

II 主要国別・地域別貿易

1. アジア：輸出は減少に転じ、輸入は2年連続の増加

11年の対アジア貿易は、輸出が36.7兆円(前年比3%減)と減少に転じ、輸入は30.4兆円(同10%増)と2年連続で増加した。総額では67.1兆円(同3%増)となり、わが国貿易総額の50%を占めた。

(1) 中国：輸出は過去3位、輸入も過去3位の水準に

11年の中国経済は、引き続き安定した高い水準を維持し、9.2%成長となった。対中国貿易は総額で27.5兆円(前年比4%増)となり、わが国貿易総額の21%を占めることとなった。

(輸出)

・輸出は、数量が1%減少し、金額が12.9兆円(前年比1%減)と減少に転じた。
 ・電気機器は、映像機器が1,500億円(同16%減)、通信機が1,000億円(同24%減)と減少するなど、全体では2.9兆円(同5%減)となった。輸送用機器は、自動車が23万台(同8%減)、5,600億円(同10%減)と減少に転じ、自動車の部分品も6,600億円(同4%減)となり、1.3兆円(同6%減)となった。原料別製品は、非鉄金属が3,700億円(同13%減)、鉄鋼が6,700億円(同3%減)となり、1.8兆円(同4%減)となった。その他は、科学光学機器が6,200億円(同10%増)と増加したものの、全体では1.5兆円(同5%減)と減少した。一方、一般機械は、金属加工機械が4,200億円(同34%増)、繊維機械が1,200億円(同12%増)と増加するなどして、3.1兆円(同7%増)となった。化学製品は、有機化合物が6,000億円(同7%増)となり、1.7兆円(同1%増)となった。

(輸入)

・輸入は、数量が6%増加し、金額が14.6兆円(前年比9%増)と2年連続で増加した。
 ・化学製品は、有機化合物が2,300億円(同22%増)となり、1.1兆円(同38%増)となった。その他は、衣類・同付属品が2.1兆円(同8%増)となり、4.4兆円(同7%増)となった。原料別製品は、鉄鋼が2,200億円(同46%増)、織物用糸・繊維製品が4,200億円(同14%増)となり、1.8兆円(同17%増)となった。電気機器は、通信機が1.0兆円(同30%増)となり、全体で3.6兆円(同5%増)となった。一般機械は、電算機類(含周辺機器)が1.2兆円(同9%増)となり、2.4兆円(同5%増)となった。

(収支)

・11年の対中国貿易赤字は1.7兆円(前年比5.3倍)となり、6年ぶりに増加した。

Trade with China (2011)

[By commodity]

Exports	Value	Growth	Contribution	Imports	Value	Growth	Contribution
	(¥10 billion)	(%)			(¥10 billion)	(%)	
Total	1,290.4	▲ 1.4	▲ 1.4	Total	1,463.7	9.1	9.1
Decrease				Increase			
7.Electrical Machinery	292.4	▲ 4.7	▲ 1.1	9.Others	441.8	7.2	2.2
8.Transport Equipment	125.9	▲ 5.8	▲ 0.6	4.Chemicals	105.8	38.4	2.2
5.Manufactured Goods	182.7	▲ 4.1	▲ 0.6	5.Manufactured Goods	180.7	17.3	2.0
9.Others	146.2	▲ 4.8	▲ 0.6	7.Electrical Machinery	363.4	4.8	1.2
Increase							
6.Machinery	313.1	6.8	1.5				
4.Chemicals	169.5	0.5	0.1				

Notes: 輸出9.その他は科学光学機器、写真用・映画用材料など
 輸入9.その他は科学光学機器、衣類・同付属品など

Exports 9 "Others" includes Scientific & Optical Instruments, Photographic Supplies, etc.

Imports 9 "Others" includes Scientific & Optical Instruments, Clothing & Accessories, etc.

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

II Trade by Major Area and Country

1. Asia: Exports down, imports up for second consecutive year

In 2011, Japan's trade with Asia rose 3% year-on-year to ¥67.1 trillion, which accounted for 50% of Japan's total foreign trade value. Exports to Asia turned to a decline, falling 3% to ¥36.7 trillion and imports from Asia grew for the second consecutive year, rising 10% to ¥30.4 trillion.

(1) China: Both exports and imports up to third highest on record

In 2011, the Chinese economy marked 9.2% growth, maintaining the high level of the previous year. Japan's trade with China grew 4% to ¥27.5 trillion, which accounted for 21% of Japan's total foreign trade value.

Exports

Exports to China fell 1% to ¥12.9 trillion, swung back to a decline, and went down 1% on a volume basis.

Exports of Electrical Machinery decreased 5% to ¥2.9 trillion with declined exports of Visual Apparatus (down 16% to ¥150.0 billion) and Telephony & Telegraphy (down 24% to ¥100.0 billion). Exports of Transport Equipment decreased 6% to ¥1.3 trillion as exports of Motor Vehicles went down 10% to ¥560.0 billion (down 8% to 230,000 units) and exports of Parts of Motor Vehicles fell 4% to ¥660.0 billion. Exports of Manufactured Goods went down 4% to ¥1.8 trillion as exports of Nonferrous Metals fell 13% to ¥370.0 billion and exports of Iron & Steel Products declined 3% to ¥670.0 billion. Exports of Others fell 5% to ¥1.5 trillion despite increased exports of Scientific & Optical Instrument (up 10% to ¥620.0 billion). In contrast, exports of Machinery grew 7% to ¥3.1 trillion with increased exports of Metalworking Machinery (up 34% to ¥420.0 billion) and Textile Machines (up 12% to ¥120.0 billion). Exports of Chemicals increased 1% to ¥1.7 trillion as exports of Organic Chemicals were up 7% to ¥600.0 billion.

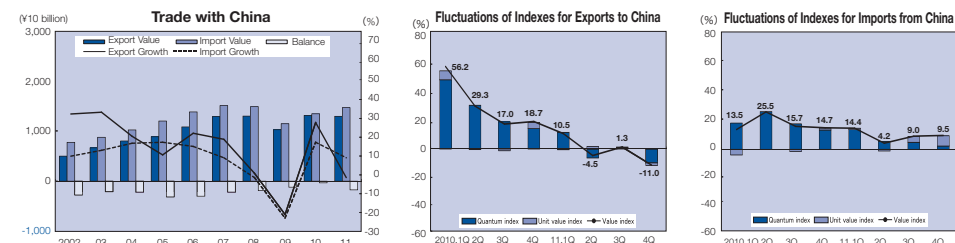
Imports

Imports from China rose for the second consecutive year, growing 9% to ¥14.6 trillion and increased 6% on a volume basis.

Imports of Chemicals grew 38% to ¥1.1 trillion as imports of Organic Chemicals rose 22% to ¥230.0 billion. Imports of Others increased 7% to ¥4.4 trillion as imports of Clothing & Accessories went up 8% to ¥2.1 trillion. Imports of Manufactured Goods grew 17% to ¥1.8 trillion with increased imports of Iron & Steel Products (up 46% to ¥220.0 billion) and Textile Yarn & Fabrics (up 14% to ¥420.0 billion). Imports of Electrical Machinery went up 5% to ¥3.6 trillion as imports of Telephony & Telegraphy increased 30% to ¥1.0 trillion. Imports of Machinery rose 5% to ¥2.4 trillion as imports of Computers & Units grew 9% to ¥1.2 trillion.

Trade Balance

In 2011, Japan's balance of trade deficit with China increased for the first time in six years, increasing 5.3 times from a year earlier to ¥1.7 trillion.



Notes: 伸び率は対前年同期比、グラフ中の数値は金額の伸び率、数量指数 = 金額指数/価格指数

Export and import growth are up/down from a year earlier.

Figures in the table represent growth in value. Value indexes divided by unit value indexes make quantum indexes.

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

(2) アジア NIEs : 総額で減少に

11年の対アジアNIEs貿易は総額で20.8兆円(前年比3%減)となり、わが国貿易総額の16%を占めた。

(輸出)

- 輸出は、数量が9%減少し、14.9兆円(前年比7%減)と減少に転じた。
- 品目別にみると、電気機器は、半導体等電子部品が1.4兆円(同21%減)、通信機が940億円(同34%減)となり、全体で3.2兆円(同14%減)となった。一般機械は、建設用・鉱山用機械が770億円(同33%減)となり、全体で2.5兆円(同11%減)となった。原料別製品は、鉄鋼が1.1兆円(同7%減)となり、2.4兆円(同4%減)となった。輸送用機器は、船舶が2,900億円(同14%減)、自動車が11万台(同10%減)、2,100億円(同12%減)となり、7,200億円(同13%減)となった。
- 国別にみると、台湾向け、香港向けとも、一般機械、電気機器が減少し、それぞれ4.1兆円(同12%減)、3.4兆円(同8%減)となった。韓国向けは電機機器、輸送用機器、原料別製品が減少し5.3兆円(同4%減)、シンガポール向けも2.2兆円(同2%減)となり、4カ国とも減少に転じた。

(輸入)

- 輸入は、数量が3%増加し、5.8兆円(前年比9%増)と2年連続で増加した。
- 品目別にみると、鉱物性燃料は、石油製品が7,000億円(同98%増)となり、全体で7,300億円(同97%増)となった。原料別製品は、鉄鋼が4,100億円(同32%増)、非鉄金属が1,900億円(同58%増)となり、9,500億円(同25%増)となった。化学製品は、有機化合物が1,500億円(同7%増)、医薬品が1,000億円(同12%増)となり、7,000億円(同15%増)となった。一方、電気機器は、半導体等電子部品が8,800億円(同19%減)となり、全体で1.4兆円(同9%減)となった。
- 国別にみると、韓国からは、石油製品の鉱物性燃料、原料別製品が増加し、3.2兆円(同27%増)となった。一方、台湾からは、電気機器(半導体等電子部品)の減少により1.9兆円(同9%減)、シンガポールからは6,900億円(同4%減)、香港からは1,200億円(同8%減)と、3カ国とも減少に転じた。

(収支)

- 11年の対アジアNIEs貿易黒字は9.1兆円(前年比14%減)となり、減少に転じた。

Trade with Asian NIEs (2011)

[By commodity]

Exports		Imports	
Value	Growth	Value	Growth
(¥10 billion)	(%)	(¥10 billion)	(%)
Total	1,491.8 ▲6.6	Total	583.4 ▲8.5
Decrease			
7.Electrical Machinery	320.0 ▲14.0 ▲3.3	3.Mineral Fuels	72.7 96.7 6.6
6.Machinery	248.3 ▲11.1 ▲1.9	5.Manufactured Goods	95.5 25.3 3.6
5.Manufactured Goods	242.5 ▲4.2 ▲0.7	4.Chemicals	70.3 15.0 1.7
8.Transport Equipment	71.9 ▲13.4 ▲0.7	Increase	
Increase			
3.Mineral Fuels	65.7 32.4 1.0	7.Electrical Machinery	144.4 ▲9.4 ▲2.8
Decrease			
9.Others			
	85.8 ▲10.5 ▲1.9		

[By country/region]

Exports		Imports	
Value	Growth	Value	Growth
(¥10 billion)	(%)	(¥10 billion)	(%)
Total	1,491.8 ▲6.6	Total	583.4 ▲8.5
Decrease			
Taiwan	405.8 ▲11.7 ▲3.4	R.Korea	316.9 26.6 12.4
Hong Kong	342.0 ▲7.7 ▲1.8	Increase	
R.Korea	526.9 ▲3.5 ▲1.2	Decrease	
Singapore	217.1 ▲1.7 ▲0.2	Taiwan	185.2 ▲8.5 ▲3.2
Increase			
Singapore			
	69.0 ▲3.5 ▲0.5	Decrease	
Hong Kong			
	12.3 ▲7.9 ▲0.2		

Notes: 輸入9.その他は科学光学機器、衣類・同付属品など

Imports 9 "Others" includes Scientific & Optical Instruments, Clothing & Accessories, etc.

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

(2) Asian NIEs: Trade value down

In 2011, Japan's trade with Asian NIEs fell 3% to ¥20.8 trillion, which accounted for 16% of Japan's total foreign trade value.

Exports

Exports to Asian NIEs fell 7% to ¥14.9 trillion and dropped 9% on a volume basis.

By product category, exports of Electrical Machinery went down 14% to ¥3.2 trillion with decreased exports of Semiconductors Etc. (down 21% to ¥1.4 trillion) and Telephony & Telegraphy (down 34% to ¥94.0 billion). Exports of Machinery fell 11% to ¥2.5 trillion as exports of Construction Machines decreased 33% to ¥77.0 billion. Exports of Manufactured Goods declined 4% to ¥2.4 trillion as exports of Iron & Steel Products fell 7% to ¥1.1 trillion. Exports of Transport Equipment went down 13% to ¥720.0 billion with declined as exports of Ships went down 14% to ¥290.0 billion and exports of Motor Vehicles fell 12% to ¥210.0 billion (down 10% to 110,000 units).

By country, exports to Taiwan went down 12% to ¥4.1 trillion and exports to Hong Kong fell 8% to ¥3.4 trillion both due to declined exports of Machinery and Electrical Machinery. Exports to South Korea fell 4% to ¥5.3 trillion with decreased exports of Electrical Machinery, Transport Equipment, and Manufactured Goods. Exports to Singapore also dropped 2% to ¥2.2 trillion. Exports to all of these four countries turned to a decline.

Imports

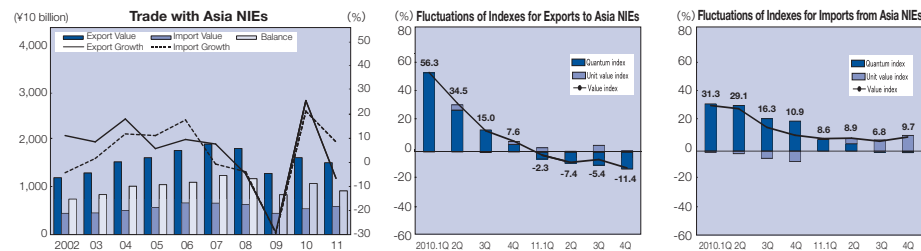
Imports from Asian NIEs increased for two consecutive years, growing 9% to ¥5.8 trillion and went up 3% on a volume basis.

By product category, imports of Mineral Fuels were up 97% to ¥730.0 billion as imports of Petroleum Products rose 98% to ¥700.0 billion. Imports of Manufactured Goods went up 25% to ¥950.0 billion with increased imports of Iron & Steel Products (up 32% to ¥410.0 billion) and Nonferrous Metals (up 58% to ¥190.0 billion). Imports of Chemicals rose 15% to ¥700.0 billion with increased imports of Organic Chemicals (up 7% to ¥150.0 billion) and Medical Products (up 12% to ¥100.0 billion). In contrast, imports of Electrical Machinery fell 9% to ¥1.4 trillion as imports of Semiconductors Etc. declined 19% to ¥880.0 billion.

By country, imports from South Korea grew 27% to ¥3.2 trillion as imports of Petroleum Products, mainly Mineral Fuels and Manufactured Goods, increased. On the other hand, imports from Taiwan fell 9% to ¥1.9 trillion due to the declined imports of Electrical Machinery (Semiconductors Etc.). Imports from Singapore fell 4% to ¥690.0 billion, and imports from Hong Kong went down 8% to ¥120.0 billion. Imports from all of these three countries swung back to a decline.

Trade Balance

In 2011, Japan's balance of trade surplus with Asian NIEs fell 14% to ¥9.1 trillion, turning to a decline.



Notes: 伸び率は対前年同期比。グラフ中の数値は金額の伸び率、数量指数=金額指数/価格指数

Export and import growth are up/down from a year earlier.

Figures in the table represent growth in value. Value indexes divided by unit value indexes make quantum indexes.

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

(3) ASEAN: 輸出は微減、輸入は2ケタ増

対ASEAN貿易は10カ国より構成されるが、11年は総額で19.7兆円(前年比5%増)となり、対アジア貿易の3割を占めることとなった。

(輸出)

- 輸出は9.8兆円(前年比1%減)と微減となった。
- 1割を占めるフィリピン向けは、一般機械(半導体等製造装置)、輸送用機器(自動車)などが落ち込み、8,900億円(同8%減)と減少に転じた。マレーシア向けは、電気機器(半導体等電子部品、電気回路等の機器)などが減少し、1.5兆円(同3%減)となった。2割を占めるシンガポール向けは、一般機械(原動機)、電気機器(半導体等電子部品)などが減少し、2.2兆円(同2%減)となった。ASEAN最大の輸出相手国であり3割を占めるタイ向けは、洪水などもあり、電気機器(半導体等電子部品、音響・映像機器の部分品)が減少し、3.0兆円(同0.2%減)となった。ブルネイ向けは110億円(同13%減)となった。
- 一方、ベトナム向けは、鉄鋼、織物及び繊維製品などが増加し、7,600億円(同7%増)となった。インドネシア向けは、輸送用機器(自動車)、鉄鋼などが増加し、1.4兆円(同1%増)となった。ミャンマー向けは、輸送用機器(中古乗用車)、一般機械(建設用・鉱山用機械)などを中心に、400億円(同75%増)となった。カンボジア、ラオス向けは、それぞれ160億円(同17%増)、60億円(同13%)と増加した。

(輸入)

- 輸入は9.9兆円(前年比12%増)となった。
- 4分の1を占めるマレーシアからは、LNGが需要の高まりから9,600億円(同28%増)となったほか、石油製品なども増加し、2.4兆円(同22%増)と増加が続いた。ASEAN最大の輸入相手国であり、3割弱を占めるインドネシアからは、原油及び粗油が3,800億円(同72%増)、石炭が3,600億円(同21%増)となるなど、2.7兆円(同10%増)となった。1割を占めるベトナムからは、原油及び粗油、衣類及び同付属品などを中心に、9,200億円(同29%増)となった。2割を占めるタイからは、生ゴム、砂糖などが増加し、2.0兆円(同6%増)となった。ブルネイ、フィリピンからは、それぞれ4,400億円(同23%増)、7,100億円(同2%増)となった。ミャンマー、カンボジアからも増加した。
- 一方、シンガポールからは、電気機器(半導体等電子部品)、一般機械(事務用機器)がともに2ケタ減となるなど、6,900億円(同4%減)に転じた。

(収支)

- 11年の対ASEAN貿易収支は1,300億円の赤字に転じた。

Trade with ASEAN (2011)

[By commodity]

Exports		Value		Growth		Contribution		Imports		Value		Growth		Contribution	
	Total	(¥10 billion)	(%)	(%)	(%)			Total	(¥10 billion)	(%)	(%)	(%)			
	Total	980.1	▲0.8	▲0.8	12.3	12.3		Total	993.1	12.3	12.3				
	Decrease							Increase							
7. Electrical Machinery		195.3	▲11.1	▲2.5			3. Mineral Materials		332.4	33.0	9.3				
8. Transport Equipment		124.5	▲0.5	▲0.1			5. Manufactured Goods		84.9	13.9	1.2				
							1. Foodstuffs		77.5	14.1	1.1				
							9. Others		120.1	8.5	1.1				
							4. Chemicals		56.1	15.5	0.9				
	Increase						Decrease								
9. Others		117.7	5.6	0.6			7. Electrical Machinery		145.9	▲4.7	▲0.8				
3. Mineral Fuels		43.0	15.4	0.6			6. Machinery		61.3	▲4.2	▲0.3				
5. Manufactured Goods		190.2	1.8	0.3			2. Raw Materials		97.0	▲0.8	▲0.1				

[By country]

Exports		Value		Growth		Contribution		Imports		Value		Growth		Contribution	
	Total	(¥10 billion)	(%)	(%)	(%)			Total	(¥10 billion)	(%)	(%)	(%)			
	Total	980.1	▲0.8	▲0.8	12.3	12.3		Total	993.1	12.3	12.3				
	Decrease							Increase							
Philippines		89.4	▲7.7	▲0.8			Malaysia		242.6	22.0	5.0				
Malaysia		149.7	▲3.1	▲0.5			Indonesia		271.2	9.5	2.7				
Singapore		217.1	▲1.7	▲0.4			Vietnam		92.0	28.6	2.3				
Thailand		298.8	▲0.2	▲0.1			Thailand		195.1	6.1	1.3				
							Brunei		44.1	22.7	0.9				
	Increase						Decrease								
Vietnam		76.4	6.8	0.5			Singapore		69.0	▲3.5	▲0.3				
Indonesia		141.3	1.3	0.2											
Myanmar		4.0	75.4	0.2											

Notes: 輸出9.その他は科学光学機器、写真用・映画用材料など
輸入9.その他は科学光学機器、衣類・同付属品など

Exports 9 "Others" includes Scientific & Optical Instruments, Photographic Supplies, etc.

Imports 9 "Others" includes Scientific & Optical Instruments, Clothing & Accessories, etc.

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

(3) ASEAN: Exports down slightly, imports up in double digits

In 2011, Japan's trade with ASEAN, which is made up of 10 countries, grew 5% to ¥19.7 trillion, which accounted for around 30% of Japan's total trade with Asia.

Exports

Exports to ASEAN fell a slight 1% to ¥9.8 trillion.

Exports to Philippines, which accounted for around 10% of the total exports to ASEAN, decreased 8% to ¥890.0 billion with declined exports of Machinery (Semiconductor Machinery Etc.) and Transport Equipment (Motor Vehicles). Exports to Malaysia went down 3% to ¥1.5 trillion as exports of Electrical Machinery (Semiconductors Etc. and Electrical Apparatus) declined. Exports to Singapore, which accounted for around 20% of the total, fell 2% to ¥2.2 trillion with declined exports of Machinery (Power Generating Machine) and Electrical Machinery (Semiconductors Etc.). Exports to Thailand, Japan's largest export partner in ASEAN, which accounted for around 30% of the total export to ASEAN, fell 0.2% to ¥3.0 trillion as exports of Electrical Machinery (Semiconductors Etc. and Parts of Audio & Visual Apparatus) declined in the aftermath of the flooding. Exports to Brunei fell 13% to ¥11.0 billion.

On the other hand, exports to Vietnam grew 7% to ¥760.0 billion with increased exports of Iron & Steel Products and Textile & Fabrics. Exports to Indonesia rose 1% to ¥1.4 trillion with increased exports of Transport Equipment (Motor Vehicles) and Iron & Steel Products. Exports to Myanmar increased 75% to ¥40.0 billion with increased exports of Transport Equipment (Used Cars) and Machinery (Construction Machines). Exports to Cambodia and Laos went up 17% to ¥16.0 billion and 13% to ¥6.0 billion respectively.

Imports

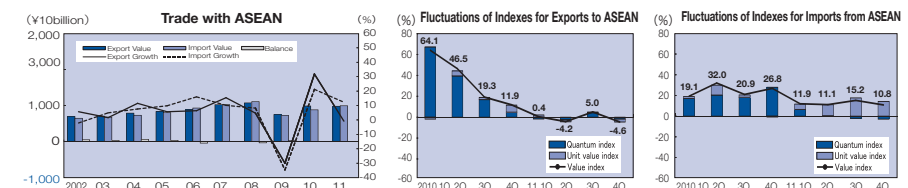
Imports from ASEAN grew 12% to ¥9.9 trillion.

Imports from Malaysia, which accounted for a quarter of the total imports from ASEAN, grew 22% to ¥2.4 trillion as exports of LNG rose 28% to ¥960.0 billion due to strong demand for LNG in addition to increased imports of Petroleum Products. Imports from Indonesia, Japan's largest import partner in ASEAN, which accounted for nearly 30% of the total, rose 10% to ¥2.7 trillion with increased imports of Petroleum (up 72% to ¥380.0 billion) and Coal (up 21% to ¥360.0 billion). Imports from Vietnam, which accounted for around 10% of the total, grew 29% to ¥920.0 billion with increased imports of Petroleum and Clothing & Accessories. Imports from Thailand, which accounted for around 20% of the total, went up 6% to ¥2.0 trillion with increased imports of Crude Rubber and Sugar. Imports from Brunei and Philippines rose 23% to ¥440.0 billion and 2% to ¥710.0 billion respectively. Imports from Myanmar and Cambodia also went up.

On the other hand, imports from Singapore turned to a decline, falling 4% to ¥690.0 billion as imports of Electrical Machinery (Semiconductors Etc.) and Machinery (Business Equipment) both posted a double-digit decline.

Trade Balance

In 2011, Japan's balance of trade with ASEAN shifted from a surplus in 2010 to a deficit of ¥130.0 billion.



Notes: 伸び率は対前年同期比、グラフ中の数値は金額の伸び率、数量指数 = 金額指数/価格指数

Export and import growth are up/down from a year earlier.

Figures in the table represent growth in value. Value indexes divided by unit value indexes make quantum indexes.

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

(4) その他アジア：輸出入とも2ケタ増

対その他アジア貿易は、アジア25カ国のうち中国(1)、NIEs(4)、ASEAN(10)を除いた11カ国より構成され、11年の貿易総額は1.9兆円(前年比12%増)となった。

*シンガポールはNIEs、ASEAN両方に含まれる。

(輸出)

- ・その他アジア向けの輸出は1.2兆円(前年比13%増)となり、アジア向け輸出の3%を占めた。
- ・7割を占めるインド向けは2年連続で増加し、8,800億円(同11%増)となった。一般機械(原動機、金属加工機械)が3,100億円(同27%増)と増加した。スリランカ向けは750億円(同37%増)、1割を占めるパキスタン向けは1,400億円(同17%増)となった。
- ・一方、Bangladesh向けは860億円(同5%減)、Macau向けは180億円(同9%減)となった。Nepal向けは30億円(同21%減)、Bhutan向けも15億円(同17%減)と減少した。

(輸入)

- ・その他アジアからの輸入は6,500億円(前年比10%増)となり、アジアからの輸入の2%を占めた。
- ・8割を占めるインドからは2年連続で増加し、5,400億円(同9%増)となった。飼料(植物性油かす)、非鉄金属(銅及び同合金)などが増加した。
- ・Bangladesh、Pakistanからも増加し、それぞれ450億円(同36%増)、370億円(同18%増)となった。
- ・一方、East Timorからは11億円(同71%減)、Mongoliaからは14億円(同30%減)と大きく減少した。Bhutanからも3億円(同4%減)と減少した。

(収支)

- ・11年の対その他アジア貿易収支は1.1兆円の赤字に転じた。また、対インド貿易収支は3,400億円の黒字(前年比16%増)となった。

(4) Other Asian countries: Exports and imports both rise in double digits

In 2011, Japan's trade with Other Asian countries, which is made up of 11 countries excluding China, Asian NIEs (4 countries), and ASEAN (10 countries) out of 25 countries in Asia, grew 12% to ¥1.9 trillion.

* Singapore is included in both Asian NIEs and ASEAN countries.

Exports

Exports to other Asian countries grew 13% to ¥1.2 trillion, which accounted for 3% of Japan total exports to Asia.

Exports to India, which accounted for around 70% of the total, grew two years in a row, rising 11% to ¥880.0 billion as exports of Machinery (Power Generating Machine and Metalworking Machinery) grew 27% to ¥310.0 billion. Exports to Sri Lanka increased 37% to ¥75.0 billion. Exports to Pakistan, which accounted for around 10% of the total exports to other Asian countries, rose 17% to ¥140.0 billion.

On the other hand, exports to Bangladesh decreased 5% to ¥86.0 billion. Exports to Macau fell 9% to ¥18.0 billion. Exports to Nepal declined 21% to ¥3.0 billion, and exports to Bhutan went down 17% to ¥1.5 billion.

Imports

Imports from other Asian countries grew 10% to ¥650.0 billion, which accounted for 2% of Japan's total imports from Asia.

Imports from India, which accounted for around 80% of the total, rose for the second consecutive year, rising 9% to ¥540.0 billion with increased imports of Feeding-Stuff for Animals (Oil Cakes) and Nonferrous Metals (Copper & Copper Alloys).

Imports from Bangladesh and Pakistan rose 36% to ¥45.0 billion and 18% to ¥37.0 billion respectively.

On the other hand, imports from East Timor (down 71% to ¥1.1 billion) and Mongolia (down 30% to ¥1.4 billion) declined sharply. Imports from Bhutan also went down 4% to ¥300.0 million.

Trade Balance

In 2011, Japan's balance of trade with other Asian countries shifted to a deficit of ¥1.1 trillion. Japan's balance of trade surplus with India increased 16% to ¥340.0 billion.

Trade with Other Asian countries (2011)**[By country]**

Exports	Value	Growth	Contribution	Imports	Value	Growth	Contribution
	(¥10 billion)	(%)			(¥10 billion)	(%)	
Total	123.8	12.5	12.5	Total	65.2	10.2	10.2
Increase				Increase			
India	88.1	11.4	8.2	India	54.2	8.7	7.4
Sri Lanka	7.5	36.5	1.8	Bangladesh	4.5	36.4	2.0
Pakistan	13.5	17.3	1.8	Pakistan	3.7	18.3	1.0
Mongolia	2.6	83.7	1.1	Sri Lanka	2.1	11.2	0.4

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

2. 米国：輸出は減少、輸入は横ばい

11年の対米貿易は総額で15.9兆円（前年比2%減）となり、わが国貿易総額の12%を占めることとなった。貿易相手国としては中国に次ぐ第2位であるが、10年の13%より1ポイント低下した。

（輸出）

- 輸出は10.0兆円（前年比3%減）と減少に転じ、輸出総額の15%を占めた。数量は2%減であった。
- 3割強を占める輸送用機器は3.4兆円（同10%減）となった。最大の輸出品目である自動車は150万台（同7%減）、2.4兆円（同14%減）となった。第2の輸出品目である自動車の部分品も6,500億円（同3%減）となった。
- 15%を占める電気機器は1.5兆円（同6%減）となった。映像機器が2,000億円（同18%減）、半導体等電子部品が2,300億円（同13%減）といずれも2ケタ減となった。一方、電気計測機器は2,400億円（同13%増）と増加した。
- 化学製品は、6,000億円（同10%減）となった。医薬品は940億円（同26%減）、有機化合物は1,400億円（同16%減）、プラスチックは1,300億円（同8%減）となった。
- 鉱物性燃料は550億円（同18%減）、原料品は520億円（同8%減）、食料品は550億円（同3%減）となった。
- 一方、一般機械は2.5兆円（同11%増）と増加が続いた。建設用・鉱山用機械、金属加工機械、荷役機械がいずれも大幅に増加した。IT市況の低迷により、電算機類の部分品、電算機類（含部分品）は2ケタ減となった。
- 原料別製品は7,900億円（同7%増）となった。第3の輸出品目である鉄鋼は、190万トン（同36%増）、2,300億円（同24%増）となった。非鉄金属は640億円（同11%増）となった。

（輸入）

- 輸入は5.9兆円（前年比0.2%増）と横ばいとなり、総額の9%を占めた。数量は6%増であった。4分の1を占める食料品は1.4兆円（同13%増）となった。うち、最大の輸入品目である穀物類は市況の上昇により1,800万トン（同4%減）、5,500億円（同23%増）となった。肉類は64万トン（同14%増）、2,900億円（同14%増）となった。果実、野菜は減少した。
- 鉱物性燃料は、2,300億円（同33%増）となった。石炭は1,300億円（同144%増）、石油製品は780億円（同11%増）となった。化学製品は1.1兆円（同3%増）となった。うち、医薬品は2,900億円（同16%増）、有機化合物は2,000億円（同7%増）となった。原料品は3,700億円（同1%増）となった。
- 一方、電気機器は、半導体等電子部品、音響映像機器（含部分品）が2ケタ減となるなど、8,600億円（同9%減）となった。輸送用機器は、航空機類、自動車の部分品が減少し、3,100億円（同17%減）となった。一般機械は、第3の輸入品目である原動機が減少し、6,900億円（同3%減）と減少した。原料別製品は、非鉄金属、金属製品が減少するなど、3,200億円（同2%減）となった。

（収支）

- 11年の対米貿易黒字は4.1兆円（前年比8%減）となり、2年ぶりに減少に転じた。

Trade with U.S. (2011)

【By commodity】

Exports	Value (¥10 billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution	Imports	Value (¥10 billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution
Total	1,001.8	▲ 3.4	▲ 3.4	Total	592.2	0.2	0.2
Decrease				Increase			
8.Transport Equipment	343.1	▲ 9.6	▲ 3.5	1.Foodstuffs	140.9	12.6	2.7
7.Electrical Machinery	154.1	▲ 5.8	▲ 0.9	3.Mineral Fuels	22.5	33.2	1.0
9.Others	101.8	▲ 9.1	▲ 1.0	4.Chemicals	109.0	2.9	0.5
4.Chemicals	60.4	▲ 9.5	▲ 0.6				
Increase				Decrease			
6.Machinery	247.3	10.8	2.3	7.Electrical Machinery	85.6	▲ 8.5	▲ 1.3
5.Manufactured Goods	79.0	6.5	0.5	8.Transport Equipment	31.4	▲ 17.2	▲ 1.1
				9.Others	65.1	▲ 8.6	▲ 1.0

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

2. The United States: Exports down, imports flat

In 2011, Japan's trade with the U.S. declined 2% to ¥15.9 trillion, which accounted for 12% of Japan's total foreign trade value. Although the U.S. remained to be the second largest trading partner after China, the ratio of the trade with the U.S. fell 1% from 13% in 2010.

Exports

Exports to the U.S. turned to a decline, falling 3% to ¥10.0 trillion, which accounted for 15% of Japan's total exports. On a volume basis, exports to the U.S. decreased 2%.

Exports of Transport Equipment, which accounted for over 30% of the total, fell 10% to ¥3.4 trillion. Among these, exports of Motor Vehicles, which are Japan's largest export item to the U.S., fell 14% to ¥2.4 trillion (down 7% to 1.5 million units). Also exports of Parts of Motor Vehicles, which are Japan's second largest export item to the U.S., declined 3% to ¥650.0 billion.

Exports of Electrical Machinery, which accounted for 15% of the total, decreased 6% to ¥1.5 trillion. Exports of Visual Apparatus went down 18% to ¥200.0 billion and exports of Semiconductors Etc. fell 13% to ¥230.0 billion, both posting a double-digit decline. In contrast, exports of Electrical Measuring grew 13% to ¥240.0 billion.

Exports of Chemicals (down 10% to ¥600.0 billion), Medical Products (down 26% to ¥94.0 billion), Organic Chemicals (down 16% to ¥140.0 billion), and Plastic Materials (down 8% to ¥130.0 billion) all decreased.

Exports of Mineral Fuels (down 18% to ¥55.0 billion), Raw Materials (down 8% to ¥52.0 billion), and Foodstuffs (down 3% to ¥55.0 billion) all went down.

On the other hand, exports of Machinery grew again, rising 11% to ¥2.5 trillion with sharply increased exports of Construction Machines, Metalworking Machinery, and Mechanical Handling Equipment. Exports of Parts of Computer and Computers & Units declined in double digits reflecting the sluggish IT market.

Exports of Manufactured Goods grew 7% to ¥790.0 billion. Exports of Iron & Steel Products, which are Japan's third largest export item to the U.S., rose 24% to ¥230.0 billion (up 36% to 1.9 million tons). Exports of Nonferrous Metals grew 11% to ¥64.0 billion.

Imports

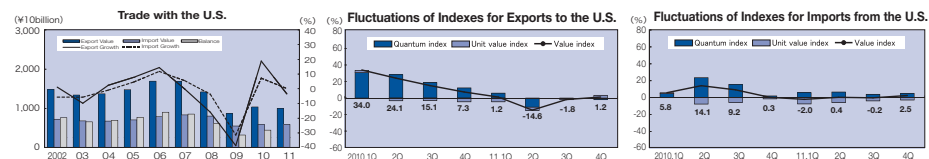
Imports from the U.S. remain flat at ¥5.9 trillion (up 0.2%), which accounted for 9% of Japan's total imports. On a volume basis, imports from the U.S. grew 6%. Imports of Foodstuffs, which accounted for a quarter of the total, went up 13% to ¥1.4 trillion. Among these, imports of Cereals & Cereal Preparations, which are Japan's largest import item from the U.S., went up 23% to ¥550.0 billion reflecting the rising market (down 4% to 18 million tons). Imports of Meat & Meat Preparations went up 14% to ¥290.0 billion (up 14% to 640,000 tons). Imports of Fruits and Vegetables declined.

Imports of Mineral Fuels grew 33% to ¥230.0 billion. Imports of Coal grew 144% to ¥130.0 billion and imports of Petroleum Products went up 11% to ¥78.0 billion. Imports of Chemicals increased 3% to ¥1.1 trillion. Among these, imports of Medical Products went up 16% to ¥290.0 billion and imports of Organic Chemicals grew 7% to ¥200.0 billion. Imports of Raw Materials rose 1% to ¥370.0 billion.

On the other hand, imports of Electrical Machinery declined 9% to ¥860.0 billion as imports of Semiconductors Etc. and Audio & Visual Apparatus posted a double-digit decline. Imports of Transport Equipment fell 17% to ¥310.0 billion with declined imports of Aircraft and Parts of Motor Vehicles. Imports of Machinery dropped 3% to ¥690.0 billion due to the declined imports of Power Generating Machine, which are Japan's third largest import item. Imports of Manufactured Goods went down 2% to ¥320.0 billion as imports of Nonferrous Metals and Manufactures of Metals decreased.

Trade Balance

Japan's balance of trade surplus with the U.S. swung back to a decline in two years, dropping 8% to ¥4.1 trillion.



Notes: 伸び率は対前年同期比。グラフ中の数値は金額の伸び率、数量指数=金額指数/価格指数

Export and import growth are up/down from a year earlier.

Figures in the table represent growth in value. Value indexes divided by unit value indexes make quantum indexes.

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

3. EU：輸出は横ばい、輸入は2ケタ増

11年の対EU貿易は総額で14.0兆円(前年比4%増)となり、わが国貿易総額の11%を占めた。

(輸出)

- 輸出は7.6兆円(前年比0%増)と横ばいとなり、輸出総額の12%を占めることとなった。
- 4分の1を占めるドイツ向けは、電気機器(通信機、電機計測機器)、一般機械(金属加工機械)が大幅に増加するなど、1.9兆円(同5%増)となった。2割弱を占める英国向けは、輸送用機器(船舶類、自動車の部分品)、非鉄金属などが増加し、1.3兆円(同5%増)となった。1割弱を占めるフランス向けは、輸送用機器(自動車)が5割増となるなど、6,400億円(同9%増)と増加した。
- 一方、イタリア向けは、電気機器(半導体等電子部品)、輸送用機器(自動車、二輪自動車類)などが減少し、4,200億円(同13%減)となった。ベルギー、ハンガリー向けは、それぞれ5,400億円(同8%減)、1,300億円(同21%減)となった。スペイン向けは2,500億円(同10%減)となった。欧州危機の発端となったギリシャ向けは230億円(同51%減)と半減した。

(輸入)

- 輸入は6.4兆円(前年比10%増)と2年連続で増加し、輸入総額の9%を占めることとなった。数量は7%増であった。
- 3割を占めるドイツからは1.9兆円(同10%増)となった。4分の1を占める輸送用機器は、自動車が11.4万台(同23%増)、4,100億円(同26%増)となり、全体で4,600億円(同20%増)と増加した。医薬品、一般機械(金属加工機械)なども増加した。7%を占めるオランダからは、たばこ、一般機械(半導体等製造装置)などが増加し、4,500億円(同29%増)となった。1割を占めるイタリアからは、医薬品、輸送用機器(航空機類)などが増加し、6,900億円(同16%増)となった。ベルギーからは、医薬品、輸送用機器(自動車)などを中心に、2,700億円(同30%増)となった。スペインからは、医薬品、金属鉱及びくすなど、2,700億円(同16%増)となった。15%を占めるフランスからは、有機化合物、輸送用機器(航空機類)などを中心に、9,400億円(同4%増)となった。スウェーデンからは、医薬品、輸送用機器(自動車)など、2,000億円(同12%増)となった。1割弱を占める英国からは5,800億円(同3%増)となった。
- 一方、アイルランドからは、有機化合物、精密機器類(科学光学機器)が減少し、3,300億円(同12%減)となった。

(収支)

- 11年の対EU貿易黒字は1.2兆円(前年比31%減)となり、2年ぶりに減少に転じた。

Trade with EU (2011)

【By commodity】

Exports				Imports				Exports				Imports			
	Value (¥10 billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution		Value (¥10 billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution		Value (¥10 billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution		Value (¥10 billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution
Total	762.0	0.0	0.0	Total	638.8	9.7	9.7	Total	762.0	0.0	0.0	Total	638.8	9.7	9.7
Increase				Increase				Increase				Increase			
6.Machinery	198.3	6.5	1.6	4.Chemicals	202.5	10.4	3.3	Germany	187.2	5.4	1.2	Germany	185.6	9.9	2.9
5.Manufactured Goods	57.8	5.2	0.4	8.Transport Equipment	76.8	18.7	2.1	UK	130.5	5.1	0.8	Netherlands	44.9	29.1	1.7
2.Raw Materials	7.6	12.3	0.1	1.Foodstuffs	77.5	16.3	1.9	France	63.8	9.1	0.7	Italy	69.1	16.2	1.7
9.Others	117.1	0.3	0.1	6.Machinery	67.7	8.4	0.9	Malta	3.5	135.7	0.3	Belgium	26.7	30.1	1.1
				5.Manufactured Goods	47.8	8.6	0.7	Romania	3.7	50.0	0.2	Spain	26.6	16.3	0.6
Decrease				Decrease				Decrease				Decrease			
7.Electrical Machinery	146.5	▲4.6	▲0.9					Italy	42.5	▲13.3	▲0.9	Ireland	33.0	▲12.4	▲0.8
8.Transport Equipment	165.2	▲2.8	▲0.6					Belgium	54.2	▲7.5	▲0.6				

Notes：輸出9.その他は科学光学機器、写真用・映画用材料など

Exports 9 "Others" includes Scientific & Optical Instruments, Photographic Supplies, etc.

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

3. EU: Exports flat, imports up in double digits

In 2011, the Japan's trade with the EU rose 4% to ¥14.0 trillion, which accounted for 11% of Japan's total foreign trade value.

Exports

Exports to the EU remained flat at ¥7.6 trillion, which accounted for 12% of Japan's total exports. Exports to Germany, which accounted for a quarter of the total exports to the EU, grew 5% to ¥1.9 trillion with sharply increased exports of Electrical Machinery (Telephony & Telegraphy and Electrical Measuring) and Machinery (Metalworking Machinery). Exports to the United Kingdom, which accounted for nearly 20% of the total, went up 5% to ¥1.3 trillion with increased exports of Transport Equipment (Ships and Parts of Motor Vehicles) and Nonferrous Metals increased. Exports to France, which accounted for nearly 10% of the total, rose 9% to ¥640.0 billion as exports of Transport Equipment (Motor Vehicles) grew about 50%.

On the other hand, exports to Italy decreased 13% to ¥420.0 billion with declined exports of Electrical Machinery (Semiconductors Etc.) and Transport Equipment (Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles & Autocycles). Exports to Belgium (down 8% to ¥540.0 billion) and Hungary (down 21% to ¥130.0 billion) both declined. Exports to Spain fell 10% to ¥250.0 billion. Exports to Greece, where financial crisis in Europe started from, declined more than a half from a year earlier to ¥23.0 billion (down 51%).

Imports

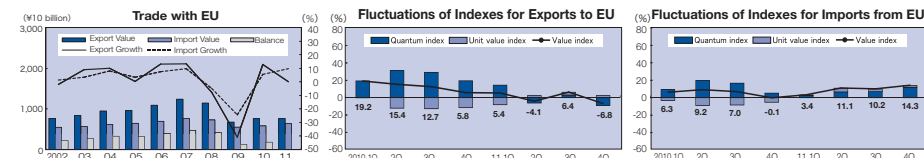
Imports from the EU rose for two consecutive years, growing 10% to ¥6.4 trillion, which accounted for 9% of Japan's total imports. On a volume basis, imports from the EU grew 7%.

Imports from Germany, which accounted for around 30% of the total, grew 10% to ¥1.9 trillion. Among these, imports of Transport Equipment, which accounted for a quarter of the total imports from Germany, rose 20% to ¥460.0 billion as imports of Motor Vehicles went up 26% to ¥410.0 billion (up 23% to 114,000 units). Imports of Medical Products and Machinery (Metalworking Machinery) also increased. Imports from the Netherlands, which accounted for 7% of the total, grew 29% to ¥450.0 billion with increased imports of Tobacco and Machinery (Semiconductor Machinery Etc.). Imports from Italy, which accounted for around 10% of the total, rose 16% to ¥690.0 billion with increased imports of Medical Products and Transport Equipment (Aircraft). Imports from Belgium went up 30% to ¥270.0 billion with increased imports of Medical Products and Transport Equipment (Motor Vehicles). Imports from Spain grew 16% to ¥270.0 billion with increased imports of Medical Products and Metalliferous Ores & Metal Scraps. Imports from France, which accounted for 15% of the total, grew 4% to ¥940.0 billion with increased imports of Organic Chemicals and Transport Equipment (Aircraft). Imports from Sweden rose 12% to ¥200.0 billion with increased imports of Medical Products and Transport Equipment (Motor Vehicles). Imports from the United Kingdom, which accounted for nearly 10% of the total, went up 3% to ¥580.0 billion.

In contrast, imports from Ireland fell 12% to ¥330.0 billion with declined imports of Organic Chemicals and Precision Instruments (Scientific & Optical Instruments).

Trade Balance

Japan's balance of trade surplus with the EU decreased to 31% to ¥1.2 trillion, falling back to a decline in two years.



Notes: 伸び率は対前年同期比。グラフ中の数値は金額の伸び率。数量指数=金額指数/価格指数

Export and import growth are up/down from a year earlier.

Figures in the table represent growth in value. Value indexes divided by unit value indexes make quantum indexes.

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

4. 大洋州：輸出は微減、輸入は2ケタ増

対大洋州貿易は25カ国より構成され、11年は総額で6.7兆円（前年比9%増）となり、わが国貿易総額の5%を占めることとなった。

(輸出)

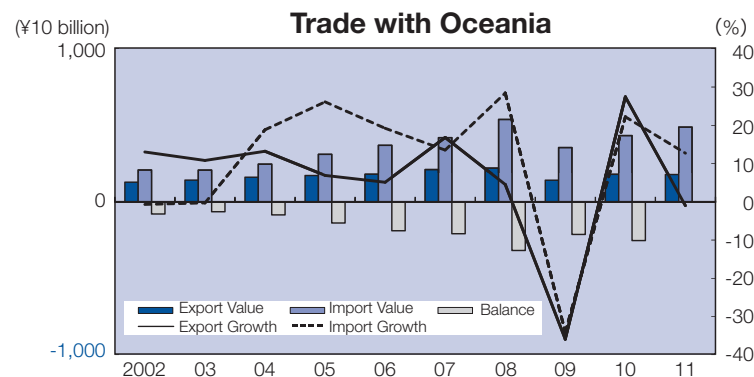
- ・輸出は1.8兆円（前年比1%減）と微減に転じた。
- ・1割弱を占めるマーシャル向けは、ほぼ全てを占める船舶類（タンカー、貨物船）の減少が響き、1,500億円（同14%減）となった。
- ・1割弱を占めるニュージーランド向けも、1,500億円（同8%減）と減少に転じた。1割を占める石油製品が120億円（同44%減）、5割を占める自動車が10万台（同2%減）、760億円（同3%減）と減少した。
- ・8割を占めるオーストラリア向けは1.4兆円（同2%増）となり、2年連続で増加した。1割を占める石油製品（軽油）が1,700億円（同58%増）と増加した。一般機械（建設用・鉱山用機械、荷役機械）、ゴム製品（ゴムタイヤ及びチューブ）なども増加した。一方、輸出の4割を占める自動車は、35万台（同11%減）、6,100億円（同12%減）と減少した。

(輸入)

- ・輸入は4.9兆円（前年比13%増）と2年連続で増加し、輸入総額の7%を占めることとなった。
- ・9割以上を占めるオーストラリアからは4.5兆円（同14%増）と2ケタ増となった。2割を占める鉄鉱石は8,000万トン（同1%増）、9,900億円（同33%増）と増加が続いた。2割弱を占めるLNGは1,400万トン（同5%増）、8,600億円（同22%増）となった。3割を占める石炭（原料炭、一般炭）は1.5兆円（同9%増）となった。穀物及び同調製品も940億円（同5.3倍）と増加した。一方、砂糖、原油及び粗油は減少した。
- ・5%を占めるニュージーランドからは2,500億円（同4%増）となった。木製品及びコルク製品（除家具）が260億円（同25%増）、酪農品及び鳥卵（バター）が270億円（同19%増）と増加した。石油製品、野菜は減少した。

(収支)

- ・対大洋州貿易赤字は3.1兆円（前年比22%増）となり、2年連続で増加した。



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

4. Oceania: Exports down slightly, imports up in double digits

In 2011, Japan's total trade with Oceania, which is made up of 25 countries, rose 9% to ¥6.7 trillion, which accounted for 5% of Japan's total foreign trade value.

Exports

Exports to Oceania turned to a slight decline, falling 1% to ¥1.8 trillion.

Exports to the Marshall Islands, which accounted for nearly 10% of the total exports to Oceania, fell 14% to ¥150.0 billion mainly due to declined exports of Ships (Tankers and Cargo Ships), which accounted for almost all of the exports to the Marshall Islands.

Exports to New Zealand, which accounted for nearly 10% of the total exports to Oceania, turned to a decline, falling 8% to ¥150.0 billion. Exports of Petroleum Product, which accounted for around 10% of the total exports to New Zealand, went down 44% to ¥12.0 billion, and exports of Motor Vehicles, which accounted for around 50% of the total, dropped 3% to ¥76.0 billion (down 2% to 100,000 units).

Exports to Australia, which accounted for around 80% of the total, rose two years in a row, growing 2% to ¥1.4 trillion. Exports of Petroleum Products (Gas Oil), which accounted for around 10% of the total exports to Australia, increased 58% to ¥170.0 billion. Exports of Machinery (Construction Machines and Mechanical Handling Equipment) and Rubber Manufactured (Rubber Tires & Tubes) also increased. In contrast, exports of Motor Vehicles, which accounted for around 40% of the total, fell 12% to ¥610.0 billion (down 11% to 350,000 units).

Imports

Imports from Oceania grew for the second consecutive year, increasing 13% to ¥4.9 trillion, which accounting for 7% of Japan's total imports.

Imports from Australia, which accounted for over 90% of the total imports from Oceania, marked double-digit growth, increasing 14% to ¥4.5 trillion. Imports of Iron Ore & Concentrates, which accounted for around 20% of the total, grew again in 2011, rising 33% to ¥990.0 billion (up 1% to 80 million tons). Imports of LNG, which accounted for nearly 20% of the total, went up 22% to ¥860.0 billion (up 5% to 14 million tons). Imports of Coal (Coking Coal and Steam Coal), which accounted for around 30% of the total, rose 9% to ¥1.5 trillion. Imports of Cereals & Cereal Preparations increased 5.3 times from a year earlier to ¥94.0 billion. In contrast, imports of Sugar and Petroleum declined.

Imports from New Zealand, which accounted for 5% of the total imports from Oceania, increased 4% to ¥250.0 billion. Among these, imports of Wood & Cork Manufactured went up 25% to ¥26.0 billion and imports of Dairy Products & Eggs (Butter) rose 19% to ¥27.0 billion. Imports of Petroleum Products and Vegetables declined.

Trade Balance

Japan's balance of trade deficit with Oceania increased for the second consecutive year, increasing 22% to ¥3.1 trillion in 2011.

[By country]				Trade with Oceania (2011)			
Exports	Value (¥10 billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution	Imports	Value (¥10 billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution
Total	177.8	▲ 1.0	▲ 1.0	Total	487.7	12.7	12.7
Decrease				Increase			
Marshall Islands	14.9	▲ 14.4	▲ 1.4	Australia	449.7	13.9	12.7
New Zealand	15.3	▲ 7.9	▲ 0.7	New Zealand	24.7	4.2	0.2
Increase				Decrease			
Australia	141.9	1.9	1.5	Papua New Guinea	33.0	▲ 13.6	▲ 0.3

5. 中南米：輸出が減少に転じ、総額で微減

11年の対中南米貿易は総額で6.3兆円(前年比1%減)と微減となり、わが国貿易総額の5%を占めた。

(輸出)

- ・輸出は3.5兆円(前年比9%減)と減少に転じた。
- ・ブラジル向けは4,900億円(同9%減)となった。電機機器が670億円(同26%減)、一般機械が1,600億円(同10%減)、原料別製品が590億円(同18%減)となった。一方、輸送用機器は1,300億円(同9%増)、化学製品は440億円(同7%増)となった。
- ・チリ向けは1,900億円(同21%減)と減少した。輸送用機器が830億円(同25%減)、鉱物性燃料が460億円(同36%減)となった。
- ・メキシコ向けは8,100億円(同3%減)となり、電気機器が1,700億円(同20%減)となったほか、輸送用機器が2,500億円(同2%減)と減少した。
- ・パナマ向けは、輸出のほとんどを占める船舶を中心に輸送用機器が1.1兆円(同13%減)と減少し、1.2兆円(同13%減)となった。

(輸入)

- ・輸入は2.8兆円(前年比13%増)と2年連続で増加した。
- ・ブラジルからは1.0兆円(同19%増)と増加した。原料品(鉄鉱石)が6,000億円(同20%増)、原料別製品が1,100億円(同10%増)と増加した。
- ・チリからは7,900億円(同17%増)と増加した。原料品が5,000億円(同11%増)、原料別製品が1,100億円(同60%増)と増加した。
- ・メキシコからは3,200億円(同4%増)と増加した。原料別製品が390億円(同81%増)と増加した。

(収支)

- ・11年の対中南米貿易黒字は7,300億円(前年比47%減)となり、減少に転じた。

Trade with Middle South America (2011)

[By country/region]

Exports				Imports			
	Value (¥10 billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution		Value (¥10 billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution
Total	352.8	▲ 8.9	▲ 8.9	Total	279.7	12.6	12.6
Decrease				Increase			
Panama	119.0	▲ 12.5	▲ 4.4	Brazil	101.9	18.5	6.4
Bahamas	2.0	▲ 75.2	▲ 1.5	Chile	79.4	17.1	4.7
Chile	18.7	▲ 21.3	▲ 1.3	Ecuador	4.5	74.5	0.8
Brazil	49.4	▲ 9.0	▲ 1.3	Mexico	31.7	4.1	0.5
Mexico	81.5	▲ 2.8	▲ 0.6				
Decrease				Decrease			
Panama	23.6	▲ 34.8	▲ 0.5				
Costa Rica	19.0	▲ 37.0	▲ 0.4				

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

5. Middle South America: Exports down, trade value slightly down

In 2011, Japan's Trade with Middle South America declined a slight 1% to ¥6.3 trillion, which accounted for 5% of Japan's total foreign trade value.

Exports

Exports to Middle South America fell back to a decline, dropping 9% to ¥3.5 trillion. Exports to Brazil fell 9% to ¥490.0 billion. Among these, exports of Electrical Machinery dropped 26% to ¥67.0 billion. Exports of Machinery went down 10% to ¥160.0 billion, and exports of Manufactured Goods decreased 18% to ¥59.0 billion. In contrast, exports of Transport Equipment grew 9% to ¥130.0 billion and exports of Chemicals went up 7% to ¥44.0 billion.

Exports to Chile fell 21% to ¥190.0 billion. Among these, exports of Transport Equipment dropped 25% to ¥83.0 billion and exports of Mineral Fuels went down 36% to ¥46.0 billion.

Exports to Mexico fell 3% to ¥810.0 billion. Among these, exports of Electrical Machinery declined 20% to ¥170.0 billion and exports of Transport Equipment went down 2% to ¥250.0 billion.

Exports to Panama declined 13% to ¥1.2 trillion as exports of Transport Equipment fell 13% to ¥1.1 trillion. Exports of Ships accounted for almost all of exports of Transport Equipment.

Imports

Imports from Middle South America increased for the second consecutive year, rising 13% to ¥2.8 trillion.

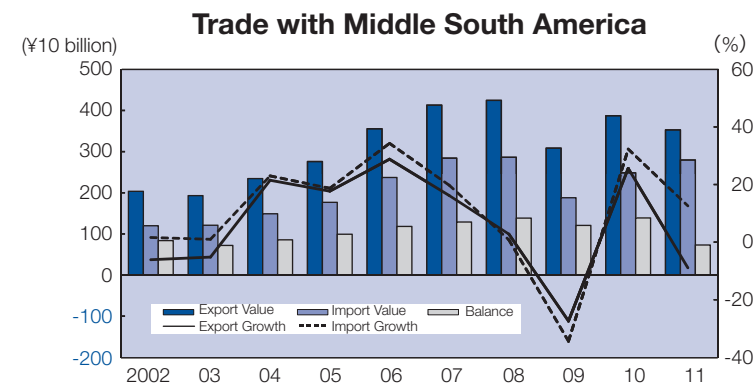
Imports from Brazil grew 19% to ¥1.0 trillion. Among these, imports of Raw Materials (Iron Ore & Concentrates) rose 20% to ¥600.0 billion and imports of Manufactured Goods went up 10% to ¥110.0 billion.

Imports from Chile grew 17% to ¥790.0 billion as imports of Raw Materials rose 11% to ¥500.0 billion and imports of Manufactured Goods went up 60% to ¥110.0 billion.

Imports from Mexico went up 4% to ¥320.0 billion with increased imports of Manufactured Goods (up 81% to ¥39.0 billion).

Trade Balance

Japan's balance of trade surplus with Middle South America fell 47% to ¥730.0 billion, turning to a decline.



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

6. ロシア：輸出入とも2年連続の増加、貿易総額は2.5兆円

11年のロシア経済は、10年の4.0%に引き続き4.3%成長となった。対ロシア貿易総額は2.5兆円(前年比16%増)となり、わが国貿易総額の2%を占めた。

(輸出)

- ・輸出は、9,400億円(前年比34%増)と2年連続で増加した。
- ・輸送用機器が6,200億円(同36%増)となり、このうち自動車は43万台(同34%増)、5,900億円(同36%増)と増加した。このほか、一般機械は、建設用・鉱山用機械が580億円(同91%増)、荷役機械が330億円(同99%増)と増加し、全体で1,500億円(同55%増)となった。原料別製品は、ゴム製品が360億円(同23%増)、鉄鋼が340億円(同17%増)となり、890億円(同21%増)となった。電気機器は、通信機が90億円(同59%増)となり、480億円(同20%増)となった。

(輸入)

- ・輸入は、1.5兆円(前年比7%増)と2年連続で増加した。
- ・品目別では、4分の3を占める鉱物性燃料のうち、原油及び粗油が5,000億円(同22%減)と落ち込んだものの、LNGが3,800億円(同62%増)、石炭が1,500億円(同29%増)、石油製品が1,000億円(同32%増)と増加し、全体で1.1兆円(同6%増)と増加した。このほか、原料品は、木材が430億円(同17%増)と増加し、610億円(同29%増)となった。原料別製品は、非鉄金属が1,600億円(同8%増)となり、1,900億円(同6%増)となった。また、食料品は、魚介類は1,100億円(同10%増)と増加したが、穀物類が4億円(同54%減)、野菜が1億円(同32%減)と減少し、全体で1,200億円(同10%増)となった。

(収支)

- ・11年の対ロシア貿易赤字は5,700億円(前年比20%減)となり、減少した。

Trade with Russia (2011)

(By commodity)

Exports				Imports			
	Value (¥10 billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution		Value (¥10 billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution
Total	94.1	33.9	33.9	Total	151.1	7.0	7.0
Increase				Increase			
8.Transport Equipment	61.6	35.8	23.1	3.Mineral Fuels	113.2	5.9	4.5
6.Machinery	14.5	54.7	7.3	2.Raw Materials	6.1	29.4	1.0
5.Manufactured Goods	8.9	21.1	2.2	5.Manufactured Goods	19.0	6.2	0.8
7.Electrical Machinery	4.8	19.6	1.1	1.Foodstuffs	11.6	10.4	0.8

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

6. Russia: Exports and imports up for second consecutive year, trade value reaches ¥2.5 trillion

In 2011, the Russian economy grew 4.3% after 4.0% growth in 2010. Japan's trade with Russia grew 16% to ¥2.5 trillion, which accounted for 2% of Japan's total foreign trade value.

Exports

Exports to Russia grew for the second consecutive year, growing 34% to ¥940.0 billion.

Exports of Transport Equipment went up 36% to ¥620.0 billion. Among these, exports of Motor Vehicles rose 36% to ¥590.0 billion (up 34% to 430,000 units). Exports of Machinery grew 55% to ¥150.0 billion with increased exports of Construction Machines (up 91% to ¥58.0 billion) and Mechanical Handling Equipment (up 99% to ¥33.0 billion). Exports of Manufactured Goods went up 21% to ¥89.0 billion as exports of Rubber Manufactured rose 23% to ¥36.0 billion and exports of Iron & Steel Products went up 17% to ¥34.0 billion. Exports of Electrical Machinery were up 20% to ¥48.0 billion with increased exports of Telephony & Telegraphy (up 59% to ¥9.0 billion).

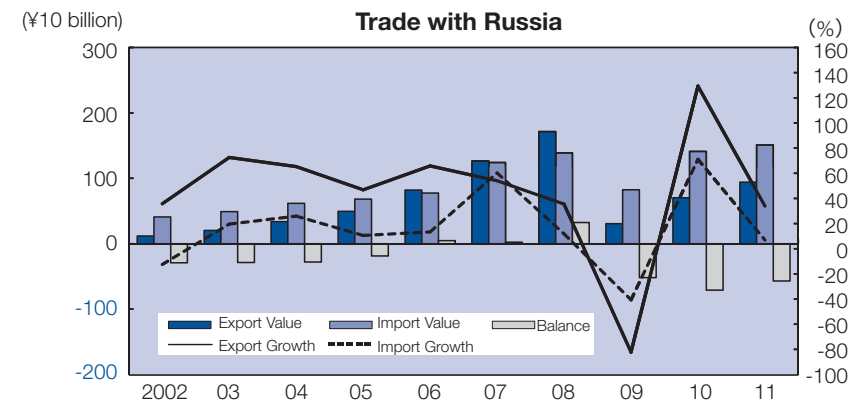
Imports

Imports from Russia grew for two years in a row, rising 7% to ¥1.5 trillion.

By product category, imports of Mineral Fuels, which accounted for three quarters of the total, increased 6% to ¥1.1 trillion as imports of LNG (up 62% to ¥380.0 billion), Coal (up 29% to ¥150.0 billion), and Petroleum Products (up 32% to ¥100.0 billion) all went up despite declined imports of Petroleum (down 22% to ¥500.0 billion). Imports of Raw Materials rose 29% to ¥61.0 billion as imports of Wood increased 17% to ¥43.0 billion. Imports of Manufactured Goods went up 6% to ¥190.0 billion as imports of Nonferrous Metals grew 8% to ¥160.0 billion. Imports of Foodstuffs increased 10% to ¥120.0 billion as imports of Fish & Fish Preparations grew 10% to ¥110.0 billion despite declined imports of Cereals & Cereal Preparations (down 54% to ¥400.0 million) and Vegetables (down 32% to ¥100.0 million).

Trade Balance

Japan's balance of trade deficit with Russia declined 20% to ¥570.0 billion in 2011.



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

7. 中東：輸出は2年ぶり減少、輸入は2年連続で増加

11年の対中東貿易は総額で14.8兆円（前年比17%増）となり、わが国貿易総額の11%を占めた。

（輸出）

- ・輸出は2.0兆円（前年比12%減）と減少に転じ、輸出総額に占める割合は3%となった。
- ・1割を占めるオマーン向けは、8割を占める輸送用機器（自動車）が2割減となるなど、2,200億円（同19%減）と減少に転じた。
- ・3割を占めるサウジアラビア向けは5,200億円（同9%減）となった。4割を占める輸送用機器（自動車）は2,200億円（同25%減）と減少した。2割を占める一般機械は、加熱用・冷却用機器、建設用・鉱山用機械が大幅に減少したが、ポンプ及び遠心分離機が8割増となるなど、全体では990億円（同8%増）となった。
- ・3割を占めるUAE（アラブ首長国連邦）向けは5,900億円（同8%減）となった。4割を占める輸送用機器（自動車）は2,500億円（同18%減）と減少した。電気機器（映像機器）、ゴム製品（ゴムタイヤ及びチューブ）も減少したが、一般機械（ポンプ及び遠心分離機、荷役機械）は増加した。
- ・7%を占めるイラン向けは1,400億円（同25%減）、6%を占めるクウェート向けは、1,100億円（同14%減）となった。

（輸入）

- ・輸入は12.8兆円（前年比24%増）となり、2年連続で増加した。
- ・3割を占めるサウジアラビアからは4.0兆円（同28%増）となった。9割以上を占める原油及び粗油が6,900万KL（同5%増）、3.7兆円（同31%増）となったほか、化学製品（有機化合物、プラスチック）も480億円（同38%増）となった。一方、石油製品（揮発油）は940億円（同22%減）と減少した。
- ・3割を占めるUAEからは3.4兆円（同33%増）となった。8割を占める原油及び粗油は4,800万KL（同8%増）、2.6兆円（同35%増）となった。1割を占めるLNGも増加し、550万トン（同7%増）、3,500億円（同28%増）となった。石油製品（揮発油）は1,600億円（同31%増）となった。
- ・2割を占めるカタールからも増加し2.4兆円（同26%増）となった。1割を占めるクウェート、イランからは、ともに1.0兆円（同16%増、5%増）となった。

（収支）

- ・対中東貿易赤字は10.9兆円（前年比33%増）となり、増加した。

Trade with Middle East (2011)

[By commodity]

Exports	Value ('10 billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution	Imports	Value ('10 billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution
Total	195.6	▲11.8	▲11.8	Total	1,283.2	23.5	23.5
Decrease				Increase			
8.Transport Equipment	93.4	▲25.8	▲14.7	3.Mineral Materials	1,260.1	23.7	23.2
7.Electrical Machinery	13.7	▲6.6	▲0.4	4.Chemicals	8.0	22.1	0.1
Decrease				Decrease			
6.Machinery	38.5	21.1	3.0				
9.Others	8.6	8.4	0.3				

[By country]

Exports	Value ('10 billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution	Imports	Value ('10 billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution
Total	195.6	▲11.8	▲11.8	Total	1,283.2	23.5	23.5
Decrease				Increase			
Oman	22.3	▲18.7	▲2.3	Saudi Arabia	402.2	27.7	8.4
Saudi Arabia	51.7	▲8.9	▲2.3	UAE	341.7	33.0	8.2
UAE	59.2	▲7.8	▲2.3	Qatar	239.5	25.8	4.7
Iran	13.6	▲25.4	▲2.1	Kuwait	104.4	15.9	1.4
Qatar	8.1	▲18.9	▲0.9	Iran	102.7	4.8	0.5
Decrease				Decrease			
				Israel	17.4	11.9	0.8

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

7. Middle East: Exports down after a year of growth, imports up for second consecutive year

In 2011, Japan's total trade with the Middle East rose 17% to ¥14.8 trillion, which accounted for 11% of Japan's total foreign trade value.

Exports

Exports to the Middle East turned to a decrease, falling 12% to ¥2.0 trillion, which accounted for 3% of Japan's total exports.

Exports to Oman, which accounted for around 10% of the total, declined 19% to ¥220.0 billion as exports of Transport Equipment (Motor Vehicles), which accounted for around 80% of the total exports to Oman, decreased about 20%.

Exports to Saudi Arabia, which accounted for around 30% of the total, went down 9% to ¥520.0 billion. Exports of Transport Equipment (Motor Vehicles), which accounted for around 40% of the total exports to Saudi Arabia, fell 25% to ¥220.0 billion. Exports of Machinery, which accounted for around 20% of the total, grew 8% to ¥99.0 billion as exports of Pump & Centrifuges grew about 80% despite sharply declined exports of Heating or Cooling Machine and Construction Machines.

Exports to the UAE (United Arab Emirates), which accounted for around 30% of the total, fell 8% to ¥590.0 billion. Exports of Transport Equipment (Motor Vehicles), which accounted for around 40% of the total exports to the UAE, declined 18% to ¥250.0 billion. Exports of Electrical Machinery (Visual Apparatus), Rubber Manufactured (Rubber Tires & Tubes) also decreased. However, exports of Machinery (Pump & Centrifuges and Mechanical Handling Equipment) increased.

Exports to Iran, which accounted for 7% of the total, dropped 25% to ¥140.0 billion. Exports to Kuwait, which accounted for 6% of the total, decreased 14% to ¥110.0 billion.

Imports

Imports from the Middle East increased for the second consecutive year, growing 24% to ¥12.8 trillion.

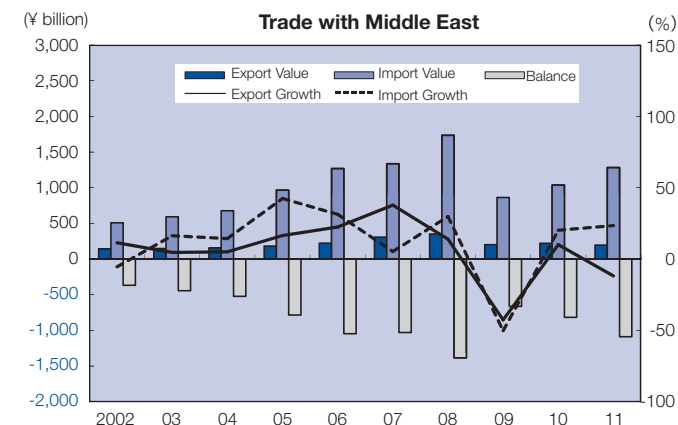
Imports from Saudi Arabia, which accounted for around 30% of the total, grew 28% to ¥4.0 trillion. Among these, imports of Petroleum, which accounted for around 90% of the total imports from Saudi Arabia, rose 31% to ¥3.7 trillion (up 5% to 69 million kiloliters). Imports of Chemicals (Organic Chemicals and Plastic Materials) went up 38% to ¥48.0 billion. In contrast, imports of Petroleum Products (Petroleum Spirits) fell 22% to ¥94.0 billion.

Imports from the UAE, which accounted for around 30% of the total, grew 33% to ¥3.4 trillion. Imports of Petroleum, which accounted for around 80% of the total imports from the UAE, went up 35% to ¥2.6 trillion (up 8% to 48 million kiloliters). Imports of LNG, which accounted for around 10% of the total, grew 28% to ¥350.0 billion (up 7% to 5.5 million tons). Imports of Petroleum Products (Petroleum Spirits) increased 31% to ¥160.0 billion.

Imports from Qatar, which accounted for around 20% of the total, went up 26% to ¥2.4 trillion. Imports from Kuwait (up 16% to ¥1.0 trillion) and Iran (up 5% to ¥1.0 trillion), each accounting for around 10% of the total, increased.

Trade Balance

Japan's balance of trade deficit with the Middle East rose 33% to ¥10.9 trillion in 2011 expanding the deficit.



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

8. アフリカ：輸出は横ばい、輸入は3割増

11年の対アフリカ貿易は総額で2.4兆円（前年比16%増）となり、わが国貿易総額の2%を占めることとなった。

（輸出）

- ・輸出は1.1兆円（前年比0.4%減）となり、輸出総額に占める割合は2%となった。
- ・アルジェリア、リビア向けは、それぞれ470億円（同44%減）、14億円（同96%減）と大きく落ち込んだ。エジプト、ナイジェリア向けも1,100億円（同16%減）、500億円（同16%減）となった。
- ・4分の1を占めるリベリア向けは、ほとんど全てを占める船舶類（貨物船、タンカー）が増加し、2,600億円（同54%増）となった。
- ・4割を占める南アフリカ共和国向けは3,400億円（同3%増）となった。5割を占める輸送用機器は、自動車の部分品が340億円（同10%増）となったものの、自動車が1,200億円（同11%減）と落ち込み、1,600億円（同8%減）となった。1割弱を占める電気機器（重電機器）は、260億円（同10%減）となった。一方、3割弱を占める一般機械（建設用・鉱山用機械、原動機）は940億円（同16%増）となった。石油製品（軽油）、化学製品（無機化合物）、金属製品も増加した。

（輸入）

- ・輸入は1.4兆円（前年比32%増）となり、輸入総額に占める割合は2%となった。
- ・5割を占める南アフリカ共和国からは6,700億円（同6%増）となった。6割を占める非鉄金属（白金族の金属）は4,100億円（同6%増）と増加した。化学製品（無機化合物）、石炭（一般炭）も増加し、それぞれ220億円（同96%増）、72億円（同2.6倍）となった。一方、鉄鋼（合金鉄）は450億円（同10%減）と減少した。
- ・1割を占めるスーダンからは1,600億円（同49%増）となった。

（収支）

- ・11年の対アフリカ貿易収支は3,100億円の赤字に転じた。

Exports				Imports			
	Value (¥10 billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution		Value (¥10 billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution
Total	105.3	▲ 0.4	▲ 0.4	Total	136.2	32.1	32.1
Decrease				Increase			
Algeria	4.7	▲44.4	▲ 3.5	Nigeria	13.2	178.4	8.2
Libya	0.1	▲95.6	▲ 2.8	Equatorial Guinea	10.5	234.8	7.2
Egypt	10.7	▲16.1	▲ 1.9	Sudan	15.9	48.8	5.1
Increase				Decrease			
Liberia	26.3	53.5	8.7	Algeria	2.2	▲44.9	▲ 1.8
South Africa	34.4	2.5	0.8				

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

8. Africa: Exports flat, imports up 30%

In 2011, Japan's trade with Africa grew 16% to ¥2.4 trillion, which accounted for 2% of Japan's total foreign trade value.

Exports

Exports to Africa declined 0.4% to ¥1.1 trillion, which accounted for 2% of Japan's total exports. Exports to both Algeria (down 44% to ¥47.0 billion) and Libya (down 96% to ¥1.4 billion) declined sharply. Also exports to Egypt (down 16% to ¥110.0 billion) and Nigeria (down 16% to ¥50.0 billion) went down.

Exports to Liberia, which accounted for a quarter of the total, grew 54% to ¥260.0 billion due to the increased exports of Ships (Cargo Ships and Tankers), which accounted for almost all of exports to Liberia.

Exports to South Africa, which accounted for around 40% of the total, grew 3% to ¥340.0 billion. Among these, exports of Transport Equipment, which accounted for around 50% of the total, declined 8% to ¥160.0 billion, as exports of Motor Vehicles fell 11% to ¥120.0 billion despite increased export of Parts of Motor Vehicles (up 10% to ¥34.0 billion). Exports of Electrical Machinery (Electrical Power Machinery), which accounted for nearly 10% of the total, went down 10% to ¥26.0 billion. In contrast, exports of Machinery (Construction Machines and Power Generating Machine), which accounted for nearly 30% of the total, grew 16% to ¥94.0 billion. Exports of Petroleum Products (Gas Oil), Chemicals (Inorganic Compound), and Manufactures of Metals all increased.

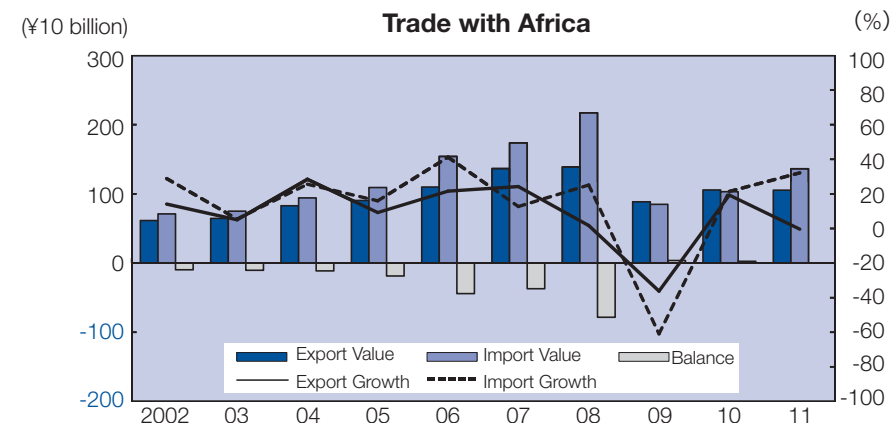
Imports

Imports from Africa grew 32% to ¥1.4 trillion, which accounted for 2% of Japan's total imports. Imports from South Africa, which accounted for around 50% of the total, grew 6% to ¥670.0 billion. Among these, imports of Nonferrous Metals (Platinum of Group), which accounted for around 60% of the total, rose 6% to ¥410.0 billion. Imports of Chemicals (Inorganic Compound) went up 96% to ¥22.0 billion. Imports of Coal (Steam Coal) grew 2.6 times to ¥7.2 billion. In contrast, imports of Iron & Steel Products (Spiegeleisen & Ferro-Alloy) declined 10% to ¥45.0 billion.

Imports from Sudan, which accounted for around 10% of the total, rose 49% to ¥160.0 billion.

Trade Balance

Japan's balance of trade with Africa shifted from a surplus in 2010 to a deficit of ¥310.0 billion.



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