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Merchandise Trade in the First Quarter of 1983
-- Balance of Payments Basis --

The U.S. merchandise trade balance was in deficit by $\$ 8.4$ billion in the first quarter of 1983 , compared with a deficit of $\$ 12.1$ billion (revised) in the fourth quarter of 1982, according to preliminary estimates of the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce. These preliminary estimates are seasonally adjusted and are measured on a balance of payments basis, which excludes military trade of U.S. defense agencies and reflects adjustments for timing, coverage, and valuation to the trade data reported by the Census Bureau on the f.a.s.-Customs valuation basis.

Exports increased $\$ 1.9$ billion, or 4 percent, the first increase in the value of exports in two years. At $\$ 50 . C$ billion in the first auarter, exports were 18 percent below their peak value in the first quarter of 1981. One-half of the first-quarter increase was due to higher prices. (Prices are measured by the Census Bureau's unit value index; first-quarter data are incomplete.) Both agricultural and nonagricultural exports increased. Imports decreased $\$ 1.8$ billion, or 3 percent, to $\$ 58.4$ billion; volume increased 6 percent. The decrease in value was more than accounted for by petroleum imports; nonpetroleum imports increased.

There was a decrease in the deficit or an increase in the surplus with every major area except Japan. The deficit with members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) decreased to $\$ \mathrm{C} .6$ billion in the first quarter from $\$ 2.3$ billion in the fourth quarter of 1982. Deficits with Mexico and other non-OPEC developing countries decreased to $\$ 1.4$ billion, from $\$ 2.3$ billion, and to \$2.3 billion, from \$3.C billion, respectively. The surplus with Western Europe increased to $\$ 2.4$ billion, from \$C.9 billion. Generally, reduced imports and increased exports accounted for the changes. The deficit with Japan increased to $\$ 4.6$ billion, from $\$ 3.5$ billion, as imports increased and exports decreased.

## First-Quarter Exports

Agricultural exports increased $\$ 0.9$ billion, or 11 percent, to $\$ 9.0$ billion; volume increased 9 percent. Most of the increase was due to increased wheat shipments to the Soviet Union and developing countries. Average prices of corn increased 12 percent; wheat, 11 percent; and soybeans, 5 percent. Nonagricultural exports increased $\$ 1.0$ billion, or 3 percent, to $\$ 41.0$ billion; volume increased 1 percent. The increase was mainly in completed civilian aircraft, up $\$ 1.0$ billion, and automotive products to Canada, up $\$ 0.9$ billion. Some of the increase in completed civilian aircraft reflected deliveries of new fuel-efficient models. Machinery exports decreased $\$ 0.7$ billion, and automotive exports to areas other than Canada decreased $\$ 0.3$ billion.

## First-Quarter Imports

Petroleum imports decreased $\$ 5.2$ billion, or one-third, to $\$ 10.5$ billion. The average price per barrel decreased to $\$ 29.43$ in the first quarter from $\$ 30.97$ in the fourth quarter. The average number of barrels imported daily decreased to 3.91 million--the smallest volume imported since the third quarter of 1971--from 5.56 million. The sharp decrease in volume largely reflected postponement of purchases in anticipation of lower prices. Inventories, excluding those for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, decreased 9 percent; consumption and production were nearly unchanged. Nonpetroleum imports increased $\$ 3.4$ billion, or 8 percent, to $\$ 47.9$ billion; volume increased 9 percent. Increases occurred in automotive products, up $\$ 1.4$ billion; consumer goods, up $\$ 1.0$ billion; and capital goods, up $\$ 0.9$ billion.

$r$ Revised. p Preliminary.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Balance of Payments Division.

