

Energy and Related Products

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Change in 2006 from 2005:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by \$36.9 billion (15 percent) to \$280.2 billion

U.S. exports: Increased by \$9.1 billion (31 percent) to \$39.0 billion

U.S. imports: Increased by \$46.0 billion (17 percent) to \$319.2 billion

Historically, the United States has had a growing trade deficit in the energy sector¹ because of steadily increasing consumption coupled with continued stagnant domestic production. In 2006, the overall U.S. trade deficit in energy-related products increased by 15 percent primarily because of increasing prices for crude petroleum, which is the feedstock for the production of refined petroleum products (table EP-1). World prices for crude petroleum increased by an average of 20 percent from 2005 to an average of \$60.12 per barrel in 2006. During the same period, U.S. imports of crude petroleum declined by 43,000 barrels per day (b/d) (0.4 percent).

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

The energy-related products with the largest year-to-year shifts (table EP-2), in terms of value, included increased U.S. exports of petroleum products and increased imports of crude petroleum and petroleum products. Analyses of these shifts are presented later in this chapter.

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

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

TABLE EP-1 Energy-related products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2002–06^a

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

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE EP-1 Energy-related products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2002–06^a—*Continued*

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

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data. The countries shown are those with the largest total U.S. trade (U.S. imports plus exports) in these products in 2006.

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

^bLess than \$500,000.

^cNot meaningful for purposes of comparison.

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

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

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

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

U.S. exports of coal remained stable at 50 million short tons in 2006.³ U.S. imports of coal increased by about 19 percent to 36 million short tons in 2006. The price of U.S. coal trade increased by only \$3 per short ton from 2005 levels to \$55 per short ton in 2006. Nearly all of the rise in imports was accounted for by increased demand from Gulf Coast and West Coast power plants, which continued to increase coal consumption in response to rising crude petroleum prices. Colombia and Canada remain the leading suppliers of low-sulfur coals to the U.S. market.

³ The United States accounts for the largest share of the world's recoverable coal reserves (25 percent) and is a major world exporter of coal.

Bibliography - Energy and Related Products

U.S. Department of Energy (USDOE), Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, March 2007

Crude Petroleum

Change in 2006 from 2005:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by \$33.7 billion (25 percent) to \$170.4 billion

U.S. exports: Increased by \$225 million (36 percent) to \$852 million

U.S. imports: Increased by \$33.9 billion (25 percent) to \$171.2 billion

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

U.S. Exports

Although the value of U.S. exports of crude petroleum increased by 36 percent because of the increasing price of crude, the quantity of these exports actually decreased from 32,000 b/d in 2005 to 24,000 b/d in 2006.⁴ Historically, Canada, which accounted for 99 percent of the total quantity of U.S. crude petroleum exports in 2006, has been the only consistent market for these exports, with the level of exports fluctuating based on refinery needs on either side of the border.

U.S. Imports

U.S. imports of crude petroleum declined less than 1 percent from 2005 to 2006, remaining about 10.1 million b/d. As was the case during the 2002–05 period, Canada, Mexico, Nigeria, Venezuela, and Saudi Arabia were the leading sources of U.S. imports of crude petroleum in 2006. OPEC, which accounts for nearly 70 percent of the world's reserves and 40 percent of the world's production of crude petroleum, was again the largest supplier to the U.S. market, accounting for 48 percent of the total quantity of U.S. imports of crude petroleum. U.S. imports of crude petroleum continued to account for more than 60 percent of domestic consumption.

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⁴ U.S. exports of crude petroleum have been prohibited since 1973, except as approved by the U.S. government. Canada has been the only consistent market for these exports, which are part of a commercial exchange agreement between U.S. and Canadian refiners that has been approved by the secretary of the Department of Energy. In May 1996, the president determined that allowing exports of Alaskan North Slope (ANS) crude was in the national interest, thus ending the 23 year ban on ANS crude exports. However, the president can impose new export restrictions in the event of severe crude petroleum supply shortages.

TABLE EP-3 Crude petroleum (CH004): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2002–06^a

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

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See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE EP-3 Crude petroleum (CH004): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2002–06^a—*Continued*

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

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data. The countries shown are those with the largest total U.S. trade (U.S. imports plus exports) in these products in 2006.

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

^bLess than \$500,000.

Petroleum Products

Change in 2006 from 2005:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by \$3.7 billion (6 percent) to \$63.0 billion

U.S. exports: Increased by \$8.1 billion (44 percent) to \$26.4 billion

U.S. imports: Increased by \$11.8 billion (15 percent) to \$89.4 billion

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

U.S. Exports

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

U.S. Imports

Although the quantity of U.S. imports of petroleum products decreased by 2 percent in 2006, the value of these U.S. imports actually increased by 15 percent because of the increased price for crude petroleum, the primary feedstock. U.S. imports of petroleum products, on average, account for less than 10 percent of domestic consumption. The primary sources of U.S. imports of petroleum products in 2006 continued to be Canada, Venezuela, and Saudi Arabia. Residual fuel oils (used primarily as industrial heating and bunker fuels used for heating and power), motor fuels, and jet fuels accounted for nearly all of the quantity decrease in U.S. imports. Decreased demand for these fuels in 2006 was due to a mild winter requiring less heating fuels, decreased demand for gasoline because of high prices at the pump, and a decrease in air travel brought on by high jet fuel costs.⁶

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⁵ For example, if a refinery in Canada initiates routine maintenance or product turnaround, U.S. exports of petroleum products could increase to supplement the decrease in Canadian production.

⁶ U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, March 2007.

TABLE EP-4 Petroleum products (CH005): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2002–06^a

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

TABLE EP-4 Petroleum products (CH005): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2002–06^a—*Continued*

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

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data. The countries shown are those with the largest total U.S. trade (U.S. imports plus exports) in these products in 2006.

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

^bLess than \$500,000.

^cNot meaningful for purposes of comparison.

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

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

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

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

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

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent change, 2006 from 2005
CH001	Electrical energy:						
	Number of establishments	3,225	3,225	3,225	3,225	3,225	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)
	Capacity utilization (percent)	100	100	100	100	100	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	229,664	340,400	316,600	320,300	350,330	9.4
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	304	716	829	1,039	1,052	1.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,160	1,382	1,261	2,479	2,518	1.6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	230,521	341,066	317,032	321,740	351,796	9.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-857	-666	-432	-1,440	-1,466	-1.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.7	-7.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	-7.4
CH003	Coal, coke, and related chemical products:						
	Number of establishments	520	520	520	520	520	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	90	90	90	90	90	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	38,496	36,582	35,120	50,300	54,800	8.9
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,188	2,360	3,556	4,318	5,179	19.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,589	3,217	5,555	6,316	6,930	9.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	38,897	37,439	37,118	52,298	56,551	8.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-401	-857	-1,998	-1,998	-1,751	12.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	6.7	8.6	15.0	12.1	12.3	1.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	5.7	6.5	10.1	8.6	9.5	10.1
CH004	Crude petroleum:						
	Number of establishments	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	204.0	204.0	204.0	204.0	204.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	100	100	100	100	100	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	55,203	57,550	73,334	100,290	115,100	14.8
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	92	155	265	627	852	35.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	54,704	73,527	100,338	137,331	171,243	24.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	109,815	130,922	173,407	236,994	285,491	20.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-54,612	-73,372	-100,073	-136,704	-170,391	-24.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	49.8	56.2	57.9	57.9	60.0	3.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	18.4
CH005	Petroleum products:						
	Number of establishments	190	190	190	190	190	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	90	90	90	90	90	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	193,710	200,475	280,500	346,800	392,800	13.3
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	8,662	9,783	12,651	18,302	26,407	44.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	30,594	37,280	51,579	77,684	89,448	15.1
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	215,641	227,972	319,428	406,182	455,842	12.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-21,931	-27,497	-38,928	-59,382	-63,042	-6.2
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	14.2	16.4	16.1	19.1	19.6	2.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	4.5	4.9	4.5	5.3	6.7	27.4

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent change, 2006 from 2005
CH006	Natural gas and components:						
	Number of establishments	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)
	Employees (thousands)	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	80	80	80	80	80	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	115,000	165,000	174,000	150,380	140,200	-6.8
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,675	2,074	2,906	4,045	3,688	-8.8
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	18,609	28,885	34,195	46,211	45,118	-2.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	131,934	191,811	205,289	192,546	181,630	-5.7
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-16,934	-26,811	-31,289	-42,166	-41,430	1.7
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	14.1	15.1	16.7	24.0	24.8	3.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.7	2.6	-2.2

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

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

^aNot available.