, China, Hong Kong, Korea, and Taiwan, also rose in 2000. The rise in U.S. exports to these countries likely reflects the financial recovery of the Asian markets during the past couple of years.

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[19] Ibid, p. 1-1.

[20] Eva Martinez Fornos, "The Dominican Triumph–The sector faces the future with optimism following the approval of textile parity and the election of a new government," *Apparel Industry International*, July 2000, found at *http://www.aiimag.com*, retrieved Sep. 9, 2000.

[21] The Trade and Opportunity Act of 2000 also provides trade benefits for Sub-Saharan Africa. Title I of the Act, the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), authorizes duty-free treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences for imports of qualifying apparel from eligible SSA countries for 8 years beginning on October 1, 2000. The AGOA also provides for the elimination of existing U.S. quotas on imports of textiles and apparel from the SSA countries, and allows imports of such goods from all SSA countries to enter free of quota during the 8-year period.

[22] Industry sources report that China's labor costs of $0.69 per hour are higher than those of Pakistan and Indonesia whose rates are $0.37 and $0.32 per hour respectively. See, "Lowest costs in Madagascar, Indonesia and Pakistan," *Emerging Textiles*, Mar. 21, 2001, found at *http://www.emergingtextiles.com*, retrieved Mar. 22, 2001.

Table 8-4
Textiles, apparel, and footwear sector: U.S. trade for selected industry/commodity groups, 1999 and 2000[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	1999	2000	Change, 2000 from1999 Absolute	Percent
		Million Dollars			
CH045	Fibers and yarns, except raw cotton and raw wool:				
	Exports	2,830	3,126	296	10.5
	Imports	2,547	2,771	223	8.8
	Trade balance	282	355	73	25.8
CH046	Fabrics:				
	Exports	5,170	6,067	897	17.4
	Imports	5,563	6,052	490	8.8
	Trade balance	-393	15	408	([3])
CH046A	Broadwoven fabrics:				
	Exports	2,475	3,100	625	25.3
	Imports	3,418	3,622	204	6.0
	Trade balance	-943	-521	422	44.7
CH046B	Knit fabrics:				
	Exports	621	787	166	26.8
	Imports	926	1,004	78	8.4
	Trade balance	-305	-217	88	28.9
CH046C	Specialty fabrics:				
	Exports	503	481	-22	-4.4
	Imports	322	374	51	15.9
	Trade balance	180	107	-73	-40.7
CH046D	Coated and other fabrics:				
	Exports	906	912	7	0.7
	Imports	522	591	69	13.2
	Trade balance	384	322	-62	-16.2
CH046E	Glass fiber fabrics:				
	Exports	78	99	21	26.5
	Imports	89	100	11	11.9
	Trade balance	-11	-1	10	94.0
CH046F	Other fabrics:				
	Exports	588	688	100	17.1
	Imports	285	362	77	27.0
	Trade balance	302	326	23	7.7
CH047	Carpets and rugs:				
	Exports	772	791	19	2.4
	Imports	1,248	1,464	217	17.4
	Trade balance	-475	-674	-198	-41.7
CH048	Home furnishings:				
	Exports	398	418	20	5.0
	Imports	2,652	3,215	563	21.2
	Trade balance	-2,254	-2,797	-543	-24.1
CH048A	Blankets:				
	Exports	36	36	([4])	([5])
	Imports	149	214	66	44.2
	Trade balance	-113	-178	-66	-58.2
CH048B	Pillowcases and sheets:				
	Exports	111	94	-17	-15.2
	Imports	658	723	65	9.9
	Trade balance	-547	-629	-82	-15.0

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table 8-4--*Continued*
Textiles, apparel, and footwear sector: U.S. trade for selected industry/commodity groups, 1999 and 2000[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	1999	2000	Change, 2000 from1999 Absolute	Percent
		Million Dollars			
CH048C	Table/kitchen linens and towels:				
	Exports	108	113	5	4.7
	Imports	891	1,039	147	16.5
	Trade balance	-783	-926	-142	-18.2
CH048D	Curtains:				
	Exports	38	40	2	6.6
	Imports	267	361	94	35.1
	Trade balance	-230	-321	-91	-39.8
CH048E	Bedspreads and other furnishing articles:				
	Exports	27	45	18	67.9
	Imports	376	547	171	45.4
	Trade balance	-350	-502	-153	-43.7
CH048F	Pillows, cushions, and sleeping bags:				
	Exports	78	90	11	14.3
	Imports	307	326	20	6.4
	Trade balance	-228	-237	-8	-3.7
CH048G	Tapestries and other wall hangings:				
	Exports	1	1	([4])	-1.2
	Imports	4	5	1	16.9
	Trade balance	-3	-4	-1	-21.5
CH049	Apparel:				
	Exports	7,964	8,177	213	2.7
	Imports	56,565	64,402	7,837	13.9
	Trade balance	-48,601	-56,225	-7,624	-15.7
CH049A	Men's and boys' suits and sports coats:				
	Exports	61	82	20	32.9
	Imports	1,157	1,196	40	3.4
	Trade balance	-1,095	-1,115	-19	-1.8
CH049B	Men's and boys' coats and jackets:				
	Exports	120	115	-6	-4.8
	Imports	1,739	1,976	237	13.6
	Trade balance	-1,619	-1,862	-243	-15.0
CH049C	Men's and boys' trousers:				
	Exports	1,056	997	-59	-5.6
	Imports	6,381	7,321	940	14.7
	Trade balance	-5,325	-6,324	-999	-18.8
CH049D	Women's and girls' trousers:				
	Exports	595	587	-9	-1.4
	Imports	6,241	7,419	1,177	18.9
	Trade balance	-5,646	-6,832	-1,186	-21.0
CH049E	Shirts and blouses:				
	Exports	1,848	2,053	205	11.1
	Imports	18,213	20,159	1,947	10.7
	Trade balance	-16,365	-18,107	-1,742	-10.6
CH049F	Sweaters:				
	Exports	29	37	8	29.7
	Imports	2,033	2,506	472	23.2
	Trade balance	-2,005	-2,469	-464	-23.1
CH049G	Women's and girls' suits, skirts, and coats:				
	Exports	239	249	10	4.2
	Imports	3,870	4,304	434	11.2
	Trade balance	-3,631	-4,055	-424	-11.7

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table 8-4--*Continued*
Textiles, apparel, and footwear sector: U.S. trade for selected industry/commodity groups, 1999 and 2000[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	1999	2000	Change, 2000 from1999 Absolute	Percent
		Million Dollars			
CH049H	Women's and girls' dresses:				
	Exports	102	106	4	4.4
	Imports	1,800	1,889	89	4.9
	Trade balance	-1,699	-1,783	-84	-5.0
CH049I	Robes, nightwear, and underwear:				
	Exports	923	1,028	104	11.3
	Imports	4,601	4,842	240	5.2
	Trade balance	-3,678	-3,814	-136	-3.7
CH049J	Hosiery:				
	Exports	445	423	-22	-4.8
	Imports	847	950	103	12.1
	Trade balance	-402	-527	-124	-30.9
CH049K	Body-supporting garments:				
	Exports	543	445	-98	-18.0
	Imports	1,370	1,439	68	5.0
	Trade balance	-828	-993	-166	-20.0
CH049L	Neckwear, handkerchiefs, and scarves:				
	Exports	38	40	2	5.9
	Imports	428	510	82	19.1
	Trade balance	-390	-470	-80	-20.4
CH049M	Gloves, including gloves for sports:				
	Exports	180	185	5	2.8
	Imports	1,991	2,076	85	4.3
	Trade balance	-1,811	-1,891	-80	-4.4
CH049N	Headwear:				
	Exports	92	107	15	16.0
	Imports	1,063	1,245	182	17.2
	Trade balance	-971	-1,138	-168	-17.3
CH049O	Leather apparel and accessories:				
	Exports	90	94	4	4.6
	Imports	1,275	2,028	753	59.1
	Trade balance	-1,185	-1,934	-749	-63.2
CH049P	Fur apparel and other fur articles:				
	Exports	54	48	-6	-11.9
	Imports	151	241	90	59.5
	Trade balance	-97	-193	-96	-99.6
CH049Q	Rubber, plastic, and coated-fabric apparel:				
	Exports	83	102	19	23.2
	Imports	251	390	139	55.6
	Trade balance	-168	-288	-120	-71.6
CH049R	Nonwoven apparel:				
	Exports	48	42	-6	-12.1
	Imports	320	373	53	16.6
	Trade balance	-271	-330	-59	-21.7
CH049S	Other wearing apparel:				
	Exports	1,417	1,438	21	1.5
	Imports	2,833	3,539	706	24.9
	Trade balance	-1,416	-2,102	-685	-48.4
CH050	Miscellaneous textile products:				
	Exports	1,589	1,774	185	11.7
	Imports	2,696	3,005	309	11.5
	Trade balance	-1,106	-1,231	-124	-11.2

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table 8-4--*Continued*
Textiles, apparel, and footwear sector: U.S. trade for selected industry/commodity groups, 1999 and 2000[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	1999	2000	Change, 2000 from1999 Absolute	*Percent*
		Million Dollars			
CH051	Footwear:				
	Exports	693	664	-30	-4.3
	Imports	14,074	14,856	782	5.6
	Trade balance	-13,380	-14,192	-812	-6.1

[1]Import values are based on customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.
[2]This coding system is used by the U.S. International Trade Commission to identify major groupings and subgroupings of HTS import and export items for trade-monitoring purposes
[3]Not meaningful for purposes of comparison.
[4]Less than $500,000.
[5]Less than 0.05 percent.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

CHAPTER 9
Minerals and Metals[1]

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Change in 2000 from 1999:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $5.9 billion (14 percent) to $47.7 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $7.4 billion (19 percent) to $47.3 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $13.3 billion (16 percent) to $95.0 billion

The increase in the U.S. trade deficit in minerals and metals products occurred as both U.S. imports and exports showed strong growth, reflecting sustained U.S. and global economic growth in 2000, particularly in key end-use sectors such as the automotive, construction, and appliance industries. The larger trade deficit in minerals and metals during 2000 follows an increase in the deficit in 1999 by $1.6 billion (1 percent) to $41.8 billion. Canada and Mexico were the leading destinations for U.S. exports in 2000, while Canada and China were the leading sources of imports. Additional statistical detail on major import suppliers and export markets is provided in table 9-1.

In 2000, trade increased in most industry/commodity groups and these increases far outweighed year-to-year decreases in trade in other groups (table 9-2). The same group of items tended to account for the major increases in exports and imports. For copper and related articles, the export increase resulted from U.S. shipments of fabricated copper alloy products to Canada whereas increased U.S. imports of refined copper occurred as a result of the shutdown of relatively high-cost U.S. primary and secondary facilities. Also contributing to these increases was a substantial upsurge in the world price of copper, which rose by more than 15 percent during 2000 as a result of sustained demand and declining inventories. The growth in U.S. shipments of precious metals and nonnumismatic coins was largely attributable to increased exports of precious metals to major trading and consumer centers in Japan, the United Kingdom, and Switzerland for eventual use in industrial and jewelry applications, while rising imports in this product group principally reflected increasing world prices for platinum-group metals. Natural and synthetic gemstone imports increased due to the relative strength of the U.S. economy and higher prices for diamonds, caused by continued record demand and relatively tight supply.

The commodity write-ups that follow for precious metals and nonnumismatic coins, and for natural and synthetic gemstones, provide more specific information on these trade shifts. Trade statistics for all industry/commodity groups in this sector are presented in table 9-5 at the end of the chapter.

[1] Because many steel mill products are the subject of a Commission investigation under section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2251), the Commission has not included an analysis for the steel trade shift in this report.

Table 9-1
Minerals and metals: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1999 and 2000[1]

Item	1999	2000	Change, 2000 from 1999 Absolute	Change, 2000 from 1999 *Percent*
	Million dollars			
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:				
Canada	13,578	15,421	1,843	13.6
Mexico	6,528	8,210	1,682	25.8
China	713	1,333	620	87.0
Japan	1,890	2,344	454	24.0
United Kingdom	3,079	3,347	268	8.7
Israel	225	573	348	154.8
Germany	1,194	1,380	186	15.5
Switzerland	2,787	3,753	966	34.6
Russia	31	54	23	76.1
Belgium	657	979	322	49.0
All other	9,209	9,886	678	7.4
Total	39,890	47,280	7,390	18.5
EU-15	7,135	8,015	880	12.3
OPEC	728	751	23	3.2
Latin America	8,619	10,368	1,749	20.3
CBERA	708	770	62	8.8
Asia	5,783	7,596	1,812	31.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	222	219	-3	-1.2
Central and Eastern Europe	87	133	47	53.6
U.S. imports for consumption:				
Canada	17,285	19,215	1,930	11.2
Mexico	5,997	6,767	770	12.8
China	5,520	6,947	1,427	25.9
Japan	5,159	5,339	179	3.5
United Kingdom	2,584	3,086	502	19.4
Israel	4,588	5,693	1,105	24.1
Germany	3,444	3,998	554	16.1
Switzerland	992	1,013	21	2.1
Russia	3,397	4,643	1,246	36.7
Belgium	2,626	3,517	891	33.9
All other	30,124	34,797	4,672	15.5
Total	81,717	95,015	13,298	16.3
EU-15	16,248	18,827	2,579	15.9
OPEC	1,306	1,422	115	8.8
Latin America	11,629	13,361	1,733	14.9
CBERA	536	628	92	17.2
Asia	21,447	24,558	3,111	14.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	2,637	3,201	563	21.4
Central and Eastern Europe	693	878	185	26.7
U.S. merchandise trade balance:				
Canada	-3,708	-3,795	-87	-2.3
Mexico	531	1,443	912	171.9
China	-4,807	-5,614	-807	-16.8
Japan	-3,270	-2,995	275	8.4
United Kingdom	495	261	-234	-47.3
Israel	-4,363	-5,121	-757	-17.4
Germany	-2,250	-2,618	-368	-16.4
Switzerland	1,795	2,740	945	52.6
Russia	-3,366	-4,589	-1,223	-36.3
Belgium	-1,969	-2,538	-569	-28.9
All other	-20,916	-24,911	-3,995	-19.1
Total	-41,827	-47,735	-5,908	-14.1
EU-15	-9,113	-10,812	-1,700	-18.7
OPEC	-578	-670	-92	-16.0
Latin America	-3,010	-2,993	16	0.5
CBERA	172	142	-30	-17.5
Asia	-15,663	-16,962	-1,299	-8.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	-2,416	-2,982	-566	-23.4
Central and Eastern Europe	-606	-744	-138	-22.8

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data. The countries shown are those with the largest total U.S. trade (U.S. imports plus exports) in these products in 2000.

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

Table 9-2
Leading changes in U.S. exports and imports of minerals and metals, 1999 and 2000

Sector/commodity	1999	2000	Change, 2000 from 1999 Absolute	Percent
	Million dollars			
U.S. EXPORTS:				
Increases:				
Copper and related articles (MM036)	1,668	3,109	1,441	86.4
Precious metals and non-numismatic coins (MM020)	6,510	7,685	1,176	18.1
Natural and synthetic gemstones (MM019)	447	1,466	1,019	228.2
Steel mill products (MM025)	4,291	4,911	621	14.5
Decreases:				
Metal construction components (MM028)	579	533	-45	-7.8
Zinc ores and concentrates (MM006A)	346	308	-38	-11.0
All other	26,050	29,267	3,217	12.3
TOTAL	39,890	47,280	7,390	18.5
U.S. IMPORTS:				
Increases:				
Precious metals and non-numismatic coins (MM020)	7,708	10,082	2,374	30.8
Steel mill products (MM025)[1]	12,749	15,026	2,277	17.9
Natural and synthetic gemstones (MM019)	11,021	13,234	2,212	20.1
Copper and related articles (MM036)	3,726	4,881	1,155	31.0
Decreases:				
Unrefined and refined gold (MM020A)	2,519	2,262	-256	-10.2
Copper ores and concentrates (MM004)	82	([2])	-82	-100.0
All other	43,911	49,530	5,618	12.8
TOTAL	81,717	95,015	13,298	16.3

[1]Because many steel mill products are the subject of a Commission investigation under section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2251), the Commission has not included an analysis for the steel trade shift in this report.
[2]Less than $500,000.

Note.-Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

U.S. BILATERAL TRADE

Largest trade balance shifts in 2000 from 1999:

Russia: U.S. deficit increased by $1.2 billion (36 percent) to $4.6 billion
Switzerland: U.S. surplus increased by $945 million (53 percent) to $2.7 billion
Mexico: U.S. surplus increased by $912 million (172 percent) to $1.4 billion

The growing sector trade deficit with Russia in 2000 was principally due to increased U.S. imports of precious metals, reflecting increased world prices for palladium, platinum, and rhodium. The greater U.S. trade surplus with Switzerland was largely attributable to increased exports of precious metals and non-numismatic coins to Switzerland, a major precious metals trading center. An increase in U.S. exports of miscellaneous products of base metal (including iron and steel chain and springs) to supply Mexico's growing automotive production was a key factor in the increased U.S. trade surplus with Mexico. In addition, U.S. exports of copper and related articles to Mexico reflect strong economic growth in Mexico and sustained demand in Mexico's industrial sector for a wide variety of copper and copper alloy semifabricated products.

During 2000, there were also significant shifts in imports from China and exports to Canada. U.S. imports from China increased largely due to greater imports of steel mill products and miscellaneous products of base metal, principally steel-containing items. U.S. exports to Canada increased as a result of shipments of copper alloy semifabricated products for further fabrication in Canada and increased shipments of steel mill products to U.S.- and Canadian-owned fabrication facilities in Canada.

COMMODITY ANALYSIS

Precious Metals and Nonnumismatic Coins[2]

Change in 2000 from 1999:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $1.2 billion (100 percent) to $2.4 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $1.2 billion (18 percent) to $7.7 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $2.4 billion (31 percent) to $10.1 billion[3]

The trade deficit for precious metals and nonnumismatic coins widened primarily as a result of significantly higher prices for imports of platinum-group metals (PGMs), which were boosted for a third straight year by steadily rising demand in the automotive, electronics, chemicals, and jewelry sectors; and by uncertainties about erratic supplies from Russia.[4] In contrast, the price of gold remained relatively unchanged from the previous year level,[5] due to continued sales by central banks, along with relatively steady jewelry and investment demand.[6] The price of silver weakened from the 1999 level[7] as increased worldwide mine output and dishoarding from India augmented supplies, as otherwise stronger industrial demand was dampened by reduced commitments for future photographic silver needs, and as several prominent hedge funds and commodity advisors pulled out from silver trading due to low profitability.[8] For the export shift, higher PGM prices and increased export quantities of nearly all forms and types of precious metals overshadowed relatively flat gold and lower silver prices.

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[2] This industry/commodity includes gold, silver, and platinum-group metals (platinum, palladium, rhodium, iridium, ruthenium, and osmium) in unwrought or semimanufactured forms; precious-metals waste and scrap; and precious-metal non-numismatic coins. Monetary gold held as official reserves by central banks is excluded from this group. For added explanation of the trade shifts, see "Canada" in ch. 3 and the sector overview of this chapter.

[3] Not adjusted for certain imports from Canada in 2000 that were reportedly misclassified as nonlegal tender precious-metal (other than gold) coins. Adjusted 2000 imports of precious metals and nonnumismatic coins, and the corresponding adjusted change in 2000 imports from 1999 imports in both absolute and percent terms, would be lower than the values shown.

[4] Platinum increased to $549.31 per troy ounce in 2000 compared to $378.94 per troy ounce in 1999, palladium rose even more sharply to $691.84 per troy ounce from $363.20 per troy ounce, and rhodium more than doubled to $1,988.57 per troy ounce from $904.35 per troy ounce. All the foregoing prices are based on Engelhard Industries, average annual prices. Earle B. Amey and Henry E. Hilliard, "Precious Metals," *Mineral Industry Surveys*, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), Dec. 2000; and Henry E. Hilliard, USGS, interview with USITC staff, Apr. 20, 2001.

[5] The annual average of the London Final fix for gold was relatively unchanged at $279.04 per troy ounce in 2000 compared to $278.77 per troy ounce in 1999. Amey and Hilliard, "Precious Metals."

[6] "Gold, Silver Ring Out the Year with a Clank," *American Metals Market*, Dec. 29, 2000, found at *http://www.amm.com/SUBSCRIB/2000/Dec/inside4/1229pm01.htm*, retrieved Apr. 18, 2001; and World Gold Council, "2000 Highlights, Full Year and Fourth Quarter," *Gold Demand Trends*, Feb. 2001.

[7] The corresponding annual average London Final fix for silver declined to $4.95 per troy ounce in 2000 from $5.22 per troy ounce during the previous year. Amey and Hilliard, "Precious Metals."

[8] "Gold, Silver Ring Out the Year with a Clank;" and The Silver Institute, "GFMS Says Industrial Demand Jumped in 2000," *Silver News*, Dec. 2000/Jan. 2001, p. 3.

U.S. imports

Although the United States is a major global producer of gold and silver, as well as a world center for refining, fabricating, and trading of all precious metals, imports must be relied on extensively to meet domestic consumption needs. U.S. demand for precious metals and nonnumismatic coins in 2000 was less robust than in the previous year, as consumer confidence was negatively affected by the fourth quarter economic slowdown, higher energy costs, and rising personal debt levels.[9] Overall, increased U.S. imports of precious metals and nonnumismatic coins were primarily attributable to increased imports of PGMs (table 9-3), primarily from Russia and South Africa. The top three import sources for precious metals and non-numismatic coins continued to be Canada ($2.7 billion, or 27 percent of U.S. imports)[10], Russia ($2.3 billion, or 22 percent), and South Africa ($1.5 billion, or 15 percent), which together accounted for nearly 65 percent of the value of U.S. imports of these products.

The United States is almost totally dependent on foreign sources of PGMs, having only one domestically producing mine.[11] PGM imports rose for a seventh consecutive year in 2000, driven primarily by the sustained demand of the automotive and electronics industries, as there are few suitable substitutes that can match the unique catalytic and electrical properties of PGMs. As the world's largest producers, Russia[12] and South Africa[13] continued to be the largest suppliers to the United States, providing 40 percent ($2.2 billion) and 27 percent ($1.5 billion), respectively, of all U.S. PGM imports in 2000 despite certain supply disruptions. For example, shipments of most PGMs from Russia were forestalled until the second half of 2000, due to delays in official issuances of export quotas and licenses,[14] despite an early-January 2000 amendment to a 1998 law that had impeded exports in 1999 of all PGMs except palladium.[15] However, to avoid licensing delays, the United States received shipments of palladium throughout 2000 from RAO Norilsk Nickel (Norilsk), Russia's predominant palladium producer, which had a 10-year export quota and a permanent export license for the metal.[16] At the beginning of the year, South African

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[9] See ch. 2 for a general discussion about U.S. and international macroeconomic conditions that influenced U.S. merchandise trade performance in 2000.

[10] A $644-million increase was recorded for imports of nonlegal tender precious-metal (other than gold) coins from Canada, although a sizeable portion was reportedly misclassified. The adjusted increase in nonnumismatic coins from Canada in 2000 from the 1999 level would be significantly lower.

[11] Imports as a share of apparent consumption in 2000 was estimated at 83 percent for platinum and 89 percent for palladium. Henry E. Hilliard, "Platinum-Group Metals," *Mineral Commodity Summaries*, USGS, Jan. 2001, pp. 122-123.

[12] Ibid. Russia was the world's largest producer of palladium, providing 49 percent of the total in 2000, and was the second-largest producer of platinum, providing 15 percent of the total in that year.

[13] Ibid. South Africa was the world's largest producer of platinum, supplying 79 percent of the total in 2000, and was the second-largest producer of palladium, supplying 37 percent of the total in that year.

[14] Harriet Foster, "Russia May Issue Early Platinum Quotas," *American Metal Market*, Nov. 17, 2000, found at *http//:www.amm.com/subscrib/2000/nov/inside3/1117pm01.htm*, retrieved Apr. 18, 2001.

[15] The amendment returned Almazjuvelirexport (Almaz), the country's sole precious-metals exporting agency, to the PGM market, but Almaz must also secure export licenses from the Ministry of Trade to sell PGMs abroad. Glenn Minnis, "Putin Signs Platinum Law Amendment," *American Metal Market*, Jan. 4, 2000, found at *http//:www.amm.com/SUBSCRIB/2000/Jan/inside/0104pm.htm*, retrieved Apr. 18, 2001.

[16] Although Norilsk holds a permanent export license for palladium, it ostensibly exports the metal through Almaz. The other three entities that export palladium also need to obtain annual quotas and licenses. However, needing to obtain annual quotas and licenses to export other PGMs, Norilsk has recently requested a 5-year quota for platinum and rhodium. "Norilsk Says No Change in PGM Sales Rules," *American Metal Market*, Nov. 16, 2000, found at *http//:www.amm.com/SUBSCRIB/2000/Nov/inside3/1116pma1.htm*, retrieved Apr. 18, 2001; Foster, "Russia May Issue Early Platinum Quotas;" and "Russia Seen Signing Norilsk PGM Quotas," *American Metal Market*, Feb. 8, 2001, found at *http//:www.amm.com/SUBSCRIB/2001/feb/inside2/0208pma1.htm*, retrieved Apr.

(continued...)

producers asserted that rising demand could not be readily met because their mines were operating at full capacity, all production was already contracted for, and inventories were lacking.[17] Moreover, due to underground flooding at some mines in the spring and protracted labor unrest in the fall, output did not rise as much in 2000 as planned.[18]

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Table 9-3
Changes in U.S. imports of precious metals and non-numismatic coins, 1999-2000

Item	1999	2000	Change, 2000 from 1999 Absolute	Percent
	Million dollars			
Platinum-group metals	3,498	5,688	2,189	63
Non-numismatic coins	378	[1] 741	[1] 363	[1] 96
Silver	629	775	145	23
Waste and scrap	262	291	29	11
Non-monetary gold	2,940	2,588	-352	-12
Total	7,708	[2] 10,082	[2] 2,374	[2] 31

[1] Certain imports from Canada in 2000 were reportedly misclassified as non-numismatic coins. Hence, 2000 imports of non-numismatic coins and the corresponding change in 2000 imports from 1999 imports in both absolute and percent terms would be significantly lower than the values shown.

[2] Adjusted 2000 imports of precious metals and non-numismatic coins, and the corresponding change in 2000 imports from 1999 imports in both absolute and percent terms would be lower than the values shown.

Note.–Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

[16] (...continued)
18, 2001.

[17] "S. Africa PGM Mines Pushing Limits," *American Metal Market*, Jan. 28, 2000, found at *http//:www.amm.com/SUBSCRIB/2000/Jan/inside/0128pm.htm*, retrieved Apr. 18, 2001.

[18] "Palladium Increase Boosts Impala's Net," *American Metal Market*, Feb. 9, 2001, found at *http//:www.amm.com/subscrib/2001/feb/inside2/0209pm01.htm*, retrieved Apr. 18, 2001; and "Angloplat Profit Surges, Shares Decline," *American Metal Market*, Feb. 12, 2001, found at *http//:www.amm.com/subscrib/2001/feb/inside3/0212pm03.htm*, retrieved Apr. 18, 2001.

Natural and Synthetic Gemstones

Change in 2000 from 1999:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $1.2 billion (11 percent) to $11.8 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $1.0 billion (228 percent) to $1.5 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $2.2 billion (20 percent) to $13.2 billion

The increase in the U.S. trade deficit is the result of a large increase in the price of imported diamonds. As the world's largest consumer market for gemstones with little or no natural resources of its own, the United States relies on imports to supply most of its requirements. Although domestic diamond exports continued to increase for the third year since the Asian financial crisis in 1997-98, the significant increase in the value of domestic exports is an anomaly for this product group, which is primarily accounted for by cut diamonds of more than a half carat.[19]

U.S. imports

The strength of the U.S. economy and higher global diamond prices contributed to the increase in imports of gemstones,[20] as diamond dealers and the jewelry industry reportedly anticipated a third straight year of record sales at a time when the diamond supply market was relatively tight.[21] This, in turn, put upward price pressures on all product size and quality categories, including large, better quality stones favored by U.S. jewelry manufacturers.[22]

The strong U.S. diamond market has been estimated to account for half of world retail sales in 2000.[23] Although the import value of all gemstone commodities increased, diamonds accounted for 91 percent of overall gemstone imports (table 9-4). The combined value of U.S. diamond imports from Israel, Belgium, and India–major diamond-cutting and-trading centers–increased by $1.6 billion (19 percent) to $10.1 billion. U.S. diamond imports from these countries alone accounted for about 77 percent of all gemstone imports in 2000.

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[19] Although the United States does not have major diamond-mining operations, it does have a significant diamond cutting industry. Most of the recorded increase in domestic diamond exports likely would have been drawn from inventory.

[20] Cut diamonds over a half-carat were the dominant items, registering an increased import value of $1.8 billion (29 percent) to $8.1 billion. At the same time, the quantity increased by 814,000 carats (19 percent) to 5 million carats, thereby increasing the trade weighted average unit import price by $119 (8 percent) to $1,613 per carat.

[21] Anthony DeMarco, "The Bloom is Off the Boom," *Jewelers' Circular Keystone*, Mar. 2001, p. 84.

[22] Rob Bates, "If De Beers is Down, Why is the Market Up?," *Jewelers' Circular Keystone*, June 2000, p. 224.

[23] Rob Bates, "Diamond Notes: De Beers Sets Sales Records," *Jewelers' Circular Keystone*, Mar. 2001, p. 44.

Table 9-4
Changes in U.S. imports of natural and synthetic gemstones, 1999-2000

Item	1999	2000	Change, 2000 from 1999 Absolute	Percent
	Million dollars			
Diamonds	9,901	12,060	2,158	22
Natural and colored gemstones	667	711	45	7
Pearls	385	391	6	2
Synthetic and reconstructed gemstones	68	71	3	4
Total	11,021	13,234	2,212	20

Note.–Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

Table 9-5
Minerals and metals sector: U.S. trade for selected industry/commodity groups, 1999 and 2000[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	1999	2000	Change, 2000 from1999 Absolute	Percent
		Million Dollars			
MM001	Clays and related mineral products:				
	Exports	952	1,040	88	9.3
	Imports	168	195	27	16.0
	Trade balance	783	845	61	7.8
MM002	Fluorspar and miscellaneous mineral substances:				
	Exports	74	71	-3	-4.0
	Imports	146	145	-1	-0.5
	Trade balance	-72	-74	-2	-3.1
MM003	Iron ores and concentrates:				
	Exports	243	246	3	1.2
	Imports	399	420	22	5.4
	Trade balance	-156	-174	-19	-11.9
MM004	Copper ores and concentrates:				
	Exports	81	173	93	115.0
	Imports	82	([3])	-82	-100.0
	Trade balance	-2	173	175	([4])
MM005	Lead ores, concentrates, and residues:				
	Exports	43	73	29	68.1
	Imports	3	8	4	124.9
	Trade balance	40	65	25	63.1
MM005A	Lead ores and concentrates:				
	Exports	41	54	13	31.5
	Imports	3	8	4	124.7
	Trade balance	38	46	9	23.0
MM006	Zinc ores, concentrates, and residues:				
	Exports	352	317	-35	-10.0
	Imports	53	38	-15	-28.4
	Trade balance	299	279	-20	-6.8
MM006A	Zinc ores and concentrates:				
	Exports	346	308	-38	-11.0
	Imports	40	27	-13	-33.4
	Trade balance	306	281	-25	-8.1
MM007	Certain ores, concentrates, ash, and residues:				
	Exports	237	232	-4	-1.9
	Imports	732	790	59	8.0
	Trade balance	-495	-558	-63	-12.7
MM007A	Molybdenum ores and concentrates:				
	Exports	129	104	-26	-19.8
	Imports	35	35	([3])	-0.6
	Trade balance	94	68	-25	-27.1
MM008	Precious metal ores and concentrates:				
	Exports	40	34	-6	-15.4
	Imports	4	10	6	167.8
	Trade balance	37	25	-12	-33.4
MM008A	Gold ores and concentrates:				
	Exports	2	10	9	556.1
	Imports	1	1	-1	-45.2
	Trade balance	([3])	10	9	2,460.4
MM008B	Silver ores and concentrates:				
	Exports	37	21	-16	-42.6
	Imports	2	([3])	-2	-88.9
	Trade balance	35	21	-14	-39.9

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table 9-5--*Continued*
Minerals and metals sector: U.S. trade for selected industry/commodity groups, 1999 and 2000[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	1999	2000	Change, 2000 from1999 Absolute	Percent
		Million Dollars			
MM009	Cement, stone, and related products:				
	Exports	1,184	1,307	124	10.5
	Imports	4,103	4,408	305	7.4
	Trade balance	-2,919	-3,101	-182	-6.2
MM009A	Cement:				
	Exports	55	64	9	16.3
	Imports	1,145	1,074	-71	-6.2
	Trade balance	-1,089	-1,010	80	7.3
MM010	Industrial ceramics:				
	Exports	663	748	85	12.8
	Imports	648	827	179	27.6
	Trade balance	14	-80	-94	([4])
MM011	Ceramic bricks and similar articles:				
	Exports	20	23	3	17.4
	Imports	24	35	10	41.2
	Trade balance	-5	-11	-7	-142.2
MM012	Ceramic floor and wall tiles:				
	Exports	24	26	2	8.4
	Imports	1,019	1,118	99	9.7
	Trade balance	-995	-1,092	-97	-9.7
MM013	Ceramic household articles:				
	Exports	109	115	6	5.4
	Imports	1,671	1,797	126	7.5
	Trade balance	-1,563	-1,683	-120	-7.7
MM014	Flat glass:				
	Exports	1,506	1,825	319	21.2
	Imports	1,268	1,510	242	19.1
	Trade balance	238	315	77	32.4
MM015	Glass containers:				
	Exports	173	174	1	0.8
	Imports	526	585	59	11.3
	Trade balance	-353	-411	-58	-16.4
MM016	Household glassware:				
	Exports	183	195	12	6.3
	Imports	937	930	-7	-0.7
	Trade balance	-754	-735	18	2.5
MM017	Miscellaneous glass products:				
	Exports	674	844	170	25.2
	Imports	805	818	13	1.7
	Trade balance	-131	25	157	([4])
MM018	Fiberglass insulation products:				
	Exports	71	59	-12	-16.8
	Imports	139	137	-2	-1.4
	Trade balance	-69	-78	-10	-14.3
MM019	Natural and synthetic gemstones:				
	Exports	447	1,466	1,019	228.2
	Imports	11,021	13,234	2,212	20.1
	Trade balance	-10,575	-11,768	-1,193	-11.3
MM020	Precious metals and non-numismatic coins:				
	Exports	6,510	7,685	1,176	18.1
	Imports	7,708	10,082	2,374	30.8
	Trade balance	-1,198	-2,397	-1,198	-100.0

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table 9-5--*Continued*
Minerals and metals sector: U.S. trade for selected industry/commodity groups, 1999 and 2000[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	1999	2000	Change, 2000 from1999 Absolute	Percent
		Million Dollars			
MM020A	Unrefined and refined gold:				
	Exports	4,795	5,099	304	6.3
	Imports	2,519	2,262	-256	-10.2
	Trade balance	2,276	2,836	560	24.6
MM021	Primary iron products:				
	Exports	14	13	-1	-6.2
	Imports	643	759	116	18.0
	Trade balance	-629	-746	-117	-18.6
MM022	Ferroalloys:				
	Exports	80	96	16	19.4
	Imports	960	1,104	144	15.0
	Trade balance	-880	-1,008	-128	-14.6
MM023	Iron and steel waste and scrap:				
	Exports	750	1,030	280	37.3
	Imports	390	393	3	0.8
	Trade balance	360	637	277	76.8
MM024	Abrasive and ferrous products:				
	Exports	518	565	48	9.2
	Imports	765	854	89	11.7
	Trade balance	-247	-289	-42	-16.8
MM024A	Abrasive products:				
	Exports	298	315	17	5.6
	Imports	480	552	71	14.8
	Trade balance	-182	-237	-55	-30.0
MM025	Steel mill products:				
	Exports	4,291	4,911	621	14.5
	Imports	12,749	15,026	2,277	17.9
	Trade balance	-8,458	-10,114	-1,656	-19.6
MM026	Steel pipe and tube fittings and certain cast products:				
	Exports	662	767	105	15.9
	Imports	584	706	122	20.9
	Trade balance	78	61	-17	-21.4
MM027	Fabricated structurals:				
	Exports	186	204	18	9.8
	Imports	432	534	102	23.7
	Trade balance	-245	-329	-84	-34.2
MM028	Metal construction components:				
	Exports	579	533	-45	-7.8
	Imports	693	922	228	33.0
	Trade balance	-115	-388	-274	-238.7
MM029	Metallic containers:				
	Exports	690	697	7	1.1
	Imports	527	549	21	4.1
	Trade balance	162	148	-14	-8.7
MM030	Wire products of base metal:				
	Exports	674	826	153	22.7
	Imports	1,354	1,419	65	4.8
	Trade balance	-681	-593	88	12.9
MM031	Miscellaneous products of base metal:				
	Exports	5,369	5,814	445	8.3
	Imports	6,639	7,324	685	10.3
	Trade balance	-1,270	-1,510	-240	-18.9

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table 9-5--*Continued*
Minerals and metals sector: U.S. trade for selected industry/commodity groups, 1999 and 2000[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	1999	2000	Change, 2000 from1999 Absolute	Percent
		Million Dollars			
MM032	Industrial fasteners of base metal:				
	Exports	1,535	1,663	128	8.3
	Imports	2,019	2,325	306	15.2
	Trade balance	-484	-663	-179	-37.0
MM033	Cooking and kitchen ware:				
	Exports	214	271	57	26.7
	Imports	1,585	1,798	213	13.5
	Trade balance	-1,371	-1,527	-156	-11.4
MM034	Metal and ceramic sanitary ware:				
	Exports	132	141	9	6.7
	Imports	473	533	60	12.7
	Trade balance	-341	-393	-51	-15.0
MM035	Construction castings and other cast-iron articles:				
	Exports	27	32	5	17.8
	Imports	120	123	4	3.0
	Trade balance	-92	-91	1	1.5
MM036	Copper and related articles:				
	Exports	1,668	3,109	1,441	86.4
	Imports	3,726	4,881	1,155	31.0
	Trade balance	-2,058	-1,772	286	13.9
MM036A	Unrefined and refined copper:				
	Exports	89	202	112	125.7
	Imports	1,667	2,223	555	33.3
	Trade balance	-1,578	-2,021	-443	-28.1
MM036B	Copper alloy plate, sheet, and strip:				
	Exports	156	208	52	33.4
	Imports	116	182	66	57.2
	Trade balance	40	26	-14	-35.9
MM037	Unwrought aluminum:				
	Exports	980	1,130	150	15.3
	Imports	4,744	5,085	341	7.2
	Trade balance	-3,764	-3,955	-191	-5.1
MM037A	Primary and secondary aluminum:				
	Exports	613	636	24	3.9
	Imports	3,969	4,297	328	8.3
	Trade balance	-3,356	-3,660	-304	-9.1
MM038	Aluminum mill products:				
	Exports	2,943	3,130	187	6.3
	Imports	2,283	2,674	391	17.1
	Trade balance	660	456	-204	-30.9
MM038A	Aluminum bars, rods, and profiles:				
	Exports	226	252	26	11.6
	Imports	349	449	100	28.5
	Trade balance	-124	-197	-73	-59.4
MM038B	Aluminum wire:				
	Exports	127	122	-5	-4.0
	Imports	172	231	59	34.5
	Trade balance	-44	-109	-64	-145.0
MM038C	Aluminum plate, sheet, and strip:				
	Exports	2,059	2,129	70	3.4
	Imports	1,255	1,425	171	13.6
	Trade balance	804	703	-101	-12.5

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table 9-5--*Continued*
Minerals and metals sector: U.S. trade for selected industry/commodity groups, 1999 and 2000[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	1999	2000	Change, 2000 from1999 Absolute	Percent
		Million Dollars			
MM038D	Aluminum foil:				
	Exports	325	331	7	2.1
	Imports	400	446	46	11.6
	Trade balance	-75	-114	-39	-52.6
MM038E	Aluminum tubes, pipes, and fittings:				
	Exports	171	248	77	45.2
	Imports	98	109	11	11.4
	Trade balance	73	139	66	90.6
MM039	Lead and related articles:				
	Exports	154	170	16	10.1
	Imports	201	215	14	7.0
	Trade balance	-46	-45	2	3.4
MM039A	Refined lead:				
	Exports	11	16	5	48.7
	Imports	113	117	5	4.1
	Trade balance	-102	-101	1	0.8
MM040	Zinc and related articles:				
	Exports	107	103	-4	-3.9
	Imports	1,252	1,298	46	3.7
	Trade balance	-1,145	-1,195	-50	-4.4
MM040A	Unwrought zinc:				
	Exports	2	3	1	52.3
	Imports	1,066	1,104	38	3.6
	Trade balance	-1,063	-1,101	-37	-3.5
MM041	Certain base metals and chemical elements:				
	Exports	1,272	1,503	231	18.2
	Imports	2,226	2,873	647	29.1
	Trade balance	-955	-1,371	-416	-43.6
MM041A	Titanium ingot:				
	Exports	13	12	-1	-5.4
	Imports	14	17	3	18.3
	Trade balance	-2	-5	-3	-214.9
MM042	Nonpowered handtools:				
	Exports	2,031	2,263	232	11.4
	Imports	2,917	3,163	246	8.4
	Trade balance	-887	-901	-14	-1.6
MM043	Certain cutlery, sewing implements, and related products:				
	Exports	583	546	-37	-6.3
	Imports	856	888	32	3.8
	Trade balance	-273	-342	-69	-25.4
MM044	Table flatware and related products:				
	Exports	26	25	-1	-4.2
	Imports	425	507	82	19.2
	Trade balance	-399	-481	-83	-20.7

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table 9-5--*Continued*
Minerals and metals sector: U.S. trade for selected industry/commodity groups, 1999 and 2000[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	1999	2000	Change, 2000 from1999 Absolute	Percent
		Million Dollars			
MM045	Certain builders' hardware:				
	Exports	823	1,084	261	31.8
	Imports	1,696	1,973	278	16.4
	Trade balance	-873	-889	-16	-1.9

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

CHAPTER 10
Machinery

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Change in 2000 from 1999:

U.S. trade deficit : Decreased by $2.1 billion (17 percent) to $10.2 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $12.2 billion (18 percent) to $79.1 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $10.2 billion (13 percent) to $89.3 billion

The trade deficit in the machinery sector was due largely to a robust U.S. economy that continued to attract imports. North American trade partners remained the primary markets for U.S. exports and the leading sources for imports of machinery. Additional statistical detail on major import suppliers and export markets is provided in table 10-1. The industry/commodity groups with the largest import and export shifts are shown in table 10-2. An analysis of these shifts for semiconductor manufacturing equipment is presented later in the chapter.

Despite the decline in the trade deficit, U.S. imports of electrical transformers, static converters, and inductors increased by 24 percent to $6.2 billion in 2000 compared with 1999. Import growth was most pronounced with respect to articles from Mexico (up $263 million, or 17 percent, to $1.8 billion); China (up $262 million, or 30 percent, to $1.1 billion); and Japan (up $159 million, or 37 percent, to $591 million). The largest rise in imports from Mexico centered on static converters and low-voltage transformers[1] (power supplies for personal computers and portable electronic equipment, including cell phones[2]). Demand for these products in the United States has paralleled growth in the U.S. personal computer and consumer electronics markets. Nonetheless, imports of large power transformers (over 10,000 kVA) also rose by $41 million, owing largely to expanded U.S. demand for power generation and transmission equipment. Increased entries from China were concentrated in the low-voltage static converters and inductors[3] ($108 million) and transformers under 1 kVA ($90 million). As with the imports from Mexico, this import growth reflected the substantial increase in U.S. demand for portable consumer electronic equipment. Static converters also accounted for the bulk of the rise in imports from Japan ($96 million), Canada ($62 million), Taiwan ($42 million) and the Dominican Republic ($28 million). Notably, U.S. imports of transformers (under 1 kVA) from these countries also increased by $27 million, likely attributable to newly established assembly operations in the Dominican Republic

[1] Imports of low-voltage transformers from Mexico were classified under HTS subheadings 8504.23.00 and 8504.31.40.

[2] Static converters are power supplies for a wide range of consumer electronic equipment.

[3] These products were imported under HTS subheading 8504.31.20.

Table 10-1
Machinery: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1999 and 2000[1]

Item	1999	2000	Change, 2000 from 1999 Absolute	Percent
	Million dollars			
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:				
Canada	16,274	17,150	876	5.4
Mexico	10,558	11,575	1,017	9.6
Japan	3,591	5,169	1,578	43.9
Germany	2,675	3,459	784	29.3
China	1,623	1,896	272	16.8
Taiwan	3,503	6,005	2,502	71.4
United Kingdom	3,039	3,437	398	13.1
Korea	2,225	3,675	1,450	65.2
Italy	1,006	1,176	170	16.9
France	1,893	2,542	649	34.3
All other	20,499	23,057	2,558	12.5
Total	66,886	79,140	12,254	18.3
EU-15	12,907	15,601	2,694	20.9
OPEC	2,346	2,456	110	4.7
Latin America	16,016	17,087	1,071	6.7
CBERA	1,730	1,638	-92	-5.3
Asia	15,676	23,392	7,716	49.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	522	555	33	6.3
Central and Eastern Europe	363	374	10	2.8
U.S. imports for consumption:				
Canada	9,633	10,414	781	8.1
Mexico	13,875	15,474	1,599	11.5
Japan	13,219	16,523	3,304	25.0
Germany	9,670	9,849	179	1.8
China	6,283	7,740	1,456	23.2
Taiwan	3,028	3,332	305	10.1
United Kingdom	3,443	3,600	157	4.6
Korea	1,967	2,294	327	16.6
Italy	3,551	3,658	107	3.0
France	2,100	2,096	-4	-0.2
All other	12,374	14,313	1,940	15.7
Total	79,143	89,293	10,150	12.8
EU-15	24,376	25,489	1,113	4.6
OPEC	211	248	37	17.7
Latin America	14,805	16,622	1,816	12.3
CBERA	190	279	89	46.7
Asia	26,925	32,732	5,808	21.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	128	178	51	39.7
Central and Eastern Europe	543	713	171	31.4
U.S. merchandise trade balance:				
Canada	6,642	6,736	95	1.4
Mexico	-3,318	-3,899	-582	-17.5
Japan	-9,628	-11,354	-1,726	-17.9
Germany	-6,995	-6,389	605	8.7
China	-4,660	-5,844	-1,184	-25.4
Taiwan	476	2,673	2,197	461.6
United Kingdom	-404	-163	241	59.6
Korea	258	1,380	1,122	435.1
Italy	-2,545	-2,482	63	2.5
France	-207	446	653	([2])
All other	8,125	8,743	618	7.6
Total	-12,257	-10,153	2,103	17.2
EU-15	-11,470	-9,889	1,581	13.8
OPEC	2,135	2,208	73	3.4
Latin America	1,210	465	-745	-61.6
CBERA	1,540	1,359	-181	-11.7
Asia	-11,249	-9,341	1,908	17.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	394	376	-18	-4.5
Central and Eastern Europe	-180	-340	-160	-89.2

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data. The countries shown are those with the largest total U.S. trade (U.S. imports plus exports) in these products in 2000.

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

Table 10-2
Leading changes in U.S. exports and imports of machinery, 1999 and 2000

Sector/commodity	1999	2000	Change, 2000 from 1999 Absolute	Percent
	Million dollars			
U.S. EXPORTS:				
Increases:				
Semiconductor manufacturing equipment and robotics (MM087)	7,986	14,353	6,367	79.7
Miscellaneous machinery (MM098)	6,843	7,976	1,133	16.6
Nonautomotive insulated electrical wire and related products (MM097)	3,102	4,040	938	30.3
Metal cutting machine tools and machine tool accessories (MM084)	1,773	2,264	491	27.7
Decreases:				
Boilers, turbines, and related machinery (MM090)	1,290	1,117	-173	-13.4
Metal forming machine tools (MM085)	947	890	-57	-6.0
Wiring harnesses for motor vehicles (MM068)	993	938	-55	-5.5
Portable electric handtools (MM093)	392	359	-34	-8.5
All other	43,560	47,203	3,643	8.4
TOTAL	66,886	79,140	12,254	18.3
U.S. IMPORTS:				
Increases:				
Semiconductor manufacturing equipment and robotics (MM087)	3,123	5,167	2,044	65.4
Electrical transformers, static converters, and inductors (MM092)	4,950	6,156	1,206	24.4
Miscellaneous machinery (MM098)	6,220	7,241	1,020	16.4
Household appliances, including commercial applications (MM073)	7,302	8,273	971	13.3
Air-conditioning equipment and parts (MM071)	5,604	6,332	728	13.0
Decreases:				
Textile machinery (MM082)	1,490	1,289	-201	-13.5
Printing and related machinery (MM081)	2,304	2,157	-148	-6.4
Molds and molding machinery (MM099)	3,723	3,613	-110	-2.9
Industrial food-processing and related machinery (MM079)	621	543	-77	-12.5
All other	43,806	48,522	4,716	10.8
TOTAL	79,143	89,293	10,150	12.8

Note.-Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

by U.S. suppliers to take advantage of low-cost labor, well equipped industrial parks in free-trade zones, and relatively low shipping costs and short delivery times to reach U.S. ports.[4]

The further integration of the North American household appliance industry in 2000 resulted in Mexico's emergence as a major supplier of low-cost, entry-level kitchen ranges, stoves, refrigerators, and washing machines in the U.S. market.[5] The trade deficit trend in household appliances (table 10-3), has

[4] Most goods assembled in the Dominican Republic entirely of U.S.-origin parts and materials are eligible for duty-free entry into the United States under the Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act and the U.S. production-sharing tariff provisions.

[5] For additional explanation, see Ruben Mata, "Manufacturing Strategies of the North American Major Household Appliance Industry," *Industry Trade and Technology Review*, U.S. International Trade Commission, publication 3390, Jan. 2001.

been largely attributable to the liberalization of investment regulations, the rationalization and consolidation of production facilities in North America, and the elimination of cross-border duties on household appliances and parts under the North American Free Trade Agreement.

A strong U.S. economy, lower interest rates, and new housing starts spurred consumption of residential and commercial air-conditioning equipment and parts. Approximately 90 percent of all the refrigeration compressors[6] (rotary and scroll) used in these units were imported from Korea and Japan. In recent years, major U.S. air-conditioning equipment and parts producers have located production facilities for ceiling fans and room air-conditioning equipment in China and Mexico to benefit from lower wages and duty-free entry of these products, respectively. Also, a record growth in demand for automobiles, trucks, and recreational vehicles in 2000 led to an increase in consumption of refrigeration compressors (primarily domestic production and Japanese imports) for automotive air-conditioning units.

The top three foreign markets for U.S. exports of nonautomotive insulated electrical wire and related products were Mexico (up by $389 million, or 23 percent, to $1.8 billion); the Netherlands (up by $177 million, or 370 percent, to $225 million); and Canada (up by $99 million, or 18 percent, to $643 million). The rise in exports to Mexico was concentrated in lower voltage communication and electrical wire and cord sets used in the assembly of products such as ignition wiring harnesses, household appliances, and consumer electronic goods. The expanding maquiladora industry[7] continues to rely heavily on imports of U.S. components and the products assembled in Mexico often are exported to the United States.[8] U.S. shipments to the Netherlands of insulated coaxial wire and cable (a subset of non-automotive insulated electrical wire) increased nearly 16-fold to $180.7 million in 2000 and likely reflected a strategic decision by a U.S.-based company to source more of its telecommunications cable in the United States, and to use Rotterdam as a distribution center for its European operations. Expanded U.S. shipments to Canada were largely confined to low-voltage wire and cable and copper magnet wire used in assembly operations by Canadian subsidiaries of U.S. manufacturers to make automotive equipment, electric motors and related equipment, and various consumer electrical and electronic apparatus typically destined to the U.S. market. Trade statistics for all commodity/industry groups in the machinery sector are presented in table 10-3 at the end of this chapter.

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[6] Compressors account for approximately 65 percent of the value of a typical air-conditioning unit.

[7] Overall employment in the maquiladora industry grew by 10 percent between November 1999 and November 2000 to 1.3 million, according to INEGI, Mexico's census bureau. These data do not include employment in PITEX operations (Program for Temporary Importation of Manufactured Goods for Export). PITEX operations are estimated to account for another 800,000 employees. Most companies that assemble motor vehicles, appliances, computer equipment, and office machines are registered under PITEX. Principal products in the machinery sector assembled under the Maquiladora program include wiring harnesses for motor vehicles; nonautomotive motors, generators, and transformers; electric hand tools; and fuel pumps. Maquiladoras accounted for 51 percent of Mexico's exports to the United States in 1998, and PITEX operations, for 36 percent.

[8] Some wire harnesses assembled in Mexico from U.S.-origin insulated wire are returned to the United States for distribution to U.S. and foreign vehicle assembly plants, while the remainder are shipped to vehicle and other final goods assembly plants in Mexico.

U.S. BILATERAL TRADE

Largest trade balance shifts in 2000 from 1999:

Japan: U.S. deficit increased by $1.7 billion (18 percent) to $11.4 billion
China: U.S. deficit increased by $1.2 billion (25 percent) to $5.8 billion
Taiwan: U.S. surplus increased by $2.2 billion (462 percent) to $2.7 billion

Although Canada and Mexico were the leading U.S. trading partners for the machinery sector, accounting for 32 percent of total U.S. trade in these products in 2000 (table 10-3), the strong U.S. economy also continued to attract imports from Japan, Taiwan, and China. A growing demand for imported machinery in the United States, combined with Japan's stagnant economy, increased the U.S. trade deficit with Japan in the machinery sector in 2000. The growth in U.S. machinery imports from Japan consisted principally of semiconductor manufacturing equipment and robotics, metal cutting machine tools and machine tool accessories, miscellaneous machinery, and electric motors, generators, and related equipment. These machinery categories accounted for 47 percent of U.S. imports from Japan in 2000.

The growth in U.S. imports of machinery from China in 2000 consisted principally of household appliances (including commercial appliances), electrical transformers, static converters and inductors; air-conditioning equipment and parts; and nonautomotive insulated electrical wire and related products. In 2000, these products accounted for 66 percent of U.S. imports of machinery products from China. The trade deficit with China was fueled by a growing U.S. economy that sustained a demand for Chinese exports.

In 2000, the growth in U.S. machinery imports from Taiwan consisted principally of non-powered hand tools; nonmetalworking machine tools; taps, cocks, valves; and air-conditioning equipment, which accounted for 51 percent of U.S. machinery imports from Taiwan in that year. Whereas U.S. imports of these products increased by 10 percent during 1999-2000, U.S. exports of these products to Taiwan increased by 71 percent. The resulting U.S. trade surplus for these products to Taiwan was driven by the expansion of Taiwan's manufacturing capacity to ease heavy delivery pressures and by strong Taiwan demand for investment in capital equipment and production inputs needed for export production.[9] Demand for U.S. exports also increased because Taiwan serves as a valuable OEM production base for the United States and because of the high degree of production and manufacturing integration between the two countries.

[9] U.S. State Department telegram No. 3623, "Taiwan: Third Quarter Trade Performance," prepared by AIT, Taipei, Nov. 16, 2000.

COMMODITY ANALYSIS OF SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING MACHINERY

Change in 2000 from 1999:

U.S. trade surplus: Increased by $4.0 billion (81 percent) to $8.9 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $6.0 billion (76 percent) to $13.8 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $2.0 billion (68 percent) to $4.9 billion

Overall trade in semiconductor equipment expanded largely because of increased sales in 2000; worldwide semiconductor sales increased by 31 percent to reach $222 billion.[10] This growth in semiconductors was fueled by relative worldwide economic stability and the expansion of various Asian economies.[11] The semiconductor industry's subsequent need for additional production capacity to meet demand led to increased purchases of capital equipment. According to SEMI (Semiconductor Equipment and Materials International), worldwide sales of equipment nearly doubled, reaching $48.4 billion in 2000,[12] enabling the U.S. semiconductor equipment industry to almost double its trade surplus with the rest of the world; the largest gains were made with the Asian countries of Taiwan, Korea, and Singapore, which had a combined surplus of $6.5 billion.

U.S. exports

The major markets for U.S. exports of semiconductor-manufacturing equipment in 2000 were Taiwan, Japan, Korea, and Singapore, which together accounted for 64 percent of total U.S. exports of these products. Taiwan accounted for $3.8 billion alone (43 percent of the U.S. exports among the four countries). Much of this growth in Taiwan was due to the expansion of the foundry[13] industry, which is primarily in Asia. Taiwan accounted for over 25 percent of all semiconductor equipment and materials sales in Asia.[14]

In 2000, new manufacturing facilities (fabs)[15] were under construction in Taiwan, Japan, and France as well as in the planning stage in Germany, Taiwan, and Japan.[16] The semiconductor industry is in the process of preparing for the next major upgrade, which will require the purchase of new manufacturing

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[10] "Semiconductor Sales Reach $222 Billion," *Printed Circuit Design*, Vol. 18, No. 2, Feb. 2001, p. 6. See ch. 3 for more information on long-term trends in semiconductor trade over a 10-year period (1990 through 2000).

[11] "No Stopping Semiconductors in 2000: Strong Chip Sales Will Keep Driving IC, Equipment Markets," *Semiconductor Magazine*, July 2000, p. 182.

[12] Jill Jusko, "Semiconductor Sales Double in 2000," *Industry Week Headlines*, email message received Mar. 7, 2001.

[13] A foundry is a semiconductor fabricator that receives a design from a semiconductor company and then manufactures the chips, (i.e., it is a manufacturing contractor that is not involved in the design of new chips).

[14] Dan Nystedt, "Chinese Growth Seen as No Threat to Taiwan Chips," dated Jan. 8, 2001, found at *http://www.ft.com*, retrieved Mar. 16, 2001.

[15] Semiconductor manufacturing facilities are often referred to as "fabs." The term fabrication is also used to mean manufacturing of semiconductors.

[16] Thomas Zizzo, "Equipment Makers Make It Big," *Electronic Business*, Vol. 26, No. 10, Oct. 2000, p. 50 and Bill Arnold, "300 mm Fabs Now in Season: Those Who Can Afford to Spend Hope They Can Afford to Save," *Semiconductor Magazine*, June 2000, pp. 32-33, 128-131.

equipment.[17] The largest growth in U.S. exports was in the front-end equipment area with the majority of the largest producers of this type of equipment in the United States.[18]

U.S. imports

The most significant exporter of semiconductor-manufacturing equipment to the U.S. market in 2000 was Japan, which accounted for 59 percent of total U.S. imports of such equipment.[19] Although many foundries are operating in Asia, there are also a significant number of semiconductor manufacturing plants in the United States (e.g., Intel operates fabs in the United States) similarly affected by the worldwide industry expansion and movement to upgrade capital equipment to improve semiconductor processing. Along with the United States, Japan is a leading producer of semiconductor manufacturing equipment, and most of the value of U.S. imports from Japan was in front-end equipment.

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[17] There are three major changes that are taking place in the semiconductor manufacturing industry: (1) movement to 300 mm wafers, (2) the use of 0.13-micron lithography and low-capacitance dielectric insulators, and (3) the use of copper for interconnectors. All of these changes will improve performance and will most likely occur at the same time. Some of the bigger companies, such as IBM and Intel, have already made some of the transition. Doug Bartholomew, "Chip Challenges," *Industry Week*, Vol. 249, Issue 15, Sep. 18, 2000, pp. 33-36; Bill Arnold, "Future Of Copper Shines Through Fog Of Transition: The Transition to Copper May Be Happening Faster Than Some Had Predicted, But There is No Doubt That It Is Happening Now," *Semiconductor Magazine*, Jun. 2000, pp. 34-36, 138-140; and Tom Foremski, "Survey - FT-IT: Deliveries of Faster Chips Could Be Delayed," *The Financial Times*, Dec. 6, 2000, found at *http://www.ft.com*, retrieved Mar. 16, 2001.

[18] Front-end semiconductor manufacturing equipment is the machinery used to process the chips. The back-end equipment is used to package and test the semiconductors. These two distinct processes are most often performed in different locations and by different companies. The front-end equipment is much higher in value and adds more value to the final product.

[19] This equipment consists mainly of photolithography equipment. For certain types of this equipment, Japanese companies are the world leaders in production and there are no competitive U.S. producers.

Table 10-3
Machinery sector: U.S. trade for selected industry/commodity groups, 1999 and 2000[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	1999	2000	Change, 2000 from1999 Absolute	Percent
		Million Dollars			
MM068	Wiring harnesses for motor vehicles:				
	Exports	993	938	-55	-5.5
	Imports	4,868	5,132	264	5.4
	Trade balance	-3,875	-4,194	-319	-8.2
MM069	Pumps for motor vehicles:				
	Exports	546	680	134	24.6
	Imports	776	863	87	11.2
	Trade balance	-230	-183	48	20.7
MM070	Pumps for liquids:				
	Exports	2,325	2,461	136	5.8
	Imports	1,643	1,809	166	10.1
	Trade balance	683	652	-30	-4.4
MM071	Air-conditioning equipment and parts:				
	Exports	5,641	5,884	243	4.3
	Imports	5,604	6,332	728	13.0
	Trade balance	37	-449	-486	([3])
MM072	Industrial thermal-processing equipment and furnaces:				
	Exports	2,292	2,631	339	14.8
	Imports	1,483	1,663	180	12.2
	Trade balance	809	968	159	19.6
MM073	Household appliances, including commercial applications:				
	Exports	5,524	5,832	308	5.6
	Imports	7,302	8,273	971	13.3
	Trade balance	-1,778	-2,441	-663	-37.3
MM073A	Major household appliances and parts:				
	Exports	1,652	1,717	65	3.9
	Imports	1,477	1,642	166	11.2
	Trade balance	176	75	-101	-57.3
MM074	Centrifuges and filtering and purifying equipment:				
	Exports	2,564	3,031	467	18.2
	Imports	1,783	2,010	227	12.7
	Trade balance	781	1,021	240	30.7
MM075	Wrapping, packaging, and can-sealing machinery:				
	Exports	766	804	38	5.0
	Imports	1,117	1,246	129	11.5
	Trade balance	-351	-442	-91	-25.8
MM076	Scales and weighing machinery:				
	Exports	145	163	18	12.7
	Imports	265	294	28	10.7
	Trade balance	-121	-131	-10	-8.3
MM077	Mineral processing machinery:				
	Exports	590	582	-8	-1.4
	Imports	667	723	56	8.4
	Trade balance	-78	-142	-64	-82.9
MM078	Farm and garden machinery and equipment:				
	Exports	4,536	4,697	161	3.6
	Imports	3,294	3,627	333	10.1
	Trade balance	1,242	1,070	-171	-13.8

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table 10-3--*Continued*
Machinery sector: U.S. trade for selected industry/commodity groups, 1999 and 2000[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	1999	2000	Change, 2000 from1999 Absolute	Percent
		Million Dollars			
MM079	Industrial food-processing and related machinery:				
	Exports	611	627	15	2.5
	Imports	621	543	-77	-12.5
	Trade balance	-9	83	93	([3])
MM080	Pulp, paper, and paperboard machinery:				
	Exports	738	775	36	4.9
	Imports	1,003	1,127	124	12.4
	Trade balance	-264	-352	-88	-33.2
MM081	Printing and related machinery:				
	Exports	1,347	1,583	236	17.5
	Imports	2,304	2,157	-148	-6.4
	Trade balance	-958	-574	384	40.1
MM082	Textile machinery:				
	Exports	682	727	45	6.6
	Imports	1,490	1,289	-201	-13.5
	Trade balance	-808	-562	246	30.4
MM083	Metal rolling mills:				
	Exports	153	164	10	6.7
	Imports	321	261	-60	-18.6
	Trade balance	-168	-97	70	41.9
MM084	Metal cutting machine tools and machine tool accessories:				
	Exports	1,773	2,264	491	27.7
	Imports	3,921	4,240	319	8.1
	Trade balance	-2,148	-1,977	172	8.0
MM085	Metal forming machine tools:				
	Exports	947	890	-57	-6.0
	Imports	1,312	1,474	162	12.4
	Trade balance	-365	-584	-219	-60.1
MM086	Non-metalworking machine tools:				
	Exports	792	1,112	320	40.4
	Imports	1,318	1,524	206	15.6
	Trade balance	-526	-412	114	21.7
MM087	Semiconductor manufacturing equipment and robotics:				
	Exports	7,986	14,353	6,367	79.7
	Imports	3,123	5,167	2,044	65.4
	Trade balance	4,862	9,186	4,324	88.9
MM087A	Semiconductor manufacturing machinery:				
	Exports	7,850	13,825	5,975	76.1
	Imports	2,919	4,892	1,973	67.6
	Trade balance	4,931	8,933	4,001	81.1
MM088	Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices:				
	Exports	2,959	3,284	325	11.0
	Imports	4,335	5,021	686	15.8
	Trade balance	-1,376	-1,737	-362	-26.3
MM089	Mechanical power transmission equipment:				
	Exports	942	1,029	86	9.2
	Imports	2,008	2,134	125	6.2
	Trade balance	-1,066	-1,105	-39	-3.7

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table 10-3--*Continued*
Machinery sector: U.S. trade for selected industry/commodity groups, 1999 and 2000[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	1999	2000	Change, 2000 from1999 Absolute	Percent
		Million Dollars			
MM090	Boilers, turbines, and related machinery:				
	Exports	1,290	1,117	-173	-13.4
	Imports	484	833	349	72.0
	Trade balance	806	284	-522	-64.8
MM091	Electric motors, generators, and related equipment:				
	Exports	3,728	3,748	20	0.5
	Imports	6,089	6,494	404	6.6
	Trade balance	-2,362	-2,746	-384	-16.3
MM092	Electrical transformers, static converters, and inductors:				
	Exports	2,379	2,752	373	15.7
	Imports	4,950	6,156	1,206	24.4
	Trade balance	-2,571	-3,404	-833	-32.4
MM093	Portable electric handtools:				
	Exports	392	359	-34	-8.5
	Imports	992	1,166	174	17.5
	Trade balance	-600	-808	-207	-34.6
MM094	Nonelectrically powered handtools and parts thereof:				
	Exports	537	563	25	4.7
	Imports	890	933	43	4.8
	Trade balance	-353	-370	-17	-5.0
MM095	Electric lamps (bulbs) and portable electric lights:				
	Exports	894	897	3	0.4
	Imports	1,454	1,579	125	8.6
	Trade balance	-561	-682	-121	-21.6
MM096	Welding and soldering equipment:				
	Exports	989	1,050	60	6.1
	Imports	702	803	100	14.3
	Trade balance	287	247	-40	-14.0
MM097	Nonautomotive insulated electrical wire and related products:				
	Exports	3,102	4,040	938	30.3
	Imports	3,078	3,566	488	15.8
	Trade balance	24	474	451	1,891.4
MM098	Miscellaneous machinery:				
	Exports	6,843	7,976	1,133	16.6
	Imports	6,220	7,241	1,020	16.4
	Trade balance	623	736	113	18.1
MM099	Molds and molding machinery:				
	Exports	1,879	2,129	250	13.3
	Imports	3,723	3,613	-110	-2.9
	Trade balance	-1,844	-1,484	359	19.5

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

CHAPTER 11
Transportation Equipment

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Change in 2000 from 1999:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $22.0 billion (38 percent) to $79.7 billion
U.S. exports: Decreased by $2.3 billion (2 percent) to $143.6 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $19.7 billion (10 percent) to $223.4 billion

The expanding trade deficit in the transportation equipment sector during 2000 continued to reflect negative movements in trade balances of motor vehicles and aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment, the sector's two largest product categories (see the analyses for these product sectors later in this chapter for more information). U.S. trade and the merchandise trade balance of transportation equipment are presented in table 11-1.

Increasing imports had the most significant impact on the expanding sector deficit during 2000. Imports of motor vehicles maintained upward momentum from implementation of the fully integrated automotive operations in North America, the effects of NAFTA, and the growing preference for foreign automotive vehicles among U.S. consumers. The popularity of foreign vehicles in the U.S. market was reflected in sales of lightweight cars and trucks, which reached an all time high during 2000. In addition, the historical growth in imports of motor vehicles enhanced demand for imports of certain motor-vehicle parts used in both new and used vehicles (see the analysis for Certain Motor-Vehicle Parts for more information). The leading changes in U.S. exports and imports are shown in table 11-2.

The decline in sector exports of aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment during 2000 was primarily a reflection of U.S. manufacturers' deliveries going mostly to domestic customers. U.S. exports were also dampened by a slowdown of orders for aircraft and aircraft engines in Asia and other international markets. The largest increase in sector exports was attributed to certain motor-vehicle parts, which were shipped to Mexico to meet the demand of U.S. affiliated automotive operations in that country. Trade statistics for all commodity/industry groups in the transportation equipment sector are presented in table 11-3.

Table 11-1
Transportation equipment: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1999 and 2000[1]

Item	1999	2000	Change, 2000 from 1999 Absolute	Change, 2000 from 1999 *Percent*
	Million dollars			
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:				
Canada	48,147	48,405	258	0.5
Japan	8,469	7,830	-639	-7.5
Mexico	11,574	15,311	3,737	32.3
Germany	6,553	6,956	403	6.2
United Kingdom	10,313	8,965	-1,348	-13.1
France	5,740	5,201	-538	-9.4
Korea	2,666	2,971	306	11.5
Brazil	2,510	2,648	138	5.5
Sweden	1,639	1,661	21	1.3
China	2,889	2,369	-520	-18.0
All other	45,438	41,323	-4,114	-9.1
Total	145,937	143,641	-2,296	-1.6
EU-15	36,909	34,253	-2,656	-7.2
OPEC	7,516	5,756	-1,760	-23.4
Latin America	20,012	23,525	3,513	17.6
CBERA	1,715	1,921	206	12.0
Asia	22,956	20,739	-2,217	-9.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	1,700	1,801	101	5.9
Central and Eastern Europe	434	455	20	4.7
U.S. imports for consumption:				
Canada	68,522	69,302	780	1.1
Japan	49,436	54,240	4,804	9.7
Mexico	24,822	31,386	6,563	26.4
Germany	21,234	22,982	1,748	8.2
United Kingdom	9,687	9,414	-273	-2.8
France	7,801	9,696	1,896	24.3
Korea	4,094	6,159	2,065	50.4
Brazil	2,477	2,729	252	10.2
Sweden	2,928	2,969	40	1.4
China	1,222	1,993	771	63.1
All other	11,437	12,487	1,049	9.2
Total	203,661	223,355	19,694	9.7
EU-15	47,913	51,558	3,644	7.6
OPEC	351	356	5	1.5
Latin America	27,629	34,479	6,851	24.8
CBERA	50	58	8	15.7
Asia	57,115	64,976	7,860	13.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	201	185	-16	-7.7
Central and Eastern Europe	397	609	212	53.5
U.S. merchandise trade balance:				
Canada	-20,375	-20,896	-522	-2.6
Japan	-40,967	-46,410	-5,443	-13.3
Mexico	-13,248	-16,075	-2,826	-21.3
Germany	-14,682	-16,026	-1,344	-9.2
United Kingdom	626	-449	-1,075	(2)
France	-2,061	-4,495	-2,434	-118.1
Korea	-1,429	-3,188	-1,759	-123.1
Brazil	33	-80	-114	(2)
Sweden	-1,289	-1,308	-19	-1.5
China	1,667	376	-1,291	-77.5
All other	34,000	28,837	-5,164	-15.2
Total	-57,724	-79,714	-21,990	-38.1
EU-15	-11,004	-17,305	-6,301	-57.3
OPEC	7,165	5,400	-1,765	-24.6
Latin America	-7,617	-10,955	-3,338	-43.8
CBERA	1,665	1,863	198	11.9
Asia	-34,159	-44,236	-10,077	-29.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	1,500	1,616	117	7.8
Central and Eastern Europe	37	-155	-192	(2)

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data. The countries shown are those with the largest total U.S. trade (U.S. imports plus exports) in these products in 2000.

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

Table 11-2
Leading changes in U.S. exports and imports of transportation equipment, 1999 and 2000

Sector/commodity	1999	2000	Change, 2000 from 1999 Absolute	Percent
		Million dollars		
U.S. EXPORTS:				
Increases:				
Certain motor-vehicle parts (ET010)	27,281	29,199	1,918	7.0
Internal combustion piston engines, other than for aircraft (ET002)	12,522	13,808	1,286	10.3
Decreases:				
Aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment (ET013)	47,762	39,696	-8,066	-16.9
Ships, tugs, pleasure boats, and similar vessels (ET014)	1,682	1,083	-599	-35.6
All other	56,689	59,855	3,165	5.6
TOTAL	145,937	143,641	-2,296	-1.6
U.S. IMPORTS:				
Increases:				
Motor vehicles (ET009)	119,663	129,553	9,890	8.3
Aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment (ET013)	14,592	18,019	3,428	23.5
Decreases:				
Rail locomotive and rolling stock (ET008)	2,307	1,828	-479	-20.8
Construction and mining equipment (ET004)	5,919	5,643	-275	-4.7
All other	61,180	68,311	7,131	11.7
TOTAL	203,661	223,355	19,694	9.7

Note.-Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

U.S. BILATERAL TRADE

Largest trade balance shifts in 2000 from 1999:

Japan: U.S. deficit increased by $5.4 billion (13 percent) to $46.4 billion
Mexico: U.S. deficit increased by $2.8 billion (21 percent) to $16.1 billion
France: U.S. deficit increased by $2.4 billion (118 percent) to $4.5 billion

The deficit increases recorded with the principal trading partners resulted primarily from a rise in U.S. imports of motor vehicles and certain motor-vehicle parts, which surged to meet strong demand for automobiles and trucks during 2000. Aggregated U.S. imports of those products from Canada, Japan, and Mexico (which represented 54 percent of sector imports) reached an all-time high during the period, increasing by 8 percent to $120.5 billion. U.S. modernization programs for large civil aircraft and growing demand for jet-aircraft services precipitated a significant rise in U.S. imports of aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment. Canada and France continued as the major foreign suppliers of those products, with each country accounting for slightly more than one-fourth of imports.

U.S. trading partners' deficit increases also resulted from declining U.S. exports of aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment, which fell in reaction to dampened demand in Asia and other international markets. Canada continued as the largest export market for transportation equipment, accounting for 34 percent of all exports in 2000 (table 11-1). Mexico, the second-largest market, received 11 percent of sector exports. The United Kingdom, Japan, Germany, and Canada were the principal markets for aircraft,

spacecraft, and related products. In the aggregate, those countries accounted for 32 percent of all exports of those products.

COMMODITY ANALYSIS

Aircraft, Spacecraft, and Related Equipment

Change in 2000 from 1999:

U.S. trade surplus: Decreased by $11.5 billion (35 percent) to $21.7 billion
U.S. exports: Decreased by $8.1 billion (17 percent) to $39.7 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $3.4 billion (24 percent) to $18.0 billion

The U.S. trade surplus for aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment decreased for the second time in the preceding four years. Foreign large civil aircraft (LCA), principally manufactured by Airbus, are making significant inroads at both domestic and non-U.S. airlines, diminishing U.S. LCA producers' global market share. At the same time, smaller turbofan (i.e., jet) aircraft have been imported to meet the demand of regional airlines. The global need to replace aging LCA, the world airlines' need to bolster a second (non-U.S.) producer, and a strong demand for additional passenger service in the United States and Western Europe have continued to fuel high numbers of LCA shipments around the world.

U.S. exports

U.S. exports of new nonmilitary passenger transports over 15,000 kg (e.g., Boeing civil aircraft), which declined by $7.2 billion (19 percent) to $30.9 billion, accounted for the largest dollar decrease in 2000. The Asian financial difficulties contributed to the overall decline in U.S. LCA exports. Total shipments of Boeing's largest aircraft (their 747s, 767s, and 777s) declined from 174 to 121 aircraft (30 percent), of which exports declined from 106 to 64 aircraft (40 percent) in 2000. These aircraft are primarily used to fly to and from Asia, as they typically have both the range and/or seating capacity necessary for this market. Exports to Asian airlines declined by 34 units (37 percent) in 2000, from 91 to 57 units. In addition, 57 percent of Boeing's LCA deliveries went to U.S. airlines in 2000, the highest percentage of such shipments during the decade.[1]

U.S. exports of airplanes over 2,000 kg but less than 15,000 kg decreased by $1.3 billion (31 percent) to $2.9 billion, the largest percentage decrease in this product grouping. Nearly all of this decline was accounted for by significant drops in military aircraft exports.

U.S. imports

A $2.1-billion (71 percent) increase in U.S. imports of new nonmilitary passenger transport aircraft (e.g., Airbus aircraft) exceeding 15,000 kg, to $5.1 billion, accounted for two-thirds of the increase in U.S. imports of aircraft, spacecraft, and related items in 2000. The growth in these imports was a direct result of the need to modernize the aging U.S. fleet of LCA, airlines' desire to bolster Airbus as a viable alternate competitor to Boeing, and the strong and growing demand for regional jet aircraft service.

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[1] U.S. Civil Jet Transport Aircraft Shipments, Calendar Years 1990-2000, *Aerospace Industries Association of America, Inc.*, Statistics 01-11, Series 21-01, received Mar. 2001.

The regional jet phenomena continued to gain momentum in 2000. Originally conceived as a marketing tool to calm passenger concerns regarding turboprop aircraft, regional jets are increasingly being used for new service on "long-thin" routes,[2] or to increase carriers' departure frequency between two airports, thus increasing service. The United States does not produce regional jet aircraft; hence, all such aircraft were of foreign manufacture, typically from either Canada or Brazil.

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Motor Vehicles

Change in 2000 from 1999:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $9.1 billion (9 percent) to $106.7 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $777 million (4 percent) to $22.8 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $9.9 billion (8 percent) to $129.6 billion

The increase in the motor vehicle trade deficit is largely attributable to the rise in imports, which was only slightly offset by a more modest increase in exports.[3] The growth in imports reflects the strong demand for passenger vehicles in the United States; passenger vehicle sales reached an all-time high of 17.4 million units in 2000.[4] Most notable increases in the motor vehicles trade deficit in 2000 were with Japan, Mexico, and Korea. The deficit with Japan grew by 8 percent to $3.7 billion; the deficit with Mexico increased by 32 percent to $17.8 billion; and the deficit with Korea rose by 66 percent to $4.8 billion. Improved sales of Korean-made vehicles in 2000 were due to the combination of their low price and a strong U.S. economy, which has allowed more lower income buyers to purchase vehicles.[5]

U.S. imports

In 2000, U.S. imports of motor vehicles continued their years-long trend of registering an increase. The second- and third-leading sources of U.S. sector imports - Japan and Mexico - accounted for most of this rise. Combined imports from these sources accounted for 77 percent of the total increase in motor vehicle imports in 2000. U.S. imports from Japan increased by 7 percent to $34.5 billion. As was the case in 1999, the weak domestic market in Japan combined with a robust U.S. market and sustained popularity of certain Japanese models in the U.S. market contributed to the surge in Japanese exports to the United States.[6] U.S. imports from Mexico grew by 33 percent to $21.0 billion. This rise is attributable to the increasing integration, interdependence, and rationalization of the U.S. and Mexican automotive industries;[7]

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[2] Routes that have a small but consistent customer base separated by a great distance. Such a market will not support the use of large, long-range aircraft, but can be profitable with smaller, long-range aircraft. As these markets are not the predominant ones served by airlines, airframe manufacturers have not given them equal attention with the more established airline markets.

[3] The largest increase in U.S. exports of motor vehicles was to Mexico, where car and truck sales reached record highs in 2000. U.S. exports to Mexico rose by 41 percent to $3.2 billion. Exports to Canada, the leading export market, increased by a modest 0.4 percent to $14.5 billion, while exports to the third-leading export market, Japan, decreased by 4 percent to $772 million.

[4] "U.S. Light-Vehicle Sales Hit New High Despite December, 4Q Downturns," *Ward's Automotive Reports*, Jan. 8, 2001, p. 1.

[5] Oles Gadacz, "Korea's Juggernaut vs. Hard Market Reality," *Automotive News*, Jan. 29, 2001, p. 44.

[6] Katherine Zachary, "Japan Bloodied But Up Off the Mat," *Ward's Auto World*, Nov. 2000, p. 48.

[7] For added information, see Deborah McNay and Laura Polly, "Mexico's Emergence as a Global Automotive

(continued...)

expanded production of cars and trucks in Mexico, which was up by 26 percent in 2000 to 1.9 million units;[8] and continued strong motor vehicle demand in the United States. Canada, the leading import source, registered a decrease of 2 percent to $45.7 billion, and the fourth-leading source, Germany, registered a rise of 2 percent to $15.4 billion.

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Certain Motor-Vehicle Parts[9]

Change in 2000 from 1999:

U.S. trade surplus: Decreased by $492 million (11 percent) to $4.1 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $1.9 billion (7 percent) to $29.2 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $2.4 billion (11 percent) to $25.1 billion

The U.S. trade surplus in certain motor-vehicle parts continued its decline as U.S. imports from leading trade partners--Canada, Mexico, and Japan--outpaced U.S. exports to these markets. As part of the larger automotive industry, trade shifts in the motor-vehicle parts sector generally reflect global production/sourcing strategies, increased outsourcing, intracompany shipments, and increased globalization of U.S. and foreign automotive firms. The implementation of NAFTA accelerated the integration of the North American automotive industry and facilitated automotive parts trade between NAFTA partner countries. Producers in Canada and Mexico manufacture a wide variety of automotive components 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. Japan remains a leading trade partner in automotive components in part because of the numerous Japanese transplants in the United States that incorporate Japanese auto parts in their motor vehicles.

U.S. exports

NAFTA partners Canada and Mexico accounted for 77 percent of total U.S. exports of motor-vehicle parts, reflecting their critical role in the increasingly integrated North American automotive industry. Despite a 2-percent decline in auto parts exports, Canada remained the leading U.S. export market, accounting for 54 percent of such exports in 2000. Principal exports included miscellaneous parts and accessories of motor vehicles ($4.2 billion), miscellaneous parts and accessories of motor vehicle bodies ($3.9 billion), and gear boxes and parts thereof for passenger cars ($1.7 billion). Exports to Mexico, which rose by 31 percent to $6.7 billion and accounted for 23 percent of total U.S. exports, were led by miscellaneous parts and accessories of motor vehicle bodies ($2.5 billion), miscellaneous motor vehicle parts and accessories ($1.4 billion), and drive axles with differentials for motor vehicles ($530 million).

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[7] (...continued)
Production Center Drives Trade and Investment," *Industry Trade and Technology Review*, USITC publication 3363, Oct. 2000, p. 19, posted on USITC Internet server at *www.usitc.gov*("Publications").

[8] Lindsay Chappell, "Mexico Splinters Mark for New-Car, Truck Sales," *Automotive News*, Jan. 29, 2000, p. 42.

[9] Products contained in this group include body stampings, bumpers, brakes and parts, gear boxes, axles, wheels, shock absorbers, radiators, exhaust systems, clutches, steering wheels, and miscellaneous parts and accessories.

Japan accounted for another 5 percent ($1.3 billion) of total U.S. exports in 2000, as exports rose by $320 million (32 percent). During the last 5 years, the U.S. Government has encouraged its Japanese counterpart to support increased purchases of U.S. automotive parts by Japanese auto makers and aftermarket parts outlets, as outlined in the U.S.-Japan Agreement on Autos and Auto Parts.[10] Leading export categories included miscellaneous motor vehicle parts and accessories ($794 million), miscellaneous parts and accessories of motor vehicle bodies ($230 million), and motor vehicle airbags ($87 million).

U.S. imports

Canada and Mexico accounted for 55 percent of U.S. imports of automotive parts in 2000. U.S. imports from Canada, the leading U.S. supplier, grew by 4 percent to $9.3 billion in 2000, accounting for 37 percent of such imports. Canadian suppliers' lower cost structure, increased outsourcing by motor vehicle manufacturers, and an investment boom that focused on improved productivity have benefitted the Canadian components industry.[11] Leading components imported from Canada include miscellaneous vehicle body parts and accessories, such as truck caps and sunroofs ($2.6 billion), other miscellaneous parts and accessories of motor vehicles ($1.8 billion), and gear boxes for passenger vehicles ($1.0 billion).

Japan remained the second-leading source of U.S. automotive parts imports, as imports rose by $812 million to account for 21 percent of total imports in 2000. Japan's continued economic doldrums and weakened currency contributed to the growth in U.S. imports of automotive parts from Japan in 2000. Leading import categories included gear boxes for passenger vehicles ($1.0 billion), miscellaneous power train components ($653 million), and miscellaneous motor vehicle parts and accessories ($622 million).

Imports from Mexico, the third-leading import source, increased by 24 percent to $4.6 billion, in response to continued integration of the North American motor vehicle community and extensive investment in the Mexican industry.[12] Although the Mexican automotive parts industry is becoming increasingly sophisticated, taking on such responsibilities as component design and engineering,[13] the industry still lags in the production of high-technology components.[14] Leading import categories focused on miscellaneous vehicle body parts and accessories, such as truck caps and sunroofs ($1.2 billion), miscellaneous motor vehicle parts and accessories ($822 million), and safety seat belts ($659 million), which together accounted for 58 percent of U.S. auto parts imports from Mexico in 2000.

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[10] The agreement expired at the end of 2000. Despite numerous discussions between the U.S. and Japanese Governments, the agreement has not been renewed.

[11] Carlos Gomes, "Canadian Auto Parts Industry--Preparing for the Downturn," *Canadian Auto Report*, Scotia Economics, Feb. 2, 2001.

[12] Investment in the Mexican auto parts industry averaged $1.2 billion during the last 3 years, and an additional $1.4 billion is expected to be invested during 2000-2003. Industry Sector Analysis – Auto Parts Industry, Aug. 2000, U.S. Department of State.

[13] Joel Millman, "Mexico Becomes a Leader in Car Parts," *Wall Street Journal*, Mar. 30, 1999, p. A21.

[14] Industry Sector Analysis – Auto Parts Industry.

Table 11-3
Transportation equipment sector: U.S. trade for selected industry/commodity groups, 1999 and 2000[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	1999	2000	Change, 2000 from1999 Absolute	Percent
		Million Dollars			
ET001	Aircraft engines and gas turbines:				
	Exports	14,218	15,011	794	5.6
	Imports	10,328	10,939	610	5.9
	Trade balance	3,889	4,072	183	4.7
ET002	Internal combustion piston engines, other than for aircraft:				
	Exports	12,522	13,808	1,286	10.3
	Imports	14,052	15,532	1,481	10.5
	Trade balance	-1,530	-1,724	-194	-12.7
ET003	Forklift trucks and similar industrial vehicles:				
	Exports	1,243	1,332	89	7.2
	Imports	1,527	1,668	142	9.3
	Trade balance	-284	-337	-53	-18.6
ET004	Construction and mining equipment:				
	Exports	8,646	9,507	861	10.0
	Imports	5,919	5,643	-275	-4.7
	Trade balance	2,727	3,864	1,137	41.7
ET005	Ball and rollers bearings:				
	Exports	1,098	1,242	144	13.1
	Imports	1,622	1,804	182	11.2
	Trade balance	-524	-562	-38	-7.3
ET006	Primary cells and batteries and electric storage batteries:				
	Exports	2,307	2,655	348	15.1
	Imports	2,392	2,656	265	11.1
	Trade balance	-84	-1	83	98.3
ET007	Ignition, starting, lighting, and other electrical equipment:				
	Exports	1,947	1,986	39	2.0
	Imports	2,817	3,076	259	9.2
	Trade balance	-870	-1,090	-220	-25.3
ET008	Rail locomotive and rolling stock:				
	Exports	1,558	1,336	-222	-14.3
	Imports	2,307	1,828	-479	-20.8
	Trade balance	-749	-492	257	34.3
ET009	Motor vehicles:				
	Exports	22,049	22,827	777	3.5
	Imports	119,663	129,553	9,890	8.3
	Trade balance	-97,614	-106,727	-9,113	-9.3
ET010	Certain motor-vehicle parts:				
	Exports	27,281	29,199	1,918	7.0
	Imports	22,725	25,135	2,410	10.6
	Trade balance	4,557	4,065	-492	-10.8
ET011	Motorcycles, mopeds, and parts:				
	Exports	468	563	96	20.4
	Imports	1,755	2,519	765	43.6
	Trade balance	-1,287	-1,956	-669	-52.0
ET012	Miscellaneous vehicles and transportation-related equipment:				
	Exports	2,762	2,944	181	6.6
	Imports	2,060	2,986	926	45.0
	Trade balance	702	-43	-745	([3])

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table 11-3--*Continued*
Transportation equipment sector: U.S. trade for selected industry/commodity groups, 1999 and 2000[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	1999	2000	Change, 2000 from1999 Absolute	*Percent*
		Million Dollars			
ET013	Aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment:				
	Exports	47,762	39,696	-8,066	-16.9
	Imports	14,592	18,019	3,428	23.5
	Trade balance	33,171	21,677	-11,494	-34.6
ET014	Ships, tugs, pleasure boats, and similar vessels:				
	Exports	1,682	1,083	-599	-35.6
	Imports	1,246	1,223	-23	-1.8
	Trade balance	437	-140	-577	([3])
ET015	Motors and engines, except internal combustion, aircraft, or electric:				
	Exports	394	453	59	15.0
	Imports	658	772	114	17.4
	Trade balance	-264	-319	-55	-20.9

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

CHAPTER 12
Electronic Products

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Change in 2000 from 1999:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $22.5 billion (34 percent) to $88.7 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $26.9 billion (17 percent) to $189.1 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $49.4 billion (22 percent) to $277.9 billion

The trade deficit in electronic technology products increased primarily as a result of increased imports of telephone and telegraph equipment, semiconductors and integrated circuits, and computers, peripherals, and parts (see the analyses of these product sectors for more information). These three industries accounted for 61 percent of sector imports and 63 percent of the increase in sector imports in 2000. These same industries also accounted for 58 percent of U.S. sector exports in 2000 and 62 percent of the increase in sector exports.

The major markets for U.S. goods continued to be Canada, Mexico, and Japan, which together accounted for 36 percent of U.S. exports in 1999 and 2000. The major sources of U.S. imports, Japan, Mexico, and China, together accounted for 41 percent of U.S. imports in both 1999 and 2000. Additional statistical detail on major import suppliers and export markets, as well as trade balances, is shown in table 12-1.

Historically the United States has maintained a trade deficit in electronic products. Production sharing is a major factor in the trade deficit as U.S.-made components are exported for finishing and incorporation into finished goods, which are then imported (in particular, semiconductor trade with East Asia and sector trade with Mexico).

The industry/commodity groups with the largest import and export shifts are shown in table 12-2. Further analyses for many of these shifts are included in this chapter. Trade statistics for all industry/commodity groups in this sector are presented in table 12-3 at the end of this chapter.

Table 12-1
Electronic products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1999 and 2000[1]

Item	1999	2000	Change, 2000 from 1999 Absolute	Percent
	Million dollars			
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:				
Japan	14,921	17,811	2,890	19.4
Mexico	19,564	24,647	5,083	26.0
Canada	22,057	25,019	2,962	13.4
Korea	9,193	10,568	1,375	15.0
China	2,943	3,927	984	33.4
Taiwan	5,253	7,214	1,961	37.3
Malaysia	5,802	6,852	1,050	18.1
Singapore	6,712	7,326	614	9.2
United Kingdom	10,056	11,995	1,938	19.3
Germany	8,100	8,662	562	6.9
All other	57,638	65,088	7,450	12.9
Total	162,240	189,109	26,869	16.6
EU-15	40,864	46,471	5,607	13.7
OPEC	2,209	2,207	-2	-0.1
Latin America	31,222	37,188	5,965	19.1
CBERA	2,360	2,406	46	1.9
Asia	57,306	69,267	11,962	20.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	768	703	-65	-8.4
Central and Eastern Europe	841	867	26	3.0
U.S. imports for consumption:				
Japan	44,018	49,888	5,869	13.3
Mexico	28,793	37,207	8,414	29.2
Canada	14,609	21,200	6,592	45.1
Korea	16,100	21,400	5,300	32.9
China	20,917	27,588	6,671	31.9
Taiwan	18,399	22,429	4,030	21.9
Malaysia	16,953	20,550	3,597	21.2
Singapore	14,916	15,362	446	3.0
United Kingdom	5,970	7,097	1,127	18.9
Germany	6,572	7,399	826	12.6
All other	41,221	47,734	6,512	15.8
Total	228,469	277,854	49,384	21.6
EU-15	24,822	28,630	3,808	15.3
OPEC	2,094	2,386	292	14.0
Latin America	31,867	40,277	8,410	26.4
CBERA	2,496	2,091	-405	-16.2
Asia	150,028	178,245	28,217	18.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	56	58	2	3.5
Central and Eastern Europe	1,449	1,816	368	25.4
U.S. merchandise trade balance:				
Japan	-29,097	-32,076	-2,979	-10.2
Mexico	-9,229	-12,560	-3,331	-36.1
Canada	7,448	3,818	-3,630	-48.7
Korea	-6,907	-10,832	-3,925	-56.8
China	-17,974	-23,660	-5,687	-31.6
Taiwan	-13,146	-15,215	-2,069	-15.7
Malaysia	-11,151	-13,698	-2,547	-22.8
Singapore	-8,204	-8,036	168	2.1
United Kingdom	4,086	4,897	811	19.9
Germany	1,528	1,263	-264	-17.3
All other	16,417	17,354	938	5.7
Total	-66,230	-88,745	-22,516	-34.0
EU-15	16,042	17,841	1,799	11.2
OPEC	116	-178	-294	([2])
Latin America	-644	-3,089	-2,445	-379.4
CBERA	-136	314	451	([2])
Asia	-92,722	-108,978	-16,256	-17.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	712	645	-67	-9.4
Central and Eastern Europe	-608	-950	-342	-56.3

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data. The countries shown are those with the largest total U.S. trade (U.S. imports plus exports) in these products in 2000.

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

Table 12-2
Leading changes in U.S. exports and imports of electronic products, 1999 and 2000

Sector/commodity	1999	2000	Change, 2000 from 1999 Absolute	Percent
		Million dollars		
U.S. EXPORTS:				
Increases:				
Semiconductors and integrated circuits (ET033)	36,615	44,828	8,213	22.4
Computers, peripherals, and parts (ET035)	39,230	45,299	6,069	15.5
Telephone and telegraph apparatus (ET017)	17,717	20,147	2,430	13.7
Measuring, testing, and controlling instruments (ET043)	14,575	16,749	2,175	14.9
Decreases:				
Blank media (ET019)	1,692	1,420	-272	-16.1
All other	52,410	60,664	8,254	15.7
TOTAL	162,240	189,109	26,869	16.6
U.S. IMPORTS:				
Increases:				
Telephone and telegraph apparatus (ET017)	20,147	32,130	11,983	59.5
Semiconductors and integrated circuits (ET033)	37,158	47,448	10,290	27.7
Computers, peripherals, and parts (ET035)	81,662	90,384	8,722	10.7
Consumer electronics (except televisions) (ET018)	18,282	21,974	3,692	20.2
Radio and television broadcasting equipment (ET023)	4,948	7,178	2,230	45.1
Measuring, testing, and controlling instruments (ET043)	9,656	11,743	2,087	21.6
Electrical capacitors and resistors (ET025)	2,435	4,177	1,742	71.5
Optical goods, including ophthalmic goods (ET038)	4,225	5,881	1,656	39.2
Decreases:				
Photographic cameras and equipment (ET039)	5,843	5,299	-543	-9.3
Drawing, drafting, and calculating instruments (ET042)	431	234	-196	-45.6
All other	43,683	51,406	7,723	17.7
TOTAL	228,469	277,854	49,384	21.6

Note.-Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

U.S. BILATERAL TRADE

Largest trade balance shifts in 2000 from 1999:

China: U.S. deficit increased by $5.7 billion (32 percent) to $23.7 billion
Korea: U.S. deficit increased by $3.9 billion (57 percent) to $10.8 billion
Canada: U.S. surplus decreased by $3.6 billion (49 percent) to $3.8 billion

The growth in the trade deficit with China resulted from increased imports, which grew at the same rate as exports, but to almost seven times the value. Imports of computers and peripherals and telephone and telegraph equipment grew in 2000 as a result of increased outsourcing in response to shrinking margins in the U.S. market and the increased popularity of certain consumer items such as DVD players and set top boxes. A significant level of bilateral trade with China occurs in computers, computer peripherals, and telephone and telegraph equipment, due to global competitive factors noted in the product analyses that follow.

The growth in the trade deficit with Korea was caused by U.S. imports growing at double the rate of exports, largely attributable to the increasing use of outsourcing to meet demand. Computers and

peripherals, telephone and telegraph equipment, and semiconductors and integrated circuits accounted for most of the increase in imports. Two-way trade with Korea also occurred in computers, computer peripherals, and telephone and telegraph equipment because of globalization trends and other factors discussed in the product analyses that follow.

The surplus with Canada decreased because of the increased competitiveness of a major Canadian telecom company that was able to capture a large share of the U.S. market. Among its top 10 trading partners, the United States maintained trade surpluses with only the United Kingdom, Canada, and Germany. Of these three, only the surplus with the United Kingdom grew.

COMMODITY ANALYSIS

Telephone and Telegraph Apparatus

Change in 2000 from 1999:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $9.6 billion (393 percent) to $12.0 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $2.4 billion (14 percent) to $20.1 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $12.0 billion (60 percent) to $32.1 billion

The large increase in the U.S. trade deficit largely resulted from growing U.S. demand for telephone and telegraph products, particularly greater reliance on foreign manufacturers to supply cellular telephones, modems, parts, and other network equipment. The U.S. market for telecommunications equipment[1] increased by 13 percent during 1999-2000.[2] Increased demand for imports is primarily driven by declining prices for certain products, such as cellular telephones, which have prompted U.S. manufacturers to outsource these products in order to concentrate on higher value-added sector apparatus.

Four of the five largest export markets for these products are also the four largest sources of imports, namely Canada, Mexico, Japan, and Korea. For the most part, U. S. bilateral trade with these countries consists largely of the same products in both directions, i.e., cellular telephones, modems, parts, and other network equipment. This trade pattern is generally the result of product differentiation, the presence of globally competitive producers in each country, and a rapidly expanding global market for telecommunications products. Products such as modems and cellular telephones are differentiated by a wide range of capacities, standards, and features within each HTS category. The two-way trade flow of apparatus also results from globally competitive firms in the United States, Canada, Japan, and Korea that produce similar types of products and compete for customers in all major markets. This global competitiveness is facilitated by the low weight-to-value ratio for most sector equipment that minimizes shipping costs, thereby reducing the competitive advantage of domestic producers.

U.S. exports

U.S. exports of telephone and telegraph equipment increased significantly to each of its five largest markets: Canada, Mexico, Japan, the United Kingdom, and Korea. The United Kingdom replaced Brazil as the fourth-largest market for exports in 2000 and the share of exports accounted for by the top five markets

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[1] The telecommunications equipment market, as defined by the Telecommunications Industry Association (TIA), is primarily comprised of the products in this industry/commodity group.

[2] *2001 MultiMedia Telecommunications Market Review and Forecast*, Telecommunications Industry Association (Arlington, VA, 2001), p. 5.

increased from 46 percent to 49 percent. The increase in exports reflects the overall health of the U.S. telephone and telegraph apparatus industry as evidenced by the steady growth and the strong global demand for its products. The U.S. industry encompasses many firms that are world leaders, such as Lucent Technologies, Motorola, and Cisco Systems. The value of U.S. shipments of communication equipment[3] increased by 21 percent in 2000[4] while global spending on telecommunications equipment, excluding the United States, increased by 18 percent.[5]

Similar forces are driving increases in both U.S. and global demand for these products, and in turn, have contributed to strong U.S. import and export growth. The continued expansion and upgrade of the digital wireless infrastructure and increased use of cellular telephones have boosted sales of both U.S.- and foreign-sourced equipment in all markets. Similarly, the need for greater data-carrying-capacity associated with increased Internet usage and new services has prompted telecommunications carriers, the primary customers for these products, to increase spending on new equipment. Growing competition in the telecommunications services sector has also contributed to market expansion. New telecommunications service providers are increasingly competing with established carriers and creating alternative networks which, in turn, cause the established carriers to upgrade to prevent the loss of market share.

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of these products from each of its five largest sources of telephone and telegraph apparatus--Canada, Mexico, Japan, Korea, and China--increased substantially and collectively accounted for 75 percent of U.S. sector imports in 2000. Cellular telephones accounted for the largest share of this increase, $4.2 billion. The value of U.S. imports from Canada, the largest source of such imports, doubled during 2000 reaching $9.2 billion. U.S. imports from Canada consist of a wide variety of telecommunications products of which parts for telephone and telegraph apparatus and cellular telephones comprise the largest shares. The increase in imports from Canada can largely be attributed to the rapid growth of Nortel Networks (Nortel), the dominant Canadian telecommunications equipment manufacturer, which substantially increased its U.S. market share at the expense of its principal U.S. competitor, Lucent Technologies (Lucent). Nortel's sales to customers in the United States increased 42 percent during 2000 while Lucent's U.S. sales grew by only 11 percent.[6]

U.S. imports of cellular telephones from Korea and Mexico increased by $1.3 billion and $1.0 billion, respectively. Mexico replaced Japan as the second largest supplier of telecommunications products to the United States in 2000 as imports from Mexico increased by 74 percent while imports from Japan increased 21 percent. Much of the increase of imports from Mexico consisted of cellular telephones for which Mexico supplies an increasing share of the growing U.S. market. The number of U.S. cellular telephone subscribers increased by 25 percent in 2000[7] and the share of U.S. cellular telephone imports

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[3] Communications equipment as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau is primarily comprised of the products in this industry/commodity group. Although most products identified by the U.S. Census Bureau as communications equipment are also classified as telecommunications equipment by the TIA, the two product groupings are not identical.

[4] U.S. Census Bureau: Manufacturing, Mining, and Construction Statistics found at *http://www.census.gov/indicator/www/m3/hist/m3bendoc.htm*, retrieved Apr. 6, 2001.

[5] *2001 MultiMedia Telecommunications Market Review and Forecast*, Telecommunications Industry Association (Arlington, VA: 2001), p. 4.

[6] Lucent Technologies Inc. and Nortel Networks SEC 10-K filings for 2000. Found at *http://www.SEC.gov/cgi-bin/srch-edgar*, retrieved Apr, 5, 2001.

[7] Donaldson, Luftkin, and Jenrette, *The Wireless Communications Industry* (New York: Donaldson, Luftkin, and Jenrette, Winter 2000/2001), p. 18.

supplied by Mexico increased from 16 percent to 21 percent. Although more than one-half of U.S. imports from China consists of telephone sets, China is also increasingly becoming a major source of cellular telephones.

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Computers, Peripherals, and Parts

Change in 2000 from 1999

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $2.7 billion (6 percent) to $45.1 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $6.1 billion (16 percent) to $45.3 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $8.7 billion (11 percent) to $90.4 billion

The trade deficit for computers, peripherals, and parts posted a smaller increase in 2000 than in previous years. This was due in part to growing demand for U.S. products in Asia as recovery from the crisis of 1997-98 continued. In addition, globalization and outsourcing trends in the computer industry have increased U.S. exports of peripherals and parts.

U.S. exports

The pattern in U.S. exports reflects the trend toward globalization of production, the advanced technology of the U.S. industry, and the interdependence of the North American producers. These factors, together with duty-free treatment that was fully implemented in 2000 for the 43 Information Technology Agreement signatories, helped to boost U.S. exports. More computer companies are using contract manufacturers, such as Jabil, Solectron, SCI Systems, Celestica, and Flextronics, which have manufacturing facilities in countries such as China, Malaysia, and Mexico where the labor costs are as much as 85 percent lower than in the United States and 75 percent lower than in Singapore.[8] Companies are also outsourcing to original design manufacturers, such as Acer, Quanta, and Mitac, who not only manufacture the product but design it as well.

Computer parts, most of which were destined for foreign affiliates or contract manufacturers, accounted for the largest portion of exports at $19.5 billion in 2000 and were also the fastest growing products, posting a 16.6-percent gain over 1999. Parts exports to Canada, Brazil, and several Asian economies, particularly Korea, China, Thailand, Taiwan, and Singapore, climbed more than 25 percent and accounted for half of the increase in exports of parts. Computer control and adapter units and other computer networking equipment showed a similar trend, with exports to Japan, the United Kingdom, Canada, China, and Korea growing by more than 25 percent. Much of this increase was due to the growth of computer networks in Europe and Asia. Within NAFTA, as the integration of the industry progresses, U.S. exports to Mexico and Canada are growing faster than total exports and accounted for more than $1.0 billion of the increase in exports in 2000.

[8] Stephen Shankland, "High Tech Manufacturers Add Brains to Brawn," *Cnet News.Com*, Aug. 18, 2000, found at *http://news.cnet.com*, retrieved on Apr. 4, 2001.

U.S. imports

The top six sources–Japan, Taiwan, China, Singapore, Mexico, and Malaysia--accounted for 70 percent of total imports of computers, peripherals, and parts in both 1999 and 2000. Taiwan and China expanded their import market share significantly in 2000 as foreign investment and outsourcing increased partly in response to shrinking margins in the U.S. market for computers and peripherals. Singapore, because it is a higher cost producer, saw its share of the U.S. import market fall in 2000. U.S. imports from NAFTA partners increased by 22 percent, more rapidly than total imports, which only grew by 11 percent in 2000. This is largely a result of the ongoing integration of the computer industry in North America.

Increased demand for notebook computers, principally from Taiwan, Mexico, Japan, and Korea, accounted for $1.8 billion of the increase in imports of computers, peripherals and parts in 2000. Taiwan is the leading producer of notebook computers in the world, supplying more than 50 percent of the market. Manufacturers in Taiwan produce notebook computers for Compaq, Dell, IBM, NEC, Sony, and Toshiba as well as under their own brands (e.g., Acer).[9] Imports of other computers, mainly personal computers, from China increased rapidly accounting for $1.0 billion of the $1.5 billion increase in this category. Counter to this trend was a decline in computer imports from Singapore, due in part to the closing of a Compaq manufacturing facility in early 2000.[10]

Printed circuit assemblies, including memory modules and processor assemblies--by far the largest import product grouping–increased by 6 percent to $19.3 billion in 2000. This increase was largely the result of imports from Korea and China, the bulk of which were most likely memory modules, and was partially offset by declines in imports, presumably of processor assemblies, from Costa Rica, Malaysia, and the Philippines. It is likely that many of the processor assemblies, previously destined for the U.S. market, were consumed in computer assembly facilities in Asia, especially Taiwan, and in Mexico. Intel assembles processors in Costa Rica, Malaysia, and the Philippines, and Intel's Pentium III was the main processor used in the assembly of notebook computers in Taiwan and Mexico in 2000.[11]

Imports of computer control or adapter units, mainly network interface cards or similar networking equipment, grew 40 percent to $5.3 billion in 2000 as computer and telecommunications network providers built network infrastructure and increased outsourcing to meet demand. The principal sources of these imports were Singapore, Taiwan, Canada, and Mexico.

LCD monitors and CD-ROM drives are displacing cathode-ray tube (CRT) monitors and magnetic disk drives. Imports of CRT monitors are shifting from Korea and Taiwan to China and Mexico and magnetic disk drives are shifting from Japan and Singapore to Malaysia and the Philippines. At the same time, Korea and Taiwan have doubled their exports of flat panel displays to the United States, and China, Korea, and Malaysia have increased exports of CD-ROM drives to the U.S. by more than 90 percent.

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[9] Global Sources Computer Products, "Taiwan Makers Offer Rich Selection," *Sourcing Report: Notebook Computers*, Jan. 23, 2001, found at *http://www.computerproducts.globalsources.com*, retrieved Mar. 29, 2001.

[10] Joe Wilcox, "Compaq Reports Drop in Revenue," *Cnet News.Com*, Jan. 25, 2000, found at *http://news.cnet.com*, retrieved on Mar. 19, 2001.

[11] Global Sources Computer Products, "Taiwan Makers Offer Rich Selection."

Consumer Electronics (Except Televisions)[12]

Change in 2000 from 1999:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $3.4 billion (22 percent) to $19.0 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $291.0 million (11 percent) to $3.0 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $3.7 billion (20 percent) to $22.0 billion

The increase in the trade deficit for consumer electronics except televisions (hereafter consumer electronics) is attributable to the rise in imports, resulting from growing demand for new products that more than offset declining average values.

U.S. imports

U.S. imports increased primarily as a result of tremendous growth in U.S. sales of digital, still-image video cameras (digital cameras) and of video recording or reproducing apparatus other than magnetic tape-type, primarily DVD (digital versatile disc) players, virtually all of which are made offshore. Increased imports of these two products accounted for over half of the increase in consumer electronics imports. China supplied 28 percent by value of imports of consumer electronics, just overtaking Japan, which had previously been the largest supplier. China, Japan, Mexico, and Malaysia continued as the largest suppliers, accounting for 80 percent of imports from 1999-2000.

Imports of digital cameras doubled for the third consecutive year to $2.2 billion in 2000, accounting for 10 percent of imports in 2000. Japan continued as the largest source for digital cameras, supplying two-thirds of U.S. imports in 2000. Imports from China more than quintupled, almost matching those from Taiwan, while each country supplied only about 8 percent of imports. The average value decreased slightly as production has begun to move to countries with lower production costs.

Imports of DVD players increased by 77 percent to $1.9 billion in 2000. Although unit imports more than doubled, the average value dropped by 23 percent, as production moved to countries offering lower production costs. Japan dropped to second in the ranking of U.S. sources of DVD players in terms of value, as its share of U.S. imports declined from 56 percent to 27 percent in 2000, while China's share rose from 8 percent to 32 percent for the same period.

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[12] This industry/commodity group includes table, clock, and portable radios; home, portable, and vehicle audio systems; audio components; and video recording and reproducing equipment, including VCRs, DVD players, camcorders, and still image video cameras.

Radio and Television Broadcasting Equipment[13]

Change in 2000 from 1999:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $2.0 billion (74 percent) to $4.6 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $278.9 million (12 percent) to $2.6 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $2.2 billion (45 percent) to $7.2 billion

The increase in the trade deficit for radio and television broadcasting equipment is attributable to the rise in imports caused primarily by the continuing and expanding demand for consumer satellite television equipment.

U.S. imports

U.S. imports increased primarily as a result of the tremendous growth in sales of DBS (direct broadcast satellite) equipment, including set top boxes with communications function. Imports of set top boxes increased by 85 percent to $2.2 billion in 2000, while imports of apparatus for the reception of television signals relayed by television satellite increased by two-thirds to $1.2 billion. Combined, the two products accounted for 67 percent of the increase in imports of radio and television broadcasting equipment in 2000. With a long history of maquiladora operations for consumer electronics, Mexico continued as the principal supplier, accounting for 46 percent of imports in 2000, up from 40 percent in 1999.

Demand for DBS equipment has increased because it uses digital broadcast technology, leading to higher resolution video images and higher quality audio. A DBS system is easier and much less expensive to install than a traditional satellite television system, and is less likely to be prohibited by homeowners' association covenants. Also, DBS subscribers that have been exposed to the variety of programming available via cable are able to view most of the same programming via DBS at a lower annual cost and without the annual increases in subscriber fees experienced by most cable subscribers.

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Measuring, Testing, and Controlling Instruments

Change in 2000 from 1999:

U.S. trade surplus: Increased by $88 million (2 percent) to $5.0 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $2.2 billion (15 percent) to $16.7 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $2.1 billion (22 percent) to $11.7 billion

The U.S. trade surplus in measuring, testing, and controlling instruments (hereafter measuring instruments) improved slightly during 2000. The mild growth in the surplus reflected an almost equal trade shift in both exports and imports during the period. With respect to the principal trading partners, the U.S. trade surplus with Canada rose by 4 percent to $2.1 billion in 2000, while the trade deficit with Mexico fell

[13] This industry/commodity group includes equipment for radio and television cable, satellite, and broadcast distribution, television cameras, and parts of the foregoing.

by 1 percent to $998 million. Those trade shifts reflected the relative competitiveness of U.S. producers with firms in those countries.

U.S. exports

Demand for U.S. exports of measuring instruments remained relatively strong in Canada, Japan, and the United Kingdom during 2000, largely because of the proliferation of telecommunication systems and sustained industrial activity in those countries. Canada continued as the United States' principal foreign market for measuring instruments, accounting for 19 percent of all exports. Exports to that country rose by 8 percent to $3.2 billion. Japan, the second-largest market, increased its share of exports by 28 percent to $1.9 billion.

U.S. imports

Mexico continued to be the largest foreign supplier of U.S. imports of measuring instruments during 2000, accounting for 22 percent of all imports. Increased industrial activity in the United States, coupled with a strong economy, stimulated demand for certain automotive, aerospace, and industrial products. Demand for speedometers, tachometers, process control instruments, and other measuring and testing instruments from U.S.-affiliated operations in Mexico rose significantly. Imports from that country grew by 14 percent to $2.6 billion. Spurred on by positive U.S. economic conditions, imports from Japan, which accounted for 20 percent of total imports, increased by 31 percent to $2.3 billion.

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Electrical Capacitors and Resistors[14]

Change in 2000 from 1999:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $724 million(1,708 percent) to $767 million
U.S. exports: Increased by $1.0 billion (43 percent) to $3.4 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $1.7 billion (72 percent) to $4.2 billion

The year 2000 was exceptionally strong for the U.S. and global capacitor and resistor markets. Leading consumers such as the telecommunications, networking, and computer equipment industries all experienced significant production growth and, as a result, drove up the demand for capacitors and resistors. Throughout much of the year, the demand for capacitors and resistors far outstripped supply, leading to product shortages and expanded lead times for purchasers.[15] As a result, prices for capacitors and resistors rose and an existing U.S. trade deficit expanded significantly as imports outpaced exports.[16]

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[14] Capacitors and resistors are passive electrical and electronic components. They are integral elements in a wide variety of products such as electronics equipment, industrial equipment, and automobiles.

[15] Hailey Lynne McKeefry, "Capacitors and Resistors," *Electronic Buyers' News*, found at *http://www.ebnonline.com/story/OEG2000913S0045*, retrieved Mar. 19, 2001.

[16] In 2000, exports to Mexico and Canada, the largest markets for U.S. products, grew by 35 percent, or $550 million, as a result of strong pricing and the expansion of the two countries' respective electronics industries. Mexico alone accounted for over half of U.S. exports in 2000. In recent years, Mexico has developed a burgeoning

(continued...)

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of ceramic and tantalum capacitors experienced a 79-percent increase in 2000 to $2.0 billion, accounting for over half of the total growth in imports. These capacitor types are primarily consumed in electronics equipment, and the rise in imports reflects the strong growth in U.S. electronics production. Japan continued to be the largest U.S. supplier of capacitors and resistors in 2000, but a number of other producing countries such as Israel, Taiwan, the Czech Republic, and Korea, had much larger relative growth in their exports to the United States. Although Taiwan and Korea have developed largely indigenous industries in recent years, growth in U.S. imports from Israel and the Czech Republic was chiefly related to recent plant investment in those countries by U.S.-headquartered producers.[17] In addition to increased U.S. demand, exports to the United States of capacitors and resistors also benefitted in 2000 from the final phase-out of U.S. tariffs on these products as a result of the 1997 Information Technology Agreement.

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Optical Goods, Including Opthalmic Goods

Change in 2000 from 1999:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $343 million (22 percent) to $1.9 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $1.3 billion (49 percent) to $4.0 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $1.7 billion (39 percent) to $5.9 billion

Despite significant growth in U.S. exports, the U.S. trade deficit in optical goods continued to increase largely because of growing demand for imported optical components used in advanced opto-electronic and fiber-optic voice, video, and data communications systems.[18] This, in turn, was due to continued rapid growth and popularity of data-intensive applications, such as Internet access, real-time data backup, e-mail, video conferencing, multimedia file transfers, movement of large blocks of stored data across networks, and digital cable television systems.[19] To meet this demand, U.S. telecommunications, networking, and related equipment manufacturers increased their imports of specialized optical components and subsystems that enabled them to increase the bandwidth, or information carrying capacity, of U.S. networking and communications systems.[20] Other imported optical products contributing to the U.S. trade deficit included lenses, filters, prisms, flat panel displays, and certain ophthalmic goods.

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[16] (...continued)
electronics assembly industry, while Canada is an established and growing producer of telecommunications and networking equipment.

[17] Claire Serant, "AVX Taps Asia's Resurgent Market," *Electronic Buyers' News*, found at *http://www.ebnews,com/story/OEG20000825S0052*, retrieved Mar. 19, 2001, and "Vishay Rethinks $480 Mln Israel Investment Plan," Reuters, found at *http://biz.yahoo.com/rf/010321/121338245.html*, retrieved Mar. 27, 2001.

[18] U.S. industry officials, telephone interviews by USITC staff, Mar. 15-23, 2001.

[19] Ibid.

[20] Company Internet website information, and SEC 10-K filings and other financial reports of Nortel, Networks, Lucent Technologies, Corning, Inc., Ciena Corp., Corvis Corp., Optical Communication Products Inc., and Tyco Inc., found at *www.sec.gov*, retrieved Apr. 2, 2001.

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of optical devices and components for use in advanced data communications systems more than tripled from Canada, primarily as a result of increased shipments to the United States by major Canadian producers of such goods, including Nortel Networks and JDS Uniphase Corp, as well as smaller Canadian network component suppliers.[21] Other countries demonstrating significant growth in supply of such optical goods included Germany and the United Kingdom. Although Japanese exports to the United States of optical components and devices for use in voice, video, and data communications systems actually declined during 2000, significant increases in U.S. imports from Japan of photographic and non-photographic lenses, filters, and prisms enabled Japan to retain its position as the leading supplier of total U.S. imports of optical goods. Japan also benefitted from increased demand for flat panel displays by U.S. manufacturers of personal digital assistants, notebook computers, cellular telephones, liquid crystal display monitors, industrial equipment, and other products to increase its exports of such optical displays to the United States.[22]

Laser producers in Japan, Germany, and the United Kingdom also benefitted from increased demand for such devices by U.S. manufacturers of medical and ophthalmic laser systems as consumer demand for laser hair removal and vision correction procedures continued to grow rapidly in the United States.[23] Japan and Germany also remained the leading suppliers of electron and other high-end microscopes to the United States. Although U.S. imports of Chinese optical products grew more slowly than those of Canada, Japan, Germany, and the United Kingdom, continued growth in Chinese exports of lower end telescopes, binoculars, microscopes, and ophthalmic products enabled China to remain the third-leading supplier of U.S. imports of optical goods in 2000.

Italy continued to increase its share of U.S. imports of both sunglasses and eyeglass frames. The Italian ophthalmic company, Luxottica, acquired the popular Ray Ban line of sunglasses from U.S.-based Bausch & Lomb in 1999, and moved its production to Italy, which contributed to increases in its exports of eyewear to the United States.[24] Luxottica also continued to benefit from its ownership of one of the leading distributors of eyeglasses and prescription sunglasses in the United States, Lenscrafters, which has become an important purchaser of eyeglass and sunglass frames from its parent company in the past several years. Luxottica is currently in the process of acquiring Sunglass Hut, a leading distributor of sunglasses in the United States.[25]

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[21] U.S. Government and industry officials, e-mail and telephone communications by USITC staff, Mar. 15-23, 2001.

[22] Company websites, annual reports, SEC 10-K filings and other financial information, Sharp Electronics Corp, Motorola Inc., PCS Technology, and Agilent Technologies; and U.S. industry officials, interviews by USITC staff, Mar. 15-23, 2001. Also see Ross Young, Sam Matsuno, Mark Finn, and Barry Young, "A Special Report on the Status of the Flat Panel Display Industries," *FPD Market Update*, published by Semiconductor Equipment and Materials International, Dec. 2000, pp. 1-8, for highlights of recent trends in the flat panel display market.

[23] Stephen G. Anderson, "Review and Forecast of the Laser Markets," *Laser Focus World*, Jan. 2001, p. 98.

[24] Bausch and Lomb SEC 10-K filing, filed 2001; and Luxottica, "A Short Profile," *A Short Strategic Future*, 2000, p. 1, found at *http://www.luxottica.com*, retrieved Mar. 29, 2001.

[25] Access Media Group, "Luxottica's Purchase of the Hut is Cleared," *OPTISTOCK*, April 1, 2001, p. 1, found at *http://www.optistock.com*, retrieved Apr. 2, 2001. Also see Luxottica SEC filings, forms SC TO-T/A, SC TO-T, and SC TO-C, filed 2001, found at *http://www.sec.gov*, retrieved Mar. 29, 2001.

Some U.S.-based companies have increased the production of nonspecialty, lower end disposable contact lenses in low-wage countries as prices of such lenses decline to commodity levels in the United States.[26] For example, Indonesia has become the leading foreign supplier of contact lenses to the United States as a result of this trend. Indonesia also exhibited growth as a supplier of U.S. imports of spherical eyeglass lenses in 2000.

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[26] "CIBA Vision's Indonesian contact lens plant receives FDA approval," Feb. 2, 1996, p. 1, found at *http://www.infonovartis.com*, retrieved Mar. 15, 2001; and other information found on both Novartis and CIBAVision websites (*http://www.cibavision.com*); Bausch & Lomb Inc., SEC 10-K filing, filed 2001; and SOLA International Inc., SEC 10-K filing, filed 2000.

Table 12-3
Electronic products sector: U.S. trade for selected industry/commodity groups, 1999 and 2000[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	1999	2000	Change, 2000 from1999 Absolute	Percent
		Million Dollars			
ET016	Office machines:				
	Exports	1,037	1,127	90	8.6
	Imports	1,784	1,892	108	6.1
	Trade balance	-747	-766	-19	-2.5
ET017	Telephone and telegraph apparatus:				
	Exports	17,717	20,147	2,430	13.7
	Imports	20,147	32,130	11,983	59.5
	Trade balance	-2,430	-11,982	-9,553	-393.2
ET018	Consumer electronics (except televisions):				
	Exports	2,678	2,969	291	10.9
	Imports	18,282	21,974	3,692	20.2
	Trade balance	-15,604	-19,005	-3,401	-21.8
ET019	Blank media:				
	Exports	1,692	1,420	-272	-16.1
	Imports	2,225	2,415	190	8.5
	Trade balance	-533	-995	-462	-86.6
ET020	Prerecorded media:				
	Exports	3,707	3,636	-71	-1.9
	Imports	1,252	1,389	137	11.0
	Trade balance	2,455	2,247	-209	-8.5
ET021	Navigational instruments and remote control apparatus:				
	Exports	2,530	2,626	96	3.8
	Imports	1,361	1,702	341	25.1
	Trade balance	1,169	924	-245	-21.0
ET022	Television receivers and video monitors:				
	Exports	1,104	1,164	60	5.4
	Imports	6,652	7,713	1,061	15.9
	Trade balance	-5,548	-6,549	-1,001	-18.0
ET023	Radio and television broadcasting equipment:				
	Exports	2,323	2,602	279	12.0
	Imports	4,948	7,178	2,230	45.1
	Trade balance	-2,624	-4,576	-1,951	-74.3
ET024	Electric sound and visual signaling apparatus:				
	Exports	858	851	-8	-0.9
	Imports	2,053	2,334	280	13.6
	Trade balance	-1,195	-1,483	-288	-24.1
ET025	Electrical capacitors and resistors:				
	Exports	2,393	3,410	1,017	42.5
	Imports	2,435	4,177	1,742	71.5
	Trade balance	-42	-767	-724	-1,708.4
ET026	Printed circuits:				
	Exports	2,386	2,865	479	20.1
	Imports	2,236	2,988	752	33.6
	Trade balance	150	-123	-273	([3])
ET027	Circuit apparatus exceeding 1000V:				
	Exports	590	701	112	18.9
	Imports	287	386	99	34.5
	Trade balance	302	315	13	4.2
ET028	Circuit apparatus not exceeding 1000V:				
	Exports	4,991	6,101	1,110	22.2
	Imports	5,606	6,872	1,266	22.6
	Trade balance	-615	-771	-156	-25.4

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table 12-3--*Continued*
Electronic products sector: U.S. trade for selected industry/commodity groups, 1999 and 2000[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	1999	2000	Change, 2000 from 1999 Absolute	Percent
		Million Dollars			
ET029	Circuit apparatus assemblies:				
	Exports	1,078	1,340	262	24.3
	Imports	2,141	2,593	452	21.1
	Trade balance	-1,063	-1,253	-190	-17.9
ET030	Parts of circuit apparatus:				
	Exports	1,809	1,914	105	5.8
	Imports	999	1,202	202	20.3
	Trade balance	809	712	-97	-12.0
ET031	Cathode-ray tubes:				
	Exports	2,174	2,435	261	12.0
	Imports	732	634	-98	-13.4
	Trade balance	1,442	1,801	359	24.9
ET032	Electron tubes other than CRTs:				
	Exports	215	209	-6	-2.8
	Imports	190	213	23	12.0
	Trade balance	25	-4	-29	([3])
ET033	Semiconductors and integrated circuits:				
	Exports	36,615	44,828	8,213	22.4
	Imports	37,158	47,448	10,290	27.7
	Trade balance	-542	-2,619	-2,077	-383.0
ET034	Miscellaneous electrical equipment:				
	Exports	1,590	2,153	563	35.4
	Imports	2,358	2,937	578	24.5
	Trade balance	-769	-784	-15	-1.9
ET035	Computers, peripherals, and parts:				
	Exports	39,230	45,299	6,069	15.5
	Imports	81,662	90,384	8,722	10.7
	Trade balance	-42,432	-45,085	-2,653	-6.3
ET036	Photographic film and paper:				
	Exports	2,154	2,755	600	27.9
	Imports	2,009	2,205	196	9.8
	Trade balance	146	550	404	277.8
ET037	Optical fibers, optical fiber bundles and cables:				
	Exports	1,081	1,888	807	74.6
	Imports	729	1,399	671	92.1
	Trade balance	352	488	136	38.6
ET038	Optical goods, including ophthalmic goods:				
	Exports	2,682	3,995	1,313	49.0
	Imports	4,225	5,881	1,656	39.2
	Trade balance	-1,543	-1,887	-343	-22.2
ET039	Photographic cameras and equipment:				
	Exports	1,825	1,800	-25	-1.4
	Imports	5,843	5,299	-543	-9.3
	Trade balance	-4,018	-3,499	518	12.9
ET040	Medical goods:				
	Exports	12,455	13,411	956	7.7
	Imports	7,932	9,178	1,246	15.7
	Trade balance	4,522	4,232	-290	-6.4
ET041	Watches and clocks:				
	Exports	335	348	13	4.0
	Imports	3,136	3,354	218	7.0
	Trade balance	-2,801	-3,006	-205	-7.3

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table 12-3--*Continued*
Electronic products sector: U.S. trade for selected industry/commodity groups, 1999 and 2000[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	1999	2000	Change, 2000 from 1999 Absolute	Percent
		Million Dollars			
ET042	Drawing, drafting, and calculating instruments:				
	Exports	415	366	-50	-11.9
	Imports	431	234	-196	-45.6
	Trade balance	-15	132	147	([3])
ET043	Measuring, testing, and controlling instruments:				
	Exports	14,575	16,749	2,175	14.9
	Imports	9,656	11,743	2,087	21.6
	Trade balance	4,919	5,006	88	1.8

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

CHAPTER 13
Miscellaneous Manufactures

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Change in 2000 from 1999:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $5.4 billion (12 percent) to $50.5 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $1.6 billion (11 percent) to $16.9 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $7.0 billion (12 percent) to $67.3 billion

The expansion of the U.S. trade deficit in miscellaneous manufactures in 2000 was led by increases in U.S. imports from China, Canada, the EU, and Mexico (table 13-1) of furniture, works of art, and miscellaneous manufactured goods (table 13-2). Although growth in imports of precious jewelry and related articles, lamps and lighting fittings, sporting goods, and toys also contributed to the higher U.S. trade deficit in sector products (table 13-2), this trend was moderated by significant increases in U.S. exports in some of these same categories: precious jewelry and related articles, furniture, works of art, and miscellaneous manufactured goods.

Production processes for goods classified in the miscellaneous manufacturers sector tend to be labor-intensive and the production technology is readily transferable to developing or newly industrialized countries. Numerous sector imports are produced in Asia under license from U.S. companies and Asian countries were the source of 60 percent (table 13-1) of U.S. imports in 2000. Imports tend to be concentrated in products for which there is no competing U.S. industry (e.g., certain works of art), for which there is no remaining U.S. production (e.g., home video games and certain 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 product groups are characterized by products with high transportation costs (e.g., upholstered furniture and fairground amusement rides); low raw-material cost 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). Trade statistics for all commodity/industry groups in the miscellaneous manufactures sector are presented in table 13-3.

Table 13-1
Miscellaneous manufactures: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1999 and 2000[1]

Item	1999	2000	Change, 2000 from 1999 Absolute	Change, 2000 from 1999 *Percent*
	Million dollars			
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:				
China	113	132	19	16.5
Canada	3,883	4,174	291	7.5
Mexico	1,717	1,977	259	15.1
Japan	1,598	2,057	459	28.7
Italy	251	165	-86	-34.4
United Kingdom	1,382	1,506	124	9.0
France	345	418	73	21.2
Taiwan	227	349	122	54.0
Germany	493	590	97	19.6
Thailand	55	76	21	39.1
All other	5,206	5,429	223	4.3
Total	15,270	16,872	1,602	10.5
EU-15	3,502	3,987	484	13.8
OPEC	641	401	-240	-37.4
Latin America	2,913	3,244	331	11.4
CBERA	579	674	95	16.4
Asia	2,945	3,662	717	24.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	69	73	4	6.0
Central and Eastern Europe	39	39	([2])	-0.2
U.S. imports for consumption:				
China	21,733	25,365	3,633	16.7
Canada	5,740	6,452	712	12.4
Mexico	4,697	5,160	463	9.9
Japan	4,179	3,946	-232	-5.6
Italy	3,689	3,971	282	7.7
United Kingdom	1,804	1,923	119	6.6
France	2,446	2,989	543	22.2
Taiwan	2,969	3,052	83	2.8
Germany	1,073	1,164	90	8.4
Thailand	1,435	1,665	230	16.0
All other	10,547	11,636	1,088	10.3
Total	60,312	67,322	7,011	11.6
EU-15	10,845	11,745	900	8.3
OPEC	952	1,119	167	17.5
Latin America	5,863	6,393	530	9.0
CBERA	475	408	-67	-14.1
Asia	35,972	40,365	4,393	12.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	99	97	-2	-2.1
Central and Eastern Europe	372	468	96	25.9
U.S. merchandise trade balance:				
China	-21,620	-25,233	-3,614	-16.7
Canada	-1,858	-2,278	-420	-22.6
Mexico	-2,980	-3,184	-204	-6.8
Japan	-2,581	-1,890	691	26.8
Italy	-3,438	-3,806	-369	-10.7
United Kingdom	-422	-417	5	1.2
France	-2,101	-2,571	-470	-22.4
Taiwan	-2,742	-2,704	39	1.4
Germany	-580	-573	6	1.1
Thailand	-1,380	-1,588	-208	-15.1
All other	-5,342	-6,207	-865	-16.2
Total	-45,042	-50,450	-5,408	-12.0
EU-15	-7,343	-7,759	-416	-5.7
OPEC	-312	-718	-407	-130.4
Latin America	-2,950	-3,149	-199	-6.7
CBERA	104	266	162	156.3
Asia	-33,027	-36,703	-3,675	-11.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	-30	-24	6	20.5
Central and Eastern Europe	-332	-429	-96	-28.9

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data. The countries shown are those with the largest total U.S. trade (U.S. imports plus exports) in these products in 2000.

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

Table 13-2
Leading changes in U.S. exports and imports of miscellaneous manufactures, 1999 and 2000

Sector/commodity	1999	2000	Change, 2000 from 1999 Absolute	Percent
	Million dollars			
U.S. EXPORTS:				
Increases:				
Precious jewelry and related articles (MM051)	822	1,272	450	54.7
Furniture (MM054)	2,597	3,026	429	16.5
Works of art and miscellaneous manufactured goods (MM064)	1,731	2,142	411	23.8
Decreases:				
Writing instruments and related articles (MM055)	333	288	-44	-13.4
Bicycles and certain parts (MM053)	271	235	-35	-13.1
All other	9,515	9,907	392	4.1
TOTAL	15,270	16,872	1,602	10.5
U.S. IMPORTS:				
Increases:				
Furniture (MM054)	12,775	15,159	2,384	18.7
Works of art and miscellaneous manufactured goods (MM064)	8,463	9,641	1,178	13.9
Precious jewelry and related articles (MM051)	5,063	5,737	674	13.3
Lamps and lighting fittings (MM056)	3,858	4,496	639	16.6
Sporting goods (MM061)	3,027	3,565	537	17.7
Toys (MM059)	7,978	8,462	484	6.1
Luggage, handbags, and flat goods (MM046)	4,073	4,381	307	7.5
Seats for motor vehicles and aircraft (MM067)	3,024	3,209	184	6.1
Writing instruments and related articles (MM055)	965	1,146	181	18.7
Musical instruments and accessories (MM048)	1,256	1,413	157	12.5
Bicycles and certain parts (MM053)	1,199	1,348	150	12.5
Decreases:				
Games (MM060)	4,086	3,879	-207	-5.1
All other	4,544	4,888	344	7.6
TOTAL	60,312	67,322	7,011	11.6

Note.-Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

U.S. BILATERAL TRADE

Largest trade balance shifts in 2000 from 1999:

China: U.S. deficit increased by $3.6 billion (17 percent) to $25.2 billion
Japan: U.S. deficit decreased by $691 million (27 percent) to $1.9 billion
France: U.S. deficit increased by $470 million (22 percent) to $2.6 billion

Five factors characterized U.S. bilateral trade in the miscellaneous manufactures sector: predominance of labor-intensive articles imported from China; consistently high imports of video games from Japan;[1] rationalized production and intercompany trade between the United States and Canada; the

[1] Japan is the world's leading producer of latest technology video games. Production of less profitable, older technology video games is usually shifted from Japan to China. Despite a 5-percent reduction in U.S. imports of games in 2000, this commodity group remains one of the leading import categories within the miscellaneous

(continued...)

presence of two-way trade in high-end manufactured goods and trade in works of art between the United States and the EU; and increased reliance on assembly plants in Mexico by foreign manufacturers, particularly for motor vehicle seat covers.

Strong domestic demand for furniture, toys, lamps and lighting fittings, and sporting goods resulted in a combined increase in imports from China of $2.4 billion (19 percent) to $15.3 billion in 2000.[2] U.S. imports of video games from Japan declined by $345 million (13 percent) in 2000 to $2.2 billion. Weak sales of the Sony Playstation II accounted for a significant portion of the decline in sector trade with Japan in 2000.

U.S. imports of works of art and antiques from France rose by $490 million (27 percent) to reach $2.3 billion in 2000. A large portion of these imports consist of items purchased at overseas auctions. In addition, works of art on tour, such as *Degas at the Races*, are considered to be an import while on tour and an export when returned to the home museum.

COMMODITY ANALYSIS OF FURNITURE[3]

Change in 2000 from 1999:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $2.0 billion (19 percent) to $12.1 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $429 million (17 percent) to $3.0 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $2.4 billion (19 percent) to $15.2 billion

The expansion of the U.S. trade deficit in furniture in 2000 was the result of strong growth in U.S. imports from China, Canada, Italy, and Mexico. Low-cost producers in China have emerged as world leaders in top-quality wood household and bedroom furniture. Producers in Canada are highly skilled and benefit from close proximity to the U.S. market. Furniture producers in Italy are rationalizing production in order to remain competitive with producers in East Asia. Manufacturers in Mexico have enhanced their competitiveness by significantly improving the finishes on their furniture. Nonetheless, U.S. manufacturers remain in a strong competitive position in fully assembled wood household furniture that does not require labor intensive wood carving, upholstered furniture, ready-to-assemble (RTA) household and office

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[1] (...continued)
manufactures sector. The decrease in imports of video games was due, in part, to the surge in popularity of scooters, which contributed to the 18-percent increase in imports of sporting goods in 2000.

The growth in the popularity of scooters and home exercise equipment in the United States has boosted U.S. imports from China. Much of Taiwan's production of scooters and exercise equipment has shifted to China as labor costs in Taiwan have risen. The production of both products is labor-intensive and uses relatively low manufacturing technology.

[2] Part of this ongoing trend reflects consumer demand for labor intensive, intricately carved articles of wood household furniture made in China. These articles include wood-posted bed frames, highly styled wooden chest of drawers, and wood-claw dining room tables and chairs. Accordingly, the share of apparent U.S. consumption of furniture accounted for by imports rose from 13 percent to 19 percent during 1996-2000.

[3] Furniture is defined as moveable, utilitarian articles that are generally placed on the floor (e.g., sofas, bookcases, desks, chairs, tables, chests, cabinets, and bed frames). Household and office furniture are the principal product categories.

furniture with highly automated methods of production (e.g., for home entertainment centers), systems office furniture, mattresses, and kitchen cabinets.[4]

U.S. imports

China accounted for the largest growth in U.S. imports of furniture, rising by $1.0 billion (17 percent) in 2000 to $4.1 billion. Wood household furniture accounted for the bulk of the increase, as such imports rose by $701 million (33 percent) to $2.8 billion. China's strong inroads into the U.S. market have been particularly successful in the high-end segment of the wood household furniture market which is characterized by detailed woodwork involving intricate carving and hand-polished finish. Producers of household furniture in China have access to a highly skilled, lower cost labor force. China's success reportedly has caused a number of U.S. producers to exit the high-end, wood household furniture market and import from China instead.[5] Increasingly, producers in both the United States and the EU are shifting the labor-intensive production of bedroom and dining room furniture to foreign locations with lower labor costs.[6] For example, Italian producers are beginning to manufacture leather upholstered sofas in China.[7]

Canadian furniture producers are successful in the U.S. market owing to geographic proximity, access to low-cost lumber, similar consumer preferences in furniture design, comparable methods of manufacture, and similar channels of distribution. Accordingly, U.S. imports of Canadian household furniture rose by $286 million (18 percent) in 2000 to $1.8 billion while U.S. imports of office furniture rose by $212 million (19 percent) to $1.3 billion. The cost of transporting high weight-to-value fully assembled household furniture provides Canadian producers an advantage over other foreign suppliers to the U.S. market. Hence, the leading North American producers of office furniture are located close to the U.S.-Canada border (Michigan and Ontario), which contributes to strong two-way trade between the United States and Canada. Because manufacturing methods for the production of office furniture are relatively capital intensive and transportation costs are high, the United States and Canada supply most of each other's import demand for office furniture.

U.S. imports of furniture from the EU rose by $307 million (16 percent) in 2000 to $2.2 billion. Italy, the dominant EU supplier, accounted for by far the greatest share of the increase as U.S. imports of furniture from Italy rose by $225 million (21 percent) in 2000 to $1.3 billion. Almost all U.S. imports from Italy in that year were of household furniture, particularly upholstered leather sofas. Industries Natuzzi, Italy's leading leather sofa manufacturer, currently supplies world markets from its plants in Italy, which have a combined production capacity of 11,500 seats[8] per day.[9] In order to reduce backlogs at Italian plants, and to respond effectively to cost competition from upholstered leather sofa producers in Brazil and China, Natuzzi is establishing production facilities in each of these countries. Its plant in Brazil will produce 600 seats each day dedicated to U.S. east coast delivery. Likewise, its plant in China will

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[4] For a more detailed assessment of the domestic and global furniture industry, see USITC, *Industry and Trade Summary on Furniture and Motor Vehicle Seats*, USITC publication 3382, Jan. 2001.

[5] Powell Slaughter, "Bedroom Imports Mean Changes on Domestic Scene," *Furniture Today*, Jan. 15, 2001, p. 8.

[6] For example, the North Carolina furniture industry cut 2,200 jobs in 2000. During the last 10 years, a total of 6,600 furniture jobs have been lost. Furniture Brands International reportedly plans to cut 1,000 U.S. jobs and eliminate 500,000 square feet of U.S. manufacturing operations. Brian Carrol, "Furniture Production Exodus Gains Steam," Mar. 5, 2001, p. 1, found at *http://www.furnituretoday.com/news*, retrieved Mar. 5, 2001.

[7] Joan Gunin, "Natuzzi Leather Leader Raises the Bar," *Furniture Today*, Nov. 13, 2000, p. 8.

[8] As used in the tariff nomenclature of the Harmonized System, the term "seats" includes both chairs and sofas.

[9] Joan Gunin, "Natuzzi Leather Leader Raises the Bar," p. 8.

produce 400 seats per day for delivery to the west coast of the United States. Moreover, production capacity in Italy will be expanded by an additional 1,500 seat per day.[10]

Household furniture accounted for the bulk of U.S. imports from Mexico, which rose by $54 million (9 percent) in 2000 to reach $685 million. The Mexican furniture industry's competitive strength lies in its highly skilled, low-cost labor force; proximity to the United States; and access to domestically milled lumber. However, poor finishes and weak distribution outlets in the United States reportedly have somewhat hindered Mexico's penetration of the U.S. market.[11] To address the need for improved finishes, two world-class manufacturers of furniture finishes recently established operations in Mexico.[12] Moreover, to improve distribution, Grupo Famsa, a major furniture distributor headquartered in Mexico, plans to open 15 stores in Southern California.[13]

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[10] Ibid., p. 12.

[11] Furniture/Today Latin America, Fall 2000, p.8.

[12] Valspar (headquarted in Minneapolis, MN) has two plants and Akzo Nobel Chemicals (Netherlands) has one facility in Mexico.

[13] Powell Slaughter, "Mexico's Famsa in U.S.," *Furniture Today*, Feb. 19, 2001, p.1.

Table 13-3
Miscellaneous manufactures sector: U.S. trade for selected industry/commodity groups, 1999 and 2000[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	1999	2000	Change, 2000 from1999 Absolute	Percent
		Million Dollars			
MM046	Luggage, handbags, and flat goods:				
	Exports	329	351	22	6.8
	Imports	4,073	4,381	307	7.5
	Trade balance	-3,744	-4,029	-285	-7.6
MM046A	Luggage:				
	Exports	250	253	3	1.2
	Imports	2,619	2,741	122	4.7
	Trade balance	-2,369	-2,489	-119	-5.0
MM046B	Handbags:				
	Exports	42	63	21	49.6
	Imports	1,004	1,179	174	17.3
	Trade balance	-963	-1,116	-153	-15.9
MM046C	Flat goods:				
	Exports	32	30	-2	-5.0
	Imports	428	435	7	1.5
	Trade balance	-396	-404	-8	-2.1
MM047	Certain other leather goods:				
	Exports	123	173	50	41.2
	Imports	209	242	33	15.7
	Trade balance	-86	-69	18	20.5
MM048	Musical instruments and accessories:				
	Exports	360	371	12	3.3
	Imports	1,256	1,413	157	12.5
	Trade balance	-896	-1,042	-145	-16.2
MM049	Umbrellas, whips, riding crops, and canes:				
	Exports	11	11	([3])	([4])
	Imports	248	284	35	14.2
	Trade balance	-237	-273	-35	-14.9
MM050	Silverware and related articles of precious metal:				
	Exports	123	165	43	34.7
	Imports	57	68	11	18.5
	Trade balance	66	98	32	48.8
MM051	Precious jewelry and related articles:				
	Exports	822	1,272	450	54.7
	Imports	5,063	5,737	674	13.3
	Trade balance	-4,241	-4,464	-224	-5.3
MM052	Costume jewelry and related articles:				
	Exports	133	127	-6	-4.5
	Imports	546	619	72	13.2
	Trade balance	-413	-492	-78	-19.0
MM053	Bicycles and certain parts:				
	Exports	271	235	-35	-13.1
	Imports	1,199	1,348	150	12.5
	Trade balance	-928	-1,113	-185	-19.9
MM054	Furniture:				
	Exports	2,597	3,026	429	16.5
	Imports	12,775	15,159	2,384	18.7
	Trade balance	-10,178	-12,132	-1,954	-19.2
MM055	Writing instruments and related articles:				
	Exports	333	288	-44	-13.4
	Imports	965	1,146	181	18.7
	Trade balance	-632	-857	-225	-35.7

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table 13-3--*Continued*
Miscellaneous manufactures sector: U.S. trade for selected industry/commodity groups, 1999 and 2000[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	1999	2000	Change, 2000 from1999 Absolute	Percent
		Million Dollars			
MM056	Lamps and lighting fittings:				
	Exports	585	678	93	15.9
	Imports	3,858	4,496	639	16.6
	Trade balance	-3,272	-3,818	-546	-16.7
MM057	Prefabricated buildings:				
	Exports	327	331	4	1.2
	Imports	221	281	60	27.4
	Trade balance	107	50	-57	-53.0
MM058	Dolls:				
	Exports	25	30	5	20.0
	Imports	1,374	1,475	101	7.3
	Trade balance	-1,349	-1,445	-96	-7.1
MM059	Toys:				
	Exports	497	532	36	7.2
	Imports	7,978	8,462	484	6.1
	Trade balance	-7,481	-7,930	-448	-6.0
MM060	Games:				
	Exports	936	944	8	0.9
	Imports	4,086	3,879	-207	-5.1
	Trade balance	-3,150	-2,935	215	6.8
MM061	Sporting goods:				
	Exports	1,621	1,679	58	3.6
	Imports	3,027	3,565	537	17.7
	Trade balance	-1,407	-1,886	-479	-34.1
MM062	Smokers' articles:				
	Exports	71	77	6	9.1
	Imports	134	140	7	4.9
	Trade balance	-63	-63	([3])	-0.1
MM063	Brooms, brushes, and hair grooming articles:				
	Exports	206	243	37	18.1
	Imports	955	859	-97	-10.1
	Trade balance	-750	-616	134	17.9
MM063A	Brooms and brushes:				
	Exports	179	214	35	19.8
	Imports	614	625	11	1.7
	Trade balance	-435	-410	25	5.7
MM063B	Hair grooming articles, non-electric (except brushes):				
	Exports	27	28	2	6.8
	Imports	341	234	-107	-31.5
	Trade balance	-315	-205	109	34.7
MM064	Works of art and miscellaneous manufactured goods:				
	Exports	1,731	2,142	411	23.8
	Imports	8,463	9,641	1,178	13.9
	Trade balance	-6,732	-7,499	-766	-11.4
MM065	Apparel fasteners:				
	Exports	140	183	43	30.5
	Imports	89	85	-4	-4.2
	Trade balance	51	98	46	90.8

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table 13-3--*Continued*
Miscellaneous manufactures sector: U.S. trade for selected industry/commodity groups, 1999 and 2000[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	1999	2000	Change, 2000 from1999 Absolute	*Percent*
		——— *Million Dollars* ———			
MM066	Arms and ammunition:				
	Exports	2,152	2,151	-2	-0.1
	Imports	711	836	126	17.7
	Trade balance	1,442	1,314	-128	-8.9
MM067	Seats for motor vehicles and aircraft:				
	Exports	1,878	1,861	-17	-0.9
	Imports	3,024	3,209	184	6.1
	Trade balance	-1,146	-1,348	-202	-17.6

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

APPENDIX A
Industry/Commodity Groups and Subgroups in This Report

Industry/commodity groups have been revised to provide for the creation of narrow product subgroups within the present industry/commodity structure. Subgroups will show trade data for narrower product groups that serve analytical purposes, and provide for more meaningful profile data. Subgroups are designated by alphabetical suffix to the USITC industry/commodity group.

Agricultural products sector[1]
(HTS chapters[2] 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
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

Chemicals and related products sector–*Continued*

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, 78-84)

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
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

Machinery sector–*Continued*

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

Electronic products sector–*Continued*

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

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[1] This coding system (e.g., AG0012, AG012A) is used by the USITC to identify major groupings and subgroupings of U.S. Harmonized Tariff Schedule headings/subheadings and corresponding export categories for trade monitoring purposes. See app. C for industry and trade data for certain groupings and subgroupings.

[2] Products in some HTS chapters are divided between sectors monitored by the Commission; however, 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.

APPENDIX B
HTS 8-Digit Subheading Ranges Included in Industry/Commodity Groups and Subgroups, by Sector

Table B-1
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	0101.11.00 - 0102.10.00
		0103.10.00 - 0103.10.00
		0104.20.00 - 0104.20.00
		0106.00.10 - 0106.00.50
		0204.50.00 - 0206.90.00
		0208.10.00 - 0208.90.40
		0210.11.00 - 0210.90.40
		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
AG003	Swine and pork	0103.91.00 - 0103.92.00
		0203.11.00 - 0203.29.40
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
		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
		0713.10.10 - 0713.10.10
		0713.20.10 - 0713.20.10
		0713.31.10 - 0713.31.10
		0713.32.10 - 0713.32.10

See note at end of table.

Table B-1--*Continued*
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
		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
		1004.00.00 - 1004.00.00
		1005.10.00 - 1005.10.00
		1007.00.00 - 1007.00.00
		1008.20.00 - 1008.20.00
		1209.11.00 - 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 - 1212.30.00
		1212.99.00 - 1212.99.00
		1301.10.00 - 1301.90.90
		1302.12.00 - 1302.39.00
		1402.10.00 - 1403.90.40
		1404.90.00 - 1404.90.00
AG018	Fresh, chilled, or frozen vegetables	0701.10.00 - 0710.90.90
AG019	Prepared or preserved vegetables, mushrooms, and olives	0711.10.00 - 0712.90.80
		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 - 1106.20.00
		2001.10.00 - 2005.90.97
		2008.91.00 - 2008.91.00
		2008.99.61 - 2008.99.61
		2008.99.65 - 2008.99.65
AG020	Edible nuts	0801.11.00 - 0802.90.98
		0813.50.00 - 0813.50.00
		1202.10.05 - 1202.20.80
		2008.11.02 - 2008.19.90
AG021	Tropical fruit	0803.00.20 - 0804.50.80
		0807.20.00 - 0807.20.00
		0810.90.25 - 0810.90.25
		0813.40.10 - 0813.40.10
		0813.40.80 - 0813.40.80
AG022	Citrus fruit	0805.10.00 - 0805.90.00
		0812.90.20 - 0812.90.20
		0814.00.10 - 0814.00.80
		2008.30.10 - 2008.30.95
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 - 0810.90.20

See note at end of table.

Table B-1--*Continued*
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
		0810.90.25 - 0810.90.40
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 - 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 - 1207.40.00
		1207.60.00 - 1207.99.00
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	1704.10.00 - 1704.10.00
		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	1704.90.10 - 1806.90.90
AG038	Fruit and vegetable juices	2009.11.00 - 2009.90.40
		2106.90.48 - 2106.90.54

See note at end of table.

Table B-1--*Continued*
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
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 - 4111.00.00
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	4409.10.10 - 4409.20.90
		4414.00.00 - 4414.00.00
		4418.10.00 - 4418.30.00
		4418.90.20 - 4418.90.40
AG054	Wood veneer and wood panels	4408.10.00 - 4408.90.00
		4410.11.00 - 4412.99.95
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
AG058	Cork and rattan	1401.10.00 - 1401.90.40
		4501.10.00 - 4602.90.00
AG059	Wood pulp and wastepaper	1404.20.00 - 1404.20.00
		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 - 4811.10.00
		4811.31.20 - 4811.31.40
		4811.40.00 - 4812.00.00
		4818.10.00 - 4818.90.00
		4823.20.10 - 4823.20.90
AG062	Newsprint	4801.00.00 - 4801.00.00
AG063	Printing and writing papers	4802.30.20 - 4802.30.40
		4802.51.10 - 4802.60.90
		4810.11.20 - 4810.29.00
		4811.39.20 - 4811.39.40
AG064	Certain specialty papers	4802.10.00 - 4802.20.00
		4802.40.00 - 4802.40.00
		4809.10.20 - 4809.90.80
		4813.10.00 - 4814.90.00

See note at end of table.

Table B-1--*Continued*
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
		4816.10.00 - 4816.20.00
		4816.90.00 - 4817.30.00
		4823.51.00 - 4823.59.40
AG065	Miscellaneous paper products	4811.21.00 - 4811.29.00
		4815.00.00 - 4815.00.00
		4816.30.00 - 4816.30.00
		4820.10.20 - 4823.19.00
		4823.30.00 - 4823.40.00
		4823.60.00 - 4823.90.85
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 - 2903.69.27
		2903.69.70 - 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
		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
		2915.39.90 - 2915.39.90
		2915.40.20 - 2915.40.50
		2915.50.20 - 2915.60.50
		2915.90.20 - 2915.90.50
		2916.12.10 - 2916.12.10
		2916.20.10 - 2916.31.15
		2916.31.30 - 2916.32.20

See note at end of table.

Table B-1--*Continued*
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
		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 - 2918.19.90
		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 - 2921.30.50
		2921.42.10 - 2921.42.36
		2921.42.65 - 2921.49.15
		2921.49.45 - 2921.51.10
		2921.51.30 - 2921.59.80
		2922.19.20 - 2922.29.20
		2922.29.60 - 2922.30.50
		2922.43.10 - 2922.49.10
		2922.49.30 - 2922.49.37
		2922.50.07 - 2922.50.11
		2922.50.35 - 2922.50.50
		2924.21.18 - 2924.29.05
		2924.29.20 - 2924.29.36
		2924.29.65 - 2924.29.90
		2925.19.10 - 2925.19.90
		2925.20.18 - 2925.20.18
		2925.20.60 - 2925.20.90
		2926.90.01 - 2926.90.19
		2926.90.44 - 2927.00.18
		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
		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 - 2933.39.20
		2933.39.61 - 2933.40.17
		2933.40.60 - 2933.40.70
		2933.59.70 - 2933.59.95
		2933.79.04 - 2933.90.13
		2933.90.79 - 2933.90.89
		2933.90.97 - 2934.20.30
		2934.20.40 - 2934.30.18

See note at end of table.

Table B-1--*Continued*
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
		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 - 2935.00.15
		2935.00.75 - 2935.00.95
		2942.00.03 - 2942.00.03
		2942.00.10 - 2942.00.50
		3810.90.10 - 3810.90.10
		3812.10.10 - 3812.30.90
		3814.00.10 - 3814.00.50
		3817.10.10 - 3817.20.00
		3824.40.10 - 3824.40.10
		3824.40.21 - 3824.40.50
		3824.90.21 - 3824.90.22
		3824.90.26 - 3824.90.28
CH012	Certain organic chemicals	2903.11.00 - 2903.49.90
		2905.11.10 - 2905.19.60
		2905.31.00 - 2905.50.60
		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 - 2915.39.60
		2915.40.10 - 2915.40.10
		2915.50.10 - 2915.50.10
		2916.11.00 - 2916.11.00
		2916.12.50 - 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
		2922.11.00 - 2922.13.00
		2922.41.00 - 2922.41.00
		2922.42.50 - 2922.42.50
		2922.49.40 - 2922.49.80
		2924.10.10 - 2924.10.80
		2926.10.00 - 2926.20.00
		2927.00.40 - 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
		3822.00.10 - 3822.00.10
		3824.10.00 - 3824.20.00
		3824.71.00 - 3824.79.00
		3824.90.40 - 3824.90.90
CH013	Miscellaneous inorganic chemicals	2501.00.00 - 2502.00.00
		2509.00.10 - 2509.00.20

See note at end of table.

Table B-1--*Continued*
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
		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 - 2813.90.50
		2815.30.00 - 2816.30.00
		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 - 2834.22.00
		2834.29.20 - 2836.10.00
		2836.50.00 - 2836.60.00
		2836.91.00 - 2843.90.00
		2846.10.00 - 2851.00.00
		3810.90.20 - 3810.90.20
		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
CH015	Chlor-alkali chemicals	2801.10.00 - 2801.10.00
		2815.11.00 - 2815.20.00
		2836.20.00 - 2836.40.20
CH016	Fertilizers	2503.00.00 - 2503.00.00
		2510.10.00 - 2510.20.00
		2802.00.00 - 2802.00.00
		2804.70.00 - 2804.70.00
		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

See note at end of table.

Table B-1--*Continued*
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
		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
		2934.90.20 - 2934.90.20
		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
		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
		2933.39.21 - 2933.39.27
		2933.40.30 - 2933.40.30
		2933.59.10 - 2933.59.18
		2933.90.14 - 2933.90.22
		2934.20.35 - 2934.20.35
		2934.90.01 - 2934.90.03
		2934.90.07 - 2934.90.07
		2934.90.09 - 2934.90.18
		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
		2918.21.10 - 2918.21.10

See note at end of table.

Table B-1--*Continued*
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
		2918.22.10 - 2918.22.10
		2918.23.10 - 2918.23.10
		2918.90.30 - 2918.90.30
		2921.49.37 - 2921.49.43
		2922.19.12 - 2922.19.18
		2922.29.27 - 2922.29.27
		2922.49.27 - 2922.49.27
		2922.50.13 - 2922.50.25
		2923.10.00 - 2923.10.00
		2924.29.57 - 2924.29.62
		2925.20.10 - 2925.20.10
		2925.20.20 - 2925.20.20
		2928.00.30 - 2928.00.30
		2930.40.00 - 2930.40.00
		2931.00.22 - 2931.00.22
		2932.29.20 - 2932.29.20
		2933.11.00 - 2933.11.00
		2933.19.35 - 2933.19.35
		2933.19.45 - 2933.19.45
		2933.21.00 - 2933.21.00
		2933.29.20 - 2933.29.20
		2933.29.45 - 2933.29.45
		2933.39.30 - 2933.39.41
		2933.40.20 - 2933.40.26
		2933.51.10 - 2933.51.90
		2933.59.21 - 2933.59.59
		2933.90.26 - 2933.90.75
		2933.90.90 - 2933.90.90
		2934.30.23 - 2934.30.27
		2934.90.30 - 2934.90.30
		2934.90.47 - 2934.90.47
		2935.00.29 - 2935.00.60
		2936.10.00 - 2939.90.50
		2941.10.10 - 2941.90.50
		2942.00.05 - 2942.00.05
		3001.10.00 - 3004.90.90
		3006.20.00 - 3006.30.50
		3006.60.00 - 3006.60.00
		3822.00.10 - 3822.00.50
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

See note at end of table.

Table B-1--*Continued*
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
		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
		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 - 3810.10.00
		3810.90.50 - 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
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

See note at end of table.

Table B-1--*Continued*
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
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 - 4011.99.80
		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
		4009.10.00 - 4009.10.00
CH042	Miscellaneous rubber products	4003.00.00 - 4004.00.00
		4007.00.00 - 4008.29.40
		4009.20.00 - 4010.29.90
		4014.10.00 - 4014.90.50
		4016.10.00 - 4017.00.00
CH043	Gelatin	3503.00.55 - 3503.00.55
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 - 2710.00.60
		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 - 5308.90.00
		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

See note at end of table.

Table B-1--*Continued*
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
		5905.00.10 - 5907.00.80
		5911.10.10 - 5911.20.30
		6001.10.20 - 6002.99.90
		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 - 6002.99.90
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
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
		6203.11.10 - 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
		6203.21.00 - 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

See note at end of table.

Table B-1--*Continued*
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
		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
		6203.21.00 - 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
		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 - 6110.90.90
		6112.11.00 - 6112.19.80
		6114.10.00 - 6114.30.10
		6114.30.30 - 6114.90.90
		6203.21.00 - 6203.21.00
		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 - 6110.90.90
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

See note at end of table.

Table B-1--*Continued*
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
		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
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 - 6110.90.10
		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
		6203.21.00 - 6203.21.00
		6203.21.90 - 6203.29.30

See note at end of table.

Table B-1--*Continued*
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
		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
		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 - 2530.90.00
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 - 2620.20.00
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 - 2621.00.00
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

See note at end of table.

Table B-1--*Continued*
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
		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
		7011.20.80 - 7011.20.80
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 - 7011.20.40
		7011.20.80 - 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
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 - 7112.90.00
		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
MM022	Ferroalloys	7202.11.10 - 7202.99.50
MM023	Iron and steel waste and scrap	2619.00.30 - 2619.00.90
		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 - 7302.90.00
		7304.10.10 - 7306.90.50
MM026	Steel pipe and tube fittings and certain cast products	7303.00.00 - 7303.00.00
		7307.11.00 - 7307.99.50
MM027	Fabricated structurals	7301.20.10 - 7301.20.50
		7308.10.00 - 7308.20.00
		7308.40.00 - 7308.90.60
MM028	Metal construction components	7308.30.10 - 7308.30.50
		7308.90.70 - 7308.90.95
		7610.10.00 - 7610.90.00
MM029	Metallic containers	7309.00.00 - 7311.00.00
		7611.00.00 - 7613.00.00

See note at end of table.

Table B-1--*Continued*
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
MM030	Wire 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
MM031	Miscellaneous products of base metal	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
		7616.10.30 - 7616.10.90
MM033	Cooking and kitchen ware	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
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

See note at end of table.

Table B-1--*Continued*
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
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 - 8112.99.00
MM041A	Titanium ingot	8108.10.50 - 8108.10.50
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
		8419.39.00 - 8419.60.50
		8419.89.60 - 8419.90.10
		8419.90.30 - 8419.90.80
		8514.10.00 - 8514.20.00
		8514.30.80 - 8514.90.00
		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
		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
		8452.10.00 - 8452.90.00
		8476.21.00 - 8476.90.00
		8479.89.10 - 8479.89.70
		8479.90.40 - 8479.90.85
		8509.10.00 - 8510.90.55
		8516.10.00 - 8516.90.90

See note at end of table.

Table B-1--*Continued*
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
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 - 8422.40.90
		8422.90.10 - 8422.90.90
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
		8707.90.50 - 8707.90.50
		8708.31.10 - 8708.31.10
		8708.39.10 - 8708.39.10
		8708.40.30 - 8708.40.30
		8708.50.10 - 8708.50.10
		8708.60.10 - 8708.60.10
		8708.70.05 - 8708.70.15
		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 - 8708.99.24
		8716.80.10 - 8716.80.10
		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
		8437.10.00 - 8438.90.90
MM080	Pulp, paper, and paperboard machinery	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
		8439.10.00 - 8439.99.50
		8441.10.00 - 8441.90.00
MM081	Printing and related machinery	8440.10.00 - 8440.90.00
		8442.10.00 - 8443.40.00

See note at end of table.

Table B-1--*Continued*
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
		8443.51.50 - 8443.51.50
		8443.59.50 - 8443.60.00
		8443.90.50 - 8443.90.50
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 - 8451.90.90
MM083	Metal rolling mills	8455.10.00 - 8455.90.80
MM084	Metal cutting machine tools and machine tool accessories	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
		8466.10.00 - 8466.10.00
		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
		8466.93.90 - 8466.93.95
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
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

See note at end of table.

Table B-1--*Continued*
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
		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
		8479.89.85 - 8479.89.87
		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
		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
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

See note at end of table.

Table B-1--*Continued*
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
		8479.50.00 - 8479.50.00
		8479.89.85 - 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
		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
		8546.90.00 - 8546.90.00
MM092	Electrical transformers, static converters, and inductors	8504.10.00 - 8504.40.40
		8504.40.85 - 8504.40.95
		8504.50.80 - 8504.50.80
		8504.90.65 - 8504.90.95
		8543.40.00 - 8543.40.00
MM093	Portable electric handtools	8508.10.00 - 8508.90.80
MM094	Nonelectrically powered handtools and parts thereof	8467.11.10 - 8467.99.00
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

See note at end of table.

Table B-1--*Continued*
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
		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 - 8479.89.97
		8479.90.95 - 8479.90.95
		8484.10.00 - 8484.90.00
		8485.90.00 - 8485.90.00
MM099	Molds and molding machinery	8454.10.00 - 8454.90.00
		8477.10.30 - 8477.10.40
		8477.10.80 - 8477.40.00
		8477.40.80 - 8477.59.00
		8477.59.80 - 8477.80.00
		8477.90.20 - 8477.90.25
		8477.90.40 - 8477.90.45
		8477.90.60 - 8477.90.65
		8477.90.80 - 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
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 - 8430.69.00
		8431.41.00 - 8431.49.90
		8479.10.00 - 8479.10.00
		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

See note at end of table.

Table B-1--*Continued*
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
		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
		8708.50.30 - 8708.50.80
		8708.60.30 - 8708.60.80
		8708.70.25 - 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
		8708.99.27 - 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
		8707.90.50 - 8707.90.50
		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 - 8805.20.00
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 - 8472.90.60
		8472.90.90 - 8473.29.00
		8473.40.20 - 8473.40.20
		8473.40.90 - 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

See note at end of table.

Table B-1--*Continued*
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
		8529.10.70 - 8529.10.70
		8529.90.23 - 8529.90.23
		8529.90.76 - 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
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 - 8529.90.85
ET024	Electric sound and visual signaling apparatus	8530.10.00 - 8531.20.00
		8531.80.90 - 8531.80.90
		8531.90.30 - 8531.90.40
		8531.90.80 - 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

See note at end of table.

Table B-1--*Continued*
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
		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 - 8543.89.40
		8543.89.70 - 8543.89.92
		8543.89.96 - 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
		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
		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

See note at end of table.

Table B-1--*Continued*
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
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 - 7115.90.20
		7115.90.50 - 7115.90.50
MM051	Precious jewelry and related articles	7113.11.10 - 7113.20.50
		7115.90.30 - 7115.90.40
		7115.90.60 - 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
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
MM065	Apparel fasteners	9606.10.40 - 9607.20.00
MM066	Arms and ammunition	9301.00.30 - 9307.00.00

See note at end of table.

Table B-1--*Continued*
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
MM067	Seats for motor vehicles and aircraft	9401.10.40 - 9401.20.00
		9401.90.10 - 9401.90.10
		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 an 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. For accurate trade data based on information contained here, see tables in the commodity chapters or appendix C (Profile of U.S. Industry and Market, by Industry/Commodity Groups and Subgroups, 1996-2000). In addition, this information represents only a snapshot of the HTS subheading composition of these groups and subgroups at a point in time. The USITC's industry/commodity groupings and subgroupings are subject to frequent revision as dictated by modifications to the HTS and other factors.

APPENDIX C
Profile of U.S. Industry and Market, by Industry/Commodity Groups and Subgroups, 1996-2000

Note.--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. Moreover, significant changes in coverage have been made as compared to previous years' reports: certain industry/commodity groups that encompass a wide variety of products are no longer profiled; and certain subgroups that represent a more meaningful selection of products are profiled.

Table C-1
Agricultural products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1996-2000

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
AG002	Cattle and beef:					
	Number of establishments	1,195,200	1,169,100	1,149,200	1,097,750	1,076,912
	Employees (thousands)	1,269	1,152	1,238	1,240	1,163
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	U.S. production (million dollars)	40,768	40,670	35,859	45,277	48,100
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,447	2,573	2,382	2,753	3,287
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,248	2,534	2,752	2,905	3,357
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	40,569	40,631	36,229	45,429	48,170
	Trade balance (million dollars)	199	39	-370	-152	-70
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	5.5	6.2	7.6	6.4	7.0
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	6.0	6.3	6.6	6.1	6.8
AG003	Swine and pork:					
	Number of establishments	158,250	138,700	115,137	99,200	86,481
	Employees (thousands)	216	201	179	105	147
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	U.S. production (million dollars)	21,049	21,227	18,479	19,085	21,647
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	918	943	934	932	1,174
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	742	792	714	717	986
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	20,873	21,075	18,259	18,870	21,459
	Trade balance (million dollars)	176	152	220	215	188
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.8	4.6
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	4.4	4.4	5.1	4.9	5.4
AG004	Sheep and meat of sheep:					
	Number of establishments	77,010	74,710	70,020	67,940	67,820
	Employees (thousands)	77	76	70	68	68
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	477	462	373	423	420
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	21	65	35	25	23
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	119	144	166	179	206
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	575	540	504	578	603
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-98	-78	-131	-155	-183
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	20.6	26.6	32.9	31.1	34.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	4.4	14.2	9.4	5.9	5.6
AG005	Poultry:					
	Number of establishments	452	450	440	430	420
	Employees (thousands)	190	190	185	180	175
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
	U.S. production (million dollars)	17,095	17,105	17,200	17,300	17,400
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,589	2,515	2,255	1,878	2,055
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	35	43	46	57	71
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	14,541	14,633	14,990	15,479	15,416
	Trade balance (million dollars)	2,554	2,472	2,210	1,821	1,984
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	15.1	14.7	13.1	10.9	11.8
AG006	Fresh or frozen fish:					
	Number of establishments	1,394	1,421	1,400	1,400	1,450
	Employees (thousands)	39	40	39	40	41
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	5,768	5,517	5,224	5,051	5,550
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,820	1,609	1,289	1,634	1,705
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,229	2,471	2,641	2,945	3,103
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	6,177	6,379	6,577	6,361	6,948
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-409	-862	-1,353	-1,310	-1,398
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	36.1	38.7	40.2	46.3	44.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	31.5	29.2	24.7	32.4	30.7

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table C-1--*Continued*
Agricultural products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1996-2000

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
AG007	Canned fish:					
	Number of establishments	37	38	36	36	34
	Employees (thousands)	7	7	7	7	6
	Capacity utilization (percent)	70	65	60	65	75
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,429	1,361	1,416	1,527	1,550
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	185	167	170	222	170
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	453	486	530	611	538
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,698	1,680	1,776	1,916	1,919
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-269	-319	-360	-389	-369
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	26.7	28.9	29.9	31.9	28.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	12.9	12.3	12.0	14.5	10.9
AG008	Cured and other fish:					
	Number of establishments	117	114	114	114	120
	Employees (thousands)	11	9	9	9	10
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	113	143	132	152	160
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	242	159	146	166	168
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	241	249	252	277	294
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	112	233	238	263	286
	Trade balance (million dollars)	1	-90	-106	-111	-126
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	215.0	106.8	106.1	105.4	102.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	213.8	111.1	110.9	109.3	105.0
AG009	Shellfish:					
	Number of establishments	750	750	725	700	700
	Employees (thousands)	58	59	60	60	59
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	U.S. production (million dollars)	1,800	1,900	2,000	2,200	2,400
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	739	720	589	752	799
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	3,742	4,473	4,654	5,072	6,007
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	4,803	5,653	6,065	6,519	7,608
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-3,003	-3,753	-4,065	-4,319	-5,208
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	77.9	79.1	76.7	77.8	79.0
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	41.0	37.9	29.5	34.2	33.3
AG010	Dairy produce:					
	Number of establishments	135,000	130,000	140,000	130,000	125,000
	Employees (thousands)	650	640	630	620	610
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	58,100	60,500	62,000	63,000	64,000
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	506	618	592	591	664
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,198	1,109	1,325	1,387	1,474
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	58,793	60,992	62,733	63,796	64,810
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-693	-492	-733	-796	-810
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0
AG011	Eggs:					
	Number of establishments	68	68	67	65	64
	Employees (thousands)	8	8	8	8	8
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
	U.S. production (million dollars)	6,378	6,473	6,659	6,700	6,800
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	207	207	207	155	159
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	24	19	14	20	18
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	6,195	6,285	6,466	6,566	6,659
	Trade balance (million dollars)	183	188	193	134	141
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.3	2.3

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table C-1--*Continued*
Agricultural products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1996-2000

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
AG012A	Sugar:					
	Number of establishments	72	71	70	70	70
	Employees (thousands)	17	17	17	17	17
	Capacity utilization (percent)	93	93	89	90	92
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,317	3,170	3,543	3,696	3,328
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	124	73	73	70	64
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,099	1,012	809	639	551
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	4,292	4,109	4,279	4,265	3,816
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-975	-939	-736	-569	-488
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	25.6	24.6	18.9	15.0	14.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	3.7	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.9
AG012B	High fructose corn sweetener:					
	Number of establishments	19	20	20	23	22
	Employees (thousands)	13	12	11	11	11
	Capacity utilization (percent)	81	76	80	81	81
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,232	3,084	2,269	2,558	2,743
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	79	102	123	103	101
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	35	32	33	34	32
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,189	3,014	2,179	2,489	2,673
	Trade balance (million dollars)	43	70	90	69	70
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	2.4	3.3	5.4	4.0	3.7
AG013	Animal feeds:					
	Number of establishments	1,850	1,825	1,800	1,800	1,800
	Employees (thousands)	54	53	53	56	56
	Capacity utilization (percent)	74	72	72	79	79
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	35,181	36,899	37,486	36,500	37,000
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	4,370	4,831	4,307	3,621	4,061
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	689	717	661	604	641
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	31,500	32,785	33,840	33,483	33,581
	Trade balance (million dollars)	3,681	4,114	3,646	3,017	3,419
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	12.4	13.1	11.5	9.9	11.0
AG014	Live plants:					
	Number of establishments	24,000	26,000	28,000	30,000	30,000
	Employees (thousands)	120	120	130	139	140
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	9,995	10,572	11,744	12,175	12,800
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	92	117	142	144	132
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	312	336	387	428	460
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	10,215	10,791	11,989	12,460	13,129
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-220	-219	-245	-285	-329
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.0
AG015	Seeds:					
	Number of establishments	12,317	12,398	12,479	12,561	12,500
	Employees (thousands)	138	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,000	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	648	720	706	697	702
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	298	361	400	428	444
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,650	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
	Trade balance (million dollars)	350	359	306	269	258
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	18.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	32.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table C-1--*Continued*
Agricultural products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1996-2000

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
AG016	Cut flowers:					
	Number of establishments	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,200	2,100
	Employees (thousands)	34	34	34	32	31
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	447	462	437	451	460
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	48	49	45	41	40
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	573	595	614	592	611
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	972	1,008	1,007	1,001	1,032
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-525	-546	-570	-550	-572
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	58.9	59.0	61.0	59.1	59.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	10.6	10.6	10.2	9.2	8.6
AG017	Miscellaneous vegetable substances:					
	Number of establishments	10,000	9,500	9,000	9,000	9,000
	Employees (thousands)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	U.S. production (million dollars)	1,100	1,000	900	900	900
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	449	470	462	453	485
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	792	855	993	839	790
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,444	1,386	1,431	1,286	1,205
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-344	-386	-531	-386	-305
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	54.9	61.7	69.4	65.3	65.5
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	40.8	47.0	51.4	50.4	53.9
AG018	Fresh, chilled, or frozen vegetables:					
	Number of establishments	36,000	35,500	33,500	31,000	30,000
	Employees (thousands)	46	44	43	40	39
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	U.S. production (million dollars)	4,530	4,100	4,200	4,300	4,450
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,070	1,178	1,199	1,201	1,351
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,840	1,857	2,313	2,236	2,350
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	5,300	4,778	5,314	5,335	5,449
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-770	-678	-1,114	-1,035	-999
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	34.7	38.9	43.5	41.9	43.1
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	23.6	28.7	28.6	27.9	30.4
AG019	Prepared or preserved vegetables, mushrooms, and olives:					
	Number of establishments	1,700	1,680	1,620	1,600	1,550
	Employees (thousands)	4	4	4	4	4
	Capacity utilization (percent)	88	85	87	89	88
	U.S. production (million dollars)	8,500	8,200	8,350	8,400	8,450
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,332	1,489	1,617	1,565	1,464
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	981	1,075	1,218	1,384	1,408
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	8,149	7,786	7,951	8,220	8,394
	Trade balance (million dollars)	351	414	399	180	56
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	12.0	13.8	15.3	16.8	16.8
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	15.7	18.2	19.4	18.6	17.3
AG020	Edible nuts:					
	Number of establishments	38,000	37,000	37,000	37,000	37,000
	Employees (thousands)	380	380	380	380	380
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,695	3,027	2,477	2,404	2,249
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,666	1,491	1,392	1,212	1,361
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	570	630	660	794	808
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,599	2,166	1,745	1,986	1,696
	Trade balance (million dollars)	1,096	861	732	418	553
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	35.7	29.1	37.8	40.0	47.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	61.8	49.2	56.2	50.4	60.5

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table C-1--*Continued*
Agricultural products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1996-2000

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
AG021	Tropical fruit:					
	Number of establishments	9,000	9,000	9,000	8,500	8,500
	Employees (thousands)	25	25	25	20	20
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	403	376	387	498	545
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	79	70	60	64	57
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,391	1,466	1,495	1,574	1,548
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,715	1,772	1,821	2,008	2,035
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,312	-1,396	-1,434	-1,510	-1,490
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	81.1	82.7	82.1	78.4	76.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	19.5	18.7	15.6	12.8	10.5
AG022	Citrus fruit:					
	Number of establishments	17,755	17,650	17,562	17,450	17,450
	Employees (thousands)	93	93	92	91	91
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	U.S. production (million dollars)	2,516	2,574	2,600	2,500	2,640
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	700	735	672	498	635
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	177	201	211	331	311
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,992	2,039	2,139	2,333	2,316
	Trade balance (million dollars)	524	535	461	167	324
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	8.9	9.8	9.9	14.2	13.4
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	27.8	28.6	25.9	19.9	24.1
AG023	Deciduous fruit:					
	Number of establishments	82,000	82,000	82,000	81,000	81,000
	Employees (thousands)	160	160	160	155	155
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,003	2,215	1,886	2,058	2,101
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	731	780	665	743	797
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	197	187	177	268	247
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,469	1,623	1,398	1,583	1,550
	Trade balance (million dollars)	534	592	488	475	551
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	8.0	11.6	12.7	16.9	15.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	24.3	35.2	35.3	36.1	38.0
AG024	Other fresh fruit:					
	Number of establishments	60,000	60,000	60,000	55,000	55,000
	Employees (thousands)	120	120	120	115	115
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,380	2,309	2,222	2,383	2,199
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	507	557	484	562	638
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	744	717	890	1,031	1,024
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,617	2,469	2,628	2,852	2,585
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-237	-160	-406	-469	-386
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	28.4	29.0	33.9	36.1	39.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	21.3	24.1	21.8	23.6	29.0
AG025	Dried fruit other than tropical:					
	Number of establishments	40	40	40	40	40
	Employees (thousands)	9	9	9	9	9
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	861	806	665	649	778
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	388	386	385	379	342
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	58	61	60	78	63
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	531	481	340	348	499
	Trade balance (million dollars)	330	325	325	301	279
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	11.0	12.7	17.7	22.3	12.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	45.1	47.8	57.9	58.4	44.0

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table C-1--*Continued*
Agricultural products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1996-2000

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
AG026	Frozen fruit:					
	Number of establishments	40	40	40	40	40
	Employees (thousands)	6	6	6	6	6
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	648	568	664	701	669
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	79	79	92	89	86
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	82	88	89	125	122
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	651	577	661	738	705
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-3	-9	3	-37	-36
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	12.6	15.3	13.4	17.0	17.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	12.2	14.0	13.8	12.7	12.8
AG027	Prepared or preserved fruit:					
	Number of establishments	200	200	200	200	200
	Employees (thousands)	20	20	20	20	20
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,882	4,262	4,411	4,499	4,724
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	173	182	185	180	190
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	484	545	484	576	547
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	4,193	4,625	4,710	4,895	5,080
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-311	-363	-299	-396	-356
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	11.5	11.8	10.3	11.8	10.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.0
AG028	Coffee and tea:					
	Number of establishments	247	247	247	247	247
	Employees (thousands)	12	12	13	13	13
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	7,287	7,287	7,153	7,281	7,427
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	237	254	263	284	298
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,958	4,071	3,656	3,114	2,921
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	10,008	11,103	10,546	10,111	10,050
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-2,721	-3,816	-3,393	-2,830	-2,623
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	29.6	36.7	34.7	30.8	29.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.0
AG029	Spices:					
	Number of establishments	274	274	274	274	274
	Employees (thousands)	8	8	8	8	8
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,714	1,714	1,636	1,765	1,800
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	55	58	66	72	80
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	349	416	455	530	552
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,008	2,072	2,025	2,223	2,272
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-294	-358	-389	-458	-472
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	17.4	20.1	22.5	23.8	24.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	3.2	3.4	4.1	4.1	4.4
AG030	Cereals:					
	Number of establishments	339,000	322,000	298,000	282,000	265,000
	Employees (thousands)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	37,700	39,900	35,600	28,770	25,760
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	16,751	11,106	9,991	10,129	9,467
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	791	984	773	732	662
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	21,739	29,778	26,382	19,372	16,955
	Trade balance (million dollars)	15,961	10,122	9,218	9,398	8,805
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	3.6	3.3	2.9	3.8	3.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	44.4	27.8	28.1	35.2	36.8

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table C-1--*Continued*
Agricultural products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1996-2000

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
AG031	Milled grains, malts, and starches:					
	Number of establishments	500	505	510	515	515
	Employees (thousands)	21	21	21	21	21
	Capacity utilization (percent)	89	86	83	77	78
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	11,942	12,522	12,532	12,753	12,500
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	429	435	417	439	402
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	265	233	258	261	304
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	11,778	12,320	12,373	12,575	12,402
	Trade balance (million dollars)	164	202	159	178	98
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.2
AG032	Oilseeds:					
	Number of establishments	339,000	322,000	298,000	282,000	265,000
	Employees (thousands)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	16,000	19,100	18,900	14,900	13,000
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	7,638	7,700	5,166	4,776	5,482
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	279	335	315	263	255
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	8,642	11,735	14,049	10,387	7,772
	Trade balance (million dollars)	7,358	7,365	4,851	4,513	5,228
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	3.2	2.9	2.2	2.5	3.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	47.7	40.3	27.3	32.1	42.2
AG033	Animal or vegetable fats and oils:					
	Number of establishments	523	519	515	510	506
	Employees (thousands)	27	26	26	26	26
	Capacity utilization (percent)	80	84	90	92	92
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	8,220	8,660	10,040	7,900	6,500
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,826	2,173	2,763	1,947	1,450
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,480	1,517	1,475	1,348	1,311
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	7,874	8,004	8,751	7,301	6,361
	Trade balance (million dollars)	346	656	1,289	599	139
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	18.8	19.0	16.9	18.5	20.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	22.2	25.1	27.5	24.7	22.3
AG034	Pasta, cereals, and other bakery goods:					
	Number of establishments	4,300	4,400	4,450	4,450	4,450
	Employees (thousands)	300	300	330	310	310
	Capacity utilization (percent)	77	77	71	72	70
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	52,691	57,181	58,799	60,470	62,000
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	901	992	1,051	1,044	1,092
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,201	1,322	1,461	1,637	1,755
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	52,991	57,510	59,209	61,063	62,662
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-300	-329	-410	-593	-662
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8
AG035	Sauces, condiments, and soups:					
	Number of establishments	245	250	250	255	255
	Employees (thousands)	30	30	30	30	30
	Capacity utilization (percent)	69	68	68	68	60
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	14,311	15,210	15,514	15,828	16,065
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	462	530	529	587	641
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	313	353	396	457	502
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	14,163	15,033	15,381	15,698	15,926
	Trade balance (million dollars)	148	177	133	130	139
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.7	4.0

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table C-1--*Continued*
Agricultural products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1996-2000

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
AG036	Infant formulas, malt extracts, and other edible preparations:					
	Number of establishments	1,350	1,375	1,400	1,400	1,400
	Employees (thousands)	100	105	105	105	105
	Capacity utilization (percent)	68	65	72	72	70
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	30,264	31,585	32,613	33,675	34,685
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,990	2,507	2,097	2,458	2,444
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	428	464	560	670	678
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	28,702	29,542	31,076	31,887	32,920
	Trade balance (million dollars)	1,562	2,043	1,537	1,788	1,765
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	6.6	7.9	6.4	7.3	7.0
AG037	Cocoa, chocolate, and confectionery:					
	Number of establishments	1,000	1,000	1,010	1,200	1,300
	Employees (thousands)	72	73	74	80	90
	Capacity utilization (percent)	74	68	72	85	87
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	12,500	12,700	12,800	14,000	16,000
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	586	662	602	651	808
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,806	1,910	2,183	2,123	2,056
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	13,720	13,948	14,381	15,472	17,248
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,220	-1,248	-1,581	-1,472	-1,248
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	13.2	13.7	15.2	13.7	11.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	4.7	5.2	4.7	4.7	5.0
AG038	Fruit and vegetable juices:					
	Number of establishments	98	98	97	95	94
	Employees (thousands)	149	148	147	145	144
	Capacity utilization (percent)	89	83	83	83	83
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,500	2,700	2,750	2,900	3,100
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	642	677	668	748	713
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	929	856	677	796	767
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,787	2,878	2,759	2,948	3,153
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-287	-178	-9	-48	-53
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	33.3	29.7	24.5	27.0	24.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	25.7	25.1	24.3	25.8	23.0
AG039	Nonalcoholic beverages, excluding fruit and vegetable juices:					
	Number of establishments	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200
	Employees (thousands)	110	110	110	110	110
	Capacity utilization (percent)	71	67	67	67	67
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	58,505	59,853	61,000	62,000	63,000
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	244	299	302	328	312
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	430	524	568	625	683
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	58,691	60,079	61,266	62,298	63,371
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-186	-226	-266	-298	-371
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table C-1--*Continued*
Agricultural products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1996-2000

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
AG040	Malt beverages:					
	Number of establishments	529	529	529	529	529
	Employees (thousands)	36	35	32	30	29
	Capacity utilization (percent)	76	75	82	80	79
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	18,196	18,162	18,020	17,052	17,226
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	362	319	254	201	169
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,301	1,480	1,699	1,881	2,166
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	19,135	19,324	19,465	18,732	19,222
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-939	-1,162	-1,445	-1,680	-1,996
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	6.8	7.7	8.7	10.0	11.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.0
AG041	Wine and certain other fermented beverages:					
	Number of establishments	1,994	1,994	1,994	2,000	2,646
	Employees (thousands)	14	18	20	21	22
	Capacity utilization (percent)	73	80	79	79	80
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	5,410	5,788	6,329	6,300	6,363
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	320	415	532	541	551
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,435	1,716	1,881	2,210	2,259
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	6,525	7,089	7,678	7,969	8,071
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,115	-1,301	-1,349	-1,669	-1,708
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	22.0	24.2	24.5	27.7	28.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	5.9	7.2	8.4	8.6	8.7
AG042	Distilled spirits:					
	Number of establishments	63	60	57	57	57
	Employees (thousands)	6	6	6	6	6
	Capacity utilization (percent)	65	65	60	63	63
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,542	3,752	3,795	3,397	3,400
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	574	580	506	480	483
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,843	1,968	2,086	2,383	2,727
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	4,811	5,140	5,375	5,299	5,644
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,269	-1,388	-1,580	-1,902	-2,244
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	38.3	38.3	38.8	45.0	48.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	16.2	15.5	13.3	14.1	14.2
AG043	Unmanufactured tobacco:					
	Number of establishments	21	21	21	21	21
	Employees (thousands)	5	5	6	4	4
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	U.S. production (million dollars)	3,179	3,129	3,447	2,370	2,133
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,390	1,553	1,459	1,294	1,222
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	923	1,089	771	711	628
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,711	2,665	2,759	1,787	1,539
	Trade balance (million dollars)	468	464	688	583	594
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	34.0	40.9	27.9	39.8	40.8
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	43.7	49.6	42.3	54.6	57.3
AG044	Cigars and certain other manufactured tobacco:					
	Number of establishments	57	57	57	57	57
	Employees (thousands)	5	5	5	5	5
	Capacity utilization (percent)	86	86	75	75	74
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,316	1,307	1,316	1,235	1,193
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	503	547	661	651	709
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	207	419	377	301	290
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,021	1,179	1,032	885	774
	Trade balance (million dollars)	295	128	284	350	419
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	20.3	35.5	36.6	34.0	37.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	38.2	41.8	50.2	52.7	59.4

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table C-1--*Continued*
Agricultural products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1996-2000

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
AG045	Cigarettes:					
	Number of establishments	11	11	11	10	10
	Employees (thousands)	28	21	21	18	17
	Capacity utilization (percent)	77	72	71	71	70
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	28,247	28,258	31,814	38,484	39,254
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	4,736	4,409	4,166	3,232	3,308
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	38	44	59	112	212
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	23,549	23,893	27,708	35,364	36,158
	Trade balance (million dollars)	4,698	4,365	4,106	3,120	3,096
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	16.8	15.6	13.1	8.4	8.4
AG046	Hides, skins, and leather:					
	Number of establishments	1,220	1,220	1,220	1,220	1,220
	Employees (thousands)	18	18	18	18	17
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	5,573	5,187	5,041	5,228	5,742
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,216	2,310	1,934	1,850	2,330
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,054	1,133	1,124	1,052	1,167
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	4,411	4,010	4,232	4,430	4,579
	Trade balance (million dollars)	1,162	1,177	809	798	1,163
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	23.9	28.2	26.6	23.7	25.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	39.8	44.5	38.4	35.4	40.6
AG047	Furskins:					
	Number of establishments	449	452	438	404	392
	Employees (thousands)	3	3	3	2	2
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	180	237	205	138	140
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	224	222	196	141	158
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	107	115	86	73	87
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	63	130	96	71	70
	Trade balance (million dollars)	117	107	109	67	70
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	169.8	88.2	90.2	103.6	125.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	124.4	93.5	95.4	101.8	112.6
AG048	Wool and other animal hair:					
	Number of establishments	77,010	74,710	70,020	67,940	67,800
	Employees (thousands)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	U.S. production (million dollars)	55	60	42	28	26
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	20	17	13	22	19
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	173	179	141	70	74
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	209	223	170	76	81
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-154	-163	-128	-48	-55
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	83.1	80.5	82.7	92.5	90.9
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	35.8	27.6	30.0	79.8	71.8
AG049	Cotton, not carded or combed:					
	Number of establishments	32,127	31,456	30,785	30,114	30,000
	Employees (thousands)	(2)	173	170	166	160
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	U.S. production (million dollars)	6,410	5,981	4,141	3,836	4,500
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,715	2,682	2,545	968	1,883
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	283	3	14	136	21
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,978	3,302	1,609	3,004	2,638
	Trade balance (million dollars)	2,432	2,679	2,532	832	1,862
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	7.1	0.1	0.8	4.5	0.8
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	42.4	44.8	61.5	25.2	41.8

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table C-1--*Continued*
Agricultural products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1996-2000

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
AG050	Ethyl alcohol for nonbeverage purposes:					
	Number of establishments	45	45	47	57	62
	Employees (thousands)	7	7	7	7	8
	Capacity utilization (percent)	78	80	80	78	87
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,500	1,550	1,600	2,000	2,000
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	128	123	58	58	91
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	160	119	124	130	162
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,532	1,546	1,666	2,073	2,070
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-32	4	-66	-73	-70
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	10.5	7.7	7.4	6.3	7.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	8.5	7.9	3.6	2.9	4.6

[1]Capacity utilization could not be meaningfully calculated for this industry.
[2]Not available.

Note.–Calculations based on unrounded data.

Table C-2
Forest products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1996-2000

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
AG051	Logs and rough wood products:					
	Number of establishments	13,000	13,500	13,500	13,800	13,500
	Employees (thousands)	83	85	85	85	83
	Capacity utilization (percent)	92	92	92	92	95
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	15,400	13,800	15,000	15,500	16,000
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,909	2,399	1,927	1,885	1,941
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	419	420	423	495	576
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	12,910	11,820	13,497	14,110	14,635
	Trade balance (million dollars)	2,490	1,980	1,503	1,390	1,365
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	3.2	3.6	3.1	3.5	3.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	18.9	17.4	12.8	12.2	12.1
AG052	Lumber:					
	Number of establishments	5,500	5,400	5,400	5,300	5,200
	Employees (thousands)	160	159	160	155	152
	Capacity utilization (percent)	90	90	90	92	92
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	29,600	30,700	32,000	33,000	35,000
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,430	2,553	2,002	2,184	2,210
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	6,829	7,368	6,743	7,820	7,071
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	33,999	35,515	36,741	38,636	39,860
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-4,399	-4,815	-4,741	-5,636	-4,860
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	20.1	20.7	18.4	20.2	17.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	8.2	8.3	6.3	6.6	6.3
AG053	Moldings, millwork, and joinery:					
	Number of establishments	5,000	5,200	5,300	5,300	5,200
	Employees (thousands)	120	160	170	170	165
	Capacity utilization (percent)	74	85	87	87	90
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	16,500	22,900	25,000	26,000	28,000
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	563	642	548	545	553
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,171	1,594	1,924	2,521	2,518
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	17,107	23,852	26,376	27,976	29,966
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-607	-952	-1,376	-1,976	-1,966
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	6.8	6.7	7.3	9.0	8.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	3.4	2.8	2.2	2.1	2.0
AG054	Wood veneer and wood panels:					
	Number of establishments	750	800	810	810	800
	Employees (thousands)	74	73	74	75	73
	Capacity utilization (percent)	90	80	82	82	83
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	14,000	13,900	14,400	14,500	14,800
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	994	1,166	929	958	1,029
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,152	2,249	2,767	3,574	3,471
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	15,158	14,983	16,238	17,115	17,243
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,158	-1,083	-1,838	-2,615	-2,443
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	14.2	15.0	17.0	20.9	20.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	7.1	8.4	6.5	6.6	6.9
AG055	Wooden containers:					
	Number of establishments	2,800	2,875	2,900	2,800	2,800
	Employees (thousands)	51	51	55	55	52
	Capacity utilization (percent)	80	80	82	82	85
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	4,400	4,500	4,500	4,700	5,000
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	85	112	138	172	197
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	253	348	419	471	565
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	4,568	4,736	4,781	4,999	5,369
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-168	-236	-281	-299	-369
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	5.5	7.4	8.8	9.4	10.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	1.9	2.5	3.1	3.7	3.9

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table C-2--*Continued*
Forest products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1996-2000

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
AG056	Tools and tool handles of wood:					
	Number of establishments	128	125	125	125	120
	Employees (thousands)	3	3	3	3	3
	Capacity utilization (percent)	75	75	78	78	75
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	120	115	120	120	125
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	24	37	36	44	53
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	114	117	117	120	136
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	210	195	201	195	207
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-90	-80	-81	-75	-82
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	54.2	59.9	58.4	61.2	65.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	19.8	32.0	30.4	36.8	42.6
AG058	Cork and rattan:					
	Number of establishments	35	30	30	30	30
	Employees (thousands)	2	2	2	2	2
	Capacity utilization (percent)	80	80	80	80	80
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	100	112	110	110	115
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	82	76	85	90	86
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	407	407	447	450	485
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	425	444	472	469	514
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-325	-332	-362	-359	-399
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	95.7	91.9	94.6	95.8	94.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	81.8	67.8	77.0	82.0	74.5
AG059	Wood pulp and wastepaper:					
	Number of establishments	73	72	70	68	68
	Employees (thousands)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	Capacity utilization (percent)	93	93	91	89	86
	U.S. production (million dollars)	7,300	7,400	7,300	7,900	9,100
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	4,059	3,893	3,452	3,540	4,619
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,665	2,656	2,447	2,604	3,388
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	5,906	6,163	6,295	6,964	7,869
	Trade balance (million dollars)	1,394	1,237	1,005	936	1,231
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	45.1	43.1	38.9	37.4	43.1
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	55.6	52.6	47.3	44.8	50.8
AG060	Paper boxes and bags:					
	Number of establishments	2,967	2,982	2,997	3,013	3,029
	Employees (thousands)	223	225	227	228	230
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	U.S. production (million dollars)	41,335	42,993	44,730	46,549	48,454
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,204	1,296	1,345	1,416	1,500
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	658	674	745	802	940
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	40,789	42,371	44,130	45,934	47,893
	Trade balance (million dollars)	546	622	600	615	561
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.0
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1
AG061	Industrial papers and paperboards:					
	Number of establishments	379	378	379	367	367
	Employees (thousands)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	Capacity utilization (percent)	91	95	92	96	99
	U.S. production (million dollars)	38,200	37,800	38,800	41,600	45,000
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	5,064	5,407	5,185	5,018	5,490
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,830	2,044	2,267	2,596	2,928
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	34,966	34,437	35,882	39,179	42,437
	Trade balance (million dollars)	3,234	3,363	2,918	2,421	2,563
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	5.2	5.9	6.3	6.6	6.9
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	13.3	14.3	13.4	12.1	12.2

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table C-2--*Continued*
Forest products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1996-2000

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
AG062	Newsprint:					
	Number of establishments	26	25	25	24	24
	Employees (thousands)	9	9	9	9	9
	Capacity utilization (percent)	96	99	97	97	99
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	4,201	3,712	3,912	3,356	3,725
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	652	522	460	423	492
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	4,063	3,590	3,766	3,517	3,789
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	7,612	6,780	7,217	6,450	7,022
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-3,411	-3,068	-3,305	-3,094	-3,297
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	53.4	53.0	52.2	54.5	54.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	15.5	14.1	11.8	12.6	13.2
AG063	Printing and writing papers:					
	Number of establishments	([1])	120	120	120	115
	Employees (thousands)	([1])	71	([1])	([1])	([1])
	Capacity utilization (percent)	91	94	92	([1])	([1])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	23,861	23,482	24,492	25,496	25,000
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,394	1,431	1,350	1,490	1,691
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	3,565	3,773	4,289	4,538	5,206
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	26,032	25,823	27,431	28,544	28,516
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-2,171	-2,341	-2,939	-3,048	-3,516
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	13.7	14.6	15.6	15.9	18.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	5.8	6.1	5.5	5.8	6.8
AG064	Certain specialty papers:					
	Number of establishments	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	Employees (thousands)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	4,700	4,900	5,091	5,300	5,564
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	773	760	701	641	689
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	774	808	845	971	1,138
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	4,701	4,948	5,235	5,630	6,013
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1	-48	-144	-330	-449
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	16.5	16.3	16.1	17.2	18.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	16.4	15.5	13.8	12.1	12.4
AG066	Printed matter:					
	Number of establishments	60,000	60,000	70,000	62,000	62,000
	Employees (thousands)	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
	Capacity utilization (percent)	81	77	78	75	([1])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	187,000	206,000	217,000	229,000	240,000
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	4,109	4,287	4,308	4,195	4,306
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,564	2,719	2,923	3,161	3,489
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	185,455	204,431	215,615	227,966	239,183
	Trade balance (million dollars)	1,545	1,569	1,385	1,034	817
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.8

[1]Not available.

Note.–Calculations based on unrounded data.

Table C-3
Chemicals and related products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1996-2000

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
CH007	Major primary olefins:					
	Number of establishments	37	37	37	37	37
	Employees (thousands)	5	5	5	5	5
	Capacity utilization (percent)	98	95	97	98	97
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	13,700	14,700	15,500	17,000	18,500
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	199	306	169	181	299
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	897	1,520	1,360	1,798	3,552
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	14,398	15,914	16,691	18,617	21,753
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-698	-1,214	-1,191	-1,617	-3,253
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	6.2	9.5	8.1	9.7	16.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	1.5	2.1	1.1	1.1	1.6
CH008	Other olefins:					
	Number of establishments	23	23	23	23	23
	Employees (thousands)	1	1	1	1	1
	Capacity utilization (percent)	95	95	97	98	97
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,080	1,150	1,220	1,350	1,500
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	192	175	211	208	264
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	48	62	82	91	156
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	936	1,037	1,091	1,233	1,392
	Trade balance (million dollars)	144	113	129	117	108
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	5.1	6.0	7.5	7.4	11.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	17.8	15.2	17.3	15.4	17.6
CH009	Primary aromatics:					
	Number of establishments	31	31	31	31	31
	Employees (thousands)	2	2	2	2	2
	Capacity utilization (percent)	80	80	80	80	85
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	4,350	4,400	4,000	4,250	5,300
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	214	255	56	91	105
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	588	856	704	815	1,563
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	4,723	5,001	4,647	4,974	6,759
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-373	-601	-647	-724	-1,459
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	12.4	17.1	15.1	16.4	23.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	4.9	5.8	1.4	2.1	2.0
CH014	Inorganic acids:					
	Number of establishments	143	143	143	143	(1)
	Employees (thousands)	9	9	9	9	(1)
	Capacity utilization (percent)	80	80	82	80	(1)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,710	2,765	2,820	(1)	(1)
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	142	192	186	204	246
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	234	262	282	238	251
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,802	2,835	2,915	(1)	(1)
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-92	-70	-95	-34	-5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	8.4	9.2	9.7	(1)	(1)
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	5.2	7.0	6.6	(1)	(1)
CH015	Chlor-alkali chemicals:					
	Number of establishments	60	60	65	65	(1)
	Employees (thousands)	7	7	7	7	(1)
	Capacity utilization (percent)	95	95	95	88	(1)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,212	3,067	2,905	(1)	(1)
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	967	824	834	781	862
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	188	184	191	126	162
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,433	2,426	2,263	(1)	(1)
	Trade balance (million dollars)	779	641	642	655	700
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	7.7	7.6	8.5	(1)	(1)
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	30.1	26.9	28.7	(1)	(1)

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table C-3--*Continued*
Chemicals and related products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1996-2000

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
CH016	Fertilizers:					
	Number of establishments	350	350	350	350	350
	Employees (thousands)	37	37	37	37	35
	Capacity utilization (percent)	91	89	90	86	80
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	10,000	9,600	9,400	9,000	8,800
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	3,151	3,138	3,339	3,032	2,381
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,489	2,492	2,472	2,486	3,224
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	9,338	8,954	8,533	8,454	9,643
	Trade balance (million dollars)	662	646	867	546	-843
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	26.7	27.8	29.0	29.4	33.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	31.5	32.7	35.5	33.7	27.1
CH017	Paints, inks, and related items, and certain components thereof:					
	Number of establishments	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,490	1,475
	Employees (thousands)	15	15	15	15	16
	Capacity utilization (percent)	85	85	85	85	88
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	20,100	21,500	22,800	24,000	25,000
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,459	2,934	3,112	3,327	3,802
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,504	1,726	1,755	1,959	2,119
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	19,145	20,292	21,443	22,632	23,317
	Trade balance (million dollars)	955	1,208	1,357	1,368	1,683
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	7.9	8.5	8.2	8.7	9.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	12.2	13.6	13.6	13.9	15.2
CH018	Synthetic organic pigments:					
	Number of establishments	32	32	32	32	32
	Employees (thousands)	6	6	6	6	6
	Capacity utilization (percent)	85	85	85	85	85
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	913	920	959	1,050	1,100
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	295	337	349	360	373
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	356	401	402	404	358
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	974	983	1,012	1,093	1,084
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-61	-63	-53	-43	16
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	36.6	40.8	39.7	36.9	33.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	32.4	36.7	36.4	34.3	33.9
CH019	Synthetic dyes and azoic couplers:					
	Number of establishments	32	32	32	32	32
	Employees (thousands)	8	8	8	8	8
	Capacity utilization (percent)	85	85	85	85	85
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,095	1,100	1,122	1,230	1,320
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	394	489	453	404	436
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	573	628	555	527	481
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,273	1,239	1,224	1,353	1,365
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-178	-139	-102	-123	-45
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	45.0	50.7	45.3	38.9	35.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	36.0	44.4	40.3	32.8	33.0
CH020	Synthetic tanning agents:					
	Number of establishments	5	5	5	5	5
	Employees (thousands)	1	1	1	1	1
	Capacity utilization (percent)	85	85	85	85	85
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	20	20	20	22	24
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	17	17	19	13	18
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	7	8	6	7	7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	11	11	7	16	13
	Trade balance (million dollars)	9	9	13	6	11
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	70.5	71.6	81.6	45.3	55.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	84.3	84.6	93.1	60.4	76.3

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table C-3--*Continued*
Chemicals and related products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1996-2000

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
CH021	Natural tanning and dyeing materials:					
	Number of establishments	10	10	10	10	10
	Employees (thousands)	1	1	1	1	1
	Capacity utilization (percent)	85	85	85	85	85
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	10	10	10	10	10
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	19	21	21	21	24
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	57	62	66	71	73
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	48	52	55	60	59
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-38	-42	-45	-50	-49
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	119.3	120.8	119.8	118.2	122.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	191.7	207.5	208.7	209.0	235.9
CH022	Photographic chemicals and preparations:					
	Number of establishments	5	5	5	5	5
	Employees (thousands)	1	1	1	1	1
	Capacity utilization (percent)	85	85	85	85	85
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	496	501	449	433	507
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	701	733	633	564	555
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-206	-231	-184	-131	-48
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
CH023	Pesticide products and formulations:					
	Number of establishments	55	55	55	55	55
	Employees (thousands)	20	20	20	20	20
	Capacity utilization (percent)	85	85	88	85	85
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	4,900	5,000	5,030	5,120	5,200
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,016	2,279	2,396	2,211	2,036
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,164	1,195	1,292	1,183	1,090
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	4,048	3,916	3,926	4,091	4,253
	Trade balance (million dollars)	852	1,084	1,104	1,029	947
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	28.8	30.5	32.9	28.9	25.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	41.2	45.6	47.6	43.2	39.2
CH024	Adhesives and glues:					
	Number of establishments	500	500	500	500	500
	Employees (thousands)	10	10	10	10	10
	Capacity utilization (percent)	85	86	85	85	85
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	4,700	4,800	4,888	5,000	5,100
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	394	457	477	502	602
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	141	150	159	181	194
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	4,447	4,493	4,570	4,679	4,692
	Trade balance (million dollars)	253	307	318	321	408
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.9	4.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	8.4	9.5	9.7	10.0	11.8
CH025	Medicinal chemicals:					
	Number of establishments	720	720	718	718	718
	Employees (thousands)	203	205	208	208	208
	Capacity utilization (percent)	85	85	85	85	85
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	67,700	71,800	81,300	91,800	105,600
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	8,548	10,345	11,956	13,681	15,749
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	11,195	14,193	17,952	23,781	29,110
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	70,347	75,648	87,296	101,900	118,961
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-2,647	-3,848	-5,996	-10,100	-13,361
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	15.9	18.8	20.6	23.3	24.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	12.6	14.4	14.7	14.9	14.9

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table C-3--*Continued*
Chemicals and related products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1996-2000

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
CH026	Essential oils and other flavoring materials:					
	Number of establishments	53	53	53	53	53
	Employees (thousands)	50	50	50	51	50
	Capacity utilization (percent)	80	80	80	82	82
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,000	3,100	3,200	3,400	3,500
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	985	1,018	916	948	1,034
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	782	812	836	754	775
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,797	2,894	3,120	3,206	3,242
	Trade balance (million dollars)	203	206	80	194	258
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	28.0	28.0	26.8	23.5	23.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	32.8	32.8	28.6	27.9	29.5
CH027	Perfumes, cosmetics, and toiletries:					
	Number of establishments	650	650	650	650	650
	Employees (thousands)	58	57	58	59	60
	Capacity utilization (percent)	85	85	87	88	87
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	19,300	19,350	20,000	21,500	23,000
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,537	2,607	2,572	2,578	2,851
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,276	1,428	1,629	1,864	2,192
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	18,039	18,171	19,057	20,786	22,341
	Trade balance (million dollars)	1,261	1,179	943	714	659
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	7.1	7.9	8.6	9.0	9.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	13.1	13.5	12.9	12.0	12.4
CH028	Soaps, detergents, and surface-active agents:					
	Number of establishments	950	950	950	950	950
	Employees (thousands)	48	50	50	52	52
	Capacity utilization (percent)	85	87	87	88	87
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	16,500	16,600	17,000	17,700	18,500
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,812	2,028	1,961	2,138	2,331
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	756	847	875	948	1,050
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	15,444	15,419	15,914	16,510	17,220
	Trade balance (million dollars)	1,056	1,181	1,086	1,190	1,280
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	4.9	5.5	5.5	5.7	6.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	11.0	12.2	11.5	12.1	12.6
CH030	Explosives, propellant powders, and related items:					
	Number of establishments	130	130	127	125	122
	Employees (thousands)	13	13	13	13	13
	Capacity utilization (percent)	90	90	88	87	85
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,765	1,850	1,930	2,000	2,080
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	328	291	292	264	314
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	208	237	248	267	265
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,645	1,796	1,886	2,003	2,031
	Trade balance (million dollars)	120	54	44	-3	49
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	12.6	13.2	13.2	13.3	13.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	18.6	15.7	15.2	13.2	15.1
CH031	Polyethylene resins in primary forms:					
	Number of establishments	42	43	44	45	46
	Employees (thousands)	20	20	21	22	22
	Capacity utilization (percent)	90	90	88	89	88
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	8,400	8,600	8,800	9,400	10,500
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,134	2,455	2,134	2,249	2,688
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,086	1,261	1,150	1,329	1,650
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	7,353	7,406	7,816	8,480	9,462
	Trade balance (million dollars)	1,047	1,194	984	920	1,038
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	14.8	17.0	14.7	15.7	17.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	25.4	28.5	24.3	23.9	25.6

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table C-3--*Continued*
Chemicals and related products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1996-2000

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
CH032	Polypropylene resins in primary forms:					
	Number of establishments	24	25	26	26	27
	Employees (thousands)	5	5	6	6	6
	Capacity utilization (percent)	92	94	90	91	90
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,550	4,400	3,800	4,400	4,500
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	742	844	760	863	1,131
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	210	212	220	232	251
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,018	3,768	3,260	3,770	3,620
	Trade balance (million dollars)	532	632	540	630	880
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	7.0	5.6	6.8	6.2	6.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	20.9	19.2	20.0	19.6	25.1
CH033	Polyvinyl chloride resins in primary forms:					
	Number of establishments	27	28	28	28	28
	Employees (thousands)	7	7	8	8	8
	Capacity utilization (percent)	92	93	90	90	90
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,600	3,800	3,700	3,700	4,200
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	680	858	767	626	716
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	203	271	248	235	331
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,124	3,213	3,182	3,309	3,815
	Trade balance (million dollars)	476	587	518	391	385
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	6.5	8.4	7.8	7.1	8.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	18.9	22.6	20.7	16.9	17.1
CH034	Styrene polymers in primary forms:					
	Number of establishments	68	69	69	69	69
	Employees (thousands)	11	11	11	11	11
	Capacity utilization (percent)	88	93	85	89	89
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	5,240	5,600	5,300	5,500	5,500
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	799	824	779	753	848
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	335	353	418	427	572
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	4,776	5,129	4,939	5,174	5,224
	Trade balance (million dollars)	464	471	361	326	276
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	7.0	6.9	8.5	8.2	10.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	15.2	14.7	14.7	13.7	15.4
CH035	Saturated polyester resins:					
	Number of establishments	50	50	52	52	52
	Employees (thousands)	6	6	6	6	6
	Capacity utilization (percent)	85	83	80	80	82
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	4,500	4,500	4,600	4,800	5,000
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	623	696	626	566	629
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	230	355	451	448	522
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	4,108	4,159	4,425	4,682	4,893
	Trade balance (million dollars)	392	341	175	118	107
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	5.6	8.5	10.2	9.6	10.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	13.8	15.5	13.6	11.8	12.6
CH037	Styrene-butadiene rubber in primary forms:					
	Number of establishments	11	11	11	11	11
	Employees (thousands)	5	5	5	5	5
	Capacity utilization (percent)	90	90	90	88	88
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,200	1,300	1,200	1,100	1,100
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	361	348	322	309	344
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	143	163	175	173	232
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	982	1,116	1,054	963	988
	Trade balance (million dollars)	218	184	146	137	112
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	14.6	14.6	16.6	17.9	23.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	30.1	26.7	26.8	28.1	31.3

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table C-3--*Continued*
Chemicals and related products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1996-2000

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
CH038	Other synthetic rubber:					
	Number of establishments	34	34	34	34	34
	Employees (thousands)	11	11	11	11	11
	Capacity utilization (percent)	82	83	82	82	83
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,600	3,700	3,600	3,400	3,600
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,090	1,111	1,064	1,079	1,317
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	565	614	669	697	778
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,075	3,204	3,205	3,018	3,061
	Trade balance (million dollars)	525	496	395	382	539
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	18.4	19.2	20.9	23.1	25.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	30.3	30.0	29.6	31.7	36.6
CH039	Pneumatic tires and tubes (new):					
	Number of establishments	40	42	42	42	42
	Employees (thousands)	62	62	62	62	62
	Capacity utilization (percent)	95	92	95	92	93
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	11,700	12,400	12,800	12,400	12,500
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,960	2,403	2,532	2,366	2,414
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	3,011	3,343	4,011	4,559	4,700
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	12,751	13,339	14,279	14,593	14,786
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,051	-939	-1,479	-2,193	-2,286
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	23.6	25.1	28.1	31.2	31.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	16.8	19.4	19.8	19.1	19.3
CH040	Other tires:					
	Number of establishments	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400
	Employees (thousands)	5	5	5	5	5
	Capacity utilization (percent)	90	90	90	90	90
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,800	1,800	1,900	2,000	2,000
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	84	86	93	111	89
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	116	132	143	129	137
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,832	1,846	1,950	2,018	2,048
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-32	-46	-50	-18	-48
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	6.3	7.2	7.3	6.4	6.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.6	4.4
CH044	Natural rubber:					
	Number of establishments	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	Employees (thousands)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	0	0	0	0	0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	44	41	36	41	39
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,468	1,229	977	704	842
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,424	1,189	941	664	803
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,424	-1,189	-941	-664	-803
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	103.1	103.4	103.8	106.1	104.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)

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

Note.–Calculations based on unrounded data.

Table C-4
Energy-related products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1996-2000

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
CH001	Electrical energy:					
	Number of establishments	3,225	3,225	3,225	3,225	3,225
	Employees (thousands)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	Capacity utilization (percent)	100	100	100	100	100
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	196,141	214,322	199,510	219,460	218,610
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	69	124	185	206	398
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	902	978	1,039	1,334	2,711
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	196,973	215,176	200,364	220,587	220,923
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-832	-854	-854	-1,127	-2,313
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	(2)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
CH003	Coal, coke, and related chemical products:					
	Number of establishments	520	520	520	520	520
	Employees (thousands)	150	150	150	150	150
	Capacity utilization (percent)	85	85	85	90	90
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	33,173	32,658	29,965	32,965	32,606
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	4,452	4,276	3,635	2,671	2,718
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,253	1,688	1,570	1,741	2,460
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	29,975	30,070	27,900	32,035	32,349
	Trade balance (million dollars)	3,198	2,588	2,065	930	257
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	4.2	5.6	5.6	5.4	7.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	13.4	13.1	12.1	8.1	8.3
CH004	Crude petroleum:					
	Number of establishments	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000
	Employees (thousands)	204	204	204	204	204
	Capacity utilization (percent)	100	100	100	100	100
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	43,601	40,342	28,344	34,602	57,499
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	460	780	670	772	444
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	44,849	38,394	25,467	31,642	56,546
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	87,990	77,957	53,141	65,472	113,602
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-44,389	-37,615	-24,797	-30,870	-56,103
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	51.0	49.3	47.9	48.3	49.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	1.1	1.9	2.4	2.2	0.8
CH005	Petroleum products:					
	Number of establishments	190	190	190	190	190
	Employees (thousands)	75	75	75	75	75
	Capacity utilization (percent)	90	90	90	90	90
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	147,961	129,409	85,580	113,231	213,475
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	7,604	7,728	6,233	6,599	9,562
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	18,915	21,523	17,584	22,079	39,787
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	159,273	143,203	96,931	128,711	243,699
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-11,312	-13,794	-11,351	-15,480	-30,224
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	11.9	15.0	18.1	17.2	16.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	5.1	6.0	7.3	5.8	4.5

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table C-4--*Continued*
Energy-related products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1996-2000

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
CH006	Natural gas and components:					
	Number of establishments	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	Employees (thousands)	200	200	200	200	200
	Capacity utilization (percent)	80	80	80	80	80
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	77,000	79,000	65,000	69,000	120,000
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	770	814	581	759	1,286
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	8,253	10,215	9,212	11,042	19,157
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	84,484	88,401	73,630	79,282	137,870
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-7,484	-9,401	-8,630	-10,282	-17,870
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	9.8	11.6	12.5	13.9	13.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.1

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

Note.--Calculations based on unrounded data.

Table C-5
Textiles, apparel, and footwear sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1996-2000

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
CH045	Fibers and yarns, except raw cotton and raw wool:					
	Number of establishments	(1)	609	602	613	607
	Employees (thousands)	(1)	87	88	84	82
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(1)	85	79	82	81
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	(1)	12,549	12,669	12,549	12,390
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,990	3,115	2,969	2,830	3,126
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,146	2,415	2,498	2,547	2,771
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	(1)	11,850	12,198	12,267	12,035
	Trade balance (million dollars)	843	699	471	282	355
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	(1)	20.4	20.5	20.8	23.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	(1)	24.8	23.4	22.5	25.2
CH046	Fabrics:					
	Number of establishments	3,834	3,774	3,735	3,695	3,658
	Employees (thousands)	357	345	326	295	280
	Capacity utilization (percent)	82	82	76	81	80
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	34,460	29,980	29,688	27,761	27,700
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	4,241	4,835	4,886	5,170	6,067
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	4,751	5,547	5,662	5,563	6,052
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	34,970	30,693	30,464	28,154	27,685
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-510	-713	-776	-393	15
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	13.6	18.1	18.6	19.8	21.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	12.3	16.1	16.5	18.6	21.9
CH047	Carpets and rugs:					
	Number of establishments	(1)	(1)	483	478	(1)
	Employees (thousands)	62	63	64	65	65
	Capacity utilization (percent)	76	80	71	83	83
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	10,148	10,263	11,063	11,690	11,700
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	757	858	826	772	791
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	845	961	1,109	1,248	1,464
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	10,235	10,366	11,346	12,165	12,374
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-87	-103	-283	-475	-674
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	8.3	9.3	9.8	10.3	11.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	7.5	8.4	7.5	6.6	6.8
CH048	Home furnishings:					
	Number of establishments	(1)	(1)	2,733	2,627	2,522
	Employees (thousands)	(1)	74	73	74	71
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(1)	80	84	82	79
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	(1)	8,803	8,588	9,211	8,863
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	347	415	442	398	418
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,477	1,802	2,271	2,652	3,215
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	(1)	10,189	10,417	11,465	11,660
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,130	-1,386	-1,829	-2,254	-2,797
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	(1)	17.7	21.8	23.1	27.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	(1)	4.7	5.1	4.3	4.7
CH049	Apparel:					
	Number of establishments	(1)	(1)	17,432	16,721	(1)
	Employees (thousands)	868	824	766	692	650
	Capacity utilization (percent)	80	77	69	77	75
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	54,663	54,990	58,069	58,419	55,498
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	7,293	8,394	8,514	7,964	8,177
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	41,684	48,492	53,874	56,565	64,402
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	89,054	95,088	103,430	107,020	111,723
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-34,391	-40,098	-45,361	-48,601	-56,225
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	46.8	51.0	52.1	52.9	57.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	13.3	15.3	14.7	13.6	14.7

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table C-5--*Continued*
Textiles, apparel, and footwear sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1996-2000

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
CH051	Footwear:					
	Number of establishments	610	589	551	480	432
	Employees (thousands)	51	48	42	37	33
	Capacity utilization (percent)	74	74	70	67	64
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,710	3,640	3,340	2,900	2,600
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	761	802	720	693	664
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	12,708	13,951	13,879	14,074	14,856
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	15,658	16,789	16,499	16,280	16,792
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-11,948	-13,149	-13,159	-13,380	-14,192
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	81.2	83.1	84.1	86.4	88.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	20.5	22.0	21.6	23.9	25.5

[1]Not available.

Note.–Calculations based on unrounded data.

Table C-6
Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1996-2000

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
MM001	Clays and related mineral products:					
	Number of establishments	280	240	238	233	233
	Employees (thousands)	9	9	9	9	9
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,710	1,670	1,670	1,570	1,600
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	973	1,036	993	952	1,040
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	144	141	190	168	195
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	882	775	867	787	755
	Trade balance (million dollars)	828	895	803	783	845
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	16.4	18.2	21.9	21.4	25.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	56.9	62.0	59.4	60.6	65.0
MM003	Iron ores and concentrates:					
	Number of establishments	14	14	12	13	13
	Employees (thousands)	8	8	7	7	7
	Capacity utilization (percent)	97	98	98	89	98
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,300	2,300	2,600	2,300	2,500
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	232	235	244	243	246
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	556	551	527	399	420
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,624	2,616	2,883	2,456	2,674
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-324	-316	-283	-156	-174
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	21.2	21.1	18.3	16.2	15.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	10.1	10.2	9.4	10.6	9.8
MM004	Copper ores and concentrates:					
	Number of establishments	40	35	35	35	30
	Employees (thousands)	13	13	13	12	10
	Capacity utilization (percent)	91	92	89	76	69
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,691	3,658	2,578	2,142	2,276
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	287	211	63	81	173
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	70	68	228	82	(2)
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,474	3,515	2,743	2,144	2,103
	Trade balance (million dollars)	217	143	-165	-2	173
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	2.0	1.9	8.3	3.8	(3)
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	7.8	5.8	2.4	3.8	7.6
MM005A	Lead ores and concentrates:					
	Number of establishments	17	16	17	19	19
	Employees (thousands)	1	1	1	1	1
	Capacity utilization (percent)	84	85	89	95	87
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	150	151	158	160	149
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	18	28	58	41	54
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2	6	8	3	8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	134	129	108	122	103
	Trade balance (million dollars)	16	22	50	38	46
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	1.7	4.3	7.3	2.8	7.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	12.1	18.5	36.9	25.8	36.4
MM006A	Zinc ores and concentrates:					
	Number of establishments	22	21	19	17	19
	Employees (thousands)	3	3	2	3	3
	Capacity utilization (percent)	66	67	79	89	91
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	375	477	453	527	563
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	216	371	296	346	308
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	7	31	24	40	27
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	166	138	181	221	282
	Trade balance (million dollars)	209	339	272	306	281
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	4.2	22.8	13.1	18.3	9.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	57.7	77.7	65.3	65.7	54.7

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table C-6--*Continued*
Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1996-2000

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
MM007A	Molybdenum ores and concentrates:					
	Number of establishments	14	11	11	10	10
	Employees (thousands)	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	456	406	200	203	200
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	232	293	211	129	104
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	41	57	47	35	35
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	265	170	36	109	132
	Trade balance (million dollars)	191	236	164	94	68
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	15.5	33.5	130.3	32.4	26.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	50.8	72.2	105.5	63.6	51.8
MM008A	Gold ores and concentrates:					
	Number of establishments	304	301	304	296	289
	Employees (thousands)	17	18	17	16	16
	Capacity utilization (percent)	89	89	87	84	86
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,270	3,095	2,779	2,445	2,368
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	5	5	6	2	10
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	41	16	11	1	1
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,307	3,106	2,784	2,445	2,358
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-37	-11	-5	(2)	10
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	1.2	0.5	0.4	(3)	(3)
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4
MM008B	Silver ores and concentrates:					
	Number of establishments	15	16	16	16	15
	Employees (thousands)	1	1	1	1	1
	Capacity utilization (percent)	89	89	87	84	86
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	187	240	257	229	229
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	(2)	10	4	37	21
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	26	22	35	2	(2)
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	213	252	288	194	208
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-26	-12	-31	35	21
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	12.2	8.8	12.0	1.1	0.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	0.2	4.1	1.4	16.1	9.2
MM009A	Cement:					
	Number of establishments	118	118	116	116	117
	Employees (thousands)	18	18	18	18	18
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	U.S. production (million dollars)	5,500	6,000	6,500	7,400	7,200
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	58	60	57	55	64
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	592	752	963	1,145	1,074
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	6,034	6,692	7,406	8,489	8,210
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-534	-692	-906	-1,089	-1,010
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	9.8	11.2	13.0	13.5	13.1
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.9
MM010	Industrial ceramics:					
	Number of establishments	220	220	205	200	200
	Employees (thousands)	11	12	12	12	12
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,750	2,830	2,950	3,040	2,900
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	620	723	668	663	748
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	448	550	545	648	827
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,578	2,656	2,827	3,026	2,980
	Trade balance (million dollars)	172	174	123	14	-80
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	17.4	20.7	19.3	21.4	27.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	22.5	25.6	22.6	21.8	25.8

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table C-6--*Continued*
Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1996-2000

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
MM011	Ceramic bricks and similar articles:					
	Number of establishments	220	225	225	225	225
	Employees (thousands)	16	14	14	14	14
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,250	1,345	1,500	1,680	1,750
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	22	25	26	20	23
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	18	17	20	24	35
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,246	1,338	1,493	1,685	1,761
	Trade balance (million dollars)	4	7	7	-5	-11
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	2.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.2	1.3
MM012	Ceramic floor and wall tiles:					
	Number of establishments	122	122	122	122	122
	Employees (thousands)	9	9	9	9	9
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	800	830	837	843	813
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	25	29	27	24	26
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	628	716	860	1,019	1,118
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,404	1,517	1,671	1,838	1,905
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-604	-687	-834	-995	-1,092
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	44.8	47.2	51.5	55.4	58.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	3.1	3.5	3.2	2.8	3.2
MM013	Ceramic household articles:					
	Number of establishments	65	64	63	63	63
	Employees (thousands)	6	6	6	6	6
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	423	419	421	419	425
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	95	101	103	109	115
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,556	1,675	1,716	1,671	1,797
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,884	1,994	2,034	1,982	2,108
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,461	-1,575	-1,613	-1,563	-1,683
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	82.6	84.0	84.4	84.3	85.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	22.6	24.0	24.5	25.9	27.0
MM014	Flat glass:					
	Number of establishments	900	900	900	900	900
	Employees (thousands)	45	44	44	45	45
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	8,600	7,800	7,800	8,400	8,500
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,278	1,488	1,416	1,506	1,825
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,050	1,063	1,120	1,268	1,510
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	8,372	7,375	7,504	8,162	8,185
	Trade balance (million dollars)	228	425	296	238	315
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	12.5	14.4	14.9	15.5	18.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	14.9	19.1	18.2	17.9	21.5
MM015	Glass containers:					
	Number of establishments	61	61	61	61	61
	Employees (thousands)	24	21	20	19	19
	Capacity utilization (percent)	90	94	95	(1)	(1)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	4,271	4,183	4,189	4,190	4,100
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	148	157	173	173	174
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	407	428	452	526	585
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	4,530	4,454	4,468	4,543	4,511
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-259	-271	-279	-353	-411
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	9.0	9.6	10.1	11.6	13.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	3.5	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.2

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table C-6--*Continued*
Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1996-2000

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
MM016	Household glassware:					
	Number of establishments	240	240	240	240	240
	Employees (thousands)	12	12	13	13	13
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,800	1,700	1,900	1,900	1,900
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	205	250	179	183	195
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	746	818	864	937	930
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,340	2,268	2,585	2,654	2,635
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-540	-568	-685	-754	-735
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	31.9	36.1	33.4	35.3	35.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	11.4	14.7	9.4	9.6	10.3
MM018	Fiberglass insulation products:					
	Number of establishments	298	298	298	298	298
	Employees (thousands)	17	18	19	19	19
	Capacity utilization (percent)	91	91	96	(1)	(1)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,100	3,600	3,600	3,800	4,000
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	67	57	74	71	59
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	77	78	71	139	137
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,110	3,621	3,597	3,869	4,078
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-10	-21	3	-69	-78
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	2.5	2.1	2.0	3.6	3.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	2.2	1.6	2.1	1.9	1.5
MM019	Natural and synthetic gemstones:					
	Number of establishments	330	235	235	235	235
	Employees (thousands)	1	1	1	1	1
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	U.S. production (million dollars)	700	550	475	620	620
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	247	231	217	447	1,466
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	7,412	8,564	9,449	11,021	13,234
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	7,865	8,883	9,708	11,195	12,388
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-7,165	-8,333	-9,233	-10,575	-11,768
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	94.2	96.4	97.3	98.5	106.8
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	35.3	42.0	45.6	72.0	236.4
MM020A	Unrefined and refined gold:					
	Number of establishments	24	24	24	24	24
	Employees (thousands)	1	1	1	1	1
	Capacity utilization (percent)	85	86	80	80	82
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	4,178	3,954	4,177	3,657	3,633
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	5,731	5,067	4,912	4,795	5,099
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,546	2,741	2,913	2,519	2,262
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	993	1,628	2,178	1,381	797
	Trade balance (million dollars)	3,185	2,326	1,999	2,276	2,836
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	256.5	168.4	133.7	182.4	284.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	137.2	128.2	117.6	131.1	140.4
MM021	Primary iron products:					
	Number of establishments	22	21	23	23	23
	Employees (thousands)	22	21	22	22	22
	Capacity utilization (percent)	88	92	88	85	88
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	8,200	8,300	8,400	7,300	7,300
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	13	19	17	14	13
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	552	608	856	643	759
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	8,739	8,890	9,238	7,929	8,046
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-539	-590	-838	-629	-746
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	6.3	6.8	9.3	8.1	9.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table C-6--*Continued*
Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1996-2000

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
MM022	Ferroalloys:					
	Number of establishments	25	24	23	23	23
	Employees (thousands)	4	4	4	4	3
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,205	1,388	1,433	1,155	1,100
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	137	153	103	80	96
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,217	1,044	1,018	960	1,104
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,286	2,279	2,347	2,035	2,108
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,081	-891	-914	-880	-1,008
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	53.3	45.8	43.3	47.2	52.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	11.3	11.0	7.2	6.9	8.7
MM023	Iron and steel waste and scrap:					
	Number of establishments	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
	Employees (thousands)	36	36	36	36	36
	Capacity utilization (percent)	90	90	85	80	75
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	7,200	7,200	5,800	4,800	4,400
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,347	1,356	817	750	1,030
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	355	400	418	390	393
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	6,208	6,244	5,401	4,440	3,763
	Trade balance (million dollars)	992	956	399	360	637
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	5.7	6.4	7.7	8.8	10.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	18.7	18.8	14.1	15.6	23.4
MM024A	Abrasive products:					
	Number of establishments	50	50	50	50	50
	Employees (thousands)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	4,051	4,108	4,038	3,904	4,000
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	240	275	292	298	315
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	399	445	453	480	552
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	4,210	4,278	4,200	4,086	4,237
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-159	-170	-162	-182	-237
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	9.5	10.4	10.8	11.8	13.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	5.9	6.7	7.2	7.6	7.9
MM025	Steel mill products:					
	Number of establishments	850	850	850	850	820
	Employees (thousands)	210	205	205	195	193
	Capacity utilization (percent)	91	89	87	84	86
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	66,300	68,700	65,500	59,200	60,300
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	4,076	4,843	4,636	4,291	4,911
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	12,756	13,602	16,434	12,749	15,026
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	74,980	77,458	77,298	67,658	70,414
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-8,680	-8,758	-11,798	-8,458	-10,114
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	17.0	17.6	21.3	18.8	21.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	6.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	8.1
MM026	Steel pipe and tube fittings and certain cast products:					
	Number of establishments	62	62	62	62	62
	Employees (thousands)	12	12	12	11.5	11.5
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,000	2,100	2,000	2,100	2,100
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	663	749	809	662	767
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	515	555	591	584	706
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,851	1,906	1,781	2,022	2,039
	Trade balance (million dollars)	149	194	219	78	61
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	27.8	29.1	33.2	28.9	34.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	33.2	35.7	40.5	31.5	36.5

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table C-6--*Continued*
Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1996-2000

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
MM027	Fabricated structurals:					
	Number of establishments	2,916	3,040	3,036	3,034	3,030
	Employees (thousands)	88	92	96	101	101
	Capacity utilization (percent)	78	80	75	72	73
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	15,331	16,096	17,061	17,477	17,356
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	178	189	151	186	204
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	177	205	328	432	534
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	15,330	16,111	17,238	17,722	17,685
	Trade balance (million dollars)	1	-15	-177	-245	-329
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	1.2	1.3	1.9	2.4	3.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.2
MM028	Metal construction components:					
	Number of establishments	2,939	2,867	2,795	2,711	2,650
	Employees (thousands)	136	139	141	151	157
	Capacity utilization (percent)	74	74	67	65	70
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	16,600	16,821	17,809	18,888	19,666
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	551	689	611	579	533
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	353	435	562	693	922
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	16,402	16,567	17,760	19,003	20,054
	Trade balance (million dollars)	198	254	49	-115	-388
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	2.2	2.6	3.2	3.6	4.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	3.3	4.1	3.4	3.1	2.7
MM029	Metallic containers:					
	Number of establishments	521	520	520	520	520
	Employees (thousands)	59	60	58	58	58
	Capacity utilization (percent)	87	86	82	82	82
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	16,925	18,340	18,340	18,285	18,486
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	796	901	819	690	697
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	449	458	463	527	549
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	16,578	17,897	17,984	18,123	18,338
	Trade balance (million dollars)	347	443	356	162	148
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.9	3.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	4.7	4.9	4.5	3.8	3.8
MM030	Wire products of base metal:					
	Number of establishments	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
	Employees (thousands)	84	92	96	96	96
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	15,231	16,663	17,363	16,700	17,300
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	660	781	756	674	826
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,145	1,217	1,231	1,354	1,419
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	15,715	17,099	17,838	17,381	17,893
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-484	-436	-475	-681	-593
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	7.3	7.1	6.9	7.8	7.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	4.3	4.7	4.4	4.0	4.8
MM032	Industrial fasteners of base metal:					
	Number of establishments	917	920	923	925	920
	Employees (thousands)	44	45	47	47	47
	Capacity utilization (percent)	77	78	78	73	74
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	6,500	6,723	7,180	6,940	7,009
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,366	1,333	1,470	1,535	1,663
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,847	1,907	2,020	2,019	2,325
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	6,982	7,297	7,730	7,424	7,672
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-482	-574	-550	-484	-663
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	26.5	26.1	26.1	27.2	30.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	21.0	19.8	20.5	22.1	23.7

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table C-6--*Continued*
Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1996-2000

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
MM033	Cooking and kitchen ware:					
	Number of establishments	85	85	85	85	85
	Employees (thousands)	8	8	8	7	7
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,500	1,500	1,400	1,500	1,500
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	278	242	244	214	271
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,140	1,303	1,393	1,585	1,798
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,362	2,561	2,549	2,871	3,027
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-862	-1,061	-1,149	-1,371	-1,527
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	48.3	50.9	54.7	55.2	59.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	18.6	16.1	17.5	14.3	18.1
MM034	Metal and ceramic sanitary ware:					
	Number of establishments	67	67	71	72	72
	Employees (thousands)	18	18	16	16	16
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,500	2,500	2,200	2,300	2,300
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	142	159	147	132	141
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	318	332	403	473	533
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,676	2,673	2,457	2,641	2,693
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-176	-173	-257	-341	-393
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	11.9	12.4	16.4	17.9	19.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	5.7	6.4	6.7	5.7	6.1
MM035	Construction castings and other cast-iron articles:					
	Number of establishments	50	50	50	50	50
	Employees (thousands)	6	6	7	7	7
	Capacity utilization (percent)	85	85	85	85	85
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	900	900	1,100	1,000	1,000
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	44	46	37	27	32
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	91	99	110	120	123
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	947	953	1,173	1,092	1,091
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-47	-53	-73	-92	-91
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	9.6	10.4	9.4	11.0	11.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	4.9	5.1	3.3	2.7	3.2
MM036A	Unrefined and refined copper:					
	Number of establishments	38	39	38	32	28
	Employees (thousands)	7	8	8	7	6
	Capacity utilization (percent)	87	92	92	81	69
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	5,720	5,883	4,358	3,602	3,613
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	446	270	174	89	202
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,347	1,676	1,454	1,667	2,223
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	6,621	7,289	5,638	5,180	5,634
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-901	-1,406	-1,280	-1,578	-2,021
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	20.3	23.0	25.8	32.2	39.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	7.8	4.6	4.0	2.5	5.6
MM036B	Copper alloy plate, sheet, and strip:					
	Number of establishments	20	20	20	20	20
	Employees (thousands)	5	5	5	5	5
	Capacity utilization (percent)	89	87	84	89	87
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,196	1,239	1,009	1,049	1,139
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	153	165	218	156	208
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	95	98	101	116	182
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,139	1,172	892	1,009	1,113
	Trade balance (million dollars)	57	67	117	40	26
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	8.4	8.4	11.4	11.5	16.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	12.8	13.3	21.6	14.9	18.3

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table C-6--*Continued*
Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1996-2000

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
MM037A	Primary and secondary aluminum:					
	Number of establishments	134	129	130	130	130
	Employees (thousands)	23	22	23	24	24
	Capacity utilization (percent)	87	86	86	86	89
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	8,096	8,721	7,535	7,721	8,717
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	715	628	553	613	636
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	3,097	3,554	3,775	3,969	4,297
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	10,478	11,647	10,757	11,077	12,377
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-2,382	-2,926	-3,222	-3,356	-3,660
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	29.6	30.5	35.1	35.8	34.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	8.8	7.2	7.3	7.9	7.3
MM038	Aluminum mill products:					
	Number of establishments	247	264	266	268	269
	Employees (thousands)	56	59	59	57	57
	Capacity utilization (percent)	87	88	85	85	87
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	17,440	21,511	20,811	20,161	22,163
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,771	3,133	3,046	2,943	3,130
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,737	2,009	2,181	2,283	2,674
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	16,407	20,387	19,945	19,501	21,707
	Trade balance (million dollars)	1,033	1,124	866	660	456
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	10.6	9.9	10.9	11.7	12.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	15.9	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.1
MM039A	Refined lead:					
	Number of establishments	34	33	32	31	30
	Employees (thousands)	2	2	2	2	2
	Capacity utilization (percent)	89	91	94	96	91
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,577	1,537	1,551	1,522	1,455
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	33	27	15	11	16
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	166	139	122	113	117
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,710	1,649	1,658	1,624	1,556
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-133	-112	-107	-102	-101
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	9.7	8.4	7.3	6.9	7.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	2.1	1.7	0.9	0.7	1.1
MM040A	Unwrought zinc:					
	Number of establishments	11	8	11	11	15
	Employees (thousands)	2	2	2	2	2
	Capacity utilization (percent)	82	82	82	83	89
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	412	521	417	438	494
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2	5	3	2	3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	882	1,186	961	1,066	1,104
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,291	1,702	1,375	1,501	1,595
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-879	-1,181	-958	-1,063	-1,101
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	68.3	69.7	69.9	71.0	69.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.7
MM041A	Titanium ingot:					
	Number of establishments	11	11	12	9	9
	Employees (thousands)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
	Capacity utilization (percent)	66	75	57	44	50
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	907	986	926	718	750
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	5	11	9	13	12
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	26	87	37	14	17
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	928	1,062	954	720	755
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-21	-76	-28	-2	-5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	2.8	8.2	3.9	2.0	2.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	0.5	1.1	1.0	1.8	1.6

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table C-6--*Continued*
Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1996-2000

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
MM042	Nonpowered handtools:					
	Number of establishments	1,220	1,200	1,150	1,100	1,000
	Employees (thousands)	120	123	122	121	120
	Capacity utilization (percent)	80	80	75	70	71
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	13,840	13,976	14,227	14,526	14,672
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,732	2,188	2,060	2,031	2,263
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,280	2,725	2,885	2,917	3,163
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	14,388	14,513	15,052	15,413	15,573
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-548	-537	-825	-887	-901
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	15.8	18.8	19.2	18.9	20.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	12.5	15.7	14.5	14.0	15.4
MM043	Certain cutlery, sewing implements, and related products:					
	Number of establishments	162	162	147	149	151
	Employees (thousands)	11	11	11	10	10
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,160	2,160	2,130	2,210	2,300
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	480	475	511	583	546
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	673	719	781	856	888
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,353	2,404	2,401	2,483	2,642
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-193	-244	-271	-273	-342
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	28.6	29.9	32.5	34.5	33.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	22.2	22.0	24.0	26.4	23.8
MM044	Table flatware and related products:					
	Number of establishments	5	5	5	5	5
	Employees (thousands)	5	5	5	5	5
	Capacity utilization (percent)	90	93	95	95	90
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	194	205	215	226	217
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	30	36	24	26	25
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	287	325	327	425	507
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	452	494	518	625	698
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-258	-289	-303	-399	-481
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	63.6	65.8	63.2	68.0	72.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	15.4	17.6	11.4	11.6	11.6
MM045	Certain builders' hardware:					
	Number of establishments	302	298	300	302	304
	Employees (thousands)	42	43	42	41	41
	Capacity utilization (percent)	76	74	71	68	69
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	5,533	5,884	6,095	6,124	6,081
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	696	759	807	823	1,084
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,186	1,333	1,531	1,696	1,973
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	6,022	6,458	6,818	6,997	6,970
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-489	-574	-723	-873	-889
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	19.7	20.6	22.4	24.2	28.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	12.6	12.9	13.2	13.4	17.8

[1]Not available.
[2]Less than 500,000.
[3]Less than 0.05 percent.
[4]Capacity utilization could not be meaningfully calculated for this industry.

Note.–Calculations based on unrounded data.

Table C-7
Machinery sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1996-2000

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
MM068	Wiring harnesses for motor vehicles:					
	Number of establishments	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	Employees (thousands)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	4,755	5,110	5,460	6,150	6,240
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,366	1,453	1,315	993	938
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	3,733	4,280	4,408	4,868	5,132
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	7,122	7,937	8,552	10,025	10,434
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-2,367	-2,827	-3,092	-3,875	-4,194
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	52.4	53.9	51.5	48.6	49.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	28.7	28.4	24.1	16.1	15.0
MM069	Pumps for motor vehicles:					
	Number of establishments	178	183	192	202	195
	Employees (thousands)	26	26	27	27	25
	Capacity utilization (percent)	70	71	72	72	72
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,590	2,705	2,840	2,982	3,012
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	350	432	556	546	680
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	716	767	780	776	863
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,956	3,040	3,063	3,212	3,195
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-366	-335	-223	-230	-183
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	24.2	25.2	25.5	24.2	27.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	13.5	16.0	19.6	18.3	22.6
MM070	Pumps for liquids:					
	Number of establishments	395	407	425	450	460
	Employees (thousands)	30	31	32	36	37
	Capacity utilization (percent)	73	73	68	69	70
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	5,715	5,892	6,289	6,603	6,800
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,154	2,546	2,340	2,325	2,461
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,345	1,436	1,587	1,643	1,809
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	4,906	4,782	5,536	5,920	6,148
	Trade balance (million dollars)	809	1,110	753	683	652
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	27.4	30.0	28.7	27.7	29.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	37.7	43.2	37.2	35.2	36.2
MM071	Air-conditioning equipment and parts:					
	Number of establishments	1,300	1,222	1,205	1,225	1,262
	Employees (thousands)	155	146	140	148	151
	Capacity utilization (percent)	87	77	75	73	75
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	28,293	26,595	25,528	26,500	27,030
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	4,988	5,726	5,471	5,641	5,884
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	4,576	4,433	4,945	5,604	6,332
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	27,881	25,301	25,002	26,463	27,479
	Trade balance (million dollars)	412	1,294	526	37	-449
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	16.4	17.5	19.8	21.2	23.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	17.6	21.5	21.4	21.3	21.8
MM072	Industrial thermal-processing equipment and furnaces:					
	Number of establishments	315	300	290	329	331
	Employees (thousands)	36	34	32	33	34
	Capacity utilization (percent)	70	67	68	67	68
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,726	3,539	3,610	3,715	3,752
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,212	2,567	2,352	2,292	2,631
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,368	1,313	1,351	1,483	1,663
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,882	2,285	2,609	2,906	2,784
	Trade balance (million dollars)	844	1,254	1,001	809	968
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	47.5	57.4	51.8	51.0	59.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	59.4	72.5	65.2	61.7	70.1

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table C-7--*Continued*
Machinery sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1996-2000

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
MM073	Household appliances, including commercial applications:					
	Number of establishments	435	410	417	420	426
	Employees (thousands)	120	115	117	118	120
	Capacity utilization (percent)	76	73	72	73	74
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	22,157	21,203	22,014	23,105	23,829
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	5,503	5,990	5,895	5,524	5,832
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	5,468	5,916	6,608	7,302	8,273
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	22,122	21,129	22,727	24,883	26,270
	Trade balance (million dollars)	35	74	-713	-1,778	-2,441
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	24.7	28.0	29.1	29.3	31.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	24.8	28.2	26.8	23.9	24.5
MM073A	Major household appliances and parts:					
	Number of establishments	365	348	354	350	350
	Employees (thousands)	94	90	91	92	93
	Capacity utilization (percent)	76	73	72	73	74
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	17,282	16,538	17,171	18,020	18,587
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,528	1,770	1,844	1,652	1,717
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,108	1,215	1,208	1,477	1,642
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	16,862	15,983	16,534	17,844	18,512
	Trade balance (million dollars)	420	555	637	176	75
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	6.6	7.6	7.3	8.3	8.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	8.8	10.7	10.7	9.2	9.2
MM075	Wrapping, packaging, and can-sealing machinery:					
	Number of establishments	647	688	727	756	784
	Employees (thousands)	27	32	32	31	31
	Capacity utilization (percent)	77	73	71	72	74
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,435	4,339	4,286	4,106	4,311
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	841	871	791	766	804
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,042	1,104	1,072	1,117	1,246
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,636	4,572	4,567	4,457	4,753
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-201	-233	-281	-351	-442
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	28.6	24.1	23.5	25.1	26.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	24.5	20.1	18.5	18.7	18.7
MM076	Scales and weighing machinery:					
	Number of establishments	125	121	119	119	118
	Employees (thousands)	5	5	5	5	5
	Capacity utilization (percent)	68	62	60	60	61
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	581	620	616	671	694
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	136	154	147	145	163
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	197	228	223	265	294
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	642	694	692	792	825
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-61	-74	-76	-121	-131
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	30.7	32.9	32.2	33.5	35.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	23.4	24.8	23.9	21.6	23.5
MM077	Mineral processing machinery:					
	Number of establishments	90	90	90	90	90
	Employees (thousands)	7	7	7	7	7
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	605	673	675	521	514
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	674	915	764	590	582
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	432	508	574	667	723
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	363	266	486	599	656
	Trade balance (million dollars)	242	407	189	-78	-142
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	119.0	191.2	118.3	111.5	110.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	111.4	136.0	113.2	113.2	113.2

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table C-7--*Continued*
Machinery sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1996-2000

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
MM078	Farm and garden machinery and equipment:					
	Number of establishments	1,820	1,800	1,890	1,870	1,800
	Employees (thousands)	99	105	105	99	103
	Capacity utilization (percent)	74	76	70	63	67
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	16,835	18,945	19,418	15,326	16,093
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	4,859	5,877	5,581	4,536	4,697
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	3,384	3,891	4,171	3,294	3,627
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	15,359	16,959	18,008	14,084	15,023
	Trade balance (million dollars)	1,476	1,986	1,410	1,242	1,070
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	22.0	22.9	23.2	23.4	24.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	28.9	31.0	28.7	29.6	29.2
MM079	Industrial food-processing and related machinery:					
	Number of establishments	583	587	573	582	591
	Employees (thousands)	19	19	19	19	19
	Capacity utilization (percent)	71	72	68	70	71
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,490	2,564	2,593	2,600	2,678
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	708	697	688	611	627
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	505	549	619	621	543
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,287	2,417	2,523	2,609	2,595
	Trade balance (million dollars)	203	147	70	-9	83
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	22.1	22.7	24.5	23.8	20.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	28.4	27.2	26.5	23.5	23.4
MM080	Pulp, paper, and paperboard machinery:					
	Number of establishments	352	365	364	373	382
	Employees (thousands)	20	18	19	16	17
	Capacity utilization (percent)	92	87	79	73	75
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,039	2,987	2,796	2,496	2,596
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	851	990	809	738	775
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,178	1,105	1,037	1,003	1,127
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,366	3,102	3,023	2,760	2,948
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-327	-115	-227	-264	-352
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	35.0	35.6	34.3	36.3	38.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	28.0	33.1	29.0	29.6	29.8
MM081	Printing and related machinery:					
	Number of establishments	537	546	554	567	579
	Employees (thousands)	22	22	21	20	20
	Capacity utilization (percent)	74	70	72	72	75
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,018	3,212	3,508	3,088	3,330
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,421	1,486	1,455	1,347	1,583
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,796	2,048	2,231	2,304	2,157
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,393	3,774	4,284	4,046	3,904
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-375	-562	-776	-958	-574
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	52.9	54.3	52.1	57.0	55.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	47.1	46.3	41.5	43.6	47.5
MM082	Textile machinery:					
	Number of establishments	500	500	500	500	500
	Employees (thousands)	16	17	16	16	16
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,475	1,642	1,724	1,546	1,648
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	728	849	760	682	727
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,528	1,686	1,958	1,490	1,289
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,275	2,479	2,922	2,354	2,210
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-800	-837	-1,198	-808	-562
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	67.2	68.0	67.0	63.3	58.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	49.3	51.7	44.1	44.1	44.1

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table C-7--*Continued*
Machinery sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1996-2000

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
MM083	Metal rolling mills:					
	Number of establishments	15	15	15	15	15
	Employees (thousands)	3	3	3	3	3
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	722	762	840	511	545
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	205	262	252	153	164
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	533	394	514	321	261
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,050	894	1,102	679	642
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-328	-132	-262	-168	-97
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	50.7	44.1	46.6	47.3	40.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	28.4	34.4	30.0	30.0	30.0
MM084	Metal cutting machine tools and machine tool accessories:					
	Number of establishments	750	750	720	700	650
	Employees (thousands)	87	88	87	83	82
	Capacity utilization (percent)	74	73	70	70	68
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	7,150	7,737	7,550	7,127	7,270
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,228	2,206	1,985	1,773	2,264
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	3,880	4,298	4,590	3,921	4,240
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	8,802	9,829	10,155	9,275	9,247
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,652	-2,092	-2,605	-2,148	-1,977
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	44.1	43.7	45.2	42.3	45.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	31.2	28.5	26.3	24.9	31.1
MM085	Metal forming machine tools:					
	Number of establishments	340	310	300	250	250
	Employees (thousands)	18	17	16	17	17
	Capacity utilization (percent)	76	86	80	75	66
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,052	3,404	3,234	3,050	2,562
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,033	1,054	996	947	890
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,226	1,355	1,409	1,312	1,474
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,245	3,705	3,647	3,415	3,146
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-193	-301	-413	-365	-584
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	37.8	36.6	38.6	38.4	46.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	33.9	31.0	30.8	31.1	34.7
MM086	Non-metalworking machine tools:					
	Number of establishments	330	300	290	280	260
	Employees (thousands)	17	18	20	21	20
	Capacity utilization (percent)	78	80	80	80	77
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	7,190	7,239	7,214	7,374	7,522
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,368	1,610	617	792	1,112
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,207	1,464	1,229	1,318	1,524
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	7,029	7,093	7,826	7,900	7,934
	Trade balance (million dollars)	161	146	-612	-526	-412
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	17.2	20.6	15.7	16.7	19.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	19.0	22.2	8.6	10.7	14.8
MM087A	Semiconductor manufacturing machinery:					
	Number of establishments	415	415	380	390	410
	Employees (thousands)	38	40	44	37	48
	Capacity utilization (percent)	100	98	70	75	90
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	9,790	10,072	9,246	11,231	16,846
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	5,316	5,692	7,863	7,850	13,825
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,844	3,137	2,727	2,919	4,892
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	6,319	7,517	4,109	6,300	7,913
	Trade balance (million dollars)	3,471	2,555	5,137	4,931	8,933
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	29.2	41.7	66.4	46.3	61.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	54.3	56.5	85.0	69.9	82.1

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table C-7--*Continued*
Machinery sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1996-2000

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
MM088	Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices:					
	Number of establishments	890	935	825	797	785
	Employees (thousands)	72	74	72	70	70
	Capacity utilization (percent)	76	78	75	75	74
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	10,614	11,144	11,033	11,687	11,804
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,423	2,745	2,836	2,959	3,284
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	3,128	3,566	3,974	4,335	5,021
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	11,319	11,965	12,171	13,063	13,541
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-705	-821	-1,138	-1,376	-1,737
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	27.6	29.8	32.7	33.2	37.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	22.8	24.6	25.7	25.3	27.8
MM089	Mechanical power transmission equipment:					
	Number of establishments	210	210	210	200	170
	Employees (thousands)	38	39	40	37	34
	Capacity utilization (percent)	76	77	69	65	62
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	4,604	5,036	5,145	5,035	4,783
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	889	1,027	1,011	942	1,029
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,607	1,650	1,843	2,008	2,134
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	5,322	5,659	5,977	6,101	5,888
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-718	-623	-832	-1,066	-1,105
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	30.2	29.2	30.8	32.9	36.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	19.3	20.4	19.7	18.7	21.5
MM090	Boilers, turbines, and related machinery:					
	Number of establishments	30	30	28	28	28
	Employees (thousands)	9	9	8	8	8
	Capacity utilization (percent)	70	73	70	65	65
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,721	1,674	1,603	1,459	1,474
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,560	1,864	1,495	1,290	1,117
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	499	345	370	484	833
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	661	155	478	653	1,190
	Trade balance (million dollars)	1,060	1,519	1,125	806	284
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	75.6	222.0	77.5	74.1	70.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	90.6	111.3	93.3	88.4	75.8
MM091	Electric motors, generators, and related equipment:					
	Number of establishments	510	515	515	510	505
	Employees (thousands)	96	94	95	95	93
	Capacity utilization (percent)	81	74	76	75	73
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	17,800	18,250	19,100	19,150	19,020
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	3,308	3,843	3,955	3,728	3,748
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	3,874	4,178	4,748	6,089	6,494
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	18,366	18,585	19,893	21,512	21,766
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-566	-335	-793	-2,362	-2,746
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	21.1	22.5	23.9	28.3	29.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	18.6	21.1	20.7	19.5	19.7
MM092	Electrical transformers, static converters, and inductors:					
	Number of establishments	415	415	415	420	415
	Employees (thousands)	58	59	58	57	55
	Capacity utilization (percent)	75	76	74	76	73
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	7,700	8,350	8,570	8,600	8,470
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,924	2,485	2,304	2,379	2,752
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	3,632	4,294	4,485	4,950	6,156
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	9,409	10,159	10,751	11,171	11,874
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,709	-1,809	-2,181	-2,571	-3,404
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	38.6	42.3	41.7	44.3	51.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	25.0	29.8	26.9	27.7	32.5

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table C-7--*Continued*
Machinery sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1996-2000

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
MM093	Portable electric handtools:					
	Number of establishments	30	29	30	28	27
	Employees (thousands)	10	10	10	10	10
	Capacity utilization (percent)	78	80	82	81	83
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,060	2,020	2,150	2,280	2,390
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	333	443	383	392	359
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	607	765	834	992	1,166
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,335	2,342	2,601	2,880	3,198
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-275	-322	-451	-600	-808
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	26.0	32.7	32.1	34.5	36.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	16.1	21.9	17.8	17.2	15.0
MM094	Nonelectrically powered handtools and parts thereof:					
	Number of establishments	42	42	38	38	35
	Employees (thousands)	12	12	11	12	11
	Capacity utilization (percent)	77	80	77	78	77
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,800	1,754	1,709	1,894	1,951
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	478	579	553	537	563
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	684	735	782	890	933
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,006	1,910	1,939	2,247	2,321
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-206	-156	-230	-353	-370
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	34.1	38.5	40.4	39.6	40.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	26.6	33.0	32.3	28.4	28.8
MM095	Electric lamps (bulbs) and portable electric lights:					
	Number of establishments	127	125	120	120	115
	Employees (thousands)	26	27	28	27	26
	Capacity utilization (percent)	71	70	73	70	68
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,400	3,500	3,650	3,400	3,300
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	833	955	896	894	897
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,153	1,215	1,287	1,454	1,579
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,720	3,760	4,041	3,961	3,982
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-320	-260	-391	-561	-682
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	31.0	32.3	31.8	36.7	39.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	24.5	27.3	24.5	26.3	27.2
MM096	Welding and soldering equipment:					
	Number of establishments	250	245	245	250	250
	Employees (thousands)	16	17	17	18	18
	Capacity utilization (percent)	79	78	78	78	78
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,880	4,062	4,300	4,500	4,770
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	744	982	810	989	1,050
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	731	863	781	702	803
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,867	3,943	4,271	4,213	4,523
	Trade balance (million dollars)	13	119	29	287	247
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	18.9	21.9	18.3	16.7	17.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	19.2	24.2	18.8	22.0	22.0
MM097	Nonautomotive insulated electrical wire and related products:					
	Number of establishments	535	530	530	525	520
	Employees (thousands)	90	91	92	91	90
	Capacity utilization (percent)	85	83	85	80	78
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	14,000	15,450	16,750	16,000	16,250
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,578	3,045	2,950	3,102	4,040
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,202	2,540	2,814	3,078	3,566
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	13,625	14,945	16,615	15,976	15,776
	Trade balance (million dollars)	375	505	135	24	474
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	16.2	17.0	16.9	19.3	22.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	18.4	19.7	17.6	19.4	24.9

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table C-7--*Continued*
Machinery sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1996-2000

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
MM099	Molds and molding machinery:					
	Number of establishments	120	120	120	120	120
	Employees (thousands)	8	8	8	8	8
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	4,922	5,478	5,750	5,233	5,929
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,585	1,866	1,896	1,879	2,129
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	3,323	3,422	3,512	3,723	3,613
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	6,659	7,034	7,367	7,077	7,413
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,737	-1,556	-1,617	-1,844	-1,484
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	49.9	48.7	47.7	52.6	48.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	32.2	34.1	33.0	35.9	35.9

[1]Not available.

Note.–Calculations based on unrounded data.

Table C-8
Transportation equipment sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1996-2000

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
ET001	Aircraft engines and gas turbines:					
	Number of establishments	30	30	30	28	28
	Employees (thousands)	122	91	131	127	100
	Capacity utilization (percent)	85	90	95	(1)	(1)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	22,902	20,656	21,859	21,580	19,300
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	8,963	11,594	13,115	14,218	15,011
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	6,241	8,380	10,404	10,328	10,939
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	20,180	17,443	19,148	17,691	15,228
	Trade balance (million dollars)	2,722	3,213	2,711	3,889	4,072
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	30.9	48.0	54.3	58.4	71.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	39.1	56.1	60.0	65.9	77.8
ET002	Internal combustion piston engines, other than for aircraft:					
	Number of establishments	1,100	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
	Employees (thousands)	150	160	160	160	160
	Capacity utilization (percent)	85	85	85	88	(2)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	46,900	48,750	52,700	57,000	60,800
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	9,167	10,625	11,015	12,522	13,808
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	9,533	9,987	11,478	14,052	15,532
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	47,266	48,112	53,163	58,530	62,524
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-366	638	-463	-1,530	-1,724
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	20.2	20.8	21.6	24.0	24.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	19.5	21.8	20.9	22.0	22.7
ET003	Forklift trucks and similar industrial vehicles:					
	Number of establishments	450	460	455	453	451
	Employees (thousands)	21	26	25	25	24
	Capacity utilization (percent)	70	71	78	80	80
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	4,866	5,532	5,940	6,100	6,000
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	920	1,161	1,188	1,243	1,332
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,007	1,164	1,456	1,527	1,668
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	4,954	5,535	6,208	6,384	6,337
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-88	-3	-268	-284	-337
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	20.3	21.0	23.4	23.9	26.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	18.9	21.0	20.0	20.4	22.2
ET004	Construction and mining equipment:					
	Number of establishments	1,660	1,663	1,661	1,664	1,667
	Employees (thousands)	113	117	115	118	120
	Capacity utilization (percent)	81	85	87	86	84
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	28,670	30,549	38,646	36,750	37,308
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	9,248	10,512	10,944	8,646	9,507
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	4,032	4,988	6,299	5,919	5,643
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	23,454	25,025	34,001	34,023	33,444
	Trade balance (million dollars)	5,216	5,524	4,645	2,727	3,864
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	17.2	19.9	18.5	17.4	16.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	32.3	34.4	28.3	23.5	25.5
ET005	Ball and rollers bearings:					
	Number of establishments	182	184	183	183	183
	Employees (thousands)	36	37	37	37	37
	Capacity utilization (percent)	80	83	82	82	81
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	5,488	6,091	5,878	5,996	5,800
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,008	1,140	1,141	1,098	1,242
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,526	1,615	1,719	1,622	1,804
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	6,006	6,566	6,456	6,520	6,362
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-518	-475	-578	-524	-562
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	25.4	24.6	26.6	24.9	28.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	18.4	18.7	19.4	18.3	21.4

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table C-8--*Continued*
Transportation equipment sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1996-2000

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
ET006	Primary cells and batteries and electric storage batteries:					
	Number of establishments	222	180	180	180	180
	Employees (thousands)	32	32	32	32	32
	Capacity utilization (percent)	85	80	80	82	(2)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	6,075	6,700	7,000	7,700	8,300
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,309	2,527	2,309	2,307	2,655
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,826	2,017	2,056	2,392	2,656
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	5,592	6,189	6,747	7,784	8,301
	Trade balance (million dollars)	483	511	253	-84	-1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	32.7	32.6	30.5	30.7	32.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	38.0	37.7	33.0	30.0	32.0
ET007	Ignition, starting, lighting, and other electrical equipment:					
	Number of establishments	525	700	700	700	700
	Employees (thousands)	64	76	76	76	76
	Capacity utilization (percent)	75	75	78	80	(2)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	8,500	9,300	9,800	10,300	11,000
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,404	1,579	1,725	1,947	1,986
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,032	2,170	2,363	2,817	3,076
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	9,129	9,891	10,437	11,170	12,090
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-629	-591	-637	-870	-1,090
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	22.3	21.9	22.6	25.2	25.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	16.5	17.0	17.6	18.9	18.1
ET008	Rail locomotive and rolling stock:					
	Number of establishments	190	190	190	190	190
	Employees (thousands)	26	28	31	32	32
	Capacity utilization (percent)	93	95	95	97	97
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	5,800	6,300	7,100	7,400	7,600
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	851	1,229	1,694	1,558	1,336
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,312	1,372	2,156	2,307	1,828
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	6,261	6,443	7,562	8,149	8,092
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-461	-143	-462	-749	-492
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	21.0	21.3	28.5	28.3	22.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	14.7	19.5	23.9	21.1	17.6
ET009	Motor vehicles:					
	Number of establishments	1,280	1,284	1,288	1,290	1,295
	Employees (thousands)	295	297	300	300	302
	Capacity utilization (percent)	85	87	87	90	89
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	228,444	233,106	240,099	261,708	256,748
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	22,681	24,372	22,522	22,049	22,827
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	87,114	92,984	99,826	119,663	129,553
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	292,877	301,718	317,404	359,322	363,475
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-64,433	-68,612	-77,305	-97,614	-106,727
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	29.7	30.8	31.5	33.3	35.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	9.9	10.5	9.4	8.4	8.9

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table C-8--*Continued*
Transportation equipment sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1996-2000

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
ET010	Certain motor-vehicle parts:					
	Number of establishments	2,500	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300
	Employees (thousands)	375	505	505	505	505
	Capacity utilization (percent)	78	78	80	83	(2)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	92,400	98,000	104,000	110,000	116,000
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	22,793	26,324	25,988	27,281	29,199
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	16,867	17,804	18,767	22,725	25,135
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	86,473	89,480	96,779	105,443	111,935
	Trade balance (million dollars)	5,927	8,520	7,221	4,557	4,065
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	19.5	19.9	19.4	21.6	22.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	24.7	26.9	25.0	24.8	25.2
ET011	Motorcycles, mopeds, and parts:					
	Number of establishments	45	48	48	50	55
	Employees (thousands)	7	7	8	8	9
	Capacity utilization (percent)	89	86	90	90	90
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,585	1,702	1,820	1,935	2,100
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	638	666	626	468	563
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,137	1,104	1,293	1,755	2,519
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,084	2,140	2,487	3,222	4,056
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-499	-438	-667	-1,287	-1,956
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	54.6	51.6	52.0	54.5	62.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	40.3	39.2	34.4	24.2	26.8
ET012	Miscellaneous vehicles and transportation-related equipment:					
	Number of establishments	1,200	1,200	1,202	1,203	1,203
	Employees (thousands)	36	35	36	36	36
	Capacity utilization (percent)	64	63	63	65	65
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	5,900	5,782	5,924	6,100	6,108
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	3,980	3,166	2,962	2,762	2,944
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,418	1,522	1,666	2,060	2,986
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,338	4,137	4,628	5,398	6,151
	Trade balance (million dollars)	2,562	1,645	1,296	702	-43
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	42.5	36.8	36.0	38.2	48.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	67.5	54.8	50.0	45.3	48.2
ET013	Aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment:					
	Number of establishments	280	260	250	230	230
	Employees (thousands)	473	498	464	433	406
	Capacity utilization (percent)	85	90	95	95	(1)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	53,555	65,962	79,265	79,126	67,793
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	30,754	38,698	50,248	47,762	39,696
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	7,353	9,459	12,748	14,592	18,019
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	30,154	36,723	41,765	45,955	46,116
	Trade balance (million dollars)	23,401	29,239	37,500	33,171	21,677
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	24.4	25.8	30.5	31.8	39.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	57.4	58.7	63.4	60.4	58.6
ET014	Ships, tugs, pleasure boats, and similar vessels:					
	Number of establishments	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600
	Employees (thousands)	110	109	113	114	115
	Capacity utilization (percent)	70	70	70	72	75
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	12,500	12,400	13,600	14,400	14,800
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,058	1,408	1,765	1,682	1,083
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,130	924	1,090	1,246	1,223
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	12,572	11,915	12,925	13,963	14,940
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-72	485	675	437	-140
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	9.0	7.8	8.4	8.9	8.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	8.5	11.4	13.0	11.7	7.3

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table C-8--*Continued*
Transportation equipment sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1996-2000

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
ET015	Motors and engines, except internal combustion, aircraft, or electric:					
	Number of establishments	325	350	350	350	350
	Employees (thousands)	31	30	30	30	30
	Capacity utilization (percent)	85	85	85	85	([2])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	4,250	4,400	4,500	4,500	4,600
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	335	402	397	394	453
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	511	567	621	658	772
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	4,426	4,566	4,723	4,764	4,919
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-176	-166	-223	-264	-319
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	11.5	12.4	13.1	13.8	15.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	7.9	9.1	8.8	8.8	9.8

[1]Capacity utilization could not be meaningfully calculated for this industry.
[2]Not available.

Note.–Calculations based on unrounded data.

Table C-9
Electronic products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1996-2000

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
ET016	Office machines:					
	Number of establishments	157	137	137	137	137
	Employees (thousands)	30	15	13	13	13
	Capacity utilization (percent)	76	69	60	65	65
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,842	3,163	3,065	2,832	2,966
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	990	1,102	1,098	1,037	1,127
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,769	1,898	1,856	1,784	1,892
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	4,621	3,960	3,823	3,579	3,732
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-779	-797	-758	-747	-766
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	38.3	47.9	48.5	49.8	50.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	25.8	34.8	35.8	36.6	38.0
ET017	Telephone and telegraph apparatus:					
	Number of establishments	972	1,000	1,028	1,056	1,030
	Employees (thousands)	239	246	241	237	240
	Capacity utilization (percent)	70	70	70	71	70
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	56,805	63,740	67,409	74,876	90,600
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	14,477	17,441	17,167	17,717	20,147
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	10,706	12,465	14,385	20,147	32,130
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	53,034	58,765	64,627	77,306	102,582
	Trade balance (million dollars)	3,771	4,975	2,782	-2,430	-11,982
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	20.2	21.2	22.3	26.1	31.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	25.5	27.4	25.5	23.7	22.2
ET018	Consumer electronics (except televisions):					
	Number of establishments	170	180	200	210	215
	Employees (thousands)	19	22	30	30	30
	Capacity utilization (percent)	69	65	67	68	69
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,335	3,810	3,895	3,880	4,000
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,710	3,011	2,579	2,678	2,969
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	14,613	15,160	16,444	18,282	21,974
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	15,238	15,959	17,760	19,484	23,005
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-11,903	-12,149	-13,865	-15,604	-19,005
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	95.9	95.0	92.6	93.8	95.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	81.3	79.0	66.2	69.0	74.2
ET019	Blank media:					
	Number of establishments	213	258	312	377	456
	Employees (thousands)	19	21	24	26	29
	Capacity utilization (percent)	87	78	82	73	69
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	5,366	5,739	4,736	3,850	3,157
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,670	2,603	2,042	1,692	1,420
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,072	2,090	2,103	2,225	2,415
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	4,767	5,226	4,798	4,383	4,152
	Trade balance (million dollars)	599	513	-62	-533	-995
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	43.5	40.0	43.8	50.8	58.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	49.8	45.4	43.1	44.0	45.0
ET020	Prerecorded media:					
	Number of establishments	12,773	13,028	13,289	13,555	13,826
	Employees (thousands)	265	291	317	349	392
	Capacity utilization (percent)	79	74	85	78	75
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	55,000	58,000	64,000	73,000	83,000
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	3,453	3,785	3,619	3,707	3,636
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	994	981	1,135	1,252	1,389
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	52,541	55,196	61,515	70,545	80,753
	Trade balance (million dollars)	2,459	2,804	2,485	2,455	2,247
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	6.3	6.5	5.7	5.1	4.4

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table C-9--*Continued*
Electronic products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1996-2000

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
ET021	Navigational instruments and remote control apparatus:					
	Number of establishments	105	105	105	105	107
	Employees (thousands)	115	115	115	115	116
	Capacity utilization (percent)	75	75	75	75	80
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	14,050	15,000	15,100	15,500	18,500
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,025	2,493	2,585	2,530	2,626
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	946	1,169	1,230	1,361	1,702
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	12,971	13,676	13,746	14,331	17,576
	Trade balance (million dollars)	1,079	1,324	1,354	1,169	924
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	7.3	8.5	9.0	9.5	9.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	14.4	16.6	17.1	16.3	14.2
ET022	Television receivers and video monitors:					
	Number of establishments	13	14	12	11	10
	Employees (thousands)	9	8	7	6	6
	Capacity utilization (percent)	69	65	67	68	69
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	4,650	4,365	3,940	4,300	4,600
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,190	1,398	2,142	1,104	1,164
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	4,916	4,895	5,878	6,652	7,713
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	8,376	7,862	7,676	9,848	11,149
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-3,726	-3,497	-3,736	-5,548	-6,549
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	58.7	62.3	76.6	67.5	69.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	25.6	32.0	54.4	25.7	25.3
ET023	Radio and television broadcasting equipment:					
	Number of establishments	105	115	120	125	125
	Employees (thousands)	11	14	15	15	15
	Capacity utilization (percent)	68	70	63	65	65
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,000	3,350	3,370	3,500	3,700
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	845	1,697	1,379	2,323	2,602
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,885	2,594	3,211	4,948	7,178
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	5,040	4,246	5,202	6,124	8,276
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-2,040	-896	-1,832	-2,624	-4,576
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	57.2	61.1	61.7	80.8	86.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	28.2	50.7	40.9	66.4	70.3
ET024	Electric sound and visual signaling apparatus:					
	Number of establishments	517	499	499	499	499
	Employees (thousands)	21	24	24	25	25
	Capacity utilization (percent)	73	69	66	78	78
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,706	4,104	4,189	4,539	4,479
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	786	730	783	858	851
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,846	1,979	2,064	2,053	2,334
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	4,765	5,353	5,470	5,734	5,962
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,059	-1,249	-1,281	-1,195	-1,483
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	38.7	37.0	37.7	35.8	39.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	21.2	17.8	18.7	18.9	19.0
ET025	Electrical capacitors and resistors:					
	Number of establishments	170	175	170	170	170
	Employees (thousands)	29	30	28	32	35
	Capacity utilization (percent)	75	75	65	80	90
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,565	3,092	2,890	2,943	3,700
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,840	2,212	2,037	2,393	3,410
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,729	1,971	2,015	2,435	4,177
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,454	2,851	2,868	2,985	4,467
	Trade balance (million dollars)	111	241	22	-42	-767
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	70.4	69.1	70.3	81.6	93.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	71.7	71.5	70.5	81.3	92.2

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table C-9--*Continued*
Electronic products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1996-2000

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
ET026	Printed circuits:					
	Number of establishments	575	558	600	610	620
	Employees (thousands)	80	81	82	84	90
	Capacity utilization (percent)	77	76	73	78	85
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	8,216	8,702	9,425	10,500	12,000
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,694	2,007	2,178	2,386	2,865
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,849	2,071	2,045	2,236	2,988
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	8,371	8,766	9,292	10,350	12,123
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-155	-64	133	150	-123
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	22.1	23.6	22.0	21.6	24.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	20.6	23.1	23.1	22.7	23.9
ET027	Circuit apparatus exceeding 1000V:					
	Number of establishments	200	200	200	200	210
	Employees (thousands)	15	15	15	15	17
	Capacity utilization (percent)	78	78	75	75	80
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	4,000	4,300	4,700	5,000	5,500
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	601	602	584	590	701
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	192	223	244	287	386
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,591	3,921	4,360	4,698	5,185
	Trade balance (million dollars)	409	379	340	302	315
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	5.3	5.7	5.6	6.1	7.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	15.0	14.0	12.4	11.8	12.7
ET028	Circuit apparatus not exceeding 1000V:					
	Number of establishments	600	600	600	600	620
	Employees (thousands)	50	50	50	50	55
	Capacity utilization (percent)	78	78	75	75	80
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	12,000	13,000	14,000	15,000	17,000
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	3,813	4,119	4,258	4,991	6,101
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	4,636	5,135	5,103	5,606	6,872
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	12,823	14,016	14,845	15,615	17,771
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-823	-1,016	-845	-615	-771
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	36.2	36.6	34.4	35.9	38.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	31.8	31.7	30.4	33.3	35.9
ET031	Cathode-ray tubes:					
	Number of establishments	18	18	18	18	18
	Employees (thousands)	15	15	14	14	14
	Capacity utilization (percent)	86	79	75	75	75
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,270	3,435	3,370	3,500	3,500
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,549	2,058	2,288	2,174	2,435
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	970	856	774	732	634
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,691	2,233	1,856	2,058	1,699
	Trade balance (million dollars)	579	1,202	1,514	1,442	1,801
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	36.0	38.3	41.7	35.6	37.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	47.4	59.9	67.9	62.1	69.6
ET032	Electron tubes other than CRTs:					
	Number of establishments	38	38	43	43	43
	Employees (thousands)	5	5	4	4	4
	Capacity utilization (percent)	86	79	72	70	75
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	611	655	630	685	700
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	171	200	183	215	209
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	269	267	225	190	213
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	710	722	672	660	704
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-99	-67	-42	25	-4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	38.0	37.0	33.4	28.8	30.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	27.9	30.6	29.0	31.4	29.9

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table C-9--*Continued*
Electronic products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1996-2000

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
ET033	Semiconductors and integrated circuits:					
	Number of establishments	500	500	500	500	500
	Employees (thousands)	260	278	287	295	320
	Capacity utilization (percent)	86	88	84	90	95
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	65,423	68,725	70,400	76,590	90,000
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	24,001	28,861	29,055	36,615	44,828
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	36,256	36,266	33,157	37,158	47,448
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	77,678	76,130	74,502	77,132	92,619
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-12,255	-7,405	-4,102	-542	-2,619
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	46.7	47.6	44.5	48.2	51.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	36.7	42.0	41.3	47.8	49.8
ET035	Computers, peripherals, and parts:					
	Number of establishments	795	795	760	750	750
	Employees (thousands)	221	240	240	220	215
	Capacity utilization (percent)	88	85	84	85	87
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	82,733	110,055	114,482	112,677	115,000
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	38,137	42,071	38,962	39,230	45,299
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	61,884	70,365	72,635	81,662	90,384
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	106,480	138,349	148,155	155,109	160,085
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-23,747	-28,294	-33,673	-42,432	-45,085
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	58.1	50.9	49.0	52.6	56.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	46.1	38.2	34.0	34.8	39.4
ET036	Photographic film and paper:					
	Number of establishments	540	310	310	310	310
	Employees (thousands)	36	39	36	35	35
	Capacity utilization (percent)	82	88	81	85	85
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	13,378	12,919	10,839	13,172	14,495
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,249	2,401	2,108	2,154	2,755
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,852	1,914	1,861	2,009	2,205
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	12,981	12,431	10,592	13,026	13,945
	Trade balance (million dollars)	397	488	247	146	550
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	14.3	15.4	17.6	15.4	15.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	16.8	18.6	19.4	16.4	19.0
ET037	Optical fibers, optical fiber bundles and cables:					
	Number of establishments	62	63	64	68	72
	Employees (thousands)	10	11	12	14	15
	Capacity utilization (percent)	92	93	95	95	95
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,807	3,228	3,712	4,800	5,800
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	646	806	807	1,081	1,888
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	216	272	398	729	1,399
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,377	2,694	3,303	4,448	5,312
	Trade balance (million dollars)	430	534	409	352	488
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	9.1	10.1	12.1	16.4	26.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	23.0	25.0	21.7	22.5	32.5
ET038	Optical goods, including ophthalmic goods:					
	Number of establishments	905	904	905	950	1,000
	Employees (thousands)	60	60	60	63	70
	Capacity utilization (percent)	82	83	85	87	92
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	5,400	5,700	5,900	6,550	8,515
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,941	2,380	2,438	2,682	3,995
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	3,114	3,397	3,683	4,225	5,881
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	6,573	6,717	7,144	8,093	10,402
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,173	-1,017	-1,244	-1,543	-1,887
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	47.4	50.6	51.5	52.2	56.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	35.9	41.8	41.3	40.9	46.9

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table C-9--*Continued*
Electronic products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1996-2000

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
ET039	Photographic cameras and equipment:					
	Number of establishments	360	428	428	428	428
	Employees (thousands)	24	24	24	20	20
	Capacity utilization (percent)	82	74	76	62	62
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	8,919	8,291	8,809	7,854	7,826
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,992	1,936	2,030	1,825	1,800
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	6,319	6,732	6,447	5,843	5,299
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	13,247	13,087	13,226	11,872	11,325
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-4,328	-4,796	-4,417	-4,018	-3,499
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	47.7	51.4	48.7	49.2	46.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	22.3	23.4	23.0	23.2	23.0
ET040	Medical goods:					
	Number of establishments	2,338	2,340	2,338	2,340	2,345
	Employees (thousands)	181	182	182	183	185
	Capacity utilization (percent)	90	90	89	91	92
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	28,900	30,200	30,800	31,500	33,075
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	10,217	11,226	11,582	12,455	13,411
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	5,368	5,895	6,934	7,932	9,178
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	24,050	24,869	26,152	26,978	28,843
	Trade balance (million dollars)	4,850	5,331	4,648	4,522	4,232
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	22.3	23.7	26.5	29.4	31.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	35.4	37.2	37.6	39.5	40.5
ET041	Watches and clocks:					
	Number of establishments	180	145	145	145	145
	Employees (thousands)	6	6	7	6	6
	Capacity utilization (percent)	67	59	46	62	62
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	785	921	1,021	1,103	1,145
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	277	309	311	335	348
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,715	2,758	3,100	3,136	3,354
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,223	3,370	3,810	3,904	4,151
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-2,438	-2,449	-2,789	-2,801	-3,006
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	84.2	81.8	81.4	80.3	80.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	35.3	33.6	30.5	30.4	30.4
ET042	Drawing, drafting, and calculating instruments:					
	Number of establishments	175	175	175	175	175
	Employees (thousands)	6	7	8	10	11
	Capacity utilization (percent)	65	70	75	75	80
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	550	578	595	605	720
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	275	400	425	415	366
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	385	428	427	431	234
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	660	606	597	620	588
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-110	-28	-2	-15	132
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	58.3	70.7	71.5	69.4	39.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	50.0	69.2	71.4	68.7	50.8
ET043	Measuring, testing, and controlling instruments:					
	Number of establishments	3,235	3,235	3,235	3,235	3,235
	Employees (thousands)	240	245	245	245	245
	Capacity utilization (percent)	75	75	75	75	75
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	33,400	36,100	38,400	39,200	44,790
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	12,515	14,344	13,825	14,575	16,749
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	7,073	8,039	8,681	9,656	11,743
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	27,958	29,795	33,257	34,281	39,784
	Trade balance (million dollars)	5,442	6,305	5,143	4,919	5,006
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	25.3	27.0	26.1	28.2	29.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	37.5	39.7	36.0	37.2	37.4

Note.–Calculations based on unrounded data.

Table C-10
Miscellaneous manufactures sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1996-2000

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
MM046A	Luggage:					
	Number of establishments	276	282	252	223	209
	Employees (thousands)	11	10	10	8	7
	Capacity utilization (percent)	71	65	69	67	67
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	894	1,102	990	883	821
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	236	255	231	250	253
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,047	2,321	2,466	2,619	2,741
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,705	3,168	3,225	3,252	3,310
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,811	-2,066	-2,235	-2,369	-2,489
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	75.7	73.3	76.5	80.5	82.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	26.4	23.1	23.3	28.3	30.8
MM046B	Handbags:					
	Number of establishments	134	137	122	107	102
	Employees (thousands)	4	4	3	3	3
	Capacity utilization (percent)	79	63	61	60	60
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	258	312	280	250	232
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	45	45	41	42	63
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,042	1,040	1,007	1,004	1,179
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,256	1,307	1,246	1,213	1,348
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-998	-995	-966	-963	-1,116
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	83.0	79.6	80.8	82.8	87.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	17.4	14.5	14.6	16.7	26.9
MM046C	Flat goods:					
	Number of establishments	170	174	155	138	129
	Employees (thousands)	4	4	4	3	3
	Capacity utilization (percent)	73	73	68	66	66
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	364	450	404	360	355
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	24	28	28	32	30
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	409	401	424	428	435
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	748	823	800	756	759
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-384	-373	-396	-396	-404
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	54.6	48.7	53.0	56.6	57.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	6.6	6.2	6.9	8.9	8.6
MM047	Certain other leather goods:					
	Number of establishments	445	434	450	450	450
	Employees (thousands)	7	9	9	9	9
	Capacity utilization (percent)	75	67	56	60	60
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	521	655	690	730	745
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	80	103	106	123	173
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	239	198	195	209	242
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	681	750	779	816	814
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-160	-95	-89	-86	-69
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	35.2	26.4	25.1	25.6	29.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	15.3	15.7	15.4	16.8	23.2
MM048	Musical instruments and accessories:					
	Number of establishments	540	571	580	600	600
	Employees (thousands)	13	13	13	13	13
	Capacity utilization (percent)	79	73	75	75	75
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,182	1,263	1,283	1,336	1,386
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	432	425	392	360	371
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	995	1,063	1,188	1,256	1,413
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,745	1,901	2,079	2,232	2,428
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-563	-638	-796	-896	-1,042
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	57.0	55.9	57.1	56.3	58.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	36.5	33.7	30.6	26.9	26.8

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table C-10–*Continued*
Miscellaneous manufactures sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1996-2000

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
MM049	Umbrellas, whips, riding crops, and canes:					
	Number of establishments	17	17	16	16	16
	Employees (thousands)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Capacity utilization (percent)	76	74	72	72	72
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	69	70	74	74	77
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	9	11	11	11	11
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	196	233	250	248	284
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	256	291	314	311	350
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-187	-221	-240	-237	-273
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	76.4	79.9	79.8	79.8	81.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	12.5	16.2	14.5	15.0	14.4
MM050	Silverware and related articles of precious metal:					
	Number of establishments	42	42	41	41	41
	Employees (thousands)	3	3	3	3	3
	Capacity utilization (percent)	80	85	88	90	90
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	205	215	220	235	270
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	103	109	114	123	165
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	83	78	158	57	68
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	186	184	264	169	172
	Trade balance (million dollars)	19	31	-44	66	98
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	44.9	42.3	59.9	33.7	39.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	50.1	50.5	51.8	52.2	61.2
MM051	Precious jewelry and related articles:					
	Number of establishments	2,214	2,290	2,290	2,290	2,270
	Employees (thousands)	29	35	34	33	32
	Capacity utilization (percent)	82	78	75	74	73
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	4,015	4,720	4,606	4,550	4,500
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	402	486	518	822	1,272
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	3,790	4,021	4,592	5,063	5,737
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	7,403	8,256	8,679	8,791	8,964
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-3,388	-3,536	-4,073	-4,241	-4,464
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	51.2	48.7	52.9	57.6	64.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	10.0	10.3	11.3	18.1	28.3
MM052	Costume jewelry and related articles:					
	Number of establishments	875	840	810	780	770
	Employees (thousands)	15	13	12	12	11
	Capacity utilization (percent)	71	72	64	64	64
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,665	1,230	1,185	1,180	1,160
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	113	136	128	133	127
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	462	464	493	546	619
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,013	1,558	1,549	1,593	1,652
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-348	-328	-364	-413	-492
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	22.9	29.8	31.8	34.3	37.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	6.8	11.1	10.8	11.3	10.9
MM053	Bicycles and certain parts:					
	Number of establishments	205	225	200	160	160
	Employees (thousands)	7	8	6	5	5
	Capacity utilization (percent)	70	70	65	60	60
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,095	1,280	1,130	920	804
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	268	310	292	271	235
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	878	979	1,115	1,199	1,348
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,705	1,949	1,953	1,848	1,917
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-610	-669	-823	-928	-1,113
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	51.5	50.2	57.1	64.9	70.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	24.4	24.2	25.9	29.4	29.3

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table C-10–*Continued*
Miscellaneous manufactures sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1996-2000

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
MM054	Furniture:					
	Number of establishments	18,600	18,700	18,800	18,800	18,000
	Employees (thousands)	485	500	530	535	535
	Capacity utilization (percent)	75	77	74	75	75
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	53,000	56,690	61,800	66,500	69,800
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,164	2,513	2,632	2,597	3,026
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	7,254	8,666	10,417	12,775	15,159
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	58,090	62,843	69,585	76,678	81,932
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-5,090	-6,153	-7,785	-10,178	-12,132
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	12.5	13.8	15.0	16.7	18.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	4.1	4.4	4.3	3.9	4.3
MM055	Writing instruments and related articles:					
	Number of establishments	200	190	190	190	190
	Employees (thousands)	14	16	16	16	16
	Capacity utilization (percent)	72	74	76	75	76
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,205	2,684	2,818	2,759	2,863
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	304	400	373	333	288
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	719	800	842	965	1,146
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,620	3,084	3,286	3,391	3,720
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-415	-400	-468	-632	-857
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	27.4	26.0	25.6	28.5	30.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	13.8	14.9	13.3	12.1	10.1
MM056	Lamps and lighting fittings:					
	Number of establishments	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,550
	Employees (thousands)	60	62	62	62	62
	Capacity utilization (percent)	80	85	88	87	85
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	8,650	9,515	9,990	10,090	9,500
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	529	655	619	585	678
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,422	2,729	3,167	3,858	4,496
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	10,543	11,589	12,538	13,362	13,318
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,893	-2,074	-2,548	-3,272	-3,818
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	23.0	23.6	25.3	28.9	33.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	6.1	6.9	6.2	5.8	7.1
MM057	Prefabricated buildings:					
	Number of establishments	1,500	1,631	1,700	1,700	1,725
	Employees (thousands)	91	92	95	101	104
	Capacity utilization (percent)	75	77	73	73	74
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	16,401	17,678	18,883	21,700	23,000
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	465	463	385	327	331
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	92	129	160	221	281
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	16,028	17,344	18,659	21,593	22,950
	Trade balance (million dollars)	373	334	224	107	50
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	2.8	2.6	2.0	1.5	1.4
MM058	Dolls:					
	Number of establishments	158	158	150	150	150
	Employees (thousands)	2	2	2	2	2
	Capacity utilization (percent)	63	58	47	47	47
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	110	124	124	120	120
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	26	30	28	25	30
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,356	1,516	1,484	1,374	1,475
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,440	1,610	1,579	1,469	1,565
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,330	-1,486	-1,455	-1,349	-1,445
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	94.2	94.2	93.9	93.5	94.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	23.8	24.4	22.9	20.6	24.7

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table C-10–*Continued*
Miscellaneous manufactures sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1996-2000

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
MM059	Toys:					
	Number of establishments	339	333	333	330	330
	Employees (thousands)	17	19	16	14	14
	Capacity utilization (percent)	66	71	62	62	62
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,488	2,800	2,280	2,074	2,050
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	585	617	540	497	532
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	5,554	6,814	7,588	7,978	8,462
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	7,457	8,998	9,328	9,555	9,980
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-4,969	-6,198	-7,048	-7,481	-7,930
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	74.5	75.7	81.3	83.5	84.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	23.5	22.0	23.7	24.0	26.0
MM060	Games:					
	Number of establishments	310	310	300	300	300
	Employees (thousands)	22	20	19	18	18
	Capacity utilization (percent)	81	82	79	78	78
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,660	2,456	2,282	2,178	2,150
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,021	1,057	913	936	944
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,792	3,936	4,182	4,086	3,879
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	4,431	5,334	5,551	5,328	5,085
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,771	-2,878	-3,269	-3,150	-2,935
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	63.0	73.8	75.3	76.7	76.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	38.4	43.1	40.0	43.0	43.9
MM061	Sporting goods:					
	Number of establishments	2,138	2,142	2,144	2,140	2,140
	Employees (thousands)	60	63	68	65	67
	Capacity utilization (percent)	69	70	70	68	68
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	8,000	8,644	9,341	8,970	9,300
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,900	1,934	1,688	1,621	1,679
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	3,068	3,070	3,041	3,027	3,565
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	9,168	9,781	10,694	10,377	11,186
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,168	-1,137	-1,353	-1,407	-1,886
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	33.5	31.4	28.4	29.2	31.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	23.8	22.4	18.1	18.1	18.0
MM062	Smokers' articles:					
	Number of establishments	10	10	11	11	10
	Employees (thousands)	1	1	1	1	1
	Capacity utilization (percent)	75	70	75	80	80
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	195	190	200	210	222
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	97	88	71	71	77
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	149	139	145	134	140
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	247	241	274	273	285
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-52	-51	-74	-63	-63
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	60.2	57.6	53.0	49.0	49.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	49.5	46.3	35.6	33.8	34.9
MM063A	Brooms and brushes:					
	Number of establishments	180	180	180	175	175
	Employees (thousands)	6	6	6	6	6
	Capacity utilization (percent)	75	75	75	75	75
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,260	1,300	1,500	1,600	1,875
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	144	154	160	179	214
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	421	470	478	614	625
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,536	1,617	1,819	2,035	2,285
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-276	-317	-319	-435	-410
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	27.4	29.1	26.3	30.2	27.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	11.5	11.8	10.7	11.2	11.4

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table C-10–*Continued*
Miscellaneous manufactures sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1996-2000

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
MM063B	Hair grooming articles, non-electric (except brushes):					
	Number of establishments	95	95	95	90	90
	Employees (thousands)	3	3	3	3	3
	Capacity utilization (percent)	80	80	80	80	85
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	520	575	575	580	585
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	19	23	24	27	28
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	205	185	219	341	234
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	706	737	770	895	790
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-186	-162	-195	-315	-205
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	29.0	25.1	28.5	38.1	29.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	3.6	4.0	4.2	4.6	4.8
MM064	Works of art and miscellaneous manufactured goods:					
	Number of establishments	2,900	2,950	2,950	3,000	3,050
	Employees (thousands)	105	110	110	115	119
	Capacity utilization (percent)	72	72	73	73	73
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	33,990	34,430	35,270	37,000	38,340
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,369	1,655	1,685	1,731	2,142
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	5,366	6,390	7,230	8,463	9,641
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	37,987	39,164	40,815	43,732	45,839
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-3,997	-4,734	-5,545	-6,732	-7,499
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	14.1	16.3	17.7	19.4	21.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	4.0	4.8	4.8	4.7	5.6
MM065	Apparel fasteners:					
	Number of establishments	90	90	90	90	90
	Employees (thousands)	5	5	5	5	4.5
	Capacity utilization (percent)	90	90	90	90	85
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	515	541	550	570	576
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	98	119	136	140	183
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	123	126	103	89	85
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	541	548	517	519	478
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-26	-7	33	51	98
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	22.8	22.9	19.9	17.1	17.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	19.0	21.9	24.7	24.5	31.7
MM067	Seats for motor vehicles and aircraft:					
	Number of establishments	195	195	200	200	200
	Employees (thousands)	18	21	23	25	25
	Capacity utilization (percent)	79	77	76	76	75
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	4,900	5,862	6,540	7,520	7,725
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,276	1,551	1,881	1,878	1,861
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,981	2,264	2,610	3,024	3,209
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	5,604	6,575	7,268	8,666	9,073
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-704	-713	-728	-1,146	-1,348
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	35.3	34.4	35.9	34.9	35.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	26.0	26.5	28.8	25.0	24.1

Note.–Calculations based on unrounded data.

APPENDIX D
Industry/Commodity Groups with Most Significant Shifts, 1999 and 2000, and Additional Statistical Tables

Table D-

Domestic export increases: Ranking of top 20 industry/commodity groups, 1999 and 2000

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	U.S. exports 1999	U.S. exports 2000	Change, 2000 from 1999 Absolute	Change, 2000 from 1999 *Percent*
		Million Dollars			
Rank order based on change in absolute value growth:					
ET033	Semiconductors and integrated circuits	36,615	44,828	8,213	22.4
MM087	Semiconductor manufacturing equipment and robotics	7,986	14,353	6,367	79.7
ET035	Computers, peripherals, and parts	39,230	45,299	6,069	15.5
CH005	Petroleum products	6,599	9,562	2,963	44.9
ET017	Telephone and telegraph apparatus	17,717	20,147	2,430	13.7
ET043	Measuring, testing, and controlling instruments	14,575	16,749	2,175	14.9
CH041	Miscellaneous plastic products	11,816	13,904	2,088	17.7
CH025	Medicinal chemicals	13,681	15,749	2,068	15.1
ET010	Certain motor-vehicle parts	27,281	29,199	1,918	7.0
MM036	Copper and related articles	1,668	3,109	1,441	86.4
CH012	Certain organic chemicals	5,401	6,723	1,322	24.5
ET038	Optical goods, including ophthalmic goods	2,682	3,995	1,313	49.0
ET002	Internal combustion piston engines, other than for aircraft	12,522	13,808	1,286	10.3
MM020	Precious metals and non-numismatic coins	6,510	7,685	1,176	18.1
MM098	Miscellaneous machinery	6,843	7,976	1,133	16.6
ET028	Circuit apparatus not exceeding 1000V	4,991	6,101	1,110	22.2
AG059	Wood pulp and wastepaper	3,540	4,619	1,079	30.5
MM019	Natural and synthetic gemstones	447	1,466	1,019	228.2
ET025	Electrical capacitors and resistors	2,393	3,410	1,017	42.5
CH036	Other plastics in primary forms	6,323	7,305	982	15.5
Rank order based on change in percentage growth:					
MM019	Natural and synthetic gemstones	447	1,466	1,019	228.2
MM004	Copper ores and concentrates	81	173	93	115.0
AG049	Cotton, not carded or combed	968	1,883	915	94.5
CH001	Electrical energy	206	398	191	92.7
MM036	Copper and related articles	1,668	3,109	1,441	86.4
MM087	Semiconductor manufacturing equipment and robotics	7,986	14,353	6,367	79.7
ET037	Optical fibers, optical fiber bundles and cables	1,081	1,888	807	74.6
CH006	Natural gas and components	759	1,286	527	69.4
MM005	Lead ores, concentrates, and residues	43	73	29	68.1
CH007	Major primary olefins	181	299	118	65.0
AG050	Ethyl alcohol for nonbeverage purposes	58	91	34	58.6
MM051	Precious jewelry and related articles	822	1,272	450	54.7
ET038	Optical goods, including ophthalmic goods	2,682	3,995	1,313	49.0
CH010	Organic commodity chemicals	1,474	2,146	673	45.7
CH005	Petroleum products	6,599	9,562	2,963	44.9
ET025	Electrical capacitors and resistors	2,393	3,410	1,017	42.5
MM047	Certain other leather goods	123	173	50	41.2
MM086	Non-metalworking machine tools	792	1,112	320	40.4
CH020	Synthetic tanning agents	13	18	5	37.7
MM023	Iron and steel waste and scrap	750	1,030	280	37.3

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

Table D-2
Domestic export declines: Ranking of top 20 industry/commodity groups, 1999 and 2000

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	U.S. exports 1999	U.S. exports 2000	Change, 2000 from 1999 Absolute	Change, 2000 from 1999 *Percent*
		Million Dollars			
Rank order based on change in absolute value decline:					
ET013	Aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment	47,762	39,696	-8,066	-16.9
AG030	Cereals	10,129	9,467	-662	-6.5
CH016	Fertilizers	3,032	2,381	-651	-21.5
ET014	Ships, tugs, pleasure boats, and similar vessels	1,682	1,083	-599	-35.6
AG033	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	1,947	1,450	-497	-25.5
CH004	Crude petroleum	772	444	-328	-42.5
ET019	Blank media	1,692	1,420	-272	-16.1
ET008	Rail locomotive and rolling stock	1,558	1,336	-222	-14.3
CH023	Pesticide products and formulations	2,211	2,036	-175	-7.9
MM090	Boilers, turbines, and related machinery	1,290	1,117	-173	-13.4
AG019	Prepared or preserved vegetables, mushrooms, and olives	1,565	1,464	-101	-6.4
AG043	Unmanufactured tobacco	1,294	1,222	-73	-5.6
ET020	Prerecorded media	3,707	3,636	-71	-1.9
MM085	Metal forming machine tools	947	890	-57	-6.0
MM068	Wiring harnesses for motor vehicles	993	938	-55	-5.5
AG007	Canned fish	222	170	-52	-23.6
ET042	Drawing, drafting, and calculating instruments	415	366	-50	-11.9
MM028	Metal construction components	579	533	-45	-7.8
MM055	Writing instruments and related articles	333	288	-44	-13.4
MM043	Certain cutlery, sewing implements, and related products	583	546	-37	-6.3
Rank order based on change in percentage decline:					
CH004	Crude petroleum	772	444	-328	-42.5
ET014	Ships, tugs, pleasure boats, and similar vessels	1,682	1,083	-599	-35.6
AG033	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	1,947	1,450	-497	-25.5
AG007	Canned fish	222	170	-52	-23.6
CH016	Fertilizers	3,032	2,381	-651	-21.5
CH040	Other tires	111	89	-22	-20.0
ET013	Aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment	47,762	39,696	-8,066	-16.9
MM018	Fiberglass insulation products	71	59	-12	-16.8
AG048	Wool and other animal hair	22	19	-4	-16.5
ET019	Blank media	1,692	1,420	-272	-16.1
AG040	Malt beverages	201	169	-32	-15.9
MM008	Precious metal ores and concentrates	40	34	-6	-15.4
ET008	Rail locomotive and rolling stock	1,558	1,336	-222	-14.3
MM090	Boilers, turbines, and related machinery	1,290	1,117	-173	-13.4
MM055	Writing instruments and related articles	333	288	-44	-13.4
MM053	Bicycles and certain parts	271	235	-35	-13.1
ET042	Drawing, drafting, and calculating instruments	415	366	-50	-11.9
AG021	Tropical fruit	64	57	-7	-10.3
MM006	Zinc ores, concentrates, and residues	352	317	-35	-10.0
AG025	Dried fruit other than tropical	379	342	-36	-9.6

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

Table D-3
Domestic import increases: Ranking of top 20 industry/commodity groups, 1999 and 2000

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	U.S. imports 1999	U.S. imports 2000	Change, 2000 from 1999 Absolute	Change, 2000 from 1999 *Percent*
		Million Dollars			
Rank order based on change in absolute value growth:					
CH004	Crude petroleum	31,642	56,546	24,904	78.7
CH005	Petroleum products	22,079	39,787	17,707	80.2
ET017	Telephone and telegraph apparatus	20,147	32,130	11,983	59.5
ET033	Semiconductors and integrated circuits	37,158	47,448	10,290	27.7
ET009	Motor vehicles	119,663	129,553	9,890	8.3
ET035	Computers, peripherals, and parts	81,662	90,384	8,722	10.7
CH006	Natural gas and components	11,042	19,157	8,115	73.5
CH049	Apparel	56,565	64,402	7,837	13.9
CH025	Medicinal chemicals	23,781	29,110	5,329	22.4
ET018	Consumer electronics (except televisions)	18,282	21,974	3,692	20.2
ET013	Aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment	14,592	18,019	3,428	23.5
ET010	Certain motor-vehicle parts	22,725	25,135	2,410	10.6
MM054	Furniture	12,775	15,159	2,384	18.7
MM020	Precious metals and non-numismatic coins	7,708	10,082	2,374	30.8
MM025	Steel mill products	12,749	15,026	2,277	17.9
ET023	Radio and television broadcasting equipment	4,948	7,178	2,230	45.1
MM019	Natural and synthetic gemstones	11,021	13,234	2,212	20.1
ET043	Measuring, testing, and controlling instruments	9,656	11,743	2,087	21.6
MM087	Semiconductor manufacturing equipment and robotics	3,123	5,167	2,044	65.4
CH007	Major primary olefins	1,798	3,552	1,754	97.5
Rank order based on change in percentage growth:					
MM008	Precious metal ores and concentrates	4	10	6	167.8
MM005	Lead ores, concentrates, and residues	3	8	4	124.9
CH001	Electrical energy	1,334	2,711	1,377	103.3
CH007	Major primary olefins	1,798	3,552	1,754	97.5
ET037	Optical fibers, optical fiber bundles and cables	729	1,399	671	92.1
CH009	Primary aromatics	815	1,563	748	91.8
AG045	Cigarettes	112	212	100	89.6
CH005	Petroleum products	22,079	39,787	17,707	80.2
CH004	Crude petroleum	31,642	56,546	24,904	78.7
CH006	Natural gas and components	11,042	19,157	8,115	73.5
MM090	Boilers, turbines, and related machinery	484	833	349	72.0
ET025	Electrical capacitors and resistors	2,435	4,177	1,742	71.5
CH008	Other olefins	91	156	65	71.2
MM087	Semiconductor manufacturing equipment and robotics	3,123	5,167	2,044	65.4
ET017	Telephone and telegraph apparatus	20,147	32,130	11,983	59.5
CH010	Organic commodity chemicals	778	1,201	423	54.4
ET023	Radio and television broadcasting equipment	4,948	7,178	2,230	45.1
ET012	Miscellaneous vehicles and transportation-related equipment	2,060	2,986	926	45.0
ET011	Motorcycles, mopeds, and parts	1,755	2,519	765	43.6
CH003	Coal, coke, and related chemical products	1,741	2,460	719	41.3

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

Table D-4
Domestic import declines: Ranking of top 20 industry/commodity groups, 1999 and 2000

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	U.S. imports 1999	U.S. imports 2000	Change, 2000 from 1999 Absolute	Change, 2000 from 1999 *Percent*
		Million Dollars			
Rank order based on change in absolute value decline:					
AG052	Lumber	7,820	7,071	-750	-9.6
ET039	Photographic cameras and equipment	5,843	5,299	-543	-9.3
ET008	Rail locomotive and rolling stock	2,307	1,828	-479	-20.8
ET004	Construction and mining equipment	5,919	5,643	-275	-4.7
MM060	Games	4,086	3,879	-207	-5.1
MM082	Textile machinery	1,490	1,289	-201	-13.5
ET042	Drawing, drafting, and calculating instruments	431	234	-196	-45.6
AG028	Coffee and tea	3,114	2,921	-193	-6.2
MM081	Printing and related machinery	2,304	2,157	-148	-6.4
AG049	Cotton, not carded or combed	136	21	-115	-84.8
MM099	Molds and molding machinery	3,723	3,613	-110	-2.9
AG054	Wood veneer and wood panels	3,574	3,471	-103	-2.9
ET031	Cathode-ray tubes	732	634	-98	-13.4
MM063	Brooms, brushes, and hair grooming articles	955	859	-97	-10.1
CH023	Pesticide products and formulations	1,183	1,090	-93	-7.8
AG043	Unmanufactured tobacco	711	628	-83	-11.7
MM004	Copper ores and concentrates	82	([1])	-82	-100.0
MM079	Industrial food-processing and related machinery	621	543	-77	-12.5
AG012	Sugar and other sweeteners	879	805	-74	-8.5
AG007	Canned fish	611	538	-73	-11.9
Rank order based on change in percentage decline:					
MM004	Copper ores and concentrates	82	([1])	-82	-100.0
AG049	Cotton, not carded or combed	136	21	-115	-84.8
ET042	Drawing, drafting, and calculating instruments	431	234	-196	-45.6
MM006	Zinc ores, concentrates, and residues	53	38	-15	-28.4
ET008	Rail locomotive and rolling stock	2,307	1,828	-479	-20.8
MM083	Metal rolling mills	321	261	-60	-18.6
AG025	Dried fruit other than tropical	78	63	-14	-18.4
AG011	Eggs	20	18	-3	-13.7
MM082	Textile machinery	1,490	1,289	-201	-13.5
ET031	Cathode-ray tubes	732	634	-98	-13.4
MM079	Industrial food-processing and related machinery	621	543	-77	-12.5
AG007	Canned fish	611	538	-73	-11.9
AG043	Unmanufactured tobacco	711	628	-83	-11.7
CH018	Synthetic organic pigments	404	358	-46	-11.4
MM063	Brooms, brushes, and hair grooming articles	955	859	-97	-10.1
AG052	Lumber	7,820	7,071	-750	-9.6
AG030	Cereals	732	662	-69	-9.5
ET039	Photographic cameras and equipment	5,843	5,299	-543	-9.3
CH019	Synthetic dyes and azoic couplers	527	481	-45	-8.6
AG012	Sugar and other sweeteners	879	805	-74	-8.5

[1]Less than $500,000.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

Table D-5
U.S. trade position increases: Ranking of top 30 industry/commodity groups, 1999 and 2000

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	U.S. balance 1999	U.S. balance 2000	Change, 2000 from 1999 Absolute	Change, 2000 from 1999 *Percent*
		Million Dollars			
MM087	Semiconductor manufacturing equipment and robotics	4,862	9,186	4,324	88.9
ET004	Construction and mining equipment	2,727	3,864	1,137	41.7
AG049	Cotton, not carded or combed	832	1,862	1,030	123.8
AG052	Lumber	-5,636	-4,860	776	13.8
CH041	Miscellaneous plastic products	828	1,547	719	86.9
AG032	Oilseeds	4,513	5,228	715	15.8
CH036	Other plastics in primary forms	3,868	4,519	651	16.8
ET039	Photographic cameras and equipment	-4,018	-3,499	518	12.9
MM097	Nonautomotive insulated electrical wire and related products	24	474	451	1,891.4
CH046	Fabrics	-393	15	408	([1])
ET036	Photographic film and paper	146	550	404	277.8
AG013	Animal feeds	3,017	3,419	403	13.3
MM081	Printing and related machinery	-958	-574	384	40.1
AG046	Hides, skins, and leather	798	1,163	366	45.8
MM099	Molds and molding machinery	-1,844	-1,484	359	19.5
ET031	Cathode-ray tubes	1,442	1,801	359	24.9
CH017	Paints, inks, and related items, and certain components thereof	1,368	1,683	315	23.0
AG059	Wood pulp and wastepaper	936	1,231	295	31.6
MM036	Copper and related articles	-2,058	-1,772	286	13.9
MM023	Iron and steel waste and scrap	360	637	277	76.8
ET008	Rail locomotive and rolling stock	-749	-492	257	34.3
CH032	Polypropylene resins in primary forms	630	880	250	39.7
CH010	Organic commodity chemicals	696	946	250	35.9
MM082	Textile machinery	-808	-562	246	30.4
MM074	Centrifuges and filtering and purifying equipment	781	1,021	240	30.7
AG037	Cocoa, chocolate, and confectionery	-1,472	-1,248	223	15.2
MM060	Games	-3,150	-2,935	215	6.8
AG028	Coffee and tea	-2,830	-2,623	207	7.3
CH012	Certain organic chemicals	1,806	2,012	206	11.4
ET001	Aircraft engines and gas turbines	3,889	4,072	183	4.7

[1]Not meaningful for purposes of comparison.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

Table D-6
U.S. trade position declines: Ranking of top 30 industry/commodity groups, 1999 and 2000

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	U.S. balance 1999	U.S. balance 2000	Change, 2000 from 1999 Absolute	Change, 2000 from 1999 *Percent*
		Million Dollars			
CH004	Crude petroleum	-30,870	-56,103	-25,232	-81.7
CH005	Petroleum products	-15,480	-30,224	-14,744	-95.2
ET013	Aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment	33,171	21,677	-11,494	-34.6
ET017	Telephone and telegraph apparatus	-2,430	-11,982	-9,553	-393.2
ET009	Motor vehicles	-97,614	-106,727	-9,113	-9.3
CH049	Apparel	-48,601	-56,225	-7,624	-15.7
CH006	Natural gas and components	-10,282	-17,870	-7,588	-73.8
ET018	Consumer electronics (except televisions)	-15,604	-19,005	-3,401	-21.8
CH025	Medicinal chemicals	-10,100	-13,361	-3,260	-32.3
ET035	Computers, peripherals, and parts	-42,432	-45,085	-2,653	-6.3
ET033	Semiconductors and integrated circuits	-542	-2,619	-2,077	-383.0
MM054	Furniture	-10,178	-12,132	-1,954	-19.2
ET023	Radio and television broadcasting equipment	-2,624	-4,576	-1,951	-74.3
MM025	Steel mill products	-8,458	-10,114	-1,656	-19.6
CH007	Major primary olefins	-1,617	-3,253	-1,636	-101.2
CH016	Fertilizers	546	-843	-1,389	([1])
MM020	Precious metals and non-numismatic coins	-1,198	-2,397	-1,198	-100.0
MM019	Natural and synthetic gemstones	-10,575	-11,768	-1,193	-11.3
CH001	Electrical energy	-1,127	-2,313	-1,186	-105.2
ET022	Television receivers and video monitors	-5,548	-6,549	-1,001	-18.0
AG009	Shellfish	-4,319	-5,208	-888	-20.6
MM092	Electrical transformers, static converters, and inductors	-2,571	-3,404	-833	-32.4
CH051	Footwear	-13,380	-14,192	-812	-6.1
MM064	Works of art and miscellaneous manufactured goods	-6,732	-7,499	-766	-11.4
ET012	Miscellaneous vehicles and transportation-related equipment	702	-43	-745	([1])
CH009	Primary aromatics	-724	-1,459	-734	-101.4
ET025	Electrical capacitors and resistors	-42	-767	-724	-1,708.4
CH003	Coal, coke, and related chemical products	930	257	-673	-72.3
ET011	Motorcycles, mopeds, and parts	-1,287	-1,956	-669	-52.0
MM073	Household appliances, including commercial applications	-1,778	-2,441	-663	-37.3

[1]Not meaningful for purposes of comparison.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

Table D-7
U.S. trade balance deficit: Top 30 industry/commodity groups, ordered by 2000 deficit

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	U.S. balance 1999	U.S. balance 2000	Change, 2000 from 1999 Absolute	Change, 2000 from 1999 *Percent*
		Million Dollars			
ET009	Motor vehicles	-97,614	-106,727	-9,113	-9.3
CH049	Apparel	-48,601	-56,225	-7,624	-15.7
CH004	Crude petroleum	-30,870	-56,103	-25,232	-81.7
ET035	Computers, peripherals, and parts	-42,432	-45,085	-2,653	-6.3
CH005	Petroleum products	-15,480	-30,224	-14,744	-95.2
ET018	Consumer electronics (except televisions)	-15,604	-19,005	-3,401	-21.8
CH006	Natural gas and components	-10,282	-17,870	-7,588	-73.8
CH051	Footwear	-13,380	-14,192	-812	-6.1
CH025	Medicinal chemicals	-10,100	-13,361	-3,260	-32.3
MM054	Furniture	-10,178	-12,132	-1,954	-19.2
ET017	Telephone and telegraph apparatus	-2,430	-11,982	-9,553	-393.2
MM019	Natural and synthetic gemstones	-10,575	-11,768	-1,193	-11.3
MM025	Steel mill products	-8,458	-10,114	-1,656	-19.6
MM059	Toys	-7,481	-7,930	-448	-6.0
MM064	Works of art and miscellaneous manufactured goods	-6,732	-7,499	-766	-11.4
ET022	Television receivers and video monitors	-5,548	-6,549	-1,001	-18.0
AG009	Shellfish	-4,319	-5,208	-888	-20.6
AG052	Lumber	-5,636	-4,860	776	13.8
ET023	Radio and television broadcasting equipment	-2,624	-4,576	-1,951	-74.3
MM051	Precious jewelry and related articles	-4,241	-4,464	-224	-5.3
MM068	Wiring harnesses for motor vehicles	-3,875	-4,194	-319	-8.2
MM046	Luggage, handbags, and flat goods	-3,744	-4,029	-285	-7.6
MM037	Unwrought aluminum	-3,764	-3,955	-191	-5.1
MM056	Lamps and lighting fittings	-3,272	-3,818	-546	-16.7
AG063	Printing and writing papers	-3,048	-3,516	-468	-15.3
ET039	Photographic cameras and equipment	-4,018	-3,499	518	12.9
MM092	Electrical transformers, static converters, and inductors	-2,571	-3,404	-833	-32.4
AG062	Newsprint	-3,094	-3,297	-203	-6.6
CH007	Major primary olefins	-1,617	-3,253	-1,636	-101.2
MM009	Cement, stone, and related products	-2,919	-3,101	-182	-6.2

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

Table D-8
U.S. trade balance surplus: Top 30 industry/commodity groups, ordered by 2000 surplus

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	U.S. balance 1999	U.S. balance 2000	Change, 2000 from 1999 Absolute	Change, 2000 from 1999 *Percent*
		Million Dollars			
ET013	Aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment	33,171	21,677	-11,494	-34.6
MM087	Semiconductor manufacturing equipment and robotics	4,862	9,186	4,324	88.9
AG030	Cereals	9,398	8,805	-592	-6.3
AG032	Oilseeds	4,513	5,228	715	15.8
ET043	Measuring, testing, and controlling instruments	4,919	5,006	88	1.8
CH036	Other plastics in primary forms	3,868	4,519	651	16.8
ET040	Medical goods	4,522	4,232	-290	-6.4
ET001	Aircraft engines and gas turbines	3,889	4,072	183	4.7
ET010	Certain motor-vehicle parts	4,557	4,065	-492	-10.8
ET004	Construction and mining equipment	2,727	3,864	1,137	41.7
AG013	Animal feeds	3,017	3,419	403	13.3
AG045	Cigarettes	3,120	3,096	-24	-0.8
AG061	Industrial papers and paperboards	2,421	2,563	141	5.8
ET020	Prerecorded media	2,455	2,247	-209	-8.5
CH012	Certain organic chemicals	1,806	2,012	206	11.4
AG005	Poultry	1,821	1,984	164	9.0
AG049	Cotton, not carded or combed	832	1,862	1,030	123.8
ET031	Cathode-ray tubes	1,442	1,801	359	24.9
AG036	Infant formulas, malt extracts, and other edible preparations	1,788	1,765	-22	-1.3
CH017	Paints, inks, and related items, and certain components thereof	1,368	1,683	315	23.0
CH041	Miscellaneous plastic products	828	1,547	719	86.9
AG051	Logs and rough wood products	1,390	1,365	-25	-1.8
MM066	Arms and ammunition	1,442	1,314	-128	-8.9
CH028	Soaps, detergents, and surface-active agents	1,190	1,280	90	7.6
AG059	Wood pulp and wastepaper	936	1,231	295	31.6
AG046	Hides, skins, and leather	798	1,163	366	45.8
MM078	Farm and garden machinery and equipment	1,242	1,070	-171	-13.8
CH031	Polyethylene resins in primary forms	920	1,038	118	12.8
MM074	Centrifuges and filtering and purifying equipment	781	1,021	240	30.7
MM072	Industrial thermal-processing equipment and furnaces	809	968	159	19.6

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

APPENDIX E
Definitions of Selected Country Groups

ASEAN (ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS)

Brunei
Burma (Myanmar)
Cambodia
Indonesia
Laos
Malaysia
Philippines
Singapore
Thailand
Vietnam

ASIA

Afghanistan
Bangladesh
Bhutan
Brunei
Burma (Myanmar)
Cambodia
China
Hong Kong
India
Indonesia
Japan
Korea
Laos
Macao
Malaysia
Maldive Islands
Mongolia
Nepal
North Korea
Pakistan
Philippines
Singapore
Sri Lanka
Taiwan
Thailand
Vietnam

CBERA (CARIBBEAN BASIN ECONOMIC RECOVERY ACT) BENEFICIARIES

Antigua and Barbuda
Aruba
The Bahamas
Barbados
Belize
British Virgin Islands
Costa Rica
Dominica
Dominican Republic
El Salvador
Grenada
Guatemala
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Jamaica
Montserrat
Netherlands Antilles
Nicaragua
Panama
St. Kitts and Nevis
St. Lucia
St. Vincent and the Grenadines
Trinidad and Tobago

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

Albania
Bosnia-Hercegovina
Bulgaria
Croatia
Czech Republic
Hungary
Macedonia
Poland
Romania
Slovakia
Slovenia
Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)

EU/EU-15 (EUROPEAN UNION)

Austria
Belgium
Denmark
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
Ireland
Italy
Luxembourg
Netherlands
Portugal
Spain
Sweden
United Kingdom

LATIN AMERICA

Anguilla
Antigua and Barbuda
Argentina
Aruba
The Bahamas
Barbados
Belize
Bermuda
Bolivia
Brazil
British Virgin Islands
Cayman Islands
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Dominica Island
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Falkland Islands
French Guiana
Grenada
Guadeloupe
Guatemala
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Jamaica
Martinique
Mexico
Montserrat
Netherlands Antilles
Nicaragua

LATIN AMERICA–*Continued*

Panama
Paraguay
Peru
St. Kitts and Nevis
St. Lucia
St. Pierre and Miquelon
St. Vincent and the Grenadines
Suriname
Trinidad and Tobago
Turks and Caicos Islands
Uruguay
Venezuela

NAFTA (NORTH AMERICAN FREE TRADE AGREEMENT) PARTNERS

Canada
United States
Mexico

OPEC (ORGANIZATION OF PETROLEUM EXPORTING COUNTRIES)

Algeria
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Kuwait
Libya
Nigeria
Qatar
Saudi Arabia
United Arab Emirates
Venezuela

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Angola
Benin
Botswana
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cameroon
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
Comoros
Democratic Republic of the Congo (Congo-Kinshasa)
Republic of the Congo (Congo-Brazzaville)
Côte d'Ivoire
Djibouti
Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Gabon
The Gambia
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Kenya

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA–*Continued*

Lesotho
Liberia
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mozambique
Namibia
Niger
Nigeria
Rwanda
São Tomé and Príncipe
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Somalia
South Africa
Sudan
Swaziland
Tanzania
Togo
Uganda
Zambia
Zimbabwe

APPENDIX F
Status of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Order 5-Year (Sunset) Reviews

Table F-1
Status of antidumping and countervailing duty order 5-year (sunset) reviews (as of June 2001)

Month and year of initiation	Country	Product (Suspension Agreement (SA))	Status[1]
July 1998	Canada	Steel Jacks	R
July 1998	Japan	Fish Netting of Manmade Fiber	R
July 1998	France	Large Power Transformers	R
July 1998	Italy	Large Power Transformers	R
July 1998	Japan	Large Power Transformers	R
July 1998	Japan	Bicycle Speedometers	R
July 1998	Australia	Canned Bartlett Pears	R
July 1998	Japan	Roller Chain	R
August 1998	Sweden	Stainless Steel Plate	R
August 1998	Japan	Synthetic Methionine	R
August 1998	Japan	Polychloroprene Rubber	C
August 1998	Canada	Elemental Sulphur	R
August 1998	Canada	Racing Plates	R
August 1998	Japan	Acrylic Sheet	R
August 1998	Japan	Melamine	C
September 1998	Brazil	Cotton Yarn	R
September 1998	Italy	Pressure Sensitive Plastic Tape	C
September 1998	Germany	Animal Glue	R
September 1998	Austria	Railway Track Maintenance Equipment	R
September 1998	Japan	Impression Fabric	R
September 1998	Japan	Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand	C
September 1998	Finland	Rayon Staple Fiber	R
September 1998	Sweden	Rayon Staple Fiber	R
October 1998	European Union	Sugar	C
October 1998	Belgium	Sugar	C
October 1998	France	Sugar	C
October 1998	Germany	Sugar	C
October 1998	Canada	Sugar and Syrups	R
October 1998	Japan	Television Receivers	R
October 1998	Korea	Color Television Receivers	R
October 1998	Taiwan	Color Television Receivers	R
October 1998	Japan	Small Electric Motors (SA)	R
October 1998	France	Anhydrous Sodium Metasilicate	C
October 1998	France	Sorbitol	C
October 1998	Japan	High Power Microwave Amplifiers	R
October 1998	Germany	Barium Carbonate	R
October 1998	China	Barium Chloride	C
November 1998	China	Griege Polyester Cotton Print Cloth	C
November 1998	Argentina[2]	Carbon Steel Wire Rod (SA)	R
November 1998	Argentina	Carbon Steel Wire Rods	R
November 1998	Singapore	Refrigeration Compressors (SA)	R
November 1998	Spain	Potassium Permanganate	R
November 1998	China	Potassium Permanganate	C
November 1998	China	Chloropicrin	C
November 1998	India	Iron Metal Castings	R
November 1998	Canada	Iron Construction Castings	C
November 1998	Brazil	Iron Construction Castings	C
November 1998	China	Iron Construction Castings	C
November 1998	Brazil[2]	Heavy Iron Construction Castings	C
November 1998	Italy	Brass Fire Protection Equipment	R

See footnotes at end of table.

Table F-1--*Continued*
Status of antidumping and countervailing duty order 5-year (sunset) reviews (as of June 2001)

Month and year of initiation	Country	Product (Suspension Agreement (SA))	Status[1]
December 1998	Colombia	Textiles and Textile Products (SA)	R
December 1998	Thailand	Certain Textile Mill Products (SA)	R
December 1998	Brazil[2]	Frozen Concentrated Orange Juice (SA)	R
December 1998	Brazil	Frozen Concentrated Orange Juice	C
December 1998	Japan	Calcium Hypochlorite	R
December 1998	Brazil	Castor Oil Products	R
December 1998	China	Sebacic Acid	C
December 1998	Canada	Red Raspberries	R
December 1998	Canada	Live Swine	R
December 1998	Brazil	Agricultural Tillage Tools	R
December 1998	Argentina	Barbed Wire and Barbless Wire Strand	C
January 1999	New Zealand	Brazing Copper Wire and Rod	R
January 1999	South Africa	Brazing Copper Wire and Rod	R
January 1999	Japan	Cellular Mobile Telephones and Subassemblies	R
January 1999	China	Natural Bristle Paint Brushes	C
January 1999	China	Cotton Shop Towels	C
January 1999	Pakistan	Cotton Shop Towels	C
January 1999	Peru	Cotton Shop Towels (SA)	R
January 1999	Bangladesh	Cotton Shop Towels	C
January 1999	China	Petroleum Wax Candles	C
January 1999	Japan	Steel Wire Rope	R
January 1999	Mexico	Carbon Steel Wire Rope	R
January 1999	Korea	Carbon Steel Wire Rope	R
January 1999	Brazil	Malleable Cast Iron Pipe Fittings	R
January 1999	Korea	Malleable Cast Iron Pipe Fittings	C
January 1999	Taiwan	Malleable Cast Iron Pipe Fittings	R
January 1999	Japan	Malleable Cast Iron Pipe Fittings	C
January 1999	Thailand	Malleable Cast Iron Pipe Fittings	R
February 1999	China	Porcelain-on-Steel Cooking Ware	C
February 1999	Mexico	Porcelain-on-Steel Cooking Ware	C
February 1999	Taiwan	Porcelain-on-Steel Cooking Ware	C
February 1999	Mexico[2]	Porcelain-on-Steel Cooking Ware	R
February 1999	Korea[2]	Top-of-the-Stove Stainless Steel Cooking Ware	C
February 1999	Korea	Top-of-the-Stove Stainless Steel Cooking Ware	C
February 1999	Taiwan[2]	Top-of-the-Stove Stainless Steel Cooking Ware	C
February 1999	Taiwan	Top-of-the-Stove Stainless Steel Cooking Ware	C
February 1999	Netherlands	Standard Chrysanthemums	R
February 1999	Peru	Pompon Chrysanthemums	R
February 1999	Colombia	Fresh Cut Flowers	R
February 1999	Ecuador	Fresh Cut Flowers	R
February 1999	Mexico	Fresh Cut Flowers	R
February 1999	Chile[2]	Standard Carnations	R
February 1999	Chile	Standard Carnations	R
February 1999	Kenya	Standard Carnations	R
February 1999	Brazil[2]	Brass Sheet and Strip	C
February 1999	Brazil	Brass Sheet and Strip	C
February 1999	Canada	Brass Sheet and Strip	C
February 1999	Korea	Brass Sheet and Strip	R
February 1999	France[2]	Brass Sheet and Strip	C
February 1999	France	Brass Sheet and Strip	C
February 1999	Germany	Brass Sheet and Strip	C

See footnotes at end of table.

Table F-1--*Continued*
Status of antidumping and countervailing duty order 5-year (sunset) reviews (as of June 2001)

Month and year of initiation	Country	Product (Suspension Agreement (SA))	Status[1]
February 1999	Italy	Brass Sheet and Strip	C
February 1999	Sweden	Brass Sheet and Strip	R
February 1999	Japan	Brass Sheet and Strip	C
February 1999	Netherlands	Brass Sheet and Strip	R
March 1999	Armenia	Solid Urea	R
March 1999	Azerbaijan	Solid Urea	R
March 1999	Belarus	Solid Urea	C
March 1999	Estonia	Solid Urea	C
March 1999	Georgia	Solid Urea	R
March 1999	Kazakstan	Solid Urea	R
March 1999	Kyrgyzstan	Solid Urea	R
March 1999	Latvia	Solid Urea	R
March 1999	Lithuania	Solid Urea	C
March 1999	Moldova	Solid Urea	R
March 1999	Romania	Solid Urea	C
March 1999	Russia	Solid Urea	C
March 1999	Tajikistan	Solid Urea	C
March 1999	Turkmenistan	Solid Urea	C
March 1999	Ukraine	Solid Urea	C
March 1999	Uzbekistan	Solid Urea	C
March 1999	Israel	Industrial Phosphoric Acid	R
March 1999	Israel[2]	Industrial Phosphoric Acid	R
March 1999	Belgium	Industrial Phosphoric Acid	R
March 1999	Turkey	Aspirin	C
March 1999	Canada	Color Picture Tubes	R
March 1999	Japan	Color Picture Tubes	R
March 1999	Korea	Color Picture Tubes	R
March 1999	Singapore	Color Picture Tubes	R
April 1999	Canada	Potassium Chloride (Potash) (SA)	R
April 1999	Japan	Tapered Roller Bearings, 4 Inches and Under	R
April 1999	China	Tapered Roller Bearings	C
April 1999	Hungary	Tapered Roller Bearings	R
April 1999	Romania	Tapered Roller Bearings	R
April 1999	Japan	Tapered Roller Bearings, Over 4 Inches	R
April 1999	France	Ball Bearings	C
April 1999	Germany	Ball Bearings	C
April 1999	Italy	Ball Bearings	C
April 1999	Japan	Ball Bearings	C
April 1999	Romania	Ball Bearings	R
April 1999	Singapore	Ball Bearings	C
April 1999	Sweden	Ball Bearings	R
April 1999	United Kingdom	Ball Bearings	C
April 1999	France	Spherical Plain Bearings	C
April 1999	Germany	Spherical Plain Bearings	R
April 1999	Japan	Spherical Plain Bearings	R
April 1999	Germany	Cylindrical Roller Bearings	R
April 1999	Italy	Cylindrical Roller Bearings	R
April 1999	Japan	Cylindrical Roller Bearings	R
April 1999	France	Cylindrical Roller Bearings	R
April 1999	Sweden	Cylindrical Roller Bearings	R
April 1999	United Kingdom	Cylindrical Roller Bearings	R
April 1999	Japan	Internal Combustion Industrial Forklift Trucks	C

See footnotes at end of table.

Table F-1--*Continued*
Status of antidumping and countervailing duty order 5-year (sunset) reviews (as of June 2001)

Month and year of initiation	Country	Product (Suspension Agreement (SA))	Status[1]
April 1999	Japan	Nitrile Rubber	R
May 1999	Taiwan	Small Diameter Carbon Steel Pipe and Tube	C
May 1999	Singapore	Small Diameter Standard & Rectangular Pipe and Tube	R
May 1999	Turkey[2]	Welded Carbon Steel Standard Pipe	C
May 1999	Turkey[2]	Welded Carbon Steel Line Pipe	R
May 1999	Thailand	Welded Carbon Steel Pipe and Tube	C
May 1999	India	Welded Carbon Steel Pipe and Tube	C
May 1999	Turkey	Welded Carbon Steel Pipe and Tube	C
May 1999	Canada	Oil Country Tubular Goods	R
May 1999	Taiwan	Oil Country Tubular Goods	R
May 1999	Israel[2]	Oil Country Tubular Goods	R
May 1999	Israel	Oil Country Tubular Goods	R
May 1999	Taiwan	Light Walled Rectangular Tubing	C
May 1999	Argentina	Light Walled Rectangular Tubing	C
May 1999	Brazil	Circular-Welded Non-Alloy Steel Pipe	C
May 1999	Korea	Circular-Welded Non-Alloy Steel Pipe	C
May 1999	Mexico	Circular-Welded Non-Alloy Steel Pipe	C
May 1999	Taiwan	Circular-Welded Non-Alloy Pipe	C
May 1999	Venezuela	Circular-Welded Non-Alloy Pipe	R
May 1999	Japan	Granular Polytetrafluoroetheylene Resin	C
May 1999	Italy	Granular Polytetraflouroetheylene Resin	C
May 1999	Brazil	Carbon Steel Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings	C
May 1999	Taiwan	Carbon Steel Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings	C
May 1999	Japan	Carbon Steel Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings	C
May 1999	China	Carbon Steel Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings	C
May 1999	Thailand	Carbon Steel Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings	C
May 1999	Japan	3.5 Inch Micro Disks	R
May 1999	Greece	Electrolytic Manganese Dioxide	R
May 1999	Japan	Electrolytic Manganese Dioxide	R
June 1999	Germany	Industrial Belts Except Synchronous and V-Belts	R
June 1999	Italy	Industrial Synchronous and V-Belts	R
June 1999	Japan	Industrial Belts	R
June 1999	Singapore	Industrial V-Belts	R
June 1999	France	Industrial Nitrocellulose	C
June 1999	Brazil	Industrial Nitrocellulose	C
June 1999	China	Industrial Nitrocellulose	C
June 1999	Germany	Industrial Nitrocellulose	C
June 1999	Japan	Industrial Nitrocellulose	C
June 1999	Korea	Industrial Nitrocellulose	C
June 1999	United Kingdom	Industrial Nitrocellulose	C
June 1999	Yugoslavia	Industrial Nitrocellulose	R
June 1999	Canada	Steel Rail	C
June 1999	Canada[2]	Steel Rail	C
June 1999	Japan	Drafting Machines	C
June 1999	Japan	Small Business Telephone Systems	R
June 1999	Taiwan	Small Business Telephone Systems	R
June 1999	Korea	Small Business Telephone Systems	R
June 1999	Japan	Mechanical Transfer Presses	C
June 1999	Japan	Multiangle Laser Light Scattering Instruments	R
June 1999	Japan	Benzyl Paraben	R
July 1999	China	Bars and Wedges	C

See footnotes at end of table.

Table F-1--*Continued*
Status of antidumping and countervailing duty order 5-year (sunset) reviews (as of June 2001)

Month and year of initiation	Country	Product (Suspension Agreement (SA))	Status[1]
July 1999	China	Axes and Adzes	C
July 1999	China	Picks and Mattocks	C
July 1999	China	Hammers and Sledges	C
July 1999	China	Sulfur Chemicals (Sodium Thiosulfate)	C
July 1999	Germany	Sulfur Chemicals (Sodium Thiosulfate)	C
July 1999	United Kingdom	Sulfur Chemicals (Sodium Thiosulfate)	C
July 1999	Spain[2]	Stainless Steel Wire Rod	R
July 1999	India	Stainless Steel Wire Rod	C
July 1999	Brazil	Stainless Steel Wire Rod	C
July 1999	France	Stainless Steel Wire Rod	C
July 1999	Sweden	Stainless Steel Hollow Products	R
July 1999	Korea	Welded ASTM A-312 Stainless Steel Pipe	C
July 1999	Taiwan	Welded ASTM A-312 Stainless Steel Pipe	C
July 1999	Norway[2]	Fresh and Chilled Atlantic Salmon	C
July 1999	Norway	Fresh and Chilled Atlantic Salmon	C
July 1999	Korea	Polyethylene Terephthalate Film	C
July 1999	China	Sparklers	C
July 1999	Japan	Stainless Steel Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings	C
July 1999	Korea	Stainless Steel Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings	C
July 1999	Taiwan	Stainless Steel Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings	C
August 1999	Japan	Gray Portland Cement and Clinker	C
August 1999	Mexico	Gray Portland Cement and Clinker	C
August 1999	Venezuela	Gray Portland Cement and Clinker	R
August 1999	Venezuela[2]	Gray Portland Cement and Clinker	R
August 1999	Japan	Electroluminescent Flat-panel Displays	C
August 1999	China	Chrome-plated Lug Nuts	R
August 1999	Taiwan	Chrome-plated Lug Nuts	R
August 1999	China	Tungsten Ore Concentrates	R
August 1999	New Zealand	Fresh Kiwifruit	R
August 1999	Canada	Alloy Magnesium	C
August 1999	Canada	Pure Magnesium	C
August 1999	Canada[2]	Pure Magnesium	C
August 1999	Malaysia	Extruded Rubber Thread	C
August 1999	Kyrgyzstan	Uranium (SA)	R
August 1999	Russia	Uranium (SA)	C
August 1999	Ukraine	Uranium	R
August 1999	Uzbekistan	Uranium (SA)	R
September 1999	Taiwan	Carbon Steel Plate	C
September 1999	Sweden	Cold-rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products	R
September 1999	Germany[2]	Cold-rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products	R
September 1999	Germany	Cold-rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products	R
September 1999	Korea[2]	Cold-rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products	R
September 1999	Korea	Cold-rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products	R
September 1999	Netherlands	Cold-rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products	R
September 1999	Australia	Corrosion-resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products	C
September 1999	Canada	Corrosion-resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products	C
September 1999	France[2]	Corrosion-resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products	C
September 1999	France	Corrosion-resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products	C
September 1999	Germany[2]	Corrosion-resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products	C
September 1999	Germany	Corrosion-resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products	C
September 1999	Japan	Corrosion-resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products	C
September 1999	Korea[2]	Corrosion-resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products	C

See footnotes at end of table.

Table F-1--*Continued*
Status of antidumping and countervailing duty order 5-year (sunset) reviews (as of June 2001)

Month and year of initiation	Country	Product (Suspension Agreement (SA))	Status[1]
September 1999	Korea	Corrosion-resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products	C
September 1999	Belgium[2]	Cut-to-length Carbon Steel Plate	C
September 1999	Belgium	Cut-to-length Carbon Steel Plate	C
September 1999	Brazil[2]	Cut-to-length Carbon Steel Plate	C
September 1999	Brazil	Cut-to-length Carbon Steel Plate	C
September 1999	Canada	Cut-to-length Carbon Steel Plate	R
September 1999	Finland	Cut-to-length Carbon Steel Plate	C
September 1999	Germany[2]	Cut-to-length Carbon Steel Plate	C
September 1999	Germany	Cut-to-length Carbon Steel Plate	C
September 1999	Mexico[2]	Cut-to-length Carbon Steel Plate	C
September 1999	Mexico	Cut-to-length Carbon Steel Plate	C
September 1999	Poland	Cut-to-length Carbon Steel Plate	C
September 1999	Romania	Cut-to-length Carbon Steel Plate	C
September 1999	Spain[2]	Cut-to-length Carbon Steel Plate	C
September 1999	Spain	Cut-to-length Carbon Steel Plate	C
September 1999	Sweden[2]	Cut-to-length Carbon Steel Plate	C
September 1999	Sweden	Cut-to-length Carbon Steel Plate	C
September 1999	United Kingdom[2]	Cut-to-length Carbon Steel Plate	C
September 1999	United Kingdom	Cut-to-length Carbon Steel Plate	C
October 1999	China	Sulfanilic Acid	C
October 1999	India[2]	Sulfanilic Acid	C
October 1999	India	Sulfanilic Acid	C
October 1999	Brazil[2]	Hot-rolled Lead/bismuth Carbon Steel Products	R
October 1999	Brazil	Hot-rolled Lead/bismuth Carbon Steel Products	R
October 1999	France[2]	Hot-rolled Lead/bismuth Carbon Steel Products	R
October 1999	France	Hot-rolled Lead/bismuth Carbon Steel Products	R
October 1999	Germany[2]	Hot-rolled Lead/bismuth Carbon Steel Products	R
October 1999	Germany	Hot-rolled Lead/bismuth Carbon Steel Products	R
October 1999	United Kingdom[2]	Hot-rolled Lead/bismuth Carbon Steel Products	R
October 1999	United Kingdom	Hot-rolled Lead/bismuth Carbon Steel Products	R
November 1999	China	Silicon Metal	C
November 1999	Brazil	Silicon Metal	C
November 1999	Argentina	Silicon Metal	R
November 1999	Korea	DRAMs of 1 Megabit and Above	R
November 1999	Japan	Professional Electric Cutting Tools	R
November 1999	Taiwan	Helical Spring Lockwashers	C
November 1999	China	Helical Spring Lockwashers	C
November 1999	China	Compact Ductile Iron Waterworks Fittings	R
November 1999	Ukraine[2]	Silicomanganese	C
November 1999	Brazil	Silicomanganese	C
November 1999	China	Silicomanganese	C
December 1999	India	Forged Stainless Steel Flanges	C
December 1999	Taiwan	Forged Stainless Steel Flanges	C
December 1999	Japan	Defrost Timers	R
December 1999	Netherlands	Aramid Fiber	R
December 1999	Italy[2]	Grain-oriented Silicon Electrical Steel	C
December 1999	Italy	Grain-oriented Silicon Electrical Steel	C
December 1999	Japan	Grain-oriented Silicon Electrical Steel	C
December 1999	Japan	Color Negative Photo Paper and Chemicals (SA)	R
December 1999	Netherlands	Color Negative Photo Paper and Chemicals (SA)	R
December 1999	China	Fresh Garlic	C

See footnotes at end of table.

Table F-1--*Continued*
Status of antidumping and countervailing duty order 5-year (sunset) reviews (as of June 2001)

Month and year of initiation	Country	Product (Suspension Agreement (SA))	Status[1]
December 1999	China	Paper Clips	C
December 1999	China	Cased Pencils	C
January 2000	China	Coumarin	C
January 2000	Brazil	Stainless Steel Bar	C
January 2000	India	Stainless Steel Bar	C
January 2000	Japan	Stainless Steel Bar	C
January 2000	Spain	Stainless Steel Bar	C
February 2000	China	Glycine	C
April 2000	China	Pure Magnesium	C
April 2000	Russia	Pure Magnesium	R
May 2000	China	Furfuryl Alcohol	C
May 2000	Thailand	Furfuryl Alcohol	C
June 2000	Thailand	Canned Pineapple	C
June 2000	Russia	Ferrovanadium and Nitrided Vanadium	C
July 2000	China[2]	Honey (SA)	R
July 2000	Argentina	Oil Country Tubular Goods (other than drill pipe)	C
July 2000	Argentina	Oil Country Tubular Goods (drill pipe)	R
July 2000	Italy	Oil Country Tubular Goods	C
July 2000	Italy[2]	Oil Country Tubular Goods	C
July 2000	Japan	Oil Country Tubular Goods	C
July 2000	Korea	Oil Country Tubular Goods	C
July 2000	Mexico	Oil Country Tubular Goods (other than drill pipe)	C
July 2000	Mexico	Oil Country Tubular Goods (drill pipe)	R
July 2000	Argentina	Seamless Pipe	C
July 2000	Brazil	Seamless Pipe	C
July 2000	Germany	Seamless Pipe	C
July 2000	Italy	Seamless Pipe	R
July 2000	Italy[2]	Seamless Pipe	R
January 2001	China	Manganese Metal	R
April 2001	China	Polyvinyl Alcohol	R
April 2001	Japan	Polyvinyl Alcohol	R
April 2001	Taiwan	Polyvinyl Alcohol	R
June 2001	Italy	Certain Pasta	I
June 2001	Italy[2]	Certain Pasta	I
June 2001	Turkey	Certain Pasta	I

See footnotes at end of table.

Table F-1--*Continued*
Status of antidumping and countervailing duty order 5-year (sunset) reviews (as of June 2001)

Month and year of initiation	Country	Product (Suspension Agreement (SA))	Status[1]
June 2001	Turkey[2]	Certain Pasta	I
June 2001	Japan	Clad Steel Plate	I

[1] Status codes:
I . . . . . Instituted and proceeding to the next decision point
R . . . . . Order revoked
C . . . . . Order continued
[2] Countervailing duty order review.

Source: Compiled by the U.S. International Trade Commission.

APPENDIX G
Status of WTO Cases Involving the United States

Table G-1
Status of World Trade Organization (WTO) dispute settlement cases involving the United States (as of May 2001)

Month and year of initiation	Case No.	Complaintant(s)	Respondent(s)	Case title	Status[1]
April 1995	WT/DS3	United States	Korea	Measures Concerning the Testing and Inspection of Agricultural Products	PC
April 1995	WT/DS21	United States	Australia	Measures Affecting the Importation of Salmonids	S/I
May 1995	WT/DS5	United States	Korea	Measures Concerning the Shelf-Life of Products	S/I
July 1995	WT/DS6	Japan	United States	Imposition of Import Duties on Automobiles from Japan Under Section 301 and 304 of the Trade Act of 1974	S/I
July 1995	WT/DS13	United States	European Community	Duties on Imports of Grain	S/I
September 1995	WT/DS11	Canada, European Community, United States	Japan	Taxes on Alcoholic Beverages	C/R
January 1996	WT/DS2, DS4	Venezuela, Brazil	United States	Standards for Reformulated and Conventional Gasoline	C/R
February 1996	WT/DS27	Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, United States	European Community	Regime for the Importation, Sale, and Distribution of Bananas	C/R
February 1996	WT/DS28	United States	Japan	Measures Concerning Sound Recordings	S/I
March 1996	WT/DS31	United States	Canada	Certain Measures Concerning Periodicals	C/R
March 1996	WT/DS32	India	United States	Measures Affecting Imports of Women's and Girl's Coats	S/I
March 1996	WT/DS35	Argentina, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Thailand, United States	Hungary	Export Subsidies in Respect of Agricultural Products	S/I
April 1996	WT/DS26	United States	European Community	Measures Affecting Meat and Meat Products (Hormones)	C/R
April 1996	WT/DS33	India	United States	Measure Affecting Imports of Woven Wool Shirts and Blouses	C/R
April 1996	WT/DS36	United States	Pakistan	Patent Protection for Pharmaceutical and Agricultural and Chemical Products	S/I
April 1996	WT/DS37	United States	Portugal	Patent Protection Under the Industrial Property Act	S/I
April 1996	WT/DS39	European Community	United States	Tariff Increases on Products from the European Communities	S/I

See notes at end of table.

Table G-1--*Continued*
Status of World Trade Organization (WTO) dispute settlement cases involving the United States (as of May 2001)

Month and year of initiation	Case No.	Complaintant(s)	Respondent(s)	Case title	Status[1]
May 1996	WT/DS38	European Community	United States	The Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity Act	S/I
May 1996	WT/DS41	United States	Korea	Measures Concerning Inspection of Agricultural Products	PC
June 1996	WT/DS43	United States	Turkey	Taxation of Foreign Film Revenues	S/I
June 1996	WT/DS44	United States	Japan	Measures Affecting Consumer Photographic Film and Paper	C/R
June 1996	WT/DS45	United States	Japan	Measures Affecting Distribution Services	PC
July 1996	WT/DS49	Mexico	U.S.	Anti-Dumping Investigation Regarding Imports of Fresh or Chilled Tomatoes from Mexico	S/I
July 1996	WT/DS50	United States	India	Patent Protection for Pharmaceutical and Agricultural Chemical Products	C/R
August 1996	WT/DS52	United States	Brazil	Certain Measures Affecting Trade and Investment in the Automotive Sector	PC
October 1996	WT/DS59	United States	Indonesia	Certain Measures Affecting the Automobile Industry	C/R
October 1996	WT/DS56	United States	Argentina	Certain Measures Affecting Imports of Footwear, Textiles, Apparel and Other Items	C/R
October 1996	WT/DS57	United States	Australia	Textiles, Clothing and Footwear Import Credit Scheme	S/I
October 1996	WT/DS58	India, Malaysia, Pakistan, Thailand	United States	Import Prohibition of Certain Shrimp and Shrimp Products	C/R
October 1996	WT/DS61	Phillippines	United States	Import Prohibition of Certain Shrimp and Shrimp Products	PC
November 1996	WT/DS24	Costa Rica	United States	Restrictions on Imports of Cotton and Man-Made Fiber Underwear	C/R
November 1996	WT/DS63	European Community	United States	Anti-Dumping Measures on Imports of Solid Urea from the Former German Democratic Republic	PC
January 1997	WT/DS65	United States	Brazil	Certain Measures Affecting Trade and Investment in the Automotive Sector	PC
February 1997	WT/DS62,67,68	United States	European Community	Customs Classification of Certain Computer Equipment	C/R
April 1997	WT/DS74/1	United States	Phillippines	Measures Affecting Pork and Poultry	S/I
April 1997	WT/DS76/1	United States	Japan	Measures Affecting Agricultural Products	C/R

See notes at end of table.

Table G-1--*Continued*
Status of World Trade Organization (WTO) dispute settlement cases involving the United States (as of May 2001)

Month and year of initiation	Case No.	Complaintant(s)	Respondent(s)	Case title	Status[1]
April 1997	WT/DS78/1	Colombia	United States	Safeguard Measure Against Imports of Broom Corn Brooms	PC
May 1997	WT/DS80	United States	Belgium	Measures Affecting Commercial Telephone Directory Services	PC
May 1997	WT/DS82/1	United States	Ireland	Measures Affecting the Grant of Copyright and Neighboring Rights	PC
May 1997	WT/DS83/1	United States	Denmark	Measures Affecting the Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights	PC
May 1997	WT/DS84/1	United States	Korea	Taxes on Alcoholic Beverages	C/R
May 1997	WT/DS85/1	European Community	United States	Measures Affecting Textiles and Apparel Products	S/I
May 1997	WT/DS86/1	United States	Sweden	Measures Affecting the Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights	S/I
June 1997	WT/DS88/1	European Community	United States	Measure Affecting Government Procurement	S/I
July 1997	WT/DS89/1	Korea	United States	Anti-Dumping Duties on Imports of Colour Television Receivers from Korea	S/I
July 1997	WT/DS90/1	United States	India	Quantitative Restrictions on Imports of Agricultural, Textile, and Industrial Products	C/R
July 1997	WT/DS95/1	Japan	United States	Measure Affecting Government Procurement	S/I
August 1997	WT/DS97/1	Chile	United States	Countervailing Duty Investigation of Imports of Salmon from Chile	PC
August 1997	WT/DS99/1	Korea	United States	Anti-Dumping Duty on Dynamic Random Access Memory Semiconductors	S/I
August 1997	WT/DS100/1	European Community	United States	Measures Affecting Imports of Poultry Products	PC
September 1997	WT/DS101/1	United States	Mexico	Anti-Dumping Investigation of High Fructose Corn Syrup	PC
October 1997	WT/DS102/1	United States	Phillippines	Measures Affecting Pork and Poultry	S/I
October 1997	WT/DS103/1	United States	Canada	Measures Affecting the Importation of Milk and the Exportation of Dairy Products	C/R
October 1997	WT/DS104/1	United States	European Community	Measures Affecting the Exportation of Processed Cheese	PC

See notes at end of table.

Table G-1--*Continued*
Status of World Trade Organization (WTO) dispute settlement cases involving the United States (as of May 2001)

Month and year of initiation	Case No.	Complaintant(s)	Respondent(s)	Case title	Status[1]
November 1997	WT/DS106/1	United States	Australia	Subsidies Provided to Producers and Exporters of Automotive Leather	S/I
November 1997	WT/DS108/1	European Community	United States	Tax Treatment for "Foreign Sales Corporations"	C/R
December 1997	WT/DS109/1	United States	Chile	Taxes on Alcoholic Beverages	PC
December 1997	WT/DS111/1	Argentina	United States	Tariff Rate Quota for Imports of Groundnuts	PC
January 1998	WT/DS115/1	United States	European Community	Measures Affecting the Grant of Copyright and Neighboring Rights	PC
February 1998	WT/DS118/1	European Community	United States	Harbour Maintenance Tax	PC
April 1998	WT/DS124/1	United States	European Community	Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights for Motion Pictures and Television Programs	S/I
April 1998	WT/DS125/1	United States	Greece	Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights for Motion Pictures and Television Programs	S/I
May 1998	WT/DS126/1	United States	Australia	Subsidies Provided to Producers and Exporters of Automotive Leather	C/R
May 1998	WT/DS127/1	United States	Belgium	Certain Income Tax Measures Constituting Subsidies	PC
May 1998	WT/DS128/1	United States	Netherlands	Certain Income Tax Measures Constituting Subsidies	PC
May 1998	WT/DS129/1	United States	Greece	Certain Income Tax Measures Constituting Subsidies	PC
May 1998	WT/DS130/1	United States	Ireland	Certain Income Tax Measures Constituting Subsidies	PC
May 1998	WT/DS131/1	United States	France	Certain Income Tax Measures Constituting Subsidies	PC
May 1998	WT/DS132	United States	Mexico	Anti-Dumping Investigation of High-Fructose Corn Syrup	C/R
June 1998	WT/DS136	European Community	United States	Anti-Dumping Act of 1916 (1)	C/R
June 1998	WT/DS138	European Community	United States	Imposition of Countervailing Duties on Certain Hot-rolled Lead and Bismuth Carbon Steel Products Originating in United Kingdom	C/R
September 1998	WT/DS144/1	Canada	United States	Certain Measures Affecting the Import of Cattle, Swine, and Grain from Canada	PC
November 1998	WT/DS151/1	European Community	United States	Measures Affecting Textiles and Apparel Products	S/I
November 1998	WT/DS152/1	European Community	United States	Sections 301-310 of the Trade Act of 1974	C/R

See notes at end of table.

Table G-1--*Continued*
Status of World Trade Organization (WTO) dispute settlement cases involving the United States (as of May 2001)

Month and year of initiation	Case No.	Complaintant(s)	Respondent(s)	Case title	Status[1]
January 1999	WT/DS158/1	Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama and the United States	European Community	Regime for the Importation , Sale and Distribution of Bananas II	PC
January 1999	WT/DS160/1	European Community	United States	Section 110(5) of the U.S. Copyright Act	C/R
February 1999	WT/DS161/1	United States	Korea	Measures Affecting Imports of Fresh, Chilled, and Frozen Beef	SP
February 1999	WT/DS162/1	Japan	United States	Anti-Dumping Act of 1916 (II)	C/R
February 1999	WT/DS163/1	United States	Korea	Measures Affecting Government Procurement	C/R
March 1999	WT/DS164/1	United States	Argentina	Measures Affecting Imports of Footwear	AP
March 1999	WT/DS165/1	European Community	United States	Import Measure on Certain Products from the European Communities	SP
March 1999	WT/DS166/1	European Community	United States	Definitive Safeguard Measure on Imports of Wheat Gluten from the European Communities	SP
March 1999	WT/DS167/1	Canada	United States	Countervailing Duty Investigation with respect to Live Cattle from Canada	PC
May 1999	WT/DS170/1	United States	Canada	Patent Protection Term	C/R
May 1999	WT/DS171/1	United States	Argentina	Patent Protection for Pharmaceuticals and Test Data Protection for Agricultural Chemicals	PC
May 1999	WT/DS172/1	United States	European Community	Measures Relating to the Development of a Flight Management System	PC
May 1999	WT/DS173/1	United States	France	Measure Relating to the Development of a Flight Management System	PC
May 1999	WT/DS175/1	United States	India	Measures Relating to Trade and Investment in the Motor Vehicle Sector	AP
June 1999	WT/DS174/1	United States	European Community	Protection of Trademarks and Geographical Indications for Agricultural Products and Foodstuffs	PC
July 1999	WT/DS176/1	European Community	United States	Section 211 Omnibus Appropriations Act	AP
July 1999	WT/DS177/1	New Zealand	United States	Safeguard Measure on Imports of Fresh, Chilled or Frozen Lamb from New Zealand	A
July 1999	WT/DS178/1	Australia	United States	Safeguard Measure on Imports of Lamb Meat from Australia	A

See notes at end of table.

Table G-1--*Continued*
Status of World Trade Organization (WTO) dispute settlement cases involving the United States (as of May 2001)

Month and year of initiation	Case No.	Complaintant(s)	Respondent(s)	Case title	Status[1]
July 1999	WT/DS179	Korea	United States	Anti-Dumping Measure on Stainless Steel Plate in Coils and Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip from Korea	SP
September 1999	WT/DS180/1	Canada	United States	Reclassification of Certain Sugar Syrups	PC
November 1999	WT/DS184/1	Japan	United States	Anti-Dumping Measures on Certain Hot-Rolled Steel Products from Japan	RA
January 2000	WT/DS186/1	European Community	United States	Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930 and Amendments Thereto	PC
April 2000	WT/DS192/1	Pakistan	United States	Transitional Safeguard Measure on Combed Cotton Yarn from Pakistan	AP
May 2000	WT/DS194/1	Canada	United States	Measures Treating Export Restraints As Subsidies	AP
May 2000	WT/DS195/1	United States	Phillippines	Measures Affecting Trade and Investment in the Motor Vehicle Sector	AP
May 2000	WT/DS196/1	United States	Argentina	Certain Measures on the Protection of Patents and Test Data	PC
May 2000	WT/DS197/1	United States	Brazil	Measures on Minimum Import Prices	PC
May 2000	WT/DS198/1	United States	Romania	Measures on Minimum Import Prices	PC
May 2000	WT/DS199/1	United States	Brazil	Measures Affecting Patent Protection	AP
June 2000	WT/DS200/1	European Community	United States	Section 306 of the Trade Act of 1974 and Amendments Thereto	PC
June 2000	WT/DS202/1	Korea	United States	Definitive Safeguard Measures on Imports of Circular Welded Carbon Quality Line Pipe from Korea	AP
July 2000	WT/DS203/1	United States	Mexico	Measures Affecting Trade in Live Swine	PC
August 2000	WT/DS204/1	United States	Mexico	Measures Affecting Telecommunications Services	PC
October 2000	WT/DS206/1	India	United States	Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Measures on Steel Plate From India	PC
October 2000	WT/DS210/1	United States	Belgium	Administration of Measures Establishing Customs Duties for Rice	AP
November 2000	WT/DS212/1	European Community	United States	Countervailing Measures concerning certain products from the European Communities	PC

See notes at end of table.

Table G-1--*Continued*
Status of World Trade Organization (WTO) dispute settlement cases involving the United States (as of May 2001)

Month and year of initiation	Case No.	Complaintant(s)	Respondent(s)	Case title	Status[1]
November 2000	WT/DS213/1	European Community	United States	Countervailing Duties on Certain Corrosion-Resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products from Germany	PC
November 2000	WT/DS214/1	European Community	United States	Definitive Safeguard Measures on Imports of Steel Wire Rod and Circular Welded Carbon Quality Line Pipe	PC
November 2000	WT/DS225/1	European Community	United States	Anti-dumping duties on Seamless Pipe from Italy	PC
December 2000	WT/DS217/1	Australia, Brazil, Chile the European Community, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea and Thailand	United States	Continued Dumping and Subsidy Offset Act of 2000	PC
December 2000	WT/DS218/1	Brazil	United States	Countervailing duties on certain carbon steel products from Brazil	PC
January 2001	WT/DS221/1	Canada	United States	Section 129(c)(1) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act	PC
January 2001	WT/DS223/1	United States	European Community	Tariff-Rate Quota on Corn Gluten Feed from the United States	PC
January 2001	WT/DS224/1	Brazil	United States	U.S. Patents Code	PC

[1] Status codes (following the order of the World Trade Organization (WTO) Secretariat's report):
- SP ..... Status Pending (see section I & II of WTO Secretariat's report for more on these cases)
- A ..... Appellate Body reports issued
- RA ..... Report appealed
- RI ..... Panel reports issued
- AP ..... Active panels
- PC ..... Pending consultations
- C/R ..... Completed cases--retaliation authorized, in the process of implementation
- S/I ..... Completed cases--settled or inactive

Source: Compiled by the U.S. International Trade Commission from World Trade Organization (WTO) Secretariat, *Overview of the State-of-Play of WTO Disputes*, (Geneva: WTO Secretariat, May 2, 2001).

APPENDIX H
Background on Exchange Rate Shifts

BACKGROUND ON EXCHANGE RATE SHIFTS

Introduction

This appendix provides a general background on exchange rates and is divided into three sections. The first section provides a brief overview of exchange rate determinants and the relationship between exchange rates and merchandise (goods) trade flows. In the second section, exchange rate stability and convertibility are discussed. The third section shows nominal exchange rates against the dollar on an annual basis during 1996-2000 for selected individual countries and indexes of nominal and real exchange rates for the dollar vis a vis selected country groups. Exchange rate movements and policy actions by monetary authorities in 2000 also are discussed in the section, with an emphasis on the appreciation of the Japanese yen and the depreciation of the euro.

Exchange Rate Determinants and Trade[1]

An exchange rate is simply the number of units of a country's currency exchangeable for one unit of another country's currency. A country's currency "appreciates" when its value increases relative to a foreign currency; i.e., one unit of its currency purchases more units of the foreign currency. Likewise a country's currency "depreciates" when its value decreases relative to a foreign currency; i.e., one unit of its currency purchases fewer units of the foreign currency.[2] For example, if 1 U.S. dollar is worth (can purchase) 100 Japanese yen at the beginning of a period, but can purchase 150 yen at the end of the period, the dollar has risen in value (has appreciated) because it can purchase more yen. Alternatively, in dollar terms, the yen is said to have depreciated from $0.0100 to $0.0067.

Under a system of flexible or floating exchange rates, market or "nominal" exchange rates (reported in the financial pages of major newspapers)[3] of freely convertible currencies are determined by the supply of and demand for a domestic currency in the foreign exchange market. Supply and demand in the foreign exchange market depend on international transactions of goods, services, assets, and financial instruments. The supply of and demand for foreign currencies is influenced by the same forces that influence the supply of and demand for domestic currency. Foreign demand for U.S. dollars is based on foreigners' purchases of U.S. goods and services, investments in the United States, and holdings of dollar balances. Likewise, the supply of U.S. dollars outside the United States is based on U.S. citizens' purchases of foreign goods and services, investments abroad, and holdings of balances in foreign currencies.

Exchange rate shifts can significantly affect trade flows because they change the relative prices of goods and services, assuming all other factors remain unchanged. A foreign currency depreciation (U.S. dollar appreciation) would raise the relative price of U.S. goods in foreign markets, thus discouraging U.S. exports, and likewise lower the relative price of foreign goods in the U.S. market, thus encouraging U.S.

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[1] For a more detailed discussion, see Charles Yost, "Background on Exchange Rate Shifts," *Shifts in U.S. Merchandise Trade in 1998*, Investigation No. 332-340, USITC, publication 3220, Aug. 1999, pp. F-1 through F-20.

[2] The terms "revaluation" and "devaluation" often are, but should not be, used interchangeably with "appreciation" and "depreciation," respectively; economists apply the terms "revaluation" and "devaluation" to fixed exchange-rate regimes and "appreciation" and "depreciation" to flexible exchange-rate regimes.

[3] Nominal exchange rates, unlike real exchange rates (discussed later), are not adjusted for inflation.

imports. The converse also is true when the dollar depreciates.[4] If the value of the U.S. dollar rises (appreciates), the price competitiveness of U.S. goods deteriorates in foreign markets and the price competitiveness of foreign goods is enhanced in the U.S. market.

A significant source of uncertainty in conducting international transactions arises from exchange rate fluctuations as the relative value between the buyer's and the seller's currencies may change between the time a transaction is concluded and the time payment is received, posing a gain to one party and a loss to the other (absent hedging by either party). There are several ways to reduce or transfer the risk of an adverse price change. One of the simplest is for an exporter/importer to quote prices and establish payment terms in one's own currency, thus placing the burden and risk on the other party. This is a practical approach when one's own currency is freely convertible and stable. Hence, U.S. companies derive a number of benefits from the fact that the U.S. dollar is the premier international currency for both international trade and financial transactions. Benefits include the convenience factor enabling U.S. exporters, importers, borrowers, and lenders to deal in their own currency; increased business for U.S. banks and other financial institutions; and, the ability to borrow in international capital markets in their home currency.[5]

Exchange Rate Stability and Convertibility

Exchange rates are dependent on basic economic factors, including domestic monetary and fiscal policies, independence of the country's central bank, exchange controls and openness of its capital market,[6] and arrangements for payments and receipts. Also important is the government's intervention policy, reflecting its desire to maintain exchange rate stability,[7] and the country's exchange rate arrangements, the mechanisms by which the exchange rate is established, which range from market-determined exchange rates (freely floating exchange rates or "clean" float) to fixed rate systems.[8] The U.S. dollar is a freely floating currency.

Most governments also periodically intervene in order to stabilize disorderly foreign-exchange markets, and to ensure that their capital markets are insulated from external exchange-rate crises that may escalate into banking and general financial crises. U.S. authorities purchase dollars from time to time to resist downward pressure on the dollar exchange rate and occasionally sell dollars to resist strong upward pressure. The United States undertook no dollar intervention operations from mid-1995 until mid-1998. During 1998, U.S. monetary authorities intervened in the foreign exchange markets on one occasion, on

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[4] Although this discussion has focused on merchandise trade, exchange rate changes also affect international capital flows by affecting the present value of cash flows from capital investments and from purchases and sales of foreign intangible assets.

[5] Council of Economic Advisors (CEA), *Economic Report of the President*, together with the *Annual Report of the Council of Economic Advisors*, Feb. 1999, pp. 299-300.

[6] For a definition of exchange convertibility and restrictions on convertibility, by country, see International Monetary Fund (IMF), *Exchange Arrangements and Exchange Restrictions, Annual Report 1999*, (Washington, DC: IMF, Aug. 27, 2000).

[7] Foreign exchange market intervention consists of the official purchases and sales of foreign exchange that nations undertake through their central banks to influence the values of their currencies. Yost, "Background on Exchange Rate Shifts."

[8] For a description of the five types of arrangements for exchange rates, each of which represents efforts by the central bank to stabilize the country's exchange rate against those of its trade partners, see IMF, *Exchange Arrangements and Exchange Restrictions, Annual Report 1999*, Appendix 1. Also, for a chart of exchange rate arrangements, see IMF, *International Financial Statistics*, monthly series, p. 8.

June 17, selling a total of $833 million and buying Japanese yen.[9] The U.S. monetary authorities did not intervene in the foreign exchange markets during 1999.[10] On September 22, 2000, in coordination with the European Central Bank (ECB) and the monetary authorities of Canada, Japan, and the United Kingdom, the United States purchased 1.5 billion euros.

Most of the leading U.S. trade partners maintain floating exchange rates, and their central banks intervene selectively or not at all.[11] Several others do not, preferring instead to maintain an organized floating exchange rate, or managed float. For example, the People's Bank of China announces a reference rate against the U.S. dollar, the Hong Kong dollar, and Japanese yen based on the weighted-average price of foreign exchange transactions of the previous day. This reference rate establishes the current day's maximum trading limits in the interbank foreign exchange market. The central banks of several other countries have announced their intentions to intervene should they consider market conditions disorderly or if their currency's foreign exchange value fluctuates beyond a stated range of parity against other currencies or a basket of currencies.

Changes in the Nominal and Real Value of the Dollar

Annual averages of nominal exchange rates for selected foreign currencies against the U.S. dollar during 1996-2000 are shown in table H-1. Over this period, the average annual value of the Canadian dollar, Chinese yuan, and British pound were relatively little changed, although the pound declined 6 percent against the dollar in 2000. Likewise, the dollar was almost unchanged against the yen on an average annual basis from the beginning to the end of the period, but had appreciated by as much as 20 percent from the beginning to the middle of the period.[12] In contrast, the dollar appreciated significantly against the euro in its second year of existence.[13] The Korean won, Malaysian ringgit, and Thai baht all depreciated more than 40 percent during 1996-2000, as the respective economies were adversely affected by the Asian financial crisis. In 2000, the Korean won rose slightly against the dollar, the Thai baht depreciated by 6 percent, while the Malaysian ringgit has been pegged to the dollar since September 2, 1998. After losing more than one-half its value in 1999, the Brazilian real was relatively steady in 2000, a reflection of improved economic performance.[14] The Mexican peso declined slightly, as GDP growth accelerated, exports boomed, and world oil prices were favorable.[15]

The annual real (inflation-adjusted) value of the dollar strengthened by more than 6 percent against other major currencies[16] in 2000 (table H-2) due primarily to relatively strong growth of U.S. economic activity; rising interest rates on dollar assets; and the perception, especially in the first part of the year, that longer-term prospects for growth and rates of return were better for the United States than for the other major industrial countries.[17] This perception was reversed later in the year when it became

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[9] The mark and the yen have been the only two currencies in which the United States has conducted its intervention operations.

[10] Federal Reserve Bank of New York, *Treasury and Federal Reserve Foreign Exchange Operations*, Apr.-June 1999, p. 1.

[11] Those allowing their currency's exchange value to float freely include Canada, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Singapore, and Taiwan

[12] For more information about appreciation of the yen against the dollar in 2000, see discussion below.

[13] For more information about depreciation of the euro against the dollar in 2000, see discussion below

[14] A measure of this performance is the real GDP growth rate, estimated to be 4 percent. Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Federal Reserve Board), *Monetary Policy Report*, Feb.13, 2001, p. 28.

[15] The Bank Of Mexico tightened monetary conditions six times during the year, Ibid.

[16] Major currencies are those that circulate widely outside the issuing economy; see footnote 2 of table H-2.

[17] Federal Reserve Board, *Monetary Policy Report*, Feb.13, 2001, p. 26.

Table H-1
Nominal exchange rates for selected trade partners, annual averages

Country (currency)	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Exchange rate (*foreign currency per U.S. dollar, except as noted*)[1]				
Brazil (real)	1.0051	1.0779	1.1605	1.8207	1.8301
Canada (dollar)	1.3638	1.3849	1.4836	1.4858	1.4855
China (yuan)	8.3389	8.3193	8.3008	8.2781	8.2784
European Monetary Union (euro[2])	([3])	([3])	([3])	1.0653	0.9232
Germany (deutsche mark)	1.5049	1.7348	1.7597	([3])	([3])
Japan (yen)	108.78	121.06	130.99	113.73	107.80
Korea (won)	805.00	947.65	1,400.40	1,189.84	1,130.90
Malaysia (ringgit)	2.5154	2.8173	3.9254	3.8000	3.8000
Mexico (peso)	7.600	7.918	9.152	9.553	9.459
Thailand (baht)	25.359	31.072	41.262	37.887	40.210
United Kingdom (pound[4])	1.5607	1.6376	1.6573	1.6172	1.5156
	Change over the preceding period (*percent*)				
Brazil (real)	9.7	7.2	7.7	56.9	0.5
Canada (dollar)	-0.1	1.5	7.1	0.1	([5])
China (yuan)	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	([5])
European Monetary Union (euro[2])	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])	-13.3
Germany (deutsche mark)	1.4	15.3	1.4	([3])	([3])
Japan (yen)	15.8	11.3	8.2	-13.2	-5.2
Korea (won)	4.2	17.7	47.8	-15.0	-5.0
Malaysia (ringgit)	0.3	12.0	39.3	-3.2	0
Mexico (peso)	17.9	4.2	15.6	4.4	-1.0
Thailand (baht)	1.8	22.5	32.8	-8.2	6.1
United Kingdom (pound[4])	-1.1	4.9	1.2	-2.4	-6.3

[1] Each country's currency is displayed to the number of decimal places as reported in the reference source, rather than being rounded to a common decimal place, to avoid any loss of significant digits for particular currencies.
[2] U.S. dollars per euro.
[3] Not available.
[4] U.S. dollars per pound.
[5] Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, *Federal Reserve Bulletin*, (various months) 1999-2000.

Table H-2
Nominal and real weighted average indexes of foreign exchange value of the U.S. dollar versus currencies of groups of trade partners, annual averages

Index (base period = 100)	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**
			Nominal		
Broad[1] (Jan. 1997=100)	97.40	104.44	116.48	116.87	119.93
Major currencies[2] (Mar. 1973=100)	84.60	91.24	95.79	94.07	98.34
Other important trading partners[3] (Jan. 1997=100)	98.26	104.67	126.03	129.94	130.26
	Nominal change over the preceding period (*percent*)				
Broad[1] (Jan. 1997=100)	5.3	7.2	11.5	0.3	2.6
Major currencies[2] (Mar. 1973=100)	3.9	7.8	5.0	-1.8	4.5
Other important trading partners[3] (Jan. 1997=100)	6.2	6.5	20.4	3.1	0.2
			Real		
Broad[1] (Mar. 1973=100)	86.72	91.33	99.21	98.53	102.19
Major currencies[2] (Mar. 1973=100)	84.95	92.25	97.24	96.68	102.86
Other important trading partners[3] (Mar. 1973=100)	94.69	95.87	108.10	107.22	107.67
	Real change over the preceding period (*percent*)				
Broad[1] (Mar. 1973=100)	3.3	5.3	8.6	-0.7	3.7
Major currencies[2] (Mar. 1973=100)	5.2	8.6	5.4	-0.6	6.4
Other important trading partners[3] (Mar. 1973=100)	-13.8	1.2	12.8	-0.8	0.4

[1] Trade-weighted average of the foreign exchange value of the U.S. dollar against the currencies of a broad group of U.S. trade partners. The weight for each currency is computed as an average of U.S. bilateral import shares from and export shares to the issuing partner and of a measure of the importance to U.S. exporters of that partner's trade in third-party markets. The broad index consists of 26 currencies (35 before the introduction of euro on Jan. 1, 1999) of both the major currencies index and other important trading partners index.

[2] Trade-weighted average of the foreign exchange value of the U.S. dollar against a subset of broad index currencies that circulate widely outside the issuing partner's economy. The weight for each currency is its broad index weight scaled so that the weights of the subset of currencies in the index sum to one. The major currencies index consists of 7 currencies (16 before the introduction of the euro on Jan. 1, 1999): euro-area countries (Austria, Belgium-Luxembourg (treated as a single currency), Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, and Spain) and Australia, Canada, Japan, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

[3] Trade-weighted average of the foreign exchange value of the U.S. dollar against a subset of broad index currencies that do not circulate widely outside the issuing partner's economy. The weight for each currency is its broad index weight scaled so that the weights of the subset of currencies in the index sum to one. The other important trading partners index consists of 19 currencies: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Israel, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, the Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, Russia, Saudi Arabia, and Venezuela.

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, *Federal Reserve Bulletin*, (various months) 1999-2000.

evident that U.S. economic activity was slowing sharply.[18] The average annual foreign-exchange value of the U.S. dollar against a broad group of 26 trade partners' currencies was up slightly in 2000 compared to the previous year as the U.S. dollar appreciated in both nominal and real terms.

Yen appreciation

In contrast to the significant decline in the average annual value of the Japanese yen against the dollar during 1996-98, by 20 percent to ¥130.99 in 1998 (table H-1), the yen appreciated 13 percent on balance against the dollar in 1999. It further appreciated by 5 percent in 2000, due to a combination of real GDP growth of about 2 percent, an end to the Bank Of Japan's zero-interest rate policy, and intervention sales of yen by the Bank of Japan in the foreign exchange markets.[19] The following tabulation highlights the yen-dollar exchange rate during 2000:[20]

Time frame	Exchange rate (*yen per dollar*)
Beginning of year	101.70
End of year	114.35
Low (December 28)	114.62
High (January 3)	101.70
First quarter (average)	107.00
Second quarter (average)	106.69
Third quarter (average)	107.71
Fourth quarter (average)	109.89

The yen weakened in the early part of the first quarter 2000, reflecting concern about growth and a statement by the Group of Seven (G-7) countries in its January meeting that reduced market expectations of any increase in Japanese interest rates. Other factors were lack of progress on banking reform, a proposed tax on Japanese banks located in Tokyo, and announcement that Moody's Investors Service would review and possibly downgrade Japan's domestic currency rating. The yen turned up in the latter part of the first quarter as reports of stronger-than-expected capital spending and machinery orders led to renewed optimism for recovery, although Japan's GDP had fallen previously in fourth quarter 1999 on a year-on-year basis. Portfolio inflows for Japanese stocks of a net ¥800.4 billion for first quarter 2000 also helped boost the yen, but not enough to regain its value at the beginning of the year.[21]

In the second quarter, the dollar appreciated slightly against the yen. Although, initially appreciating by more than 6 percent, the dollar began to slide given weakened expectations for the U.S. economy and volatility of U.S. equity markets, especially the NASDAQ. Other influences were the incapacitation of Prime Minister Obuchi early in the period, but the March 2000 *Tankan* business survey reported improved business expectations, and Japanese monetary authorities reportedly sold yen against

[18] For more information about U.S. macroeconomic performance in 2000, see chapter 2.

[19] Federal Reserve Board, *Monetary Policy Report*, Feb. 13, 2001, p. 27.

[20] Federal Reserve Board, *Federal Reserve Bulletin*, (various months) 1999-2000; and compiled from official statistics of the Federal Reserve found at *http://www.federalreserve.gov/releases/H10/hist/dat96_ja.txt*.

[21] Federal Reserve Bank of New York, *Treasury and Federal Reserve Foreign Exchange Operations*, Jan.-Mar. 2000, p. 4.

other currencies.[22] Concern about the fiscal soundness of the Japanese corporate sector, several major corporate bankruptcies, and no pick-up in bank lending may have helped control appreciation of the yen.[23]

The yen depreciated against the dollar and the euro in the third quarter as signs of Japanese economic recovery continued and gains were posted in its equity markets. Depreciation of the euro reportedly prompted Japanese institutional investors to sell euros against the yen to hedge or liquidate euro-denominated debt holdings, which exacerbated movements in the currency markets. Japanese monetary authorities participated in exchange market interventions in support of the euro, which are described in the next section.

During the fourth quarter, the dollar appreciated 6 percent against the yen as questions developed about Japan's economic recovery. The yen fell 13 percent against the euro in the latter part of the quarter as speculation about Japan's economic recovery increasingly turned pessimistic, as well as continued uncertainty about Prime Minister Mori's administration. There were reportedly portfolio reallocations away from Japan's financial markets as Japanese investors bought ¥1.9 trillion of foreign stocks and foreign investors sold ¥20.9 billion of Japanese stocks.

Euro depreciation

From its inception at the beginning of 1999,[24] the euro has declined on an average annual basis by more than 13 percent in 2000 (Table H-1). The following tabulation highlights the euro-dollar exchange rate in 2000:[25]

Time frame	**Exchange rate** (*dollars per euro*)
Beginning of year	1.0155
End of year	0.9388
Low (October 25)	0.8270
High (January 5)	1.0335
First quarter (average)	0.9869
Second quarter (average)	0.9338
Third quarter (average)	0.9042
Fourth quarter (average)	0.8687

[22] Ibid., Apr.-June. 2000, p. 3.

[23] Ibid., p. 7.

[24] For information about the performance of the euro in 1999, see Robert Hughes, "Background on Exchange Rate Shifts," *Shifts in Merchandise Trade in 1999*, Investigation No. 332-345, USITC publication 3353, Sep. 2000, pp. G-1 through G-13.

[25] Federal Reserve Board, *Federal Reserve Bulletin*, (various months) 1999-2000; and compiled from official statistics of the Federal Reserve found at *http://www.federalreserve.gov/releases/H10/hist/dat96_eu.txt*.

The value of the euro at its creation was just under $1.1668.[26] However, it soon began to weaken against the dollar amidst indications of slower economic growth in the euro-area.[27] The weakening of the euro in 2000 was broad based as investors diversified away from the euro area.[28] The euro was particularly weak against the yen and fell more than 11 percent from late February through March, closing below ¥100 for the first time. Weakness stemmed from continuing expectations of slower relative growth in the euro area after a March 9 announcement of 3.1 percent year-on-year GDP growth proved disappointing, possible perceptions that Europe was slower to adopt new technologies,[29] and concerns over exchange-rate policy and lack of progress in addressing structural reforms involving taxes and labor rigidities.[30]

In the second quarter, the euro first depreciated, but in late May began to reverse on better-than-expected economic performance and the expectation that the European Central Bank (ECB) would tighten monetary policy, which was fulfilled with the June 8 announcement of a 50 basis-point increase. Altogether, the ECB raised its interest-rate target six times by a total of 175 basis points over the first 10 months of the year. However, the euro depreciated 5 percent in the second quarter compared to the previous quarter.

The dollar appreciated 8 percent against the euro in the third quarter, as a continuing net outflow of capital from the euro area in the early part of the quarter because of merger and acquisition activity turned into an accelerated decline in the latter part of the quarter with reports of global portfolio reallocations. On September 22, the ECB intervened in exchange markets to purchase euros in coordination with the monetary authorities of Canada, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York purchased E1.5 billion against $1.34 billion. In the days following, the euro traded in a narrow range against the dollar and the yen.

In the fourth quarter, the dollar depreciated 6 percent against the euro, largely in response to more favorable market expectations for economic growth in Europe than in the United States. Expectations for interest-rate tightening in Europe diminished, but net outflows of direct investment and portfolio investment of E15.7 billion and E1.7 billion from the euro area continued in October. The euro fell to a new low against the dollar of $0.825 on October 25, but rebounded as the ECB entered the market to buy euros on three occasions in early November.[31] In the latter part of the fourth quarter, the euro recovered substantially on reports of weaker-than-expected U.S. economic performance, and a narrowing of U.S.-euro area growth- and interest- rate differentials.

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[26] European Commission, "Official ECU Exchange Rates Calculated and Published by the European Commission," found at *http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/economy_finance/xecud.htm*, retrieved Aug. 4, 2000.

[27] Institute for International Economics, Hot Topics in International Economics, *The Weak Euro*, found at *http://www.iie.com/topics/euro/hoteuro.htm*

[28] Federal Reserve Bank of New York, *Treasury and Federal Reserve Foreign Exchange Operations*, Jan.-Mar. 2000, p. 3.

[29] Federal Reserve Board, *Monetary Policy Report*, Feb. 13, 2001, p. 26.

[30] Real GDP in the Euro Area is estimated to have increased about 3% in 2000, or slightly less than in the year before. Ibid.

[31] Federal Reserve Bank of New York, *Treasury and Federal Reserve Foreign Exchange Operations*, Oct.-Dec. 2000, p. 5.