

III 主要商品別貿易

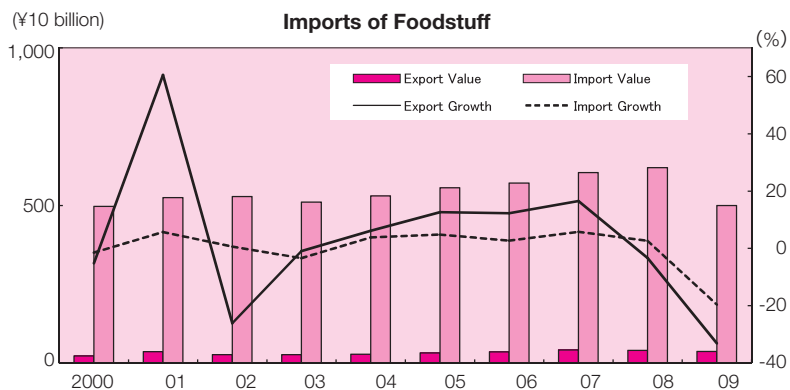
1. 食料品：輸出入ともに減少

(輸出)

- 輸出は3,700億円(前年比9%減)と減少した。米国向けが610億円(同8%減)、アジア向けが2,500億円(同9%減)となった。このうち、台湾向けは200億円(同13%減)、韓国向けが490億円(同15%減)となった。一方、中国向けは370億円(同8%増)、香港向けは810億円(同2%増)と増加した。
- 魚介類は1,000億円(同16%減)と減少した。うち、韓国向けは180億円(同16%減)と2ケタ減となった。酪農品及び鳥卵は40億円(同86%増)となり、特に香港向けは2倍超の増加となった。

(輸入)

- 輸入は、5.0兆円(前年比20%減)と減少した。国別にみると、米国から1.3兆円(同32%減)、中国から6,400億円(同10%減)、オーストラリアから3,500億円(同25%減)と減少した。
- 穀物類は、数量が2,600万トン(同2%減)、7,300億円(同39%減)と減少した。米国から4,800億円(同44%減)、オーストラリアから700億円(同33%減)、カナダから510億円(同53%減)と減少に転じた。
- 肉類は、数量が215万トン(同7%減)、8,900億円(同17%減)と減少した。うち牛肉は、数量は増加したが、1,900億円(同16%減)と減少が続き、オーストラリアから1,300億円(同21%減)、米国から350億円(同10%増)となった。鶏肉は770億円(同43%減)となり、9割を占めるブラジルは720億円(同43%減)と4割減となった。豚肉も3,700億円(同15%減)と減少し、4割を占める米国が1,500億円(同15%減)と減少した。
- 魚介類は、数量が217万トン(同6%減)、1.2兆円(同17%減)と減少が続いた。えびは、数量は横ばいとなったが、1,700億円(同13%減)と減少に転じた。えびは、ベトナム、インドネシアから、それぞれ340億円(同12%減)、310億円(同16%減)と減少したが、タイからは230億円(同11%増)と増加した。



Source: Compiled from MOF's Trade Statistics on a Customs-cleared Basis

III Trade by Major Products

1. Foodstuffs: Exports and imports both decline

Exports

Foodstuffs exports fell 9% in 2009 to ¥370.0 billion. Exports to the U.S. declined 8% to ¥61.0 billion. Exports to Asia were down 9% to ¥250.0 billion. Among these, exports to Taiwan dropped 13% to ¥20.0 billion and exports to South Korea fell 15% to ¥49.0 billion. On the other hand, exports to China rose 8% to ¥37.0 billion and exports to Hong Kong were up 2% to ¥81.0 billion.

Fish & Fish Preparations exports declined 16% to ¥100.0 billion. Exports to South Korea were down 16% to ¥18.0 billion. Exports of Dairy Products & Eggs rose 86% to ¥4.0 billion, as exports to Hong Kong almost doubled.

Imports

Foodstuffs imports decreased 20% to ¥5.0 trillion. By country, imports from the U.S. declined 32% to ¥1.3 trillion, imports from China were down 10% to ¥640.0 billion, and imports from Australia dropped 25% to ¥350.0 billion.

Imports of Cereals & Cereal Preparations fell 39% to ¥730.0 billion (2% to 26 million tons), as imports from the U.S. (down 44% to ¥480.0 billion), Australia (down 33% to ¥70.0 billion), and Canada (down 53% to ¥51.0 billion) turned to declines.

Imports of Meat & Meat Preparations fell 17% to ¥890.0 billion (7% to 2.15 million tons). Imports of Beef continued to decline, dropping 16% to ¥190.0 billion, despite a volume increase, with decreased imports from Australia (down 21% to ¥130.0 billion), while imports from and the U.S. increased (up 10% to ¥35.0 billion). Imports of Chicken decreased 43% to ¥77.0 billion as imports from Brazil, which accounted for about 90% of the total, declined 43% to ¥72.0 billion. Pork imports dropped 15% to ¥370.0 billion as imports from the U.S., which accounted for around 40% of the total, fell 15% to ¥150.0 billion.

Imports of Fish & Fish Preparations continued declining, dropping 17% to ¥1.2 trillion (6% to 2.17 million tons). Imports of Shrimps, Prawns & Lobsters turned to a decline, dropping 13% to ¥170.0 billion, even though volume was flat, with reduced imports from Vietnam (down 12% to ¥34.0 billion) and Indonesia (down 16% to ¥31.0 billion), while imports from Thailand increased (up 11% to ¥23.0 billion).

2. 木材：新設住宅着工戸数の減少を背景に木材輸入は3年連続の減少

わが国の木材自給率は近年20%程度で推移しており、木材需要の大半を輸入に頼っている。そのような中、09年の新設住宅着工は、78.8万戸（前年比28%減、80万戸割れは1964年以来45年ぶり）、床面積で6,830万㎡（同25%減）と2年ぶりに減少に転じ、木材の輸入は減少が続いた。

（輸入）

- ・木材の輸入は、新設住宅着工が2年ぶりに減少し、低水準となったことなどから、2,800億円（前年比34%減）となり、3年連続の減少となった。数量の伸びを4四半期別に見ると、09年第1四半期こそ微増となったものの、第2四半期以降は2ケタのマイナスを記録し、通年では20%減となった。
- ・4分の1を占める丸太は、380万㎡（同33%減）、690億円（同46%減）となった。7割強を占める製材は2,100億円（同27%減）となった。
- ・地域別に見ると、米材は、カナダから720億円（同37%減）、米国から470億円（同32%減）と大きく減少した。
- ・ロシアからの北洋材は、ロシア国内の木材加工産業の振興を目的に丸太の輸出関税の段階的引き上げが行われていることなども加わり、360億円（同38%減）となった。
- ・EUからの欧州材は、610億円（同22%減）と減少し、うちフィンランドから180億円（同32%減）、オーストリアから70億円（同43%減）、スウェーデンから210億円（同3%減）となった。
- ・アジアからの南洋材は、円高と丸太の需要低迷から、490億円（同30%減）と減少し、うちマレーシアから160億円（同44%減）、中国から230億円（同18%減）、インドネシアから50億円（同28%減）となった。
- ・NZ・チリ材は、ニュージーランドから60億円（同58%減）、チリから50億円（同59%減）となり、ともに6割も減少した。



Source: Compiled from MOF's Trade Statistics on a Customs-cleared Basis

2. Wood: Imports drop for third consecutive year on lower housing starts

Japan's wood self-sufficiency ratio has held steady at around 20% in recent years, so the nation depends on imports for the majority of its wood supply. Under these conditions, in 2009 Japan's Wood imports continued to decline as housing starts dropped for the first time in two years, falling 28% to 788,000 units (25% to 68.3 million square meters in terms of floor space), dropping below 800,000 units for the first time in 45 years since 1964.

Imports

Wood imports fell 34% to ¥280.0 billion, declining for the third consecutive year, as housing starts fell for the first time in two years and remained at a low level. On a volume basis, Wood imports dropped 20% for the full year, with a slight increase in the first quarter followed by double-digit declines over the rest of the year.

Imports of Logs, which accounted for one-fourth of the total, were down 46% to ¥69.0 billion (33% to 3.8 million cubic meters). Imports of Lumber, which accounted for over 70% of the total, fell 27% to ¥210.0 billion.

By area, imports of Wood from North America declined as imports from Canada (down 37% to ¥72.0 billion) and the U.S. (down 32% to ¥47.0 billion) dropped sharply.

Imports of Wood from Russia fell 38% to ¥36.0 billion, as the export tariff on Logs was increased in stages to promote Russia's domestic lumber manufacturing industry.

Imports of Wood from the EU declined 22% to ¥61.0 billion, with reduced imports from Finland (down 32% to ¥18.0 billion), Austria (down 43% to ¥7.0 billion), and Sweden (down 3% to ¥21.0 billion).

Imports of Wood from Asia dropped 30% to ¥49.0 billion because of stagnant demand for Logs and the appreciation of the yen, with lower imports from Malaysia (down 44% to ¥16.0 billion), China (down 18% to ¥23.0 billion), and Indonesia (down 28% to ¥5.0 billion).

Wood imports from other countries also decreased, with imports from New Zealand (down 58% to ¥6.0 billion) and Chile (down 59% to ¥5.0 billion) both dropping nearly 60%.

3. 鉱物性燃料：輸出は6年ぶり、輸入は7年ぶりの減少

原油価格は、08年7月にWTI (West Texas Intermediate) で1バレル145ドルと記録的な高値を記録したが、09年は大幅に下落しわが国の輸入総額を押し下げることとなった。

(輸出)

・輸出は、9,500億円(前年比49%減)となり、6年ぶりに減少に転じた。原油価格下落の影響を受け、第1四半期以降47%減、58%減、51%減、37%減と推移し、大半を占める石油製品(軽油・灯油)がアジア(シンガポール、中国)向けを中心に減少した。

(輸入)

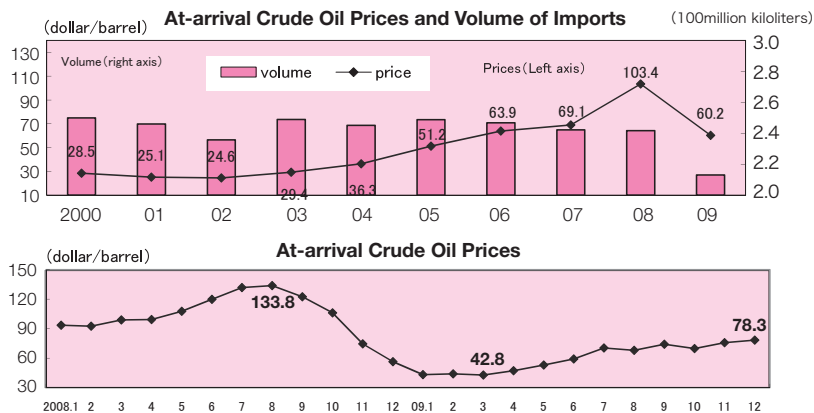
・輸入は、原油価格の下落を背景に08年11月以降減少が続いていたが、09年に入っても10月まで5割を超える減少が続いた。その後は原油価格の上昇に伴い減少幅が縮小したが、12月まで14ヵ月連続の減少が続き、通年では14.2兆円(前年比49%減)と7年ぶりに減少した。

・5割強を占める原油及び粗油は、価格下落と金融危機後のわが国の需要低迷により、UAE、サウジアラビアなどからを中心に半減し、7.6兆円(同54%減)と7年ぶりの減少となった。入着価格は、四半期ベースで43.4ドル、52.7ドル、70.9ドル、74.7ドル(同54%安、51%安、45%安、5%安)と推移し、通年では60.5ドル(同41%安)となった。

・2割を占めるLNG(液化天然ガス)は、第2四半期以降の価格下落とともに、インドネシア、マレーシアからの減少を中心に、2.8兆円(同39%減)と5年ぶりに減少に転じた。

・1割弱を占める石油製品も、韓国、インドネシアからの減少を中心に、1.1兆円(同52%減)と7年ぶりに減少に転じた。

・石炭は、景気後退に伴う鉄鋼需要の減少を受けて原料炭が減少し、7割弱を占めるオーストラリアからを中心に2.1兆円(同33%減)と6年ぶりに減少した。LPG(液化石油ガス)は、サウジアラビアからの減少を中心に、5,900億円(同51%減)となった。



Source: Compiled from MOF's Trade Statistics on a Customs-cleared Basis

3. Mineral Fuels: Exports decline for first time in six years and imports drop for first time in seven years

Crude oil prices, which had reached a record high \$145/barrel (West Texas Intermediate: WTI) in July 2008, were down sharply in 2009, pushing down the total value of Japanese imports.

Exports

Mineral Fuels exports dropped 49% to ¥950.0 billion, turning to a decline for the first time in six years. Exports fell 47% in the first quarter, 58% in the second quarter, 51% in the third quarter, and 37% in the fourth quarter, pulled down by the decline in crude oil prices. Exports of Petroleum Products (Gas Oil & Kerosene), which accounted for more than half of the total, declined, especially exports to Asia (Singapore, China).

Imports

Mineral Fuels imports dropped 49% to ¥14.2 trillion, posting a decline for the first time in seven years. The imports were falling since November 2008 due to the decline in crude oil prices, remained down by over 50% from January through October 2009, then recovered somewhat with the rebound in crude oil prices, but still posted year-on-year declines for 14 consecutive months through December.

Imports of Petroleum, which accounted for over 50% of the total, dropped 54% to ¥7.6 trillion, posting the first decline in seven years, as imports from the UAE and Saudi Arabia fell by half from price declines and on sluggish demand in Japan after the financial crisis. CIF (cost, insurance, and freight) prices fell 41% to \$60.50. By quarter, the CIF prices were \$43.40, \$52.70, \$70.90, and \$74.70 (down 54%, 51%, 45%, and 5% year-on-year).

Imports of LNG, which accounted for about 20% of the total, declined for the first time in five years, dropping 39% to ¥2.8 trillion, as the imports fell on price declines from the second quarter, especially imports from Indonesia and Malaysia.

Imports of Petroleum Products, which accounted for nearly 10% of the total, dropped for the first time in seven years, falling 52% to ¥1.1 trillion, mostly on reduced imports from South Korea and Indonesia.

Coal imports were down 33% to ¥2.1 trillion, posting the first decline in six years, as Coking Coal imports declined on reduced steel demand under the recession, with reduced imports from Australia, which accounted for nearly 70% of the total. Imports of LPG dropped 51% to ¥590.0 billion, centered on reduced imports from Saudi Arabia.

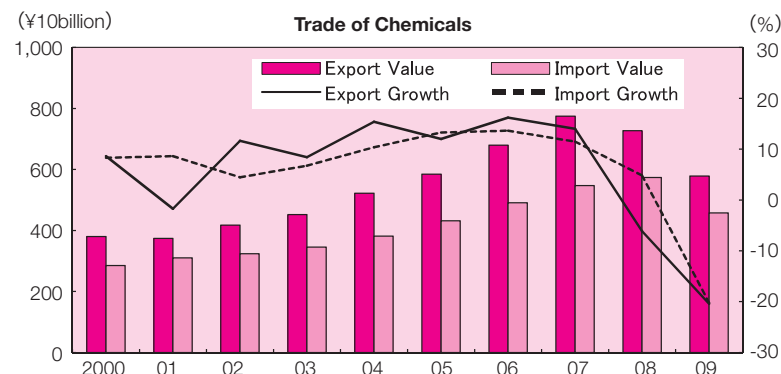
4. 化学製品：輸出は2年連続の減少、輸入は10年ぶりに減少

(輸出)

- ・輸出は、5.8兆円(前年比20%減)と2年連続で減少した。うち価格は17%安、数量は4%減であった。
- ・品目別にみると、医薬品が新型インフルエンザ対応もあり、4年連続の増加の3,800億円(同1%増)となったが、有機化合物は、1.7兆円(同16%減)と2ケタ減を記録した。また、プラスチックは、ポリエチレンが微増となったが、塩化ビニールの3割弱の減少などにより1.8兆円(同17%減)となった。
- ・地域別にみると、全体の7割強を占めるアジア向けが4.2兆円(同19%減)と減少した。なかでも4分の1近くを占める中国向けが1.4兆円(同12%減)と減少にしたのに加え、韓国向けは1.1兆円(同16%減)と2年連続で減少した。

(輸入)

- ・輸入は4.6兆円(前年比20%減)と10年ぶりに減少に転じた。価格は10%安、数量は11%減であった。
- ・品目別にみると、医薬品は、新型インフルエンザ対応もあり、1.3兆円(同16%増)と9年連続で増加したものの、有機化合物は1.2兆円(同20%減)と大幅に減少し、プラスチックも4,900億円(同34%減)と16年ぶりに減少に転じた。
- ・地域別にみると、アジアからは1.3兆円(同35%減)、うち中国から5,300億円(同41%減)と4割減となったのをはじめ、韓国2,300億円(同29%減)、台湾1,300億円(同34%減)、タイ1,200億円(同33%減)と軒並み減少に転じた。米国からは8,600億円(同24%減)と1兆円を割り込み、ドイツから4,400億円(同15%減)、フランスから2,900億円(同9%減)となった。



Source: Compiled from MOF's Trade Statistics on a Customs-cleared Basis

4. Chemicals: Exports decline for second consecutive year and imports decline for first time in ten years

Exports

Chemicals exports decreased 20% to ¥5.8 trillion, dropping for the second consecutive year. Prices declined 17%, and volume was down 4%.

By product category, Medical Products exports increased for the fourth consecutive year, rising 1% to ¥380.0 billion, in part on increased demand from countermeasures to new strains of influenza. Exports of Organic Chemicals posted a double-digit decline, dropping 16% to ¥1.7 trillion. Exports of Plastic Materials dropped 17% to ¥1.8 trillion: while exports of Polyethylene rose slightly, exports of Vinyl Chloride were down nearly 30%.

By area, exports to Asia, which accounted for over 70% of the total, dropped 19% to ¥4.2 trillion. Among these, exports to China, which accounted for nearly one-fourth of the total, declined 12% to ¥1.4 trillion, and exports to South Korea fell for the second consecutive year, dropping 16% to ¥1.1 trillion.

Imports

Chemicals imports fell 20% to ¥4.6 trillion, marking the first decline in 10 years. Prices fell 10% and volume decreased 11%.

By product category, imports of Medical Products increased for the ninth consecutive year, rising 16% to ¥1.3 billion, in part on increased demand from countermeasures to new strains of influenza. However, imports of Organic Chemicals were down sharply, falling 20% to ¥1.2 trillion, and imports of Plastic Materials turned to a decline for the first time 16 years, dropping 34% to ¥490.0 billion.

By area, imports from Asia dropped 35% to ¥1.3 trillion. Among these, imports from China (down 41% to ¥530.0 billion), South Korea (down 29% to ¥230.0 billion), Taiwan (down 34% to ¥130.0 billion), and Thailand (down 33% to ¥120.0 billion) were down across the board. By country, imports from the U.S. declined 24% to ¥860.0 billion, dropping below the trillion-yen level. Imports from Germany fell 15% to ¥440.0 billion, and imports from France declined 9% to ¥290.0 billion.

5. 鉄鋼：鉄鋼製品需要の減退により輸出入ともに減少

09年の世界の粗鋼生産量は中国などを除いて、ほとんどの地域で減産となり、11.9億トン(前年比8%減、世界鉄鋼協会)と前年実績を下回った。国内の粗鋼生産量は同26%減の8,753万トン((社)日本鉄鋼連盟)となり、69年以来の低水準となった。

(輸出)

- ・輸出は、3,416万トン(前年比10%減)、2.9兆円(同36%減)と4割減となった。品目別にみると、フラットロール製品が2,180万トン(同10%減)、1.8兆円(同36%減)、管及び管用継手が215万トン(同38%減)、5,200億円(同35%減)と減少したほか、合金鋼板類、鉄鋼棒などの品目も、数量、金額とも減少した。
- ・地域別にみると、アジア向けが2,897万トン(同8%減)、2.2兆円(同38%減)と減少したほか、EU向けも890億円(同33%減)と落ち込んだ。また、国別では、韓国向けが982万トン(同6%増)と数量が増加したが、6,500億円(同33%減)と減少した。中国向けは640万トン(同3%減)、6,000億円(同30%減)となった。このほかタイ向けが2,500億円(同50%減)、台湾向けが1,900億円(同50%減)、米国向けは1,500億円(同39%減)とそれぞれ減少した。

(輸入)

- ・輸入は、439万トン(前年比43%減)、5,000億円(同58%減)と6割減となった。品目別にみると、合金鉄が1,800億円(同69%減)、フラットロール製品が1,700億円(同49%減)、鉄鉄が100億円(同81%減)と減少した。
- ・地域別にみると、中東から3億円(同53%増)と増加したのを除き、各地域で減少し、アジアからは330万トン(同43%減)、3,100億円(同59%減)と減少した。国別では、韓国から1,600億円(同47%減)、中国から820億円(同73%減)となった。

5. Iron & Steel Products: Exports and imports both fall on lower product demand

In 2009, crude steel production declined in most countries across the globe, excluding China, dropping 8% to ¥1.19 billion tons (World Steel Association statistics). Japan's domestic crude steel production fell 26% to 87.53 million tons (Japan Iron and Steel Federation statistics), posting the lowest level since 1969.

Exports

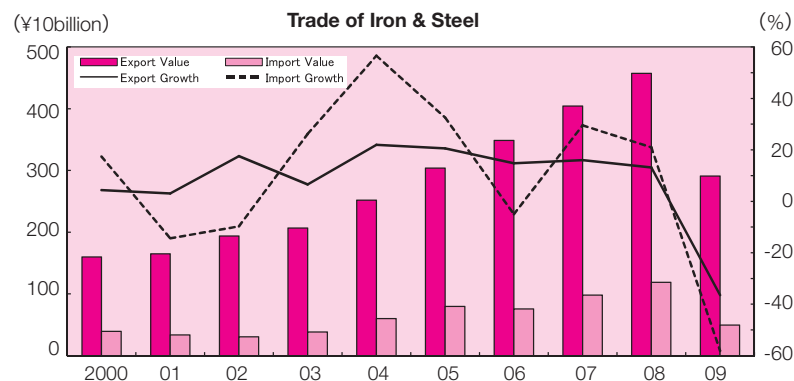
Iron & Steel Products exports fell 36% to ¥2.9 trillion (10% to 34.16 million tons). By product category, Flat-rolled Products dropped 36% to ¥1.8 trillion (10% to 21.8 million tons) while Tubes, Pipes & Tube or Pipe Fittings fell 35% to ¥520.0 billion (38% to 2.15 million tons). Exports of Alloy Steel Plates, Steel Bars, and other product categories declined in both volume and value.

By area, exports to Asia declined 38% to ¥2.2 trillion (8% to 28.97 million tons), and exports to the EU were down 33% to ¥89.0 billion. By country and region, exports to South Korea fell 33% to ¥650.0 billion, despite a 6% volume increase to 9.82 million tons. Exports to China dropped 30% to ¥600.0 billion (3% to 6.4 million tons). Exports to Thailand (down 50% to ¥250.0 billion), Taiwan (down 50% to ¥190.0 billion), and the U.S. (down 39% to ¥150.0 billion) also decreased.

Imports

Iron & Steel products imports declined 58% to ¥500.0 billion (43% to 4.39 million tons). By product category, imports of Alloy Steels fell 69% to ¥180.0 billion, imports of Flat-rolled Products were down 49% to ¥170.0 billion, and imports of Pig Iron dropped 81% to ¥10.0 billion.

By area, while imports from the Middle East rose 53% to ¥0.3 billion, imports from all other areas decreased. Imports from Asia dropped 59% to ¥310.0 billion (43% to 3.3 million tons). By country, imports from South Korea decreased 47% to ¥160.0 billion, and imports from China dropped 73% to ¥82.0 billion.



Source: Compiled from MOF's Trade Statistics on a Customs-cleared Basis

6. 織物用糸・繊維製品、衣類・同付属品：輸出入とも2年連続の減少

(輸出)

- 織物用糸・繊維製品の輸出は、5,600億円（前年比25%減）と2年連続の減少となった。価格は3%安、数量は23%減であった。8割弱を占めるアジア向けは4,400億円（同23%減）となり、うちアジアの6割弱を占める中国向け2,500億円（同21%減）をはじめ、香港向け500億円（同28%減）、韓国向け250億円（同30%減）などが軒並み振るわなかった。また、米国向けは330億円（同37%減）となった。EU向けは420億円（同39%減）となり、うちイタリア向けが90億円（同32%減）と減少した。
- 衣類及び同付属品は450億円（同26%減）と減少した。

(輸入)

- 衣類及び同付属品の輸入は、2.4兆円（前年比11%減）と2年連続の減少となった。価格は10%安、数量は1%減であった。主力のメリヤス編み及びクロセ編み衣類が1.1兆円（同8%減）と2年連続の減少となったのをはじめ、女子用及び乳幼児用衣類が5,700億円（同11%減）、男子用衣類が4,100億円（同15%減）とそれぞれ減少した。
- 地域別にみると、9割強を占めるアジアからは2.2兆円（同9%減）、うち主力の中国は2.0兆円（同11%減）となったほか、EUから1,200億円（同30%減）、うちイタリアから750億円（同33%減）と減少した。
- 織物用糸・繊維製品の輸入は、6,200億円（同12%減）となり、2年連続の減少となった。9割弱を占めるアジアからは、5,500億円（同9%減）、うち中国からは3,900億円（同1%減）と微減にとどまったものの、インドネシアからは300億円（同29%減）、台湾からは250億円（同32%減）、韓国からは280億円（同20%減）と振るわなかった。



Source: Compiled from MOF's Trade Statistics on a Customs-cleared Basis

6. Textile Yarn & Fabrics and Clothing & Accessories: Exports and imports both down for second consecutive year

Exports

Exports of Textile Yarn & Fabrics declined for the second consecutive year in 2009, dropping 25% to ¥560.0 billion, as prices declined 3% and volume was down 23%. Exports to Asia, which accounted for nearly 80% of the total, fell 23% to ¥440.0 billion. Exports to China, which accounted for nearly 60% of exports to Asia, were down 21% to ¥250.0 billion, exports to Hong Kong dropped 28% to ¥50.0 billion, and exports to South Korea were down 30% to ¥25.0 billion. Exports to the U.S. decreased 37% to ¥33.0 billion. Exports to the EU declined 39% to ¥42.0 billion, of which exports to Italy fell 32% to ¥9.0 billion.

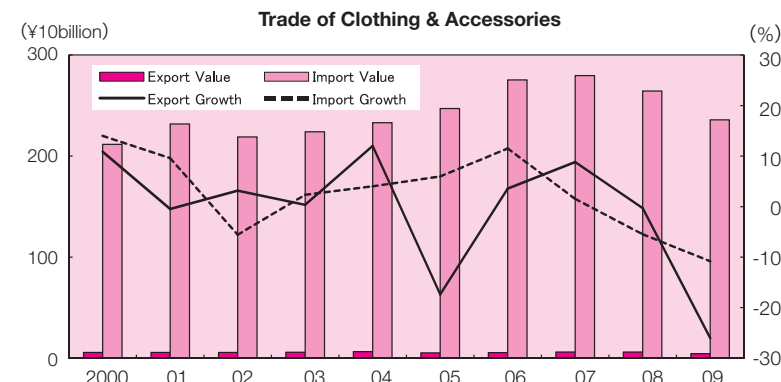
Exports of Clothing & Accessories were also down 26% to ¥45.0 billion.

Imports

Imports of Clothing & Accessories declined for the second consecutive year, dropping 11% to ¥2.4 trillion. Prices were down 10% and volume slipped 1%. Imports of the leading item Clothing & Accessories-Knitted or Crocheted fell 8% to ¥1.1 trillion, dropping for the second consecutive year. Imports of Women's, Girls' & Infants' Dresses & Suits dropped 11% to ¥570.0 billion and imports of Men's & Boys' Garments were down 15% to ¥410.0 billion.

By area, imports from Asia, which accounted for over 90% of the total, decreased 9% to ¥2.2 trillion, of which imports from leading supplier China dropped 11% to ¥2.0 trillion. Imports from the EU were down 30% to ¥120.0 billion, of which imports from Italy dropped 33% to ¥75.0 billion.

Imports of Textile Yarn & Fabrics fell 12% to ¥620.0 billion, declining for the second consecutive year. Imports from Asia, which accounted for nearly 90% of the total, were down 9% to ¥550.0 billion, of which imports from China slipped by just 1% to ¥390.0 billion. Imports from Indonesia (down 29% to ¥30.0 billion), Taiwan (down 32% to ¥25.0 billion), and South Korea (down 20% to ¥28.0 billion) posted larger declines.



Source: Compiled from MOF's Trade Statistics on a Customs-cleared Basis

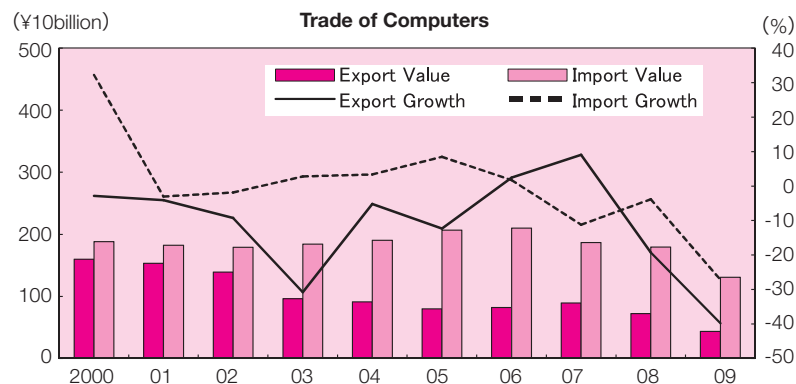
7. 電算機類、電算機類の部分品：輸出入とも減少続く

(輸出)

- 電算機類の部分品は、1.2兆円(前年比29%減)と2年連続で減少した。米国向けが3,600億円(同28%減)、オランダ向けが2,800億円(同36%減)と減少し、このほか中国向け1,600億円(同22%減)、シンガポール向け750億円(同32%減)、香港向け750億円(同24%減)なども減少に転じた。四半期別にみると、数量は第3四半期まではマイナスが続き、第4四半期に12%増とプラスに転じた。また、金額は第2四半期以降プラスとなり、第4四半期に11%増となった。
- 電算機類(含周辺機器)も2年連続で減少し、4,300億円(同40%減)と減少した。米国向けが1,800億円(同38%減)となったほか、オランダ向けが600億円(同41%減)、香港向けが260億円(同40%減)と減少が目立った。また、中国向けも380億円(同28%減)と落ち込んだ。四半期別にみると、数量は第3四半期までマイナスが続いたが、第4四半期に12%増とプラスに転じた。金額では第2四半期以降はプラスとなり、第4四半期には11%増を記録した。

(輸入)

- 電算機類(含周辺機器)は1.3兆円(前年比27%減)と3年連続の減少となった。中国からは前年の1兆円台を割り込み、8,800億円(同26%減)と減少した。その他、タイから870億円(同24%減)、米国から660億円(同32%減)、シンガポールから600億円(同31%減)とそれぞれ減少した。四半期別にみると、数量は第1、第3四半期がマイナス、第2、第4四半期がプラスとなり、通年では13%増となった。他方、金額は、第3四半期までマイナスが続いたが、第4四半期に13%増とプラスに転じた。
- 電算機類の部分品も4,800億円(同24%減)と5年連続の減少となった。中国から2,800億円(同22%減)、台湾から640億円(同12%減)、米国から250億円(同34%減)、シンガポールから250億円(同27%減)、マレーシアから220億円(同30%減)と減少した。



Source: Compiled from MOF's Trade Statistics on a Customs-cleared Basis

7. Computers & Units and Parts of Computers: Exports and imports both down

Exports

In 2009 exports of Parts of Computers continued their decline for the second consecutive year, falling 29% to ¥1.2 trillion. Exports to the U.S. were down 28% to ¥360.0 billion, and exports to the Netherlands dropped 36% to ¥280.0 billion. Exports to China (down 22% to ¥160.0 billion), Singapore (down 32% to ¥75.0 billion), and Hong Kong (down 24% to ¥75.0 billion) also turned to declines. By quarter, volume decreased through the third quarter but rose by 12% in the fourth quarter. On a value basis, exports rose from the second quarter, and grew 11% in the fourth quarter.

Exports of Computers & Units also continued falling for the second consecutive year, declining 40% to ¥430.0 billion, with particularly large drops in exports to the U.S. (down 38% to ¥180.0 billion), the Netherlands (down 41% to ¥60.0 billion), and Hong Kong (down 40% to ¥26.0 billion). Exports to China also slumped, falling 28% to ¥38.0 billion. By quarter, volume declined through the third quarter but rose by 12% in the fourth quarter. On a value basis, exports rose from the second quarter, and recorded increase by 11% in the fourth quarter.

Imports

Imports of Computer & Units fell for the third consecutive year, declining 27% to ¥1.3 trillion. Imports from China were down 26% to ¥880.0 billion, dropping below the trillion-yen level. Imports from Thailand (down 24% to ¥87.0 billion), the U.S. (down 32% to ¥66.0 billion), and Singapore (down 31% to ¥60.0 billion) also declined. By quarter, volume decreased in the first and third quarters, rose in the second and fourth quarters, and was up 13% for the full year. On a value basis, imports were down through the third quarter, and then rose 13% in the fourth quarter.

Imports of Parts of Computers fell 24% to ¥480.0 billion, dropping for the fifth consecutive year. Imports from China (down 22% to ¥280.0 billion), Taiwan (down 12% to ¥64.0 billion), the U.S. (down 34% to ¥25.0 billion), Singapore (down 27% to ¥25.0 billion), and Malaysia (down 30% to ¥22.0 billion) were down across the board.

8. 半導体等電子部品：半導体需要低迷により輸出は2年連続の減少

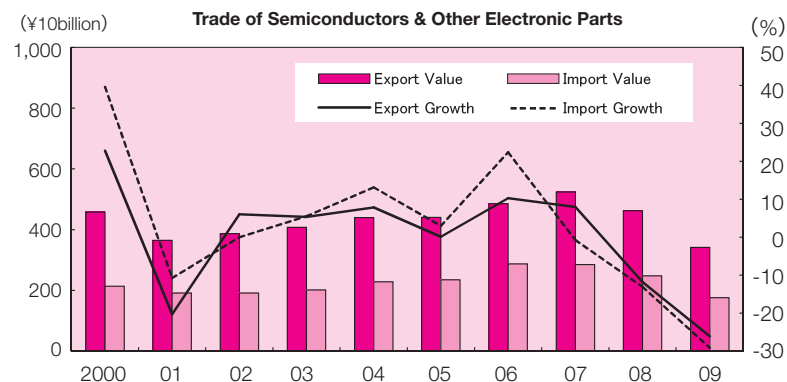
世界半導体市場統計(WSTS、カリフォルニア州)による09年の半導体出荷額は、金融危機による消費低迷により、2,200億ドル(前年比12%減)となる見込みである。半導体を多く使用する携帯電話・パソコンなどのデジタル製品、自動車の電装部品の需要落ち込みが影響した。

(輸出)

- ・輸出は、3.4兆円(前年比26%減)と2年連続の減少となった。四半期別にみると、08年は第4四半期以降に減速し、09年第1四半期には48%減と落ち込んだ。その後、第2四半期以降は持ち直しが見られ、第4四半期には3%増となった。
- ・品目別にみると、7割を占めるICは、数量が459億個(同14%減)と減少となるなか、価格の下落が続き、2.3兆円(同24%減)となった。2割を占める個別半導体は、7,900億円(同29%減)となり、1兆円を割り込んだ。
- ・地域別にみると、8割を占めるアジア向けは2.9兆円(同24%減)、うち中国向けも8,500億円(同19%減)と2割減となった。米国向けは2,100億円(同37%減)、EU向けは2,600億円(同41%減)となった。一方、大洋州向けはオーストラリア向けが増加した結果、81億円(同6%増)となった。

(輸入)

- ・輸入は1.8兆円(前年比29%減)となった。四半期別にみると、09年第1四半期には51%減と半減したが、第2四半期以降は減少幅が縮小し、第4四半期には4%減となったが、通年では29%減となった。
- ・品目別にみると、9割弱を占めるICは、数量が127億個(同23%減)と減少となるなか、価格の下落が続き、1.5兆円(同29%減)と3割減となった。トランジスター等も、最終製品の価格下落の圧力を受け、300億円(同32%減)と減少した。
- ・地域別にみると、8割弱を占めるアジアからが1.3兆円(同30%減)、うちアジアNIEsからが前年の1兆円を割り込み9,200億円(同28%減)、中国からが2,000億円(同23%減)となった。



Source: Compiled from MOF's Trade Statistics on a Customs-cleared Basis

8. Semiconductors Etc.: Exports drop for second consecutive year on weak semiconductor demand

According to World Semiconductor Trade Statistics (WSTS; California), global semiconductor exports were expected to drop 12% to ¥220.0 billion in 2009 on the consumption slump from the financial crisis. The semiconductor market was affected by weak demand for mobile telephones, personal computers, and other digital devices that use many semiconductors, and by the decline in demand for electronic parts for motor vehicles.

Exports

Exports of Semiconductors Etc. continued to contract in 2009, dropping 26% to ¥3.4 trillion for two consecutive year. By quarter, the exports had been falling since the fourth quarter of 2008, dropped 48% in the first quarter of 2009, recovered somewhat from the second quarter, and posted a 3% increase in the fourth quarter.

By product category, exports of ICs, which accounted for about 70% of the total, declined 24% to ¥2.3 trillion as volume declined 14% to 45.9 billion units and prices continued to fall. Exports of Transistors, Diodes & Similar Semiconductor Devices, which accounted for around 20% of the total, dropped 29% to ¥790.0 billion, falling below the trillion-yen level.

By area and country, exports to Asia, which accounted for roughly 80% of the total, were down 24% to ¥2.9 trillion, of which exports to China dropped 19% to ¥850.0 billion. Exports to the U.S. were down 37% to ¥210.0 billion, and exports to the EU fell 41% to ¥260.0 billion. Exports to Oceania, however, rose 6% to ¥8.1 billion on higher exports to Australia.

Imports

Imports of Semiconductors Etc. declined 29% to ¥1.8 trillion. By quarter, imports dropped 51% in the first quarter, the rate of decline eased from the second quarter, and were down just 4% in the fourth quarter.

By product category, imports of ICs, which accounted for nearly 90% of the total, dropped 29% to ¥1.5 trillion as volume fell 23% to 12.7 billion units and prices continued to decline. Imports of Transistors also fell 32% to ¥30.0 billion under price reduction pressure for finished products.

By area, imports from Asia, which accounted for nearly 80% of the total, dropped 30% to ¥1.3 trillion, as imports from Asian NIEs fell 28% to ¥920.0 billion, dropping below the trillion-yen level, and imports from China declined 23% to ¥200.0 billion.

9. 音響・映像機器：輸出入とも減少続く

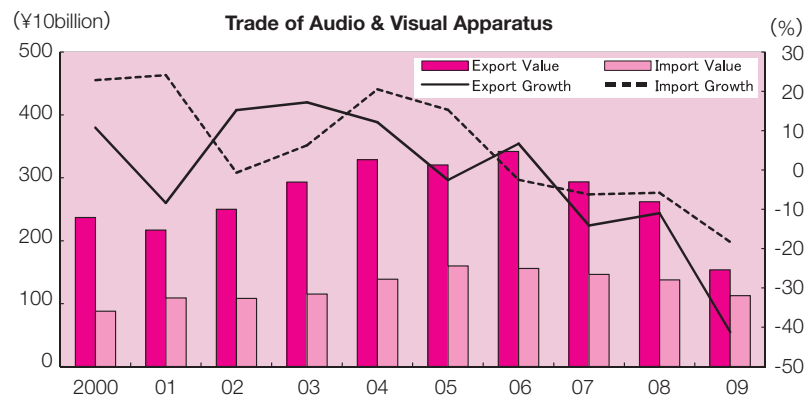
音響・映像機器の輸出は3年連続、輸入は4年連続で減少した。

(輸出)

- 音響・映像機器(含部品)の輸出は、EU、米国向けが半減し、アジア向けも3割減となり、1.5兆円(前年比41%減)と3年連続で減少した。
- 映像機器は9,400億円(同38%減)と5年連続の減少となった。9割を占める映像記録・再生機器(VTRやDVD機器類)は、米国、EU、アジア向けが減少し、3,300万台(同24%減)、8,500億円(同36%減)となった。テレビは、544万台(同17%減)、910億円(同52%減)と半減した。
- 音響機器は、1.7億台(同12%増)と数量は増加したが、単価の下落、低価格製品の割合上昇により、金額は減少し、430億円(同37%減)と12年連続の減少となった。うち5割弱を占めるアンプ・スピーカー・マイクが1.7億台(同13%増)、210億円(同19%減)となった。3割強を占めるラジオは178万台(同32%減)、141億円(同50%減)となった。
- 音響・映像機器の部分品は、EU、アジア向け、特に前年2ケタ増となった中国向けが減少した結果、5,500億円(同46%減)と半減し、3年連続の減少となった。

(輸入)

- 音響・映像機器(含部品)の輸入は、アジア、米国からを中心に減少が続き、1.1兆円(前年比18%減)となり、4年連続の減少となった。
- 4分の1を占める映像記録・再生機器(VTRやDVD機器類)は、数量が2,365万台(同4%減)、2,700億円(同17%減)となった。1割弱を占めるアンプ・スピーカー・マイクは、2.9億台(同22%減)、1,050億円(同27%減)となった。ラジオは、1,597万台(同15%減)、830億円(同28%減)となった。



Source: Compiled from MOF's Trade Statistics on a Customs-cleared Basis

9. Audio & Visual Apparatus: Exports and imports both continue dropping

In 2009 exports of Audio & Visual Apparatus declined for the third consecutive year, and imports declined for the fourth consecutive year.

Exports

Exports of Audio & Visual Apparatus declined for the third consecutive year, falling 41% to ¥1.5 trillion, as exports to the EU and the U.S. dropped and exports to Asia were down by some 30%.

Exports of Visual Apparatus fell for the fifth consecutive year, dropping 38% to ¥940.0 billion. Exports of Video Recording & Reproduction Apparatus (VCR & DVD Equipment), which accounted for about 90% of the total, dropped 36% to ¥850.0 billion (24% to 33 million units) on declines in exports to the U.S., the EU, and Asia. Exports of TV Receivers were down 52% to ¥91.0 billion (17% to 5.44 million units).

Exports of Audio Apparatus fell 37% to ¥43.0 billion, dropping for the twelfth consecutive year, despite a volume increase of 12% to 170 million units, because of unit price declines and a higher percentage of low-priced products. Exports of Amplifiers, Loudspeakers & Microphones, which accounted for nearly 50% of the total, declined 19% to ¥21.0 billion (13% to 170 million units). Exports of Radio Broadcast Receivers, which accounted for over 30% of the total, were down 50% to ¥14.1 billion (32% to 1.78 million units).

Exports of Parts of Audio & Visual Apparatus fell for the third consecutive year, dropping 46% to ¥550.0 billion, on reduced exports to the EU and Asia, and particularly on lower exports to China which had posted a double-digit increase the previous year.

Imports

Imports of Audio & Visual Apparatus fell for the fourth consecutive year, dropping 18% to ¥1.1 trillion, with continued declines in imports from Asia and the U.S.

Imports of Video Recording & Reproduction Apparatus (VCR & DVD Equipment), which accounted for one quarter of the total, decreased 17% to ¥270.0 billion (4% to 23.65 million units). Imports of Amplifiers, Loudspeakers & Microphones, which accounted for nearly 10% of the total, were down 27% to ¥105.0 billion (22% to 290 million units). Imports of Radio Broadcast Receivers dropped 28% to ¥83.0 billion (15% to 15.97 million units).

10. 自動車：輸出は各市場向けで激減、輸入も国内需要の低迷で大幅な減少

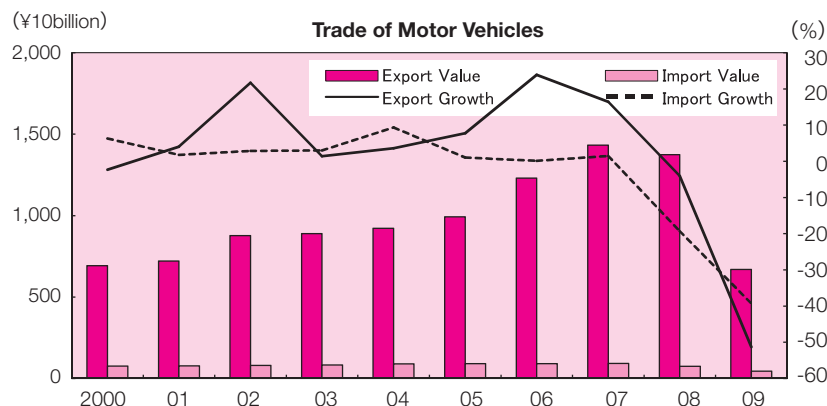
需要低迷で激減し、輸出は5割減、輸入は4割減となった。

(輸出)

- ・自動車は、各国で購入刺激策などが実施されたものの、数量で439万台(前年比47%減)と半減し、金額では大幅な円高による円換算額の目減りもあって6.7兆円(同51%減)と2年連続の減少となった。うち、乗用車は、380万台(同48%減)、5.8兆円(同52%減)と2年連続の減少、バス・トラックは56万台(同44%減)、8,300億円(同50%減)と8年ぶりの減少となった。
- ・地域別にみると、米国向けは123万台(同44%減)、2.3兆円(同47%減)と半減した。ロシア向けは、11万台(同89%減)、1,400億円(同90%減)と9割減となった。中東向けは、UAEへ1,600億円(同67%減)、サウジアラビアへ2,300億円(同40%減)となるなど、54万台(同50%減)、8,300億円(同55%減)と半減した。また、EU向けは、58万台(同41%減)、9,000億円(同52%減)となった。アジア向けも、中国向けが3,600億円(同15%減)と減少に転じ、全体では55万台(同25%減)、9,000億円(同29%減)と減少した。
- ・自動車の部分品は、米国向けが5,100億円(同35%減)、EU向けが2,700億円(同44%減)と大きく落ち込み、2.3兆円(同25%減)となった。

(輸入)

- ・自動車は、16万台(前年比36%減)、4,500億円(同39%減)と2年連続の減少となり、20万台を割り込んだ。6割を占めるドイツからは2,700億円(同31%減)となった。このほか米国から260億円(同60%減)、南アフリカ共和国からは250億円(同58%減)と6割減となった。



Source: Compiled from MOF's Trade Statistics on a Customs-cleared Basis

10. Motor Vehicles: Exports to all markets drop dramatically, imports also down sharply on weak domestic demand

During 2009, Motor Vehicles exports fell nearly 50% and imports dropped nearly 40% on weak demand.

Exports

Motor Vehicles exports dropped by half on a volume basis, falling 47% to 4.39 million units, despite the implementation of policies to stimulate purchases in various countries. The exports posted a decline for the second consecutive year, dropping 51% to ¥6.7 trillion, with the yen-denominated value also declining from the large appreciation of the yen. Exports of Cars fell for the second consecutive year, dropping 52% to ¥5.8 trillion (48% to 3.8 million units). Exports of Buses & Trucks turned to a decline for the first time in eight years, dropping 50% to ¥830.0 billion (44% to 560,000 units).

By area and country, exports to the U.S. were down 47% to ¥2.3 trillion (44% to 1.23 million units). Exports to Russia fell 90% to ¥140.0 billion (89% to 110,000 units). Exports to the Middle East declined 55% to ¥830.0 billion (50% to 540,000 units) with reduced exports to the UAE (down 67% to ¥160.0 billion) and Saudi Arabia (down 40% to ¥230.0 billion). Exports to the EU fell 52% to ¥900.0 billion (41% to 580,000 units). Exports to Asia decreased 29% to ¥900.0 billion (25% to 550,000 units) as exports to China turned to a decline, dropping 15% to ¥360.0 billion.

Exports of Parts of Motor Vehicles were down 25% to ¥2.3 trillion on sharp reductions in exports to the U.S. (down 35% to ¥510.0 billion) and the EU (down 44% to ¥270.0 billion).

Imports

Motor Vehicle imports decreased 39% to ¥450.0 billion (36% to 160,000 units), dropping for the second consecutive year and falling below 200,000 units. Imports from Germany, which accounted for about 60% of the total, declined 31% to ¥270.0 billion. Imports from the U.S. (down 60% to ¥26.0 billion) and South Africa (down 58% to ¥25.0 billion) were down.

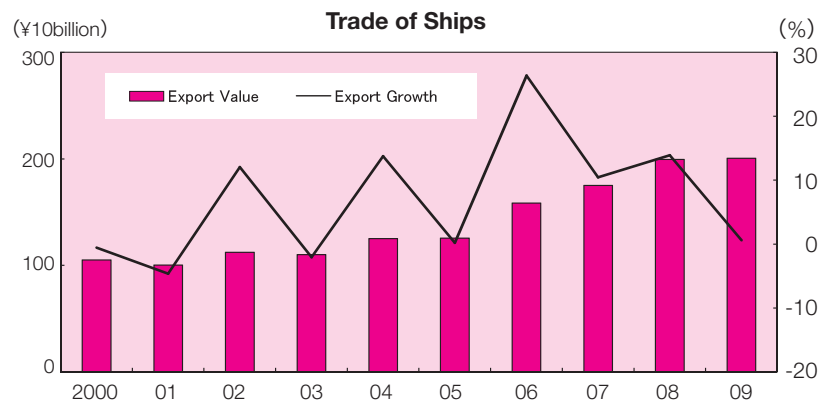
11. 船舶・航空機類：船舶輸出は6年連続の増加、航空機類輸入は2年連続の減少

(船舶輸出)

- 船舶の輸出は、数量が1,783万総トン(前年比2%減)、801隻(前年731隻)となり、2.0兆円(同1%増)となった。船種別にみると、貨物船が491隻(前年448隻)、1.2兆円(同0.3%減)、タンカーが244隻(前年213隻)、7,900億円(同3%増)であった。
- 国別にみると、英国向けが12隻(前年7隻)、730億円(同91%増)、リベリア向けが28隻(前年25隻)、1,400億円(同10%増)と増加した。一方、シンガポール向けは47隻(前年58隻)と数量では減少したが、1,800億円(同9%増)と増加した。
- また、バハマ向けは17隻(前年24隻)、1,200億円(同33%減)となった。香港向けも32隻(前年39隻)、1,100億円(同22%減)と減少した。パナマ向けは282隻(前年287隻)と減少したが、1,100億円(同8%増)と増加した。

(航空機類輸入)

- 航空機類の輸入は、4,500億円(前年比24%減)と減少が続いた。
- 国別にみると、9割を占める米国から3,613機(前年4,590機)、3,700億円(同30%減)となった。フランスからは233機(前年348機)、170億円(同6%減)、イタリアからは54機(前年69機)、90億円(同30%減)となり、ともに減少した。
- 一方、ブラジルからは145機(前年21機)、170億円と前年の5倍になった。



Source: Compiled from MOF's Trade Statistics on a Customs-cleared Basis

11. Ships and Aircraft: Ship exports rise for sixth consecutive year, Aircraft imports decline for second consecutive year

Ship Exports

In 2009, Ship exports increased 1% to ¥2.0 trillion. On a gross tonnage basis, the exports fell 2% to 17.83 million gross tons, while the number of ships rose to 801 vessels from 731 in 2008. By type of ship, exports of Cargo Ships decreased 0.3% to ¥1.2 trillion (491 vessels vs. 448 in 2008), while exports of Tankers rose 3% to ¥790.0 billion (244 vessels vs. 213 in 2008).

By country, exports to the United Kingdom rose 91% to ¥73.0 billion (12 vessels vs. 7 in 2008), and exports to Liberia rose 10% to ¥140.0 billion (28 vessels vs. 25 in 2008). Exports to Singapore rose 9% to ¥180.0 billion, despite a volume decrease (47 vessels vs. 58 in 2008).

Exports to the Bahamas fell 33% to ¥120.0 billion (17 vessels vs. 24 in 2008). Exports to Hong Kong were down 22% to ¥110.0 billion (32 vessels vs. 39 in 2008). Exports to Panama rose 8% to ¥110.0 billion despite a decline on a volume basis (282 vessels vs. 287 in 2008).

Aircraft Imports

Aircraft imports declined for the second consecutive year, dropping 24% to ¥450.0 billion.

By country, imports from the U.S., which accounted for about 90% of the total, decreased 30% to ¥370.0 billion (3,613 aircraft vs. 4,590 in 2008). Imports from France were off 6% to ¥17.0 billion (233 aircraft vs. 348 in 2008), and imports from Italy fell 30% to ¥9.0 billion (54 aircraft vs. 69 in 2008).

Imports from Brazil, however, increased by five times from the previous year, rising to ¥17.0 billion (145 aircraft vs. 21 in 2008).



Source: Compiled from MOF's Trade Statistics on a Customs-cleared Basis

12. 科学光学機器：輸出入とも減少幅が大幅拡大

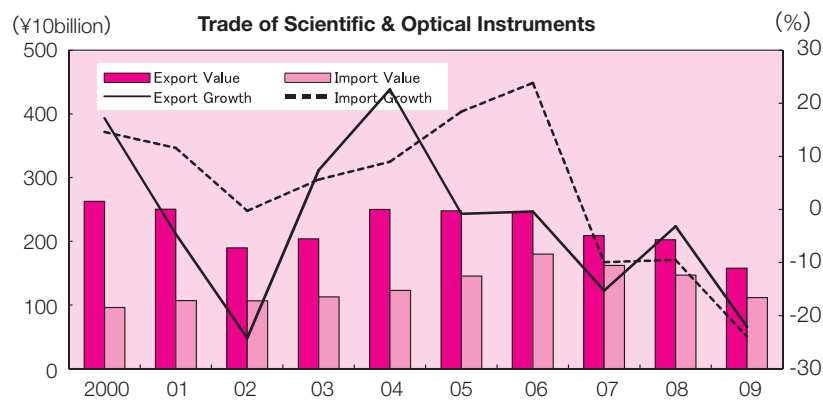
科学光学機器は、08年に輸出入とも減少幅が縮小したが、09年はともに減少幅が拡大した。

(輸出)

- ・ 輸出は5年連続で減少し、1.6兆円(前年比22%減)となった。数量の伸びをみると、第1四半期をピークに第3四半期まで2ケタの大幅減少が続き、第4四半期にプラスに転じたものの、通年では18%減となった。
- ・ 品目別にみると、2割弱を占める計測機器類は、2,500億円(同31%減)となった。1割弱を占める写真機用レンズは、1,100億円(同22%減)となった。電子顕微鏡は、3,232台(前年3,970台)、260億円(同23%減)となった。顕微鏡及び同部分品は220億円(同26%減)、めがねのわく及び柄は140億円(同26%減)となった。
- ・ 地域別にみると、6割を占めるアジア向けが9,400億円(同21%減)、うち中国向けは4,000億円(同17%減)となった。EU向けは2,700億円(同26%減)、米国向けは2,500億円(同27%減)とそれぞれ減少した。

(輸入)

- ・ 輸入は3年連続減少し、1.1兆円(前年比24%減)となった。数量の伸びをみると、06年第4四半期以降マイナスが続いており、09年も同様に各4四半期でマイナスとなり、通年では15%減となった。
- ・ 品目別にみると、1割強を占める計測機器類は、1,600億円(同33%減)となった。写真機及び同部分品は、130億円(同5%減)となった。
- ・ 地域別に見ると、4割を占めるアジアからは4,600億円(同28%減)、うち中国からは2,200億円(同27%減)となった。米国からは3,100億円(同26%減)、EUからは2,500億円(同19%減)となった。



Source: Compiled from MOF's Trade Statistics on a Customs-cleared Basis

12. Scientific & Optical Instruments: Much larger drops in both exports and imports

The declines in exports and imports of Scientific & Optical Instruments, which had narrowed in 2008, expanded in 2009.

Exports

Exports of Scientific & Optical Instruments declined for the fifth consecutive year, dropping 22% to ¥1.6 trillion. On a volume basis, the exports posted double-digit declines in the first through third quarters with the largest drop recorded in the first quarter, turned to an increase in the fourth quarter, and declined 18% for the full year.

By product category, exports of Meters–Measuring & Scientific Instruments, which accounted for nearly 20% of the total, fell 31% to ¥250.0 billion. Exports of Lenses for Cameras, which accounted for nearly 10% of the total, were down 22% to ¥110.0 billion. Exports of Microscopes–Electron & Proton declined 23% to ¥26.0 billion (3,232 units vs. 3,970 in 2008). Exports of Optical Microscopes & Parts were down 26% to ¥22.0 billion. Exports of Spectacle Frames & Handles dropped 26% to ¥14.0 billion.

By area and country, exports to Asia, which accounted for about 60% of the total, fell 21% to ¥940.0 billion, with exports to China down 17% to ¥400.0 billion. Exports to the EU declined 26% to ¥270.0 billion, and exports to the U.S. decreased 27% to ¥250.0 billion.

Imports

Imports of Scientific & Optical Instruments fell 24% to ¥1.1 trillion, posting a decline for the third consecutive year. On a volume basis, the imports have been decreasing since the fourth quarter of 2006, and continued dropping through all four quarters of 2009, falling 15% from the previous year.

By product category, imports of Meters–Measuring and Scientific Instruments, which accounted for over 10% of the total, declined 33% to ¥160.0 billion. Imports of Cameras & Parts slipped 5% to ¥13.0 billion.

By area and country, imports from Asia, which accounted for around 40% of the total, fell 28% to ¥460.0 billion, with imports from China down 27% to ¥220.0 billion. Imports from the U.S. decreased 26% to ¥310.0 billion, and imports from the EU declined 19% to ¥250.0 billion.