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U.S. INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN GOODS AND SERVICES

June 2010

Goods and Services

The U.S. Census Bureau and the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, through the Department of Commerce, announced today that total June exports of **\$150.5 billion** and imports of **\$200.3 billion** resulted in a goods and services deficit of **\$49.9 billion**, up from \$42.0 billion in May, revised. June exports were \$2.0 billion less than May exports of \$152.4 billion. June imports were \$5.9 billion more than May imports of \$194.4 billion.

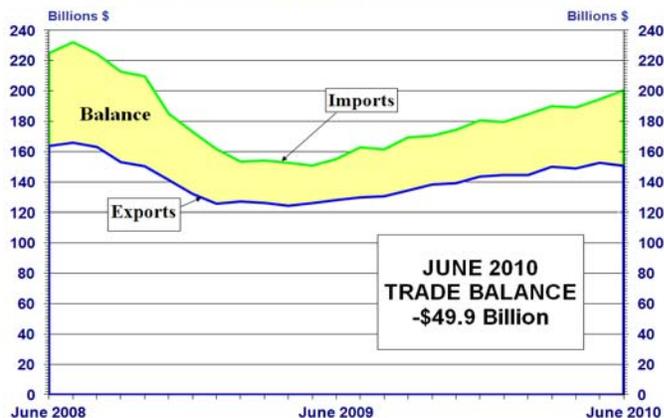
In June, the goods deficit increased \$7.7 billion from May to \$62.0 billion, and the services surplus decreased \$0.2 billion to \$12.1 billion. Exports of goods decreased \$2.3 billion to \$105.0 billion, and imports of goods increased \$5.4 billion to \$167.0 billion. Exports of services increased \$0.3 billion to \$45.5 billion, and imports of services increased \$0.6 billion to \$33.3 billion.

The goods and services deficit increased \$22.8 billion from June 2009 to June 2010. Exports were up \$22.6 billion, or 17.7 percent, and imports were up \$45.3 billion, or 29.2 percent.

Goods (Census basis)

The May to June decrease in exports of goods reflected decreases in *capital goods* (\$1.4 billion); *industrial supplies and materials* (\$1.0 billion); and *foods, feeds, and beverages* (\$0.3 billion). Increases occurred in *automotive vehicles,*

U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services



parts, and engines (\$0.2 billion); *other goods* (\$0.2 billion); and *consumer goods* (\$0.1 billion).

The May to June increase in imports of goods reflected increases in *consumer goods* (\$3.1 billion); *automotive vehicles, parts, and engines* (\$1.3 billion); *other goods* (\$0.6 billion); and *capital goods* (\$0.5 billion). A decrease occurred in *industrial supplies and materials* (\$0.2 billion). *Foods, feeds, and beverages* were virtually unchanged.

The June 2009 to June 2010 increase in exports of goods reflected increases in *industrial supplies and materials* (\$7.4 billion); *capital goods* (\$4.9 billion); *automotive vehicles, parts, and engines* (\$3.9 billion); *consumer goods* (\$1.5 billion); and *other goods* (\$1.2 billion). A decrease occurred in *foods, feeds, and beverages* (\$0.4 billion).

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The June 2009 to June 2010 increase in imports of goods reflected increases in *industrial supplies and materials* (\$12.8 billion); *automotive vehicles, parts, and engines* (\$9.3 billion); *capital goods* (\$9.1 billion); *consumer goods* (\$9.0 billion); *foods, feeds, and beverages* (\$0.9 billion); and *other goods* (\$0.3 billion).

Services

Services exports increased \$0.3 billion from May to June. The increase was mostly accounted for by increases in *travel, other transportation* (which includes freight and port services), and *other private services* (which includes items such as business, professional, and technical services, insurance services, and financial services). Changes in the other categories of services exports were small.

Services imports increased \$0.6 billion from May to June. The increase was mostly accounted for by increases in *other transportation, royalties and license fees* (which included payments for rights related to the 2010 soccer World Cup), and *travel*. Changes in the other categories of services imports were small.

The June 2009 to June 2010 increase in exports of services was \$4.2 billion. The largest increases were in *other private services* (\$1.6 billion), *travel* (\$1.0 billion), and *royalties and license fees* (\$0.8 billion). Within *other private services*, the largest increase was in business, professional, and technical services.

The June 2009 to June 2010 increase in imports of services was \$3.1 billion. The largest increases were in *other transportation* (\$1.0 billion) and *other private services* (\$0.9 billion). Within *other private services*, the largest increase was in business, professional, and technical services.

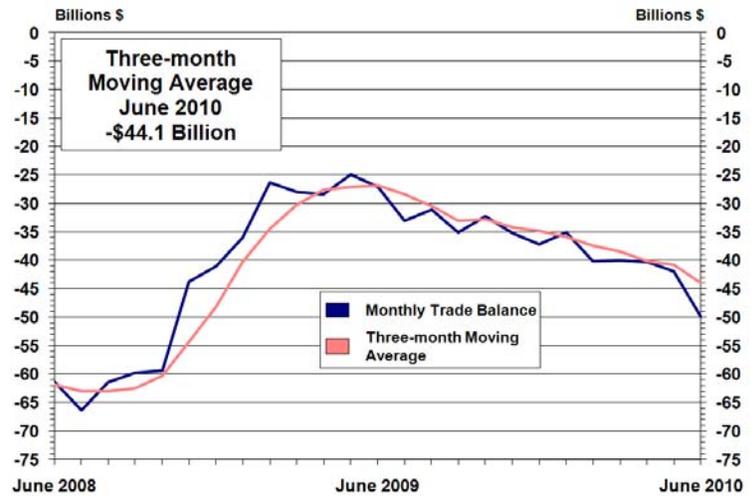
Goods and Services Moving Average

For the three months ending in June, exports of goods and services averaged \$150.5 billion, while imports of goods and services averaged \$194.6 billion, resulting in an average trade deficit of \$44.1 billion. For the three months ending in May, the average trade deficit was \$40.8 billion, reflecting average exports of \$150.3 billion and average imports of \$191.1 billion.

Selected Not Seasonally Adjusted Goods Details

The June figures show surpluses, in billions of dollars, with Hong Kong \$2.0 (\$1.6 for May), Australia \$1.1 (\$1.1),

Trade Balances



Singapore \$1.0 (\$0.9), and Egypt \$0.2 (\$0.3). Deficits were recorded, in billions of dollars, with China \$26.2 (\$22.3), OPEC \$8.9 (\$7.8), European Union \$7.8 (\$6.2), Mexico \$6.2 (\$6.2), Japan \$5.2 (\$3.6), Germany \$3.1 (\$2.9), Canada \$2.6 (\$2.3), Nigeria \$2.3 (\$2.2), Ireland \$2.3 (\$2.2), and Venezuela \$1.7 (\$2.1).

Advanced technology products exports were \$23.2 billion in June and imports were \$31.6 billion, resulting in a deficit of \$8.4 billion. June exports were \$1.4 billion more than the \$21.8 billion in May, while June imports were \$4.0 billion more than the \$27.6 billion in May.

Revisions (Goods on a Census basis, not seasonally adjusted)

For May, goods exports and imports were virtually unrevised. Goods carry-over in June was \$0.1 billion (0.1 percent) for exports and \$1.4 billion (0.8 percent) for imports. For May, revised export carry-over was virtually zero. For May, revised import carry-over was \$0.2 billion (0.1 percent), revised down from \$0.9 billion (0.6 percent).

Services exports for May were revised up \$0.1 billion to \$45.1 billion, reflecting small upward revisions in several categories. Services imports for May were revised down \$0.1 billion to \$32.8 billion, mostly reflecting a downward revision in *travel*.

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