
Minerals and Metals

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Change in 2003 from 2002:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by \$532 million (1 percent) to \$46.2 billion

U.S. exports: Increased by \$3.1 billion (8 percent) to \$43.0 billion

U.S. imports: Increased by \$3.6 billion (4 percent) to \$89.2 billion

There was a relatively small change in the U.S. trade deficit for the minerals and metals sector, although both imports and exports increased substantially in 2003 (see table MM-1). The increase in trade values was largely owing to the rebound of world prices for metals and semifabricated metal products; accelerating materials consumption in China was a significant factor in rising prices. The largest contribution to the sector deficit was trade in natural and synthetic gemstones, with exports declining and imports increasing for a net \$1.7 billion trade deficit increase. However, the sector deficit was largely moderated by a 7-percent trade deficit reduction (\$945 million) in unrefined and refined gold and a 35-percent (\$712 million) trade deficit reduction in steel mill products (see table MM-2).¹

Overall, most metal commodities experienced significant price increases in 2003, primarily in the latter half of the year, largely owing to increased consumption following the production declines of the past few years. These price increases were major contributors to the 5.3-percent (\$6.6 billion) increase in the total value of minerals and metals trade, reversing the trend of the past 2 years when metal prices were at cyclical lows. Both import and export values increased for refined and unrefined copper forms and related articles, as the spot price of refined copper rose 50 percent during the year.² Worldwide inventory stocks of refined copper fell to their lowest levels since the late 1980s as the result of increased consumption, primarily in China, coupled with the cumulative effects of worldwide production rationalization during the past seven years and production interruptions in Indonesia (mine forced to shut down) and Chile (owing to labor issues) in 2003. Several other nonferrous metals experienced similar average annual price increases. These products included nickel (up 39 percent, to \$4.29 per pound) and molybdenum (up 40 percent, to \$11.57 per pound), which both feed the increasing steel demands of China and the United States.³ Gold continued its recent price rise (up 13 percent, to \$350 per ounce), as the weakening dollar sustained a gold demand surge.

The turnaround in metal prices caused many miners, refiners, and manufacturers to begin to increase production at facilities that had been idled during the price lows of the past several years. Exports of many mine products, such as ores and concentrates (notably copper, iron, silver, and precious metals), and semirefined products, such as unrefined copper anodes, declined as domestic refining capacity was redeployed in response to rising metal prices. Thus, refined product exports increased for

¹ For additional information, see Natural and Synthetic Gemstones and Steel Mill Products.

² The London Metal Exchange (LME) Grade A Cash price, available at http://www.lme.co.uk/dataprices_historical.asp, rose from a low of \$0.70 per pound on Jan. 2, 2003, to a high of \$1.05 per pound on Dec. 31, 2003.

³ Varied *Mineral Commodity Summaries*, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), available at <http://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals/pubs/commodity>.

Table MM-1

Minerals and metals: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1999-2003¹

Item	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Change, 2003 from 2002	
						Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>							
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Canada	13,578	15,421	13,262	13,447	13,820	373	2.8
Mexico	6,528	8,210	6,956	6,671	6,454	-217	-3.3
China	713	1,333	1,497	1,539	2,636	1,097	71.3
Israel	225	573	732	677	231	-445	-65.8
Japan	1,890	2,344	1,919	1,590	1,654	64	4.1
United Kingdom	3,079	3,347	3,039	2,622	3,112	490	18.7
Germany	1,194	1,380	1,440	1,196	1,338	141	11.8
India	195	223	242	206	235	29	14.1
Taiwan	590	702	594	647	758	111	17.2
Switzerland	2,787	3,753	3,549	2,179	3,007	828	38.0
All other	9,112	9,995	10,278	9,149	9,733	584	6.4
Total	39,890	47,280	43,507	39,924	42,980	3,056	7.7
EU-15	7,135	8,015	8,171	6,951	7,589	637	9.2
OPEC	728	751	805	754	687	-67	-8.9
Latin America	8,619	10,368	9,030	8,394	8,233	-162	-1.9
CBERA	708	770	777	749	846	98	13.0
Asia	5,783	7,596	7,177	6,622	8,346	1,724	26.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	222	219	250	265	269	3	1.3
Central and Eastern Europe	87	133	159	121	115	-6	-4.9
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Canada	17,285	19,215	16,916	17,797	18,003	206	1.2
Mexico	5,997	6,767	6,528	7,013	7,116	103	1.5
China	5,520	6,947	7,250	8,656	10,054	1,398	16.2
Israel	4,588	5,693	5,412	6,073	6,365	293	4.8
Japan	5,159	5,339	4,634	4,123	4,036	-87	-2.1
United Kingdom	2,584	3,086	2,946	2,174	2,190	16	0.7
Germany	3,444	3,998	3,724	3,438	3,654	216	6.3
India	3,103	3,644	2,770	3,799	3,730	-69	-1.8
Taiwan	3,264	3,629	2,950	3,003	3,058	55	1.8
Switzerland	992	1,013	937	564	670	106	18.8
All other	29,780	35,684	29,781	28,977	30,329	1,351	4.7
Total	81,717	95,015	83,847	85,616	89,204	3,588	4.2
EU-15	16,248	18,827	17,101	15,589	16,239	650	4.2
OPEC	1,306	1,422	1,259	1,311	1,282	-29	-2.2
Latin America	11,629	13,361	12,111	13,261	14,277	1,016	7.7
CBERA	536	628	552	657	689	33	5.0
Asia	21,447	24,558	21,771	23,501	24,657	1,156	4.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	2,637	3,201	3,082	2,705	2,995	290	10.7
Central and Eastern Europe	693	878	676	780	729	-51	-6.6

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-1--Continued

Minerals and metals: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1999-2003¹

Item	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Change, 2003 from 2002		
						Absolute	Percent	
	<i>Million dollars</i>							
U.S. merchandise trade balance:								
Canada	-3,708	-3,795	-3,654	-4,350	-4,183	167	3.8	
Mexico	531	1,443	428	-342	-661	-320	-93.6	
China	-4,807	-5,614	-5,754	-7,117	-7,418	-301	-4.2	
Israel	-4,363	-5,121	-4,680	-5,396	-6,134	-738	-13.7	
Japan	-3,270	-2,995	-2,716	-2,534	-2,382	152	6.0	
United Kingdom	495	261	94	448	922	474	105.7	
Germany	-2,250	-2,618	-2,284	-2,242	-2,317	-75	-3.3	
India	-2,909	-3,421	-2,528	-3,592	-3,494	98	2.7	
Taiwan	-2,675	-2,927	-2,355	-2,356	-2,300	56	2.4	
Switzerland	1,795	2,740	2,612	1,616	2,338	722	44.7	
All other	-20,667	-25,689	-19,503	-19,828	-20,596	-767	-3.9	
Total	-41,827	-47,735	-40,341	-45,692	-46,224	-532	-1.2	
EU-15	-9,113	-10,812	-8,930	-8,637	-8,650	-12	-0.1	
OPEC	-578	-670	-453	-558	-596	-38	-6.9	
Latin America	-3,010	-2,993	-3,081	-4,866	-6,044	-1,178	-24.2	
CBERA	172	142	225	92	157	65	70.6	
Asia	-15,663	-16,962	-14,594	-16,879	-16,311	568	3.4	
Sub-Saharan Africa	-2,416	-2,982	-2,832	-2,440	-2,727	-287	-11.8	
Central and Eastern Europe	-606	-744	-517	-660	-614	45	6.9	

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data. The countries shown are those with the largest total U.S. trade (U.S. imports plus exports) in these products in 2003.

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

Table MM-2
Leading changes in U.S. exports and imports of minerals and metals, 1999-2003

Industry/commodity group	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Change, 2003 from 2002	
						Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>							
U.S. EXPORTS:							
Increases:							
Unrefined and refined gold (MM020A)	4,795	5,099	4,186	2,639	4,130	1,491	56.5
Steel mill products (MM025)	4,291	4,911	4,756	4,533	5,525	992	21.9
Iron and steel waste and scrap (MM023)	750	1,030	1,151	1,307	1,960	653	49.9
Copper and related articles (MM036)	1,668	3,109	1,852	1,744	2,086	342	19.6
Molybdenum ores and concentrates (MM007A)	129	104	110	112	194	82	72.6
Lead ores and concentrates (MM005A)	41	54	106	117	144	27	23.0
Decreases:							
Natural and synthetic gemstones (MM019)	447	1,466	1,840	1,331	469	-863	-64.8
Primary and secondary aluminum (MM037A)	613	636	466	431	376	-55	-12.7
Precious metal ores and concentrates (MM008)	40	34	85	68	32	-36	-53.3
All other	27,116	30,836	28,956	27,641	28,064	424	1.5
TOTAL	39,890	47,280	43,507	39,924	42,980	3,056	7.7
U.S. IMPORTS:							
Increases:							
Natural and synthetic gemstones (MM019)	11,021	13,234	11,577	13,063	13,854	792	6.1
Unrefined and refined gold (MM020A)	2,519	2,262	1,700	2,143	2,689	546	25.5
Cement, stone, and related products (MM009)	4,103	4,408	4,407	4,611	4,945	334	7.2
Decreases:							
Steel mill products (MM025)	12,749	15,026	11,630	12,203	10,499	-1,704	-14.0
All other	51,325	60,085	54,534	53,596	57,216	3,620	6.8
TOTAL	81,717	95,015	83,847	85,616	89,204	3,588	4.2

Note.-Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

some metals (e.g., refined copper product exports increased 20 percent) owing to increased refining production. Conversely, mine product exports increased in those industries for which the United States is the dominant producer (notably molybdenum and lead ores and concentrates; refined and unrefined gold; and multiple other minor metals), as mining and processing facilities increased production beyond domestic downstream capacities in response to the rising metal prices.⁴ In contrast, aluminum production declined largely because of high electricity costs and the resulting industry contraction;⁵ this led to a decline in aluminum exports, continuing a trend that began in 2000.

The generation of waste and scrap metal increased with the general improvement in the U.S. economy and the manufacturing sector. The domestic refining of secondary materials continued to decline. Secondary exports also increased (e.g., iron and steel waste and scrap, up 50 percent in value; and copper, up 31 percent in value, with a 35-percent increase in volume),⁶ largely to China⁷ and other Asian destinations⁸ as higher prices were offered by overseas secondary refiners.⁹

Both exports to and imports from China recorded the largest bilateral increases, both in terms of absolute value and percentage gains (see table MM-1). A 71-percent increase (\$1.1 billion) in exports to China enabled it to become the fifth-largest importer of U.S. mineral and metal products, behind both NAFTA partners, the United Kingdom, and Switzerland. U.S. sector exports to China have risen almost threefold in the past 5 years. A large portion of U.S. exports to China is refined and unrefined metal and metal-bearing scrap, nonferrous and ferrous, which feeds China's double-digit metal-consumption growth rate and burgeoning manufacturing sector.¹⁰ U.S. sector imports from China have increased 82 percent since 1999, and increased 16 percent (\$1.4 billion) in 2003, solidifying China as the second-leading sectoral supplier to the U.S. market, only behind Canada. Imports were largely in the form of various value-added household products such as miscellaneous base metal products (largely for household

⁴ Varied *Mineral Commodity Summaries*, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), available at <http://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals/pubs/commodity>.

⁵ For a discussion of the competitive challenges of the U.S. refined aluminum industry, see Judith-Anne Webster, "U.S. Primary Aluminum: Power Costs and Market Conditions Could Cause Long-term Restructuring," *Industry Trade and Technology Review*, Dec. 2001; and "Key Performance Indicators" for aluminum in subsequent publications.

⁶ The last domestic secondary smelter and refinery shut down in 2001. For a discussion of the competitive challenges of the U.S. refined copper industry, see Christopher B. Mapes, "Major Contraction of the Domestic Refined Copper Industry," *Industry Trade and Technology Review*, Dec. 2002.

⁷ China now consumes over 65 percent of U.S. copper scrap exports and purchases 10 times the copper and brass from the United States of all other nations combined. See Joseph McCann, "U.S. Copper Exports Rise in Tandem With Prices," AMM.com, found at <http://www.amm.com/index2.htm>, retrieved Apr. 20, 2004.

⁸ During 2002-03, U.S. exports of iron and steel waste and scrap have been largely to China (approximately 34 to 35 percent, by value) and Korea (approximately 18 percent, by value). During the same period, while exports increased, NAFTA partners received declining percentages of iron and steel waste and scrap: exports to Canada declined from 12 to 8 percent and exports to Mexico declined from 11 to 9 percent. Multiple countries received much of the increased scrap exports in 2003, to include (in order of decreasing value): Finland, Thailand, Malaysia, Turkey, and Spain.

⁹ In addition, the depreciating dollar made U.S. waste and scrap less expensive in foreign markets and the large manufacturing growth in China and other Asian countries, coupled with low production costs, enabled premium prices to be offered. In the case of many nonferrous secondary refiners, industry restructuring and closures as a consequence of regulations and high energy costs resulted in less domestic consumption (see Webster, "U.S. Primary Aluminum: Power Costs and Market Conditions Could Cause Long-term Restructuring" and Mapes, "Major Contraction of the Domestic Refined Copper Industry").

¹⁰ See, e.g., Tom Balcerek, New Math: Take Away '201' and What's Left is China, AMM.com, Dec. 12, 2003, retrieved at <http://www.amm.com/index2.htm> Mar. 23, 2004; *Non-Ferr Metals/Mining: Global Metals and Mining Commodity Price Review - Global*, Merrill Lynch Metals/Mining Group, subscriber email dated Mar. 28, 2004; and Art Miele, senior vice president-marketing, in Phelps Dodge Corp.'s *Webcast of Its Management Presentations to Investment Community*, Mar. 23, 2004, retrieved Mar. 23, 2004.

appliances, up 23 percent to \$2.3 billion), cooking and kitchenware (up 15 percent to \$1.1 billion), and ceramic household articles (up 6 percent to \$987 million).

Natural and synthetic gemstones recorded a 65-percent decline in export volume and value, largely in cut diamonds. The trade deficit increase continued the general trend of the recent past, where economic recovery in the U.S. market exceeded most other diamond-consuming countries, thus stifling diamond exports (see Natural and Synthetic Gemstones).

The steel mill products trade deficit declined owing to a decrease in imports and an increase in exports. Import volumes declined largely owing to U.S. import relief measures, and export volumes rose largely because of increased demand in China (up sevenfold in value) to supply the massive infrastructure projects in the fast-growing Chinese economy. The depreciating U.S. dollar relative to the euro also stifled imports from and accelerated exports to the EU, with Italy accounting for the largest (a fivefold) increase in U.S. exports to the EU (see Steel Mill Products).

The increased trade surplus in unrefined and refined gold¹¹ was owing to the increased quantities of exports (up 34 percent, to 358 metric tons) as compared with imports (up 14 percent, to 90 metric tons). The rising prices (up 17 percent)¹² sparked production and accentuated the surplus value. Exports were predominantly in the forms of bullion and doré, largely to Switzerland and the United Kingdom.¹³ Included among the 2003 U.S. exports of refined gold were an estimated 59.8 metric tons of earmarked bullion (held for confidential foreign private accounts) that were released by the U.S. Federal Reserve Bank of New York.¹⁴ Imports rose \$546 million (26 percent) to \$2.6 billion. The top U.S. import source for gold has been Canada during the past 5 years, although 2003 imports from Canada declined by \$74 million (5 percent) to account for \$1.4 billion (52 percent) of all gold imported by the United States from all sources. Imports (primarily of bullion and doré) from the top Latin American countries (Colombia, Peru, Brazil, Mexico, and Chile) are primarily attributed to significant U.S. foreign direct investment in the mining industries of these countries.¹⁵

¹¹ Unrefined and refined gold includes several unwrought forms: unrefined doré from the initial smelting of gold ores and concentrates; and refined cast bars of bullion, grains of various sizes, and other forms other than powder.

¹² The London final (p.m.) fix averaged \$363.51 per troy ounce in 2003, up from \$309.97 per troy ounce for the previous year. Earle B. Amey, "Gold in December 2003," *Mineral Industry Surveys*, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), Mar. 2004, p. 4.

¹³ Both countries are, as is the United States, major refining, fabricating, trading, marketing, and banking centers for all precious metals.

¹⁴ In its custodial role, the U.S. Federal Reserve Bank stores private gold for foreign central banks that allow for private accounts. Amey, "Gold," *Mineral Commodity Summaries*, USGS, Jan. 2004, p. 73.

¹⁵ See e.g., Amey, "Gold in {various months} 2003," *Mineral Industry Surveys*, USGS, various months, 2003-04.

COMMODITY ANALYSIS

Natural and Synthetic Gemstones

Change in 2003 from 2002:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by \$1.7 billion (14 percent) to \$13.4 billion

U.S. exports: Decreased by \$863 million (65 percent) to \$469 million

U.S. imports: Increased by \$792 million (6 percent) to \$13.9 billion

The expanded U.S. trade deficit for natural and synthetic gemstones during 2002-03 was principally the result of fewer and lower-valued diamond exports¹⁶ in conjunction with higher-valued imported diamonds (see tables MM-3 and MM-4).¹⁷ The 2003 downturn in U.S. diamond exports for the second consecutive year reflected relatively weaker global markets compared with that of the United States,¹⁸ and strong domestic consumption of large, fine quality cut stones typically manufactured by U.S. cutters which are in high demand by U.S. consumers. Although the U.S. consumer confidence index was down by 17 points to 79.6, other economic indicators that usually correlate with a strong U.S. diamond market were favorable to increased diamond demand, including real GDP, up 3 percent to \$10.4 trillion; real disposable personal income, up 4 percent to \$8.2 trillion; and the average prime rate of interest, down a little more than half a percentage point to almost 4.1 percent.

During the past 5 years (1999-2003), the U.S. trade deficit for natural and synthetic gemstones has expanded by \$2.8 billion as a result of higher valued diamond imports.¹⁹ The exception occurred during 2000-2001 when diamond imports dropped for the first time in 10 years, causing the deficit to recede by \$2 billion to \$9.7 billion before resuming an expansionary trend.²⁰

Top U.S. diamond export markets have varied from year-to-year depending on global economic conditions, stone preferences, and product availability. In 2003, Hong Kong, Canada, and Israel were the top U.S. export markets, together accounting for \$144 million (43 percent), a decrease of \$470 million (77 percent) from 2002. In addition to trading diamonds, all three countries manufacture quality diamond jewelry. Switzerland, famous for high quality diamond-laced watches, and Belgium, also a manufacturer of quality diamond jewelry as well as a long-established diamond trading center,²¹ also have been among the top three U.S. diamond markets in previous years. Major U.S. export markets for other gemstone products included Hong Kong as the dominant market for natural colored gemstones,

¹⁶ Cut diamonds were the dominant export items, registering a decrease of \$828 million (71 percent) to almost \$335 million during 2002-03; the quantity decreased by 854,170 carats (55 percent) to 699,038 carats; and the trade weighted average unit export value decreased by \$270 (36 percent) to \$479 per carat.

¹⁷ The import value of cut diamonds (the dominant import items) increased by \$660 million (6 percent) to \$12.2 billion during 2002-03. At the same time, the quantity decreased by 829,874 carats (4 percent), thereby increasing the trade weighted average unit import value by almost \$60 (10 percent) to \$636 per carat.

¹⁸ "General Assessment of the Macroeconomic Situation, Overview: A Firming But Uneven Recovery," *OECD Economic Outlook*, No. 74, Preliminary Edition, (Nov. 2003), pp. 7-8.

¹⁹ From 1999 to 2003, cut diamonds accounted for 83 to 88 percent of total natural and synthetic gemstone imports by value. During the same period, the overall value of cut diamond imports increased by \$3 billion (33 percent), the overall quantity decreased by about 41,000 carats (less than 0.5 percent) and the trade weighted average unit import value of cut diamonds increased by \$158 (33 percent).

²⁰ The primary cause for decreased imports during 2000-2001 was uncertainty in the market following the September 11 terrorist acts on the United States. Although the value of imported cut diamonds dropped throughout 2001, the rate of decrease during September-December was greater— recording a decrease of \$598 million compared to a \$623-million decrease in the first 8 months of 2001.

²¹ More than half of the world's diamond supply is reportedly traded through Belgium. See Sayre Priddy, "A Tale of Two Cities: Antwerp and New York," *Rapaport News*, Dec. 9, 2003, found at <http://www.diamonds.net/news/newsitem.asp?num=8929&type=all>, retrieved Mar. 4, 2004.

accounting for \$15 million (20 percent) of exports in 2003, down by \$3 million (19 percent). Japan and Hong Kong together received \$8 million (67 percent) of pearl exports, up by \$3 million (56 percent);²² and Mexico, Japan, and Germany together received \$21 million (49 percent) of synthetic gemstones, up by \$4 million (21 percent).

Since the United States is the world's largest consumer market for diamonds but has little natural resources of its own, imports supply much of the demand.²³ In 2003, the relative strength of the U.S. economy, higher global diamond prices,²⁴ and the limited supply of larger, better quality diamonds²⁵ desired by U.S. consumers have caused upward price pressures with many in the industry reporting fewer sales transactions but higher value than in 2002.²⁶

As in previous years, Israel, Belgium, and India—the world's major diamond cutting and trading centers—continued to account for most U.S. diamond imports by value. These countries together represented \$11.3 billion (87 percent) of imported diamonds in 2003, an increase of \$581 million (5 percent) from 2002. Sources of other gemstone products included Thailand and India as the dominant suppliers of natural colored gemstones, together accounting for \$273 million (44 percent) of imports in 2003, up by nearly \$1 million (1 percent); Japan supplied \$85 million (33 percent) of pearl imports, down by \$18 million (18 percent); and Germany, China, and Switzerland together supplied \$31 million (68 percent) of synthetic products, up by \$3 million (11 percent).

Also in the past year, the United States implemented the Kimberley Process regulations effective July 30, 2003,²⁷ to help block the trade of conflict diamonds by regulating the legitimate movement of natural rough diamonds through the international market.²⁸ These regulations are not designed to impact the volume of trade, but rather to make the process more transparent. The U.S. regulations prohibit shipments of rough diamonds between the United States and countries that do not participate in the Kimberly Process Certification Scheme (KPCS), and permit shipments between the United States and KPCS-participating countries if they are controlled in accordance with the standards, practices, and procedures of the KPCS.²⁹ These regulations are administered by the U.S. Department of Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) and enforced by the U.S. Customs Service.³⁰ The U.S. Department of State maintains a website with a direct link to the Kimberley Process, an international

²² Although pearl exports to Japan (the global pearl trading center) and Hong Kong increased in 2003, overall pearl exports decreased (table MM-3).

²³ The United States reportedly accounts for half of the world's retail diamond jewelry sales. See Sayre Priddy, "A Tale of Two Cities: Antwerp and New York," *Rapaport News*, Dec. 9, 2003.

²⁴ Likely in anticipation of a strong market, De Beers raised rough diamond prices 10 percent on average in 2003 compared with 2002. See Saul Singer, "De Beers' 2003 Diamond Sales Up Seven Percent," *Rapaport News*, Feb. 5, 2004, found at <http://www.diamonds.net/news/newsitem.asp?num=9167&type=all>, retrieved Feb. 24, 2004.

²⁵ Large, better quality mined diamonds are more rare than are the smaller, lower quality stones. Also see "Holiday Sales: Party Like It's 1999," Section on Diamonds and Gemstones, *Jewelers' Circular Keystone (JCK)*, Feb. 2004, p. 26.

²⁶ Deborah Yonick, "Jewelers Optimistic for New Year," *Rapaport News*, Feb. 6, 2004, found at <http://www.diamonds.net/news/newsitem.asp?num=9182&type=all>, retrieved Feb. 24, 2004.

²⁷ U.S. Department of Treasury, Office of Foreign Assets Control, *Diamond Trading, What You Need to Know About U.S. Sanctions*, p. 1., found at <http://www.treas.gov/offices/eotffc/ofac/sanctions/t1ldiam.pdf>, retrieved Mar. 15, 2004.

²⁸ The term "conflict diamonds" refers to diamonds obtained for the purpose of financing armed conflict. See U.S. Congress, *Clean Diamond Trade Act*, 108th Cong., 1st sess., H.R. 1584, found at <http://www.state.gov/e/eb>, retrieved Mar. 15, 2004.

²⁹ U.S. Department of Treasury, Office of Foreign Assets Control, *Diamond Trading*, p. 1.

³⁰ In support of the Kimberley Process, effective Jan. 1, 2003, the World Trade Organization (WTO) granted a waiver to the WTO Agreement thereby approving of measures consistent with the KPCS to regulate the international trade of rough diamonds. See World Trade Organization, "Waiver Concerning Kimberley Process Certification Scheme For Rough Diamonds," *Rapaport News*, Mar. 27, 2003, found at <http://www.diamonds.net/news/newsitem.asp?num=7902&type=all>, retrieved Mar. 15, 2004.

diamond industry organization which provides a list of participating countries, and contact information for the U.S. Kimberley Process Authority, which is responsible for issuing rough diamond export certificates.

In addition to the U.S. KPCS regulations, the World Diamond Council industry organization announced the U.S. chapter's intentions to participate in a voluntary international self-regulation program, which uses warranties to state the legitimacy of the diamonds with respect to the KPCS. Warranties are to be issued by suppliers of rough, as well as polished diamonds, and diamond-containing jewelry.³¹ The World Diamond Council also provides a detailed explanation of the KPCS: *Essential Guide to Implementing the Kimberley Process*.³²

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Table MM-3
U.S. exports of natural and synthetic gemstones, 1999-2003

Item	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Change, 2003 from 2002	
						Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>							
Diamonds	312	1,289	1,707	1,189	338	-851	-72
Natural color gemstones	61	79	71	79	77	-2	-3
Pearls	10	22	23	27	12	-16	-59
Synthetics and reconstructed	63	75	39	36	42	6	17
Total	447	1,466	1,840	1,331	469	-863	-65

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

Table MM-4
U.S. imports of natural and synthetic gemstones, 1999-2003

Item	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Change, 2003 from 2002	
						Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>							
Diamonds	9,901	12,060	10,625	12,088	12,931	843	7
Natural color gemstones	667	711	572	629	617	-11	-2
Pearls	385	391	321	301	260	-40	-13
Synthetics and reconstructed	68	71	58	45	45	0	0
Total	11,021	13,234	11,577	13,063	13,854	792	6

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

³¹ World Diamond Council, "U.S. to Complete KP Implementation by End of July," Rapaport News, July 29, 2003, found at <http://www.diamonds.net/news/newsitem.asp?num=8306&type=all>, retrieved Mar. 4, 2004.

³² World Diamond Council, *Essential Guide to Implementing the Kimberley Process*, found at <http://www.worlddiamondcouncil.org>, retrieved Mar. 4, 2004.

Steel Mill Products³³

Change in 2003 from 2002:

U.S. trade deficit: Decreased by \$2.7 billion (35 percent) to \$5.0 billion

U.S. exports: Increased by \$992 million (22 percent) to \$5.5 billion

U.S. imports: Decreased by \$1.7 billion (14 percent) to \$10.5 billion

The decline in the steel mill products trade deficit in 2003 was attributable to a large decrease in imports and a significant increase in exports, as U.S. import relief (safeguard) measures increased the price for certain imports from certain sources and an increase in the value of the euro resulted in certain EU steel products becoming more expensive in the U.S. market.³⁴ Rising exports reflected high demand in China and the decline in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to certain other currencies. Most of the decline in the steel mill products deficit in 2003 was attributable to shifts in trade with the EU, Canada, China, Brazil, Japan, and Korea. U.S. production returned to more historical levels in 2003 as formerly bankrupt steel firms resumed operations under new ownership during the third and fourth quarters of 2002, following lowered shipments owing to shut-downs in 2002.

U.S. exports

U.S. exports of steel mill products rose by \$992 million to over \$5.5 billion. Strong economic growth in China and its demand for steel resulted in a surge of exports from the United States to China, which rose by \$377 million, or by 727 percent over 2002. In late 2002 and through 2003, prices for steel mill products in China were higher than prices in most other countries, thus making the Chinese market attractive to global exporters. With the return to operation of idled U.S. steel production capacity, U.S. exports to Canada rose to more normal levels in 2003 as compared with weak exports to Canada in 2002. Further, the overall increase in U.S. production in 2003 along with other factors, such as rising demand in China and advantageous U.S. dollar exchange rates with other nations, allowed for increased U.S. exports. For example, U.S. exports to the EU benefitted from the lower value of the U.S. dollar relative to the euro. Much of the increase in exports to the EU were to Italy. Changes in U.S. exports of steel mill products during 2002-03 occurred principally in carbon and alloy steel flat products (see table MM-5).

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of steel mill products declined by \$1.7 billion, or by 14 percent between 2002 and 2003. This decline was owing to the declining value of the U.S. dollar resulting in foreign steel imports becoming more costly, import relief measures, and a restructuring of the U.S. steel industry that allowed the industry to become more price competitive with imports.³⁵ On March 5, 2002, pursuant to section 203 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2253), the President imposed import relief (safeguard measures)³⁶ in

³³ This industry/commodity group includes steel products produced in steel mills and includes flat steel products, tubular steel products, bar, rod, and wire, as well as certain stainless steel products.

³⁴ American Iron and Steel Institute, "Steel Imports in 2003 Down; Higher Prices in Other Markets Cited," press release, Jan. 27, 2004, found at http://www.steel.org/news/pr/2004/pr040127_imp.htm, retrieved Mar. 31, 2004.

³⁵ Ibid.

³⁶ The Commission conducted a global safeguard action investigation on certain steel products during 2001 and sent its report to the President in December 2001. See USITC, Steel, Inv. No. TA-201-73, USITC publication 3479, Dec. 2001. The Commission made an affirmative determination with regard to certain carbon and alloy steel, including (1) slabs, (2) plate, (3) hot-rolled steel, (4) cold-rolled steel, (5) coated steel, (6) hot bar, (7) cold bar, (8) rebar, (9) welded tubular products other than oil-country tubular goods (OCTG), and (10) fittings; and stainless steel (11) bar and (12) rod. It was equally divided in its determination with regard to (1) carbon and alloy steel tin mill

(continued...)

the form of tariffs and tariff-rate quotas on imports of certain steel products for a period of 3 years and 1 day, effective March 20, 2002.³⁷ Relief was imposed on imports from the EU, Japan, Korea, Brazil, China, Russia, and a number of other steel exporters. Imports from Canada, Mexico, and a large number of developing countries were excluded from these relief measures. Shortly after receiving a midcourse monitoring report,³⁸ the President terminated the measures, effective December 5, 2003.³⁹ Approximately \$1.1 billion, or 65 percent, of the decline in imports was of steel mill products covered by the U.S. import relief measures.⁴⁰ Imports from the EU of steel mill products covered by the relief measures declined by \$288.5 million; similar imports from Russia, Korea, Japan, and Taiwan fell by \$275.7 million, \$192.9 million, \$179.6 million, and \$66.1 million, respectively. From 2002 to 2003, the euro appreciated 28 percent, from \$0.88 per U.S. dollar in January 2002 to \$1.23 in December 2003, resulting in significantly more expensive steel imports from the EU and reducing demand for EU steel in the U.S. market. During 2002-2003, U.S. apparent consumption of finished steel mill products declined by 1 percent.⁴¹ Changes in U.S. imports of steel mill products during 2002-03 occurred principally in carbon and alloy steel flat products, semifinished steel (i.e., ingots, blooms, slabs, etc.), and bars, rods, and light shapes (see table MM-6).

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³⁶ (...continued)

products, (2) tool steel, (3) stainless steel wire, and (4) stainless steel fitting. It made a negative determination with regard to certain carbon and alloy steel, including (1) grain-oriented electrical steel, (2) ingots, (3) rails, (4) wire, (5) rope, (6) nails, (7) shapes, (8) fabricated structural units, (9) seamless tubular products other than OCTG, (10) seamless OCTG, and (11) welded OCTG; and stainless steel (12) slabs/ingots, (13) plate, (14) cloth, (15) rope, (16) seamless tubular products, and (17) welded tubular products.

³⁷ Presidential Proclamation 7529, *To Facilitate Positive Adjustment to Competition From Imports of Certain Steel Products*, 67 FR 10553, Mar. 7, 2002, and Presidential Memorandum of March 5, 2002, *Action Under Section 203 of the Trade Act of 1974 Concerning Certain Steel Products*, 76 FR 10593, Mar. 7, 2002. Steel products covered by this relief were slabs, plate, hot-rolled steel, cold-rolled steel, corrosion-resistant and other coated steel, tin mill products, hot-rolled bar and light shapes, cold-finished bar, rebar, welded tubular products other than oil country tubular goods, fittings, stainless steel bar and light-shapes, stainless steel rod, and stainless steel wire

³⁸ USITC, *Steel: Monitoring Developments in the Domestic Industry* (Inv. No. TA-204-9) and *Steel-Consuming Industries: Competitive Conditions With Respect to Steel Safeguard Measures* (Inv. No. 332-452, USITC publication 3632, Sept. 2003).

³⁹ Presidential Proclamation 7741, *To provide for the Termination of Action Taken With Regard to Imports of Certain Steel Products*, 68 FR 68483-68484, Dec. 8, 2003.

⁴⁰ Fittings for tubular products that were covered by the import relief measures are excluded from the steel mill grouping.

⁴¹ American Iron and Steel Institute, statistical data, *Apparent Supply of Steel Mill Products 2003*, Dec. 2003.

Table MM-5
U.S. exports of steel mill products, 1999-2003

Item	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Change, 2003 from 2002	
						Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>							
Ingots, blooms, billets, and slabs of carbon and alloy steels	70	82	70	56	121	66	121
Plates, sheets, and strips of carbon and alloy steels	1,647	2,087	1,926	1,799	2,476	677	38
Bars, rods, and light shapes of carbon and alloy steels	384	432	409	415	479	64	15
Angles, shapes, and sections of carbon and alloy steels	210	235	197	154	217	64	41
Wire of carbon and alloy steels	222	181	180	159	172	13	8
Ingots, blooms, billets, and slabs of stainless steel	33	38	37	59	27	-32	-54
Plates, sheets, and strips of stainless steels	357	441	403	410	575	165	40
Bars, rods, and light shapes of stainless steels	73	88	94	82	89	6	7
Angles, shapes, and sections of stainless steels	6	8	7	6	5	-1	-16
Wire of stainless steels	38	61	71	67	52	-15	-22
Rails and accessories of carbon and alloy steels	61	78	77	73	67	-6	-9
Pipes and tubs of carbon and alloy steels	978	932	1,015	1,016	977	-39	-4
Pipes and tubes of stainless steels	123	148	141	118	148	30	25
Tools steels	89	100	128	118	119	0	(¹)
Total	4,291	4,911	4,756	4,533	5,525	992	22

¹ Less than 0.5 percent.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

Table MM-6
U.S. imports of steel mill products, 1999-2003

Item	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Change, 2003 from 2002	
						Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>							
Ingots, blooms, billets, and slabs of carbon and alloy steels	1,402	1,705	1,056	1,601	1,078	-523	-33
Plates, sheets, and strips of carbon and alloy steels	4,814	5,150	3,422	3,860	3,028	-832	-22
Bars, rods, and light shapes of carbon and alloy steels	1,882	2,077	1,886	1,928	1,669	-259	-13
Angles, shapes, and sections of carbon and alloy steels	505	777	421	338	286	-52	-15
Wire of carbon and alloy steels . . .	502	496	449	467	463	-5	-1
Ingots, blooms, billets, and slabs of stainless steel	315	428	299	306	242	-64	-21
Plates, sheets, and strips of stainless steels	700	868	512	553	624	72	13
Bars, rods, and light shapes of stainless steels	306	437	351	284	215	-70	-25
Angles, shapes, and sections of stainless steels	16	24	14	12	9	-3	-29
Wire of stainless steels	82	108	98	92	96	4	4
Rails and accessories of carbon and alloy steels	208	190	154	167	163	-3	-2
Pipes and tubs of carbon and alloy steels	1,540	2,221	2,434	2,136	2,098	-38	-2
Pipes and tubes of stainless steels	261	319	338	274	309	35	13
Tools steels	214	225	196	184	220	36	20
Total	12,749	15,026	11,630	12,203	10,499	-1,704	-14

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

Table MM-7
Minerals and metals : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1999-2003¹

USITC code ²	Industry/commodity group	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Change, 2003 from 2002	
							Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>								
MM001	Clays and related mineral products:							
	Exports	952	1,040	973	941	986	46	4.9
	Imports	168	195	179	158	180	22	13.9
	Trade balance	783	845	794	782	806	24	3.0
MM002	Fluorspar and miscellaneous mineral substances:							
	Exports	74	71	51	39	30	-8	-21.6
	Imports	146	145	159	147	147	(³)	-0.2
	Trade balance	-72	-74	-108	-109	-117	-8	-7.4
MM003	Iron ores and concentrates:							
	Exports	243	246	229	249	248	-1	-0.3
	Imports	399	420	293	313	328	15	4.9
	Trade balance	-156	-174	-64	-64	-80	-16	-25.3
MM004	Copper ores and concentrates:							
	Exports	81	173	84	79	73	-6	-7.5
	Imports	82	(³)	58	105	18	-87	-82.9
	Trade balance	-2	173	26	-26	55	81	(⁴)
MM005	Lead ores, concentrates, and residues:							
	Exports	43	73	108	133	197	64	48.5
	Imports	3	8	1	(³)	0	(³)	-100.0
	Trade balance	40	65	108	133	197	64	48.5
MM005A	Lead ores and concentrates:							
	Exports	41	54	106	117	144	27	23.0
	Imports	3	8	(³)	(³)	0	(³)	-100.0
	Trade balance	38	46	105	117	144	27	23.0
MM006	Zinc ores, concentrates, and residues:							
	Exports	352	317	299	339	349	10	2.9
	Imports	53	38	38	53	68	15	28.0
	Trade balance	299	279	260	286	281	-5	-1.7
MM006A	Zinc ores and concentrates:							
	Exports	346	308	290	328	340	12	3.8
	Imports	40	27	32	45	60	15	34.6
	Trade balance	306	281	259	283	280	-3	-1.1
MM007	Certain ores, concentrates, ash, and residues:							
	Exports	237	232	248	183	289	106	58.0
	Imports	732	790	797	728	685	-43	-5.9
	Trade balance	-495	-558	-549	-545	-396	149	27.4
MM007A	Molybdenum ores and concentrates:							
	Exports	129	104	110	112	194	82	72.6
	Imports	35	35	33	37	51	15	39.6
	Trade balance	94	68	77	76	143	67	88.7
MM008	Precious metal ores and concentrates:							
	Exports	40	34	85	68	32	-36	-53.3
	Imports	4	10	14	43	23	-19	-45.2
	Trade balance	37	25	71	26	8	-17	-66.8
MM008A	Gold ores and concentrates:							
	Exports	2	10	7	10	13	3	36.5
	Imports	1	1	1	28	22	-6	-20.8
	Trade balance	(³)	10	6	-18	-9	9	51.1

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-7--Continued

Minerals and metals : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1999-2003¹

USITC code ²	Industry/commodity group	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Change, 2003 from 2002	
							Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>								
MM008B	Silver ores and concentrates:							
	Exports	37	21	72	57	16	-41	-71.6
	Imports	2	(³)	3	13	1	-12	-89.6
	Trade balance	35	21	69	44	15	-29	-66.2
MM009	Cement, stone, and related products:							
	Exports	1,184	1,307	1,322	1,279	1,405	126	9.8
	Imports	4,103	4,408	4,407	4,611	4,945	334	7.2
	Trade balance	-2,919	-3,101	-3,085	-3,332	-3,540	-208	-6.2
MM009A	Cement:							
	Exports	55	64	56	58	62	4	6.7
	Imports	1,145	1,074	987	939	940	1	0.1
	Trade balance	-1,089	-1,010	-931	-881	-879	3	0.3
MM010	Industrial ceramics:							
	Exports	663	748	711	645	600	-45	-7.0
	Imports	648	827	640	497	551	54	10.9
	Trade balance	14	-80	71	148	49	-99	-67.0
MM011	Ceramic bricks and similar articles:							
	Exports	20	23	23	23	26	4	16.8
	Imports	24	35	31	34	38	4	10.3
	Trade balance	-5	-11	-8	-12	-12	(³)	2.0
MM012	Ceramic floor and wall tiles:							
	Exports	24	26	27	28	27	(³)	-1.6
	Imports	1,019	1,118	1,112	1,290	1,430	140	10.8
	Trade balance	-995	-1,092	-1,086	-1,262	-1,403	-140	-11.1
MM013	Ceramic household articles:							
	Exports	109	115	96	83	88	5	6.1
	Imports	1,671	1,797	1,635	1,691	1,757	66	3.9
	Trade balance	-1,563	-1,683	-1,539	-1,608	-1,669	-61	-3.8
MM014	Flat glass:							
	Exports	1,506	1,807	1,791	1,694	1,747	54	3.2
	Imports	1,268	1,473	1,500	1,553	1,699	145	9.4
	Trade balance	238	334	291	140	49	-92	-65.3
MM015	Glass containers:							
	Exports	173	174	211	165	161	-4	-2.7
	Imports	526	585	538	608	607	-1	-0.2
	Trade balance	-353	-411	-327	-443	-446	-3	-0.7
MM016	Household glassware:							
	Exports	183	195	209	177	165	-11	-6.4
	Imports	937	930	835	888	919	30	3.4
	Trade balance	-754	-735	-625	-711	-753	-42	-5.9
MM017	Miscellaneous glass products:							
	Exports	674	862	814	729	748	18	2.5
	Imports	805	856	769	653	701	48	7.4
	Trade balance	-131	6	46	76	46	-30	-39.1
MM018	Fiberglass insulation products:							
	Exports	71	59	74	75	88	13	17.7
	Imports	139	137	124	131	155	24	18.3
	Trade balance	-69	-78	-50	-56	-67	-11	-19.1

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-7--Continued

Minerals and metals : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1999-2003¹

USITC code ²	Industry/commodity group	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Change, 2003 from 2002	
							Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>								
MM019	Natural and synthetic gemstones:							
	Exports	447	1,466	1,840	1,331	469	-863	-64.8
	Imports	11,021	13,234	11,577	13,063	13,854	792	6.1
	Trade balance	-10,575	-11,768	-9,737	-11,731	-13,386	-1,655	-14.1
MM020	Precious metals and non-numismatic coins:							
	Exports	6,510	7,685	6,826	5,070	6,299	1,228	24.2
	Imports	7,708	10,082	8,193	6,263	6,759	496	7.9
	Trade balance	-1,198	-2,397	-1,366	-1,193	-460	733	61.4
MM020A	Unrefined and refined gold:							
	Exports	4,795	5,099	4,186	2,639	4,130	1,491	56.5
	Imports	2,519	2,262	1,700	2,143	2,689	546	25.5
	Trade balance	2,276	2,836	2,486	496	1,441	945	190.5
MM021	Primary iron products:							
	Exports	14	13	7	7	11	4	51.2
	Imports	643	759	632	729	815	86	11.8
	Trade balance	-629	-746	-624	-722	-804	-82	-11.4
MM022	Ferroalloys:							
	Exports	80	96	74	50	51	1	1.7
	Imports	960	1,104	660	713	899	186	26.0
	Trade balance	-880	-1,008	-586	-663	-848	-185	-27.9
MM023	Iron and steel waste and scrap:							
	Exports	750	1,030	1,151	1,307	1,960	653	49.9
	Imports	390	393	284	397	518	121	30.4
	Trade balance	360	637	867	911	1,442	532	58.4
MM024	Abrasive and ferrous products:							
	Exports	518	565	476	445	466	21	4.7
	Imports	765	854	718	746	769	24	3.2
	Trade balance	-247	-289	-242	-301	-304	-3	-1.0
MM024A	Abrasive products:							
	Exports	298	315	289	284	310	27	9.5
	Imports	480	552	473	505	540	35	6.9
	Trade balance	-182	-237	-184	-222	-230	-8	-3.5
MM025	Steel mill products:							
	Exports	4,291	4,911	4,756	4,533	5,525	992	21.9
	Imports	12,749	15,026	11,630	12,203	10,499	-1,704	-14.0
	Trade balance	-8,458	-10,114	-6,874	-7,670	-4,974	2,696	35.2
MM025A	Ingots, blooms, billets, and slabs of carbon and alloy steels:							
	Exports	70	82	70	55	121	66	121.1
	Imports	1,402	1,705	1,056	1,601	1,078	-523	-32.7
	Trade balance	-1,331	-1,623	-986	-1,546	-957	590	38.1
MM025B	Plates, sheets, and strips of carbon and alloy steels:							
	Exports	1,647	2,087	1,926	1,799	2,476	677	37.6
	Imports	4,814	5,150	3,422	3,860	3,028	-832	-21.6
	Trade balance	-3,167	-3,063	-1,495	-2,062	-552	1,509	73.2

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-7--Continued

Minerals and metals : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1999-2003¹

USITC code ²	Industry/commodity group	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Change, 2003 from 2002	
							Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>								
MM025C	Bars, rods, and light shapes of carbon and alloy steels:							
	Exports	384	432	409	415	479	64	15.4
	Imports	1,882	2,077	1,886	1,928	1,669	-259	-13.4
	Trade balance	-1,499	-1,644	-1,477	-1,513	-1,190	323	21.3
MM025D	Angles, shapes, and sections of carbon and alloy steels:							
	Exports	210	235	197	154	217	64	41.4
	Imports	505	777	421	338	286	-52	-15.3
	Trade balance	-296	-543	-224	-184	-69	115	62.6
MM025E	Wire of carbon and alloy steels:							
	Exports	222	181	180	159	172	13	8.1
	Imports	502	496	449	467	463	-5	-1.0
	Trade balance	-280	-315	-269	-308	-291	18	5.7
MM025F	Ingots, blooms, billets, and slabs of stainless steels:							
	Exports	33	38	37	59	27	-32	-54.0
	Imports	315	428	299	306	242	-64	-21.0
	Trade balance	-282	-389	-262	-247	-214	32	13.1
MM025G	Plates, sheets, and strips of stainless steels:							
	Exports	357	441	403	410	575	165	40.2
	Imports	700	868	512	553	624	72	13.0
	Trade balance	-343	-427	-108	-142	-49	93	65.5
MM025H	Bars, rods, and light shapes of stainless steels:							
	Exports	73	88	94	82	89	6	7.4
	Imports	306	437	351	284	215	-70	-24.5
	Trade balance	-233	-350	-257	-202	-126	76	37.5
MM025I	Angles, shapes, and sections of stainless steels:							
	Exports	6	8	7	6	5	-1	-15.8
	Imports	16	24	14	12	9	-3	-28.9
	Trade balance	-11	-16	-7	-6	-3	2	43.7
MM025J	Wire of stainless steels:							
	Exports	38	61	71	67	52	-15	-22.1
	Imports	82	108	98	92	96	4	4.2
	Trade balance	-44	-47	-27	-25	-44	-19	-75.4
MM025K	Rails and accessories of carbon and alloy steels:							
	Exports	61	78	77	73	67	-6	-8.6
	Imports	208	190	154	167	163	-3	-2.1
	Trade balance	-147	-112	-77	-93	-96	-3	-3.1
MM025L	Pipes and tubes of carbon and alloy steels:							
	Exports	978	932	1,015	1,016	977	-39	-3.8
	Imports	1,540	2,221	2,434	2,136	2,098	-38	-1.8
	Trade balance	-562	-1,289	-1,419	-1,120	-1,120	(³)	(³)
MM025M	Pipes and tubes of stainless steels:							
	Exports	123	148	141	118	148	30	25.4
	Imports	261	319	338	274	309	35	12.6
	Trade balance	-138	-171	-197	-156	-161	-5	-2.9

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-7--Continued

Minerals and metals : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1999-2003¹

USITC code ²	Industry/commodity group	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Change, 2003 from 2002	
							Absolute	Percent
		<i>Million dollars</i>						
MM025N	Tool steels:							
	Exports	89	100	128	118	119	(³)	0.3
	Imports	214	225	196	184	220	36	19.7
	Trade balance	-125	-125	-68	-65	-101	-36	-54.8
MM026	Steel pipe and tube fittings and certain cast products:							
	Exports	662	767	707	669	705	36	5.4
	Imports	584	706	697	669	609	-60	-9.0
	Trade balance	78	61	10	(³)	95	96	(⁴)
MM027	Fabricated structurals:							
	Exports	186	204	184	166	160	-7	-3.9
	Imports	432	534	638	627	501	-126	-20.1
	Trade balance	-245	-329	-454	-460	-341	119	25.9
MM028	Metal construction components:							
	Exports	579	533	505	497	561	64	12.9
	Imports	693	922	990	1,135	1,212	77	6.8
	Trade balance	-115	-388	-485	-638	-652	-13	-2.1
MM029	Metallic containers:							
	Exports	690	697	666	661	616	-46	-6.9
	Imports	527	549	570	645	660	16	2.4
	Trade balance	162	148	96	16	-45	-61	(⁴)
MM030	Wire products of base metal:							
	Exports	674	826	718	732	760	28	3.8
	Imports	1,354	1,419	1,355	1,416	1,591	175	12.3
	Trade balance	-681	-593	-637	-684	-831	-147	-21.5
MM031	Miscellaneous products of base metal:							
	Exports	5,369	5,814	5,264	5,283	5,227	-55	-1.0
	Imports	6,639	7,324	7,107	7,773	8,403	630	8.1
	Trade balance	-1,270	-1,510	-1,843	-2,491	-3,176	-685	-27.5
MM032	Industrial fasteners of base metal:							
	Exports	1,535	1,663	1,481	1,496	1,520	24	1.6
	Imports	2,019	2,325	2,006	2,085	2,348	263	12.6
	Trade balance	-484	-663	-525	-589	-828	-239	-40.5
MM033	Cooking and kitchen ware:							
	Exports	214	271	260	201	199	-2	-1.0
	Imports	1,585	1,798	1,743	1,933	2,070	137	7.1
	Trade balance	-1,371	-1,527	-1,483	-1,732	-1,871	-139	-8.0
MM034	Metal and ceramic sanitary ware:							
	Exports	132	141	124	134	142	9	6.5
	Imports	473	533	588	742	863	121	16.3
	Trade balance	-341	-393	-464	-608	-721	-112	-18.5
MM035	Construction castings and other cast-iron articles:							
	Exports	27	32	24	25	23	-2	-8.3
	Imports	120	123	110	112	124	12	10.8
	Trade balance	-92	-91	-86	-87	-101	-14	-16.3

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-7--Continued

Minerals and metals : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1999-2003¹

USITC code ²	Industry/commodity group	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Change, 2003 from 2002	
							Absolute	Percent
<i>Million dollars</i>								
MM036	Copper and related articles:							
	Exports	1,668	3,109	1,852	1,744	2,086	342	19.6
	Imports	3,726	4,881	4,296	3,715	3,893	178	4.8
	Trade balance	-2,058	-1,772	-2,444	-1,972	-1,807	164	8.3
MM036A	Unrefined and refined copper:							
	Exports	89	202	69	92	214	122	131.8
	Imports	1,667	2,223	2,140	1,740	1,854	114	6.5
	Trade balance	-1,578	-2,021	-2,070	-1,648	-1,640	8	0.5
MM036B	Copper alloy plate, sheet, and strip:							
	Exports	156	208	155	117	144	26	22.5
	Imports	116	182	145	118	104	-15	-12.4
	Trade balance	40	26	9	-1	40	41	(⁴)
MM037	Unwrought aluminum:							
	Exports	980	1,130	923	950	1,000	50	5.3
	Imports	4,744	5,085	4,748	4,774	5,000	225	4.7
	Trade balance	-3,764	-3,955	-3,825	-3,824	-3,999	-175	-4.6
MM037A	Primary and secondary aluminum:							
	Exports	613	636	466	431	376	-55	-12.7
	Imports	3,969	4,297	4,085	4,188	4,401	213	5.1
	Trade balance	-3,356	-3,660	-3,619	-3,757	-4,025	-267	-7.1
MM038	Aluminum mill products:							
	Exports	2,943	3,130	2,784	2,519	2,564	45	1.8
	Imports	2,283	2,674	2,305	2,516	2,768	252	10.0
	Trade balance	660	456	479	3	-203	-207	(⁴)
MM038A	Aluminum bars, rods, and profiles:							
	Exports	226	252	245	226	243	17	7.4
	Imports	349	449	352	417	435	18	4.4
	Trade balance	-124	-197	-108	-191	-192	-1	-0.7
MM038B	Aluminum wire:							
	Exports	127	122	84	77	80	3	4.4
	Imports	172	231	162	190	269	79	41.4
	Trade balance	-44	-109	-78	-114	-189	-76	-66.4
MM038C	Aluminum plate, sheet, and strip:							
	Exports	2,059	2,129	1,872	1,652	1,655	4	0.2
	Imports	1,255	1,425	1,242	1,331	1,411	80	6.0
	Trade balance	804	703	629	321	244	-77	-23.9
MM038D	Aluminum foil:							
	Exports	325	331	328	319	338	19	5.9
	Imports	400	446	441	468	500	31	6.7
	Trade balance	-75	-114	-113	-150	-162	-12	-8.3
MM038E	Aluminum tubes, pipes, and fittings:							
	Exports	171	248	215	205	198	-7	-3.6
	Imports	98	109	90	95	134	39	40.9
	Trade balance	73	139	125	111	64	-46	-41.9
MM039	Lead and related articles:							
	Exports	154	170	78	68	117	50	73.2
	Imports	201	215	167	125	113	-12	-9.7
	Trade balance	-46	-45	-88	-57	5	62	(⁴)

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-7--Continued

Minerals and metals : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1999-2003¹

USITC code ²	Industry/commodity group	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Change, 2003 from 2002	
							Absolute	Percent
		<i>Million dollars</i>						
MM039A	Refined lead:							
	Exports	11	16	8	14	48	34	238.8
	Imports	113	117	90	82	65	-16	-20.1
	Trade balance	-102	-101	-83	-68	-18	50	73.9
MM040	Zinc and related articles:							
	Exports	107	103	86	84	94	11	12.8
	Imports	1,252	1,298	968	908	845	-64	-7.0
	Trade balance	-1,145	-1,195	-882	-825	-750	74	9.0
MM040A	Unwrought zinc:							
	Exports	2	3	1	1	2	1	45.3
	Imports	1,066	1,104	786	731	676	-55	-7.5
	Trade balance	-1,063	-1,101	-785	-730	-674	56	7.6
MM041	Certain base metals and chemical elements:							
	Exports	1,272	1,503	1,702	1,498	1,571	73	4.9
	Imports	2,226	2,873	2,467	1,952	2,248	296	15.1
	Trade balance	-955	-1,371	-765	-454	-676	-222	-48.9
MM041A	Titanium ingot:							
	Exports	13	12	22	12	11	-2	-12.4
	Imports	14	17	27	13	7	-6	-49.0
	Trade balance	-2	-5	-6	-1	4	5	(⁴)
MM042	Nonpowered handtools:							
	Exports	2,031	2,263	2,119	2,038	2,109	71	3.5
	Imports	2,917	3,163	2,996	3,284	3,652	368	11.2
	Trade balance	-887	-901	-876	-1,246	-1,543	-297	-23.8
MM043	Certain cutlery, sewing implements, and related products:							
	Exports	583	546	556	551	550	-1	-0.2
	Imports	856	888	865	912	1,053	141	15.5
	Trade balance	-273	-342	-309	-361	-503	-142	-39.3
MM044	Table flatware and related products:							
	Exports	26	25	28	29	22	-7	-24.7
	Imports	425	507	463	478	484	6	1.2
	Trade balance	-399	-481	-435	-450	-462	-13	-2.8
MM045	Certain builders' hardware:							
	Exports	823	1,084	961	907	911	3	0.4
	Imports	1,696	1,973	1,948	2,197	2,405	208	9.5
	Trade balance	-873	-889	-987	-1,289	-1,494	-205	-15.9

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

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

³Less than \$500,000.

⁴Not meaningful for purposes of comparison.

⁵Less than 0.05 percent.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

Table MM-8

Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1999-2003

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Percent change, 2003 from 2002
MM001	Clays and related mineral products:						
	Number of establishments	233	230	230	240	240	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.0	6.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,570	1,520	1,510	1,580	1,610	1.9
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	952	1,040	973	941	986	4.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	168	195	179	158	180	13.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	787	675	716	798	804	0.8
	Trade balance (million dollars)	783	845	794	782	806	3.0
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	21.4	28.9	25.0	19.9	22.4	12.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	60.6	68.4	64.4	59.5	61.3	3.0
MM003	Iron ores and concentrates:						
	Number of establishments	13	13	13	12	11	-8.3
	Employees (thousands)	7.0	7.0	6.0	5.0	5.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	89	97	83	93	95	2.2
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,300	2,500	1,900	1,900	1,800	-5.3
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	243	246	229	249	248	-0.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	399	420	293	313	328	4.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,456	2,674	1,964	1,964	1,880	-4.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-156	-174	-64	-64	-80	-25.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	16.2	15.7	14.9	15.9	17.4	9.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	10.6	9.8	12.1	13.1	13.8	5.3
MM004	Copper ores and concentrates:						
	Number of establishments	35	30	25	22	22	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	10.3	9.1	8.2	7.0	6.8	-2.9
	Capacity utilization (percent)	80	83	82	72	72	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,143	2,251	1,816	1,512	1,618	7.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	81	173	84	79	73	-7.5
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	82	(²)	58	105	18	-82.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,145	2,078	1,790	1,538	1,563	1.6
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-2	173	26	-26	55	(³)
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	3.8	(⁴)	3.2	6.8	1.2	-82.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	3.8	7.7	4.6	5.2	4.5	-13.5

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-8—Continued

Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1999-2003

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Percent change, 2003 from 2002
MM005A	Lead ores and concentrates:						
	Number of establishments	19	19	12	11	11	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	95	85	85	84	84	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	160	148	143	139	140	0.7
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	41	54	106	117	144	23.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	3	8	(²)	(²)	(²)	0.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	122	102	38	22	-4	-119.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	38	46	105	117	144	23.0
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	2.8	7.7	1.2	(⁴)	(⁴)	1,000.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	25.8	36.6	74.0	84.4	⁵ 103.0	22.0
MM006A	Zinc ores and concentrates:						
	Number of establishments	17	19	12	11	11	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	-50.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	90	90	89	98	96	-2.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	533	564	433	352	351	-0.3
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	346	308	290	328	340	3.8
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	40	27	32	45	60	34.6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	227	283	174	69	71	3.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	306	281	259	283	280	-1.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	17.8	9.5	18.1	64.6	84.4	30.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	65.0	54.6	67.0	93.1	96.8	4.0
MM007A	Molybdenum ores and concentrates:						
	Number of establishments	8	7	6	6	6	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	47	45	42	43	45	4.7
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	250	231	196	270	395	46.3
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	129	104	110	112	194	72.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	35	35	33	37	51	39.6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	156	163	119	194	252	29.8
	Trade balance (million dollars)	94	68	77	76	143	88.7
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	22.7	21.7	27.6	18.9	20.3	7.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	51.7	44.8	56.2	41.6	49.1	18.0

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-8—Continued

Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1999-2003

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Percent change, 2003 from 2002
MM008A	Gold ores and concentrates:						
	Number of establishments	296	289	283	279	277	-0.7
	Employees (thousands)	11.0	11.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	86	90	89	84	85	1.2
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,445	2,534	2,335	2,376	2,487	4.7
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2	10	7	10	13	36.5
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1	1	1	28	22	-20.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,445	2,524	2,329	2,394	2,496	4.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	(²)	10	6	-18	-9	51.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1	1.2	0.9	-25.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	25.0
MM008B	Silver ores and concentrates:						
	Number of establishments	16	15	14	14	14	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	-50.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	86	90	89	84	85	1.2
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	229	207	171	147	143	-2.7
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	37	21	72	57	16	-71.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2	(²)	3	13	1	-89.6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	194	186	102	103	128	24.7
	Trade balance (million dollars)	35	21	69	44	15	-66.2
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	1.1	0.1	2.7	12.8	1.1	-91.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	16.1	10.2	42.2	39.1	11.4	-70.8
MM009A	Cement:						
	Number of establishments	116	116	116	116	116	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. production (million dollars)	7,400	7,200	7,100	7,000	7,000	0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	55	64	56	58	62	6.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,145	1,074	987	939	940	(⁴)
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	8,489	8,210	8,031	7,881	7,879	0.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,089	-1,010	-931	-881	-879	(⁴)
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	13.5	13.1	12.3	11.9	11.9	0.0
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	12.5

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-8—Continued

Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1999-2003

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Percent change, 2003 from 2002
MM010	Industrial ceramics:						
	Number of establishments	200	200	200	190	190	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	-9.1
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,040	3,000	2,950	2,800	2,900	3.6
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	663	748	711	645	600	-7.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	648	827	640	497	551	10.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,026	3,080	2,879	2,652	2,851	7.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	14	-80	71	148	49	-67.0
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	21.4	26.9	22.2	18.7	19.3	3.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	21.8	24.9	24.1	23.0	20.7	-10.0
MM011	Ceramic bricks and similar articles:						
	Number of establishments	225	225	225	225	225	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,700	1,775	1,765	1,785	1,900	6.4
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	20	23	23	23	26	16.8
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	24	35	31	34	38	10.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,705	1,786	1,773	1,797	1,912	6.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-5	-11	-8	-12	-12	2.0
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	1.4	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.0	5.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	7.7
MM012	Ceramic floor and wall tiles:						
	Number of establishments	169	169	169	169	169	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	843	867	776	825	812	-1.6
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	24	26	27	28	27	-1.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,019	1,118	1,112	1,290	1,430	10.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,838	1,959	1,862	2,087	2,215	6.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-995	-1,092	-1,086	-1,262	-1,403	-11.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	55.4	57.1	59.7	61.8	64.6	4.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	2.8	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-8—Continued

Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1999-2003

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Percent change, 2003 from 2002
MM013	Ceramic household articles:						
	Number of establishments	63	63	60	60	60	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	396	344	330	320	315	-1.6
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	109	115	96	83	88	6.1
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,671	1,797	1,635	1,691	1,757	3.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,959	2,027	1,869	1,928	1,984	2.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,563	-1,683	-1,539	-1,608	-1,669	-3.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	85.3	88.7	87.5	87.7	88.6	1.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	27.5	33.3	29.1	25.9	28.0	8.1
MM014	Flat glass:						
	Number of establishments	900	900	900	900	900	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	45.0	46.0	44.0	46.0	46.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	8,400	7,920	7,647	8,030	8,430	5.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,506	1,807	1,791	1,694	1,747	3.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,268	1,473	1,500	1,553	1,699	9.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	8,162	7,586	7,356	7,890	8,381	6.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	238	334	291	140	49	-65.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	15.5	19.4	20.4	19.7	20.3	3.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	17.9	22.8	23.4	21.1	20.7	-1.9
MM015	Glass containers:						
	Number of establishments	61	61	61	61	61	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	19.0	17.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	91	92	94	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	4,190	4,106	4,209	4,200	4,190	-0.2
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	173	174	211	165	161	-2.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	526	585	538	608	607	-0.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	4,543	4,517	4,536	4,643	4,636	-0.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-353	-411	-327	-443	-446	-0.7
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	11.6	13.0	11.9	13.1	13.1	0.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	4.1	4.2	5.0	3.9	3.8	-2.6

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-8—Continued

Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1999-2003

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Percent change, 2003 from 2002
MM016	Household glassware:						
	Number of establishments	240	240	240	240	240	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	13.0	14.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,900	2,000	1,800	1,900	1,950	2.6
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	183	195	209	177	165	-6.4
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	937	930	835	888	919	3.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,654	2,735	2,425	2,611	2,703	3.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-754	-735	-625	-711	-753	-5.9
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	35.3	34.0	34.4	34.0	34.0	0.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	9.6	9.7	11.6	9.3	8.5	-8.6
MM018	Fiberglass insulation products:						
	Number of establishments	298	298	298	298	298	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	18.0	17.0	17.0	18.0	18.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	88	83	86	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,800	3,700	3,700	3,900	4,000	2.6
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	71	59	74	75	88	17.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	139	137	124	131	155	18.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,869	3,778	3,750	3,956	4,067	2.8
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-69	-78	-50	-56	-67	-19.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.8	15.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	1.9	1.6	2.0	1.9	2.2	15.8
MM019	Natural and synthetic gemstones:						
	Number of establishments	235	235	235	235	235	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. production (million dollars)	620	540	340	430	680	58.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	447	1,466	1,840	1,331	469	-64.8
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	11,021	13,234	11,577	13,063	13,854	6.1
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	11,195	12,308	10,077	12,161	14,066	15.7
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-10,575	-11,768	-9,737	-11,731	-13,386	-14.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	98.5	⁵ 107.5	⁵ 114.9	⁵ 107.4	98.5	-8.3
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	72.0	⁵ 271.5	⁵ 541.0	⁵ 309.6	68.9	-77.7

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-8—Continued

Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1999-2003

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Percent change, 2003 from 2002
MM020A	Unrefined and refined gold:						
	Number of establishments	24	24	24	24	24	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	73	77	69	67	66	-1.5
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	7,051	7,095	5,903	4,251	4,918	15.7
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	4,795	5,099	4,186	2,639	4,130	56.5
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,519	2,262	1,700	2,143	2,689	25.5
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	4,775	4,259	3,417	3,755	3,477	-7.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	2,276	2,836	2,486	496	1,441	190.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	52.8	53.1	49.7	57.1	77.3	35.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	68.0	71.9	70.9	62.1	84.0	35.3
MM021	Primary iron products:						
	Number of establishments	23	23	21	16	16	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	22.0	22.0	20.0	15.0	15.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	85	88	79	84	81	-3.6
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	7,300	7,300	6,300	5,000	6,400	28.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	14	13	7	7	11	51.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	643	759	632	729	815	11.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	7,929	8,046	6,924	5,722	7,204	25.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-629	-746	-624	-722	-804	-11.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	8.1	9.4	9.1	12.7	11.3	-11.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	100.0
MM022	Ferroalloys:						
	Number of establishments	23	23	23	20	20	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	941	968	820	689	670	-2.8
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	80	96	74	50	51	1.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	960	1,104	660	713	899	26.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,821	1,976	1,406	1,352	1,518	12.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-880	-1,008	-586	-663	-848	-27.9
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	52.7	55.9	46.9	52.8	59.2	12.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	8.5	9.9	9.0	7.3	7.6	4.1

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-8—Continued

Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1999-2003

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Percent change, 2003 from 2002
MM023	Iron and steel waste and scrap:						
	Number of establishments	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	80	75	75	75	77	2.7
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	4,800	5,200	4,100	4,900	6,200	26.5
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	750	1,030	1,151	1,307	1,960	49.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	390	393	284	397	518	30.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	4,440	4,563	3,233	3,989	4,758	19.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	360	637	867	911	1,442	58.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	8.8	8.6	8.8	9.9	10.9	10.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	15.6	19.8	28.1	26.7	31.6	18.4
MM024A	Abrasive products:						
	Number of establishments	50	50	50	50	50	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,835	3,781	3,202	3,000	3,100	3.3
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	298	315	289	284	310	9.5
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	480	552	473	505	540	6.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	4,017	4,018	3,386	3,222	3,330	3.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-182	-237	-184	-222	-230	-3.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	12.0	13.7	14.0	15.7	16.2	3.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	7.8	8.3	9.0	9.5	10.0	5.3
MM025	Steel mill products:						
	Number of establishments	850	820	820	810	790	-2.5
	Employees (thousands)	195.0	195.0	185.0	170.0	160.0	-5.9
	Capacity utilization (percent)	84	86	79	89	82	-7.9
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	59,200	60,300	51,100	54,600	52,200	-4.4
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	4,291	4,911	4,756	4,533	5,525	21.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	12,749	15,026	11,630	12,203	10,499	-14.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	67,658	70,414	57,974	62,270	57,174	-8.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-8,458	-10,114	-6,874	-7,670	-4,974	35.2
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	18.8	21.3	20.1	19.6	18.4	-6.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	7.2	8.1	9.3	8.3	10.6	27.7

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-8—Continued

Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1999-2003

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Percent change, 2003 from 2002
MM026	Steel pipe and tube fittings and certain cast products:						
	Number of establishments	62	62	62	62	62	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	662	767	707	669	705	5.4
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	584	706	697	669	609	-9.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,022	2,039	2,090	2,100	2,005	-4.6
	Trade balance (million dollars)	78	61	10	(²)	95	(³)
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	28.9	34.6	33.3	31.9	30.4	-4.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	31.5	36.5	33.7	31.8	33.6	5.7
MM027	Fabricated structurals:						
	Number of establishments	2,953	2,931	2,888	2,844	2,801	-1.5
	Employees (thousands)	102.0	99.0	94.0	87.0	83.0	-4.6
	Capacity utilization (percent)	75	73	64	63	63	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	15,596	16,450	16,105	16,023	15,577	-2.8
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	186	204	184	166	160	-3.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	432	534	638	627	501	-20.1
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	15,841	16,779	16,559	16,483	15,918	-3.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-245	-329	-454	-460	-341	25.9
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	2.7	3.2	3.9	3.8	3.1	-18.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.0
MM028	Metal construction components:						
	Number of establishments	2,711	2,650	2,530	2,500	2,430	-2.8
	Employees (thousands)	151.0	157.0	150.0	154.0	150.0	-2.6
	Capacity utilization (percent)	65	70	67	70	68	-2.9
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	18,888	19,666	18,800	19,400	19,000	-2.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	579	533	505	497	561	12.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	693	922	990	1,135	1,212	6.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	19,003	20,054	19,285	20,038	19,652	-1.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-115	-388	-485	-638	-652	-2.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	3.6	4.6	5.1	5.7	6.2	8.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.6	3.0	15.4

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-8—Continued

Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1999-2003

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Percent change, 2003 from 2002
MM029	Metallic containers:						
	Number of establishments	520	520	520	520	510	-1.9
	Employees (thousands)	58.0	54.0	52.0	50.0	48.0	-4.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	82	82	82	80	79	-1.3
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	18,285	18,485	17,415	16,900	16,430	-2.8
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	690	697	666	661	616	-6.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	527	549	570	645	660	2.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	18,123	18,337	17,319	16,884	16,475	-2.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	162	148	96	16	-45	(³)
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.8	4.0	5.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.7	-5.1
MM030	Wire products of base metal:						
	Number of establishments	1,500	1,500	1,470	1,470	1,430	-2.7
	Employees (thousands)	96.0	96.0	92.0	94.0	91.0	-3.2
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	16,700	17,300	16,500	17,000	16,500	-2.9
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	674	826	718	732	760	3.8
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,354	1,419	1,355	1,416	1,591	12.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	17,381	17,893	17,137	17,684	17,331	-2.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-681	-593	-637	-684	-831	-21.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	7.8	7.9	7.9	8.0	9.2	15.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	4.0	4.8	4.3	4.3	4.6	7.0
MM032	Industrial fasteners of base metal:						
	Number of establishments	925	920	880	860	840	-2.3
	Employees (thousands)	47.0	47.0	45.0	46.0	45.0	-2.2
	Capacity utilization (percent)	73	74	71	73	71	-2.7
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	6,940	7,009	6,700	7,000	6,800	-2.9
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,535	1,663	1,481	1,496	1,520	1.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,019	2,325	2,006	2,085	2,348	12.6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	7,424	7,672	7,225	7,589	7,628	0.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-484	-663	-525	-589	-828	-40.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	27.2	30.3	27.8	27.5	30.8	12.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	22.1	23.7	22.1	21.4	22.4	4.7

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-8—Continued

Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1999-2003

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Percent change, 2003 from 2002
MM033	Cooking and kitchen ware:						
	Number of establishments	87	87	87	88	88	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	8.0	7.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	214	271	260	201	199	-1.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,585	1,798	1,743	1,933	2,070	7.1
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,871	3,027	2,983	3,232	3,371	4.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,371	-1,527	-1,483	-1,732	-1,871	-8.0
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	55.2	59.4	58.4	59.8	61.4	2.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	14.3	18.1	17.3	13.4	13.3	-0.7
MM034	Metal and ceramic sanitary ware:						
	Number of establishments	140	140	140	140	140	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	18.0	18.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,600	2,800	2,600	2,700	2,700	0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	132	141	124	134	142	6.5
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	473	533	588	742	863	16.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,941	3,193	3,064	3,308	3,421	3.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-341	-393	-464	-608	-721	-18.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	16.1	16.7	19.2	22.4	25.2	12.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.3	8.2
MM035	Construction castings and other cast-iron articles:						
	Number of establishments	50	50	50	50	50	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	7.0	5.0	6.0	5.0	5.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	85	85	85	85	85	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,000	800	900	800	800	0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	27	32	24	25	23	-8.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	120	123	110	112	124	10.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,092	891	986	887	901	1.6
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-92	-91	-86	-87	-101	-16.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	11.0	13.8	11.1	12.6	13.8	9.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	2.7	4.0	2.7	3.2	2.9	-9.4

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-8—Continued

Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1999-2003

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Percent change, 2003 from 2002
MM036A	Unrefined and refined copper:						
	Number of establishments	32	28	26	22	22	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	5.3	4.4	4.5	3.9	3.4	-12.8
	Capacity utilization (percent)	81	68	69	62	55	-11.3
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,728	3,886	3,178	2,620	2,506	-4.4
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	89	202	69	92	214	131.8
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,667	2,223	2,140	1,740	1,854	6.5
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	5,306	5,907	5,248	4,268	4,146	-2.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,578	-2,021	-2,070	-1,648	-1,640	0.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	31.4	37.6	40.8	40.8	44.7	9.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	2.4	5.2	2.2	3.5	8.5	142.9
MM036B	Copper alloy plate, sheet, and strip:						
	Number of establishments	103	73	98	83	89	7.2
	Employees (thousands)	6.4	6.4	6.4	5.4	5.8	7.4
	Capacity utilization (percent)	90	86	61	63	68	7.9
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,061	1,184	765	785	888	13.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	156	208	155	117	144	22.5
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	116	182	145	118	104	-12.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,021	1,158	756	786	848	7.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	40	26	9	-1	40	(³)
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	11.4	15.7	19.2	15.1	12.2	-19.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	14.7	17.6	20.2	14.9	16.2	8.7
MM037A	Primary and secondary aluminum:						
	Number of establishments	106	108	98	100	98	-2.0
	Employees (thousands)	25.0	25.0	23.0	21.0	21.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	86	77	69	69	71	2.9
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	7,750	8,286	5,835	5,589	5,730	2.5
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	613	636	466	431	376	-12.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	3,969	4,297	4,085	4,188	4,401	5.1
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	11,106	11,946	9,454	9,346	9,755	4.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-3,356	-3,660	-3,619	-3,757	-4,025	-7.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	35.7	36.0	43.2	44.8	45.1	0.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	7.9	7.7	8.0	7.7	6.6	-14.3

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-8—Continued

Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1999-2003

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Percent change, 2003 from 2002
MM038	Aluminum mill products:						
	Number of establishments	358	363	379	372	381	2.4
	Employees (thousands)	57.0	57.0	59.0	58.0	58.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	86	80	79	80	81	1.3
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	19,316	19,632	17,489	17,960	18,320	2.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,943	3,130	2,784	2,519	2,564	1.8
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,283	2,674	2,305	2,516	2,768	10.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	18,656	19,176	17,010	17,957	18,523	3.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	660	456	479	3	-203	(³)
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	12.2	13.9	13.6	14.0	14.9	6.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	15.2	15.9	15.9	14.0	14.0	0.0
MM039A	Refined lead:						
	Number of establishments	31	30	29	26	25	-3.8
	Employees (thousands)	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	88	89	87	91	90	-1.1
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,358	1,366	1,278	1,280	1,261	-1.5
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	11	16	8	14	48	238.8
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	113	117	90	82	65	-20.1
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,460	1,467	1,361	1,348	1,279	-5.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-102	-101	-83	-68	-18	73.9
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	7.7	8.0	6.6	6.1	5.1	-16.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	0.8	1.2	0.6	1.1	3.8	245.5
MM040A	Unwrought zinc:						
	Number of establishments	11	15	15	15	14	-6.7
	Employees (thousands)	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	83	83	69	64	74	15.6
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	439	455	302	251	284	13.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2	3	1	1	2	45.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,066	1,104	786	731	676	-7.5
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,502	1,556	1,087	981	958	-2.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,063	-1,101	-785	-730	-674	7.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	70.9	71.0	72.3	74.5	70.6	-5.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.6	20.0

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-8—Continued

Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1999-2003

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Percent change, 2003 from 2002
MM041A	Titanium ingot:						
	Number of establishments	9	9	5	5	5	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	44	43	49	45	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	718	870	600	420	470	11.9
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	13	12	22	12	11	-12.4
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	14	17	27	13	7	-49.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	720	875	606	421	466	10.7
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-2	-5	-6	-1	4	(³)
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	2.0	1.9	4.5	3.1	1.4	-54.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	1.8	1.4	3.6	3.0	2.3	-23.3
MM042	Nonpowered handtools:						
	Number of establishments	1,100	1,000	950	900	850	-5.6
	Employees (thousands)	121.0	120.0	115.0	110.0	105.0	-4.5
	Capacity utilization (percent)	70	71	70	70	68	-2.9
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	13,931	14,139	12,433	11,812	11,457	-3.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,031	2,263	2,119	2,038	2,109	3.5
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,917	3,163	2,996	3,284	3,652	11.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	14,818	15,040	13,309	13,058	13,000	-0.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-887	-901	-876	-1,246	-1,543	-23.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	19.7	21.0	22.5	25.1	28.1	12.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	14.6	16.0	17.0	17.3	18.4	6.4
MM043	Certain cutlery, sewing implements, and related products:						
	Number of establishments	175	176	177	178	178	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	10.0	10.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,000	2,000	1,900	1,800	1,800	0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	583	546	556	551	550	-0.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	856	888	865	912	1,053	15.5
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,273	2,342	2,209	2,161	2,303	6.6
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-273	-342	-309	-361	-503	-39.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	37.7	37.9	39.2	42.2	45.7	8.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	29.2	27.3	29.3	30.6	30.6	0.0

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-8—Continued

Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 1999-2003

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Percent change, 2003 from 2002
MM044	Table flatware and related products:						
	Number of establishments	5	5	5	5	4	-20.0
	Employees (thousands)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	95	90	90	90	90	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	253	253	205	200	200	0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	26	25	28	29	22	-24.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	425	507	463	478	484	1.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	652	734	640	650	662	2.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-399	-481	-435	-450	-462	-2.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	65.2	69.0	72.3	73.6	73.1	-0.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	10.4	9.9	13.5	14.3	10.8	-24.5
MM045	Certain builders' hardware:						
	Number of establishments	290	286	282	278	275	-1.1
	Employees (thousands)	40.0	41.0	37.0	34.0	33.0	-2.9
	Capacity utilization (percent)	76	75	71	69	69	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	5,843	5,898	5,797	5,447	5,179	-4.9
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	823	1,084	961	907	911	(⁴)
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,696	1,973	1,948	2,197	2,405	9.5
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	6,716	6,787	6,784	6,736	6,673	-0.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-873	-889	-987	-1,289	-1,494	-15.9
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	25.3	29.1	28.7	32.6	36.0	10.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	14.1	18.4	16.6	16.7	17.6	5.4

¹Not available.

²Less than 500,000.

³Not meaningful.

⁴Less than 0.05 percent.

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

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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