

## I 貿易概況

### 1. 輸出：11月まで14ヵ月連続の減少が続き、09年は2年連続の減少

- 輸出は、02年から07年の6年間、平均9%で増加を続け、戦後最長の69ヵ月に及んだわが国の景気拡大を支えることとなったが、金融危機後は大幅な減少に転じ、09年に入ってから減少幅が拡大、2月には過去最悪の49%減を記録した。その後はアジア向けの回復を背景に徐々に減少幅が縮小に向かったが、11月まで14ヵ月連続の減少が続き、通年では54.2兆円(前年比33%減)となった。
- 2割強を占める輸送用機器は、2年連続で減少し11.8兆円(同41%減)となった。うち、わが国最大の輸出品目である自動車は、各国で購入刺激策などがとられたが、通年では米国、ロシア、EU向けなどが激しい落ち込みをみせ、439万台(同47%減)、6.7兆円(同51%減)となった。また、輸出に占めるシェアは08年の17%から12%まで低下した。自動車の部分品も2年連続で減少し、2.3兆円(同25%減)となった。ただし、船舶はパナマ、シンガポール向けが増加し2.0兆円(同1%増)となり、6年連続の増加となった。
- 2割弱を占める一般機械は、世界的な設備投資の減退を受け、EU、米国、中国向けなどを中心に落ち込み、9.7兆円(同39%減)となり2年連続の減少となった。建設用・鉱山用機械が9年ぶりに減少に転じ5,200億円(同62%減)、原動機が2年連続の減少となり1.8兆円(同27%減)、金属加工機械が3年連続で減少し5,600億円(同55%減)となった。
- 2割を占める電気機器は、EU、米国、中国向けなどの落ち込みにより、10.8兆円(同30%減)と2年連続で減少した。うち、第2の輸出品目である半導体等電子部品は、下半期に回復傾向が強まったが、上半期の深刻な需要低迷により、韓国、中国、タイ向けなどを中心に3.4兆円(同26%減)と2年連続で減少した。映像機器も5年連続の減少となり9,400億円(同38%減)、電気回路等の機器も2年連続の減少となり1.3兆円(同29%減)となった。
- 1割強を占める原料別製品は、中国、韓国、タイ向けなどが落ち込み、8年ぶりに減少に転じ7.0兆円(同31%減)となった。このうち、第3の輸出品目である鉄鋼は、自動車、家電、建材などの需要が停滞し、韓国、中国、タイ向けなどの減少により、10年ぶりに減少に転じ2.9兆円(同36%減)となった。非鉄金属、金属製品とも2年連続で減少し、それぞれ1.0兆円(同30%減)、7,800億円(同29%減)となった。
- 1割を占める化学製品は、原油価格下落の影響を受け、中国、台湾、韓国向けなどを中心に減少し、5.8兆円(同20%減)と2年連続で減少した。このうち、医薬品は新型インフルエンザ対策もあり4年連続で増加した。
- 09年の輸出取引の円建て比率は、08年同様40%となった。

#### Exports (2009)

##### [By commodity]

	Value (¥10billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution
Total	( 5,418.2)	▲ 33.1	▲ 33.1
<b>(Decrease)</b>			
8.Transport Equipment (	1,183.9)	▲ 41.0	▲ 10.2
6.Machinery (	966.9)	▲ 39.3	▲ 7.7
7.Electrical Machinery (	1,077.1)	▲ 29.9	▲ 5.7
5.Manufactured Goods(	701.9)	▲ 31.0	▲ 3.9
9.Others (	695.7)	▲ 21.7	▲ 2.4
<b>(Increase)</b>			
Ships (	200.6)	0.6	0.0
Medical Products (	38.4)	1.2	0.0

##### [By country/region]

	Value (¥10billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution
Total	( 5,418.2)	▲ 33.1	▲ 33.1
<b>(Decrease)</b>			
Asia (	2,934.7)	▲ 26.6	▲ 13.1
North America (	946.8)	▲ 38.2	▲ 6.8
NIEs (	1,272.2)	▲ 28.9	▲ 6.4
U.S.A. (	874.5)	▲ 38.5	▲ 6.4
EU (	675.0)	▲ 40.9	▲ 5.6
<b>(Increase)</b>			
Switzerland (	58.6)	30.3	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  
Exports 9 "Others" includes Scientific & Optical Instruments, Photographic Supplies, etc.  
Source: Compiled from MOF's Trade Statistics on a Customs-cleared Basis

## I Overview of Trade

### 1. Exports: Contract for second consecutive year—down 14 months through November

Japan's exports increased at an average rate of 9% for the six years from 2002 through 2007, supporting the nation's longest post-war expansion of 69 months. But exports turned to a sharp contraction following the economic crisis, fell by larger amounts from the beginning of 2009, and posted a record year-on-year drop of 49% in February. Thereafter the rate of decline gradually eased, mostly on a recovery in exports to Asia. Nevertheless, exports still posted year-on-year declines for 14 consecutive months through November. For the full year 2009, exports were down 33% to ¥54.2 trillion.

Exports of Transport Equipment, which accounted for over 20% of the total, declined for the second consecutive year, dropping 41% to ¥11.8 trillion. Among these, exports of Motor Vehicles, which are Japan's top export item, were down 51% to ¥6.7 trillion (47% to 4.39 million units) with sharp drops in exports to the U.S., Russia, and the EU despite policies to stimulate motor vehicle purchases in each country. The share of Motor Vehicles in total exports fell from 17% the previous year to 12%. Exports of Parts of Motor Vehicles declined for the second consecutive year, dropping 25% to ¥2.3 trillion. Exports of Ships expanded for the sixth consecutive year, rising 1% to ¥2.0 trillion with increased exports to Panama and Singapore.

Exports of Machinery, which accounted for nearly 20% of the total, fell for the second consecutive year, dropping 39% to ¥9.7 trillion. Machinery exports slumped with reduced exports to the EU, the U.S., and China from the global pullback in capital investment. Exports of Construction Machines turned to a decline for the first time in nine years, dropping 62% to ¥520.0 billion, and exports of Power Generating Machines were down for the second consecutive year, falling 27% to ¥1.8 trillion. Exports of Metalworking Machinery decreased for the third consecutive year, dropping 55% to ¥560.0 billion.

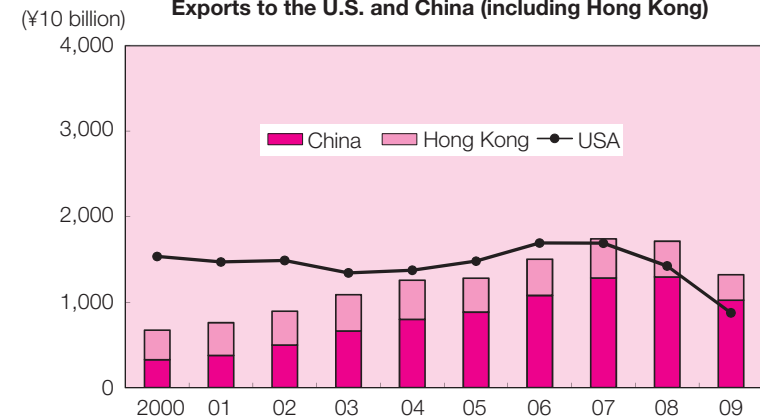
Exports of Electrical Machinery, which accounted for about 20% of the total, fell for the second consecutive year, declining 30% to ¥10.8 trillion with reduced exports to the EU, the U.S., and China. Among these, exports of Semiconductors Etc., which are Japan's second largest export item, showed a growing recovery in the second half, but still fell for the second consecutive year, dropping 26% to ¥3.4 trillion from the severe reduction in demand in the first half, with lower exports to South Korea, China, and Thailand. Exports of Visual Apparatus fell for the fifth consecutive year, dropping 38% to ¥940.0 billion. Exports of Electrical Apparatus also posted a decline for the second consecutive year, dropping 29% to ¥1.3 trillion.

Exports of Manufactured Goods, which accounted for over 10% of the total, turned to a decline for the first time in eight years, dropping 31% to ¥7.0 trillion with weak exports to China, South Korea, and Thailand. Among these, exports of Iron & Steel Products, which are Japan's third largest export item, turned to a decline for the first time in 10 years, falling 36% to ¥2.9 trillion as exports to South Korea, China, and Thailand fell on stagnant demand for motor vehicles, household appliances, construction materials, etc. Exports of Nonferrous Metals and exports of Manufactures of Metals both posted declines for the second consecutive year, dropping 30% to ¥1.0 trillion and 29% to ¥780.0 billion, respectively.

Exports of Chemicals, which accounted for about 10% of the total, were affected by the decline in crude oil prices, and fell for the second consecutive year, dropping 20% to ¥5.8 trillion with reduced exports to China, Taiwan, and South Korea. Among these, exports of Medical Products rose for the fourth consecutive year, in part on increased demand from countermeasures to new strains of influenza.

The percentage of yen-denominated exports remained unchanged from 2008 at 40%.

#### Exports to the U.S. and China (including Hong Kong)



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

## 2. 輸入:12月まで14カ月連続の減少が続き、09年は7年ぶりに減少

- 輸入は、原油価格が上昇を続けた03年から08年の6年間、平均12%の増加となったが、金融危機の影響を受け内需が不振となり、輸出より1カ月遅れた08年11月に減少に転じ、09年に入ってから10月まで3割を超える減少が続いた。12月まで14カ月連続の減少が続いた結果、通年では51.4兆円(前年比35%減)と7年ぶりに減少した。
- 3割弱を占める鉱物性燃料は、原油価格が8月まで5割前後下落したことにより、7年ぶりに減少に転じ、14.2兆円(同49%減)となった。わが国最大の輸入品目である原油及び粗油は、7.6兆円(同54%減)となった。第2位の輸入品目であるLNG(液化天然ガス)も5年ぶりに減少に転じ、2.8兆円(同39%減)となった。石油製品も1.1兆円(同52%減)となり、7年ぶりに減少に転じた。
- 1割弱を占める原料別製品は、自動車・家電といった輸出産業の低迷により需要が落ち込み、4.3兆円(同41%減)と2年連続で減少した。うち、非鉄金属は、南アフリカ共和国、ロシアからを中心に落ち込み、6年ぶりの減少となる1.0兆円(同60%減)となった。鉄鋼は、中国、韓国からの減少を中心に、5,000億円(同58%減)と3年ぶりに減少に転じた。金属製品は、2年連続で減少した。
- 原料品は、オーストラリア、チリからの減少により、2年連続の減少となる3.3兆円(同40%減)となった。うち、非鉄金属鉱は、価格が3割安となったことが響き、2年連続で減少した。鉄鉱石は、上半期の数量減と価格下落を背景に、10年ぶりに減少に転じた。
- 1割強を占める電気機器は、中国、米国からの減少により、6.5兆円(同25%減)となり2年連続で減少した。うち、半導体等電子部品は、上半期の数量減、下半期の価格下落が響き、3年連続で減少した。音響映像機器(含部品)は4年連続で減少した。
- 1割弱を占める一般機械は、中国、EUからを中心に数量が2ケタ以上落ち込み、4.2兆円(同31%減)となり、2年連続で減少した。うち、電算機類(含周辺機器)も3年連続で減少した。
- 1割を占める食料品は、穀物類の価格下落、魚介類の価格下落などもあり、米国、オーストラリアからを中心に減少し5.0兆円(同20%減)となり、6年ぶりに減少に転じた。
- 1割弱を占める化学製品は4.6兆円(同20%減)となり、10年ぶりに減少に転じたが、このうち医薬品は新型インフルエンザへの対応もあり9年連続で増加した。
- 製品輸入比率は、08年には原油価格の高騰により50.1%まで低下したが、09年は56.2%となり、6.1ポイント上昇した。輸入取引の円建て比率は、08年の21%に対し24%となった。

### Imports (2009)

#### [By commodity]

	Value (¥10billion)	Growth(%)	Contribution		Value (¥10billion)	Growth(%)	Contribution
Total	( 5,137.8)	▲ 34.9	▲ 34.9	Total	( 5,137.8)	▲ 34.9	▲ 34.9
<b>(Increase)</b>				<b>(Increase)</b>			
3.Mineral Fuels	( 1,419.2)	▲ 48.7	▲ 17.1	Asia	( 2,296.0)	▲ 28.3	▲ 11.5
5.Manufactured Goods	( 434.0)	▲ 40.8	▲ 3.8	Middle East	( 863.7)	▲ 50.2	▲ 11.0
2.Raw Materials	( 330.2)	▲ 40.4	▲ 2.8	ASEAN	( 724.2)	▲ 34.6	▲ 4.9
7.Electrical Machinery	( 650.4)	▲ 24.6	▲ 2.7	UAE	( 211.3)	▲ 56.6	▲ 4.8
9.Others	( 774.8)	▲ 18.1	▲ 2.2	China	( 1,143.3)	▲ 22.9	▲ 4.3
<b>(Decrease)</b>				<b>(Decrease)</b>			
Medical Products	( 132.5)	16.0	0.2	Ireland	( 43.5)	1.1	0.0

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

#### [By country/region]

## 2. Imports: First decline in seven years—down 14 months through December

Japan's imports had increased at an average rate of 12% over the six years from 2003 through 2008 while crude oil prices continued rising, but turned to a decline from November 2008, one month later than exports, on dull domestic demand under the impact of the financial crisis. From 2009, imports remained down more than 30% year-on-year through October. For the full year 2009 imports dropped for the first time in seven years, falling 35% to ¥51.4 trillion, as imports posted 14 consecutive months of year-on-year declines through December.

Imports of Mineral Fuels, which accounted for nearly 30% of the total, turned to a decline for the first time in seven years, dropping 49% to ¥14.2 trillion because crude oil prices fell by around 50% through August. Among these, imports of Petroleum, which is Japan's largest import item, were down 54% to ¥7.6 trillion. Imports of LNG, which is Japan's second largest import item, turned to a decline for the first time in five years, falling 39% to ¥2.8 trillion. Imports of Petroleum Products also turned down for the first time in seven years, dropping 52% to ¥1.1 trillion.

Imports of Manufactured Goods, which accounted for nearly 10% of the total, declined for the second consecutive year, falling 41% to ¥4.3 trillion as demand eased with the slump in motor vehicles, household appliances, and other export industries. Among these, imports of Nonferrous Metals decreased for the first time in six years, dropping 60% to ¥1.0 trillion with dull imports from South Africa and Russia in particular. Imports of Iron & Steel Products dropped for the first time in three years, falling 58% to ¥500.0 billion, mostly on reduced imports from China and South Korea. Imports of Manufactures of Metals declined for the second consecutive year.

Imports of Raw Materials fell for the second consecutive year, down 40% to ¥3.3 trillion with reduced imports from Australia and Chile. Among these, imports of Ores of Nonferrous Metals fell for the second consecutive year as prices dropped by around 30%. Imports of Iron Ore & Concentrates decreased for the first time in 10 years as volume declined in the first half and prices dropped.

Imports of Electrical Machinery, which accounted for over 10% of the total, declined for the second consecutive year, dropping 25% to ¥6.5 trillion on reduced imports from China and the U.S. Among these, imports of Semiconductors Etc. fell for the third consecutive year as volume declined in the first half and prices dropped in the second half. Imports of Audio & Visual Apparatus declined for the fourth consecutive year.

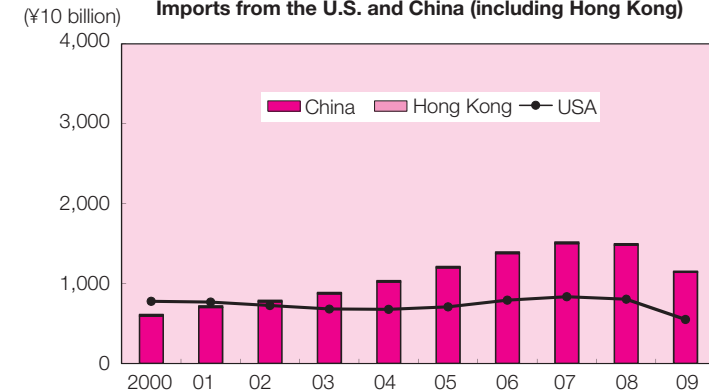
Imports of Machinery, which accounted for nearly 10% of the total, fell for the second consecutive year, dropping 31% to ¥4.2 trillion on double-digit volume declines from China and the EU. Among these, imports of Computers & Units were down for the third consecutive year.

Imports of Foodstuffs, which accounted for about 10% of the total, decreased for the first time in six years, falling 20% to ¥5.0 trillion with reduced imports from the U.S. and Australia and lower prices for Cereals & Cereal Preparations and for Fish & Fish Preparations.

Imports of Chemicals, which accounted for nearly 10% of the total, turned to a decline for the first time in 10 years, dropping 20% to ¥4.6 trillion. Among these, imports of Medical Products increased for nine consecutive years, in part because of heightened demand from countermeasures to new strains of influenza.

The ratio of product imports rose 6.1 points to 56.2% in 2009. The ratio had fallen to 50.1% the previous year because of the sudden increase in the price of crude oil. The percentage of yen-denominated imports was 24% in 2009, compared with 21% in 2008.

### Imports from the U.S. and China (including Hong Kong)



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

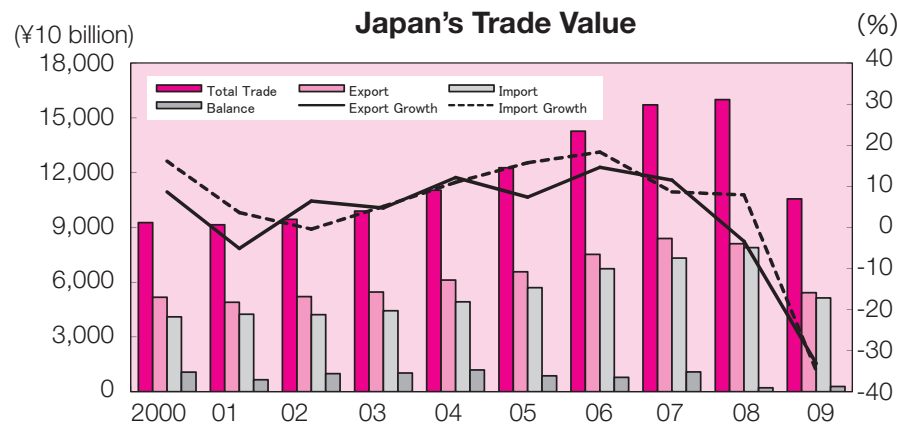
### 3. 貿易総額と通関収支：貿易総額は3割減、通関黒字は2年ぶりの増加

#### (貿易総額)

- ・09年の貿易総額は、輸出入とも大幅に減少したことにより105.6兆円(前年比34%減)となり、04年の110.4兆円並の水準となった。
- ・地域別では、アジアが52.3兆円(同27%減)となり全体の50%を占め、他地域よりも減少幅が小さかったことにより08年の45%から5ポイント拡大した。続いて、北米が15.8兆円(同36%減)、EUが12.3兆円(同34%減)、中東が10.7兆円(同49%減)となった。
- ・国別では、輸出入とも最大の相手国となった中国が21.7兆円(同22%減)となった。米国は14.2兆円(同36%減)、韓国は6.5兆円(同30%減)、台湾5.1兆円(同27%減)、オーストラリア4.4兆円(同35%減)となった。

#### (通関収支)

- ・09年の通関収支は、輸入の減少額が輸出の減少額を上回ったため、2年ぶりに黒字が増加に転じ2.8兆円(前年比36%増)となった。
- ・地域別にみると、アジアが6.4兆円(同20%減)、北米が3.1兆円(同48%減)、中南米が1.2兆円(同10%減)の黒字となった。一方、中東は6.6兆円(同52%減)、大洋州は2.1兆円(同33%減)の赤字となった。
- ・国別にみると、米国が3.2兆円(同48%減)、香港が2.9兆円(同29%減)、韓国が2.4兆円(同24%減)の黒字、サウジアラビアが2.2兆円(同51%減)、オーストラリアが2.1兆円(同33%減)、UAEが1.5兆円(同60%減)、中国は1.2兆円(同37%減)の赤字となった。



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

### 3. Total Trade Value and Trade Balance (Customs-cleared Basis): Trade value down 30% while trade surplus rises for first time in two years

#### Total Trade Value

In 2009, Japan's total trade value (total of imports plus exports) declined 34% year-on-year to ¥105.6 trillion with large decreases in both imports and exports, returning to around the 2004 level of ¥110.4 trillion.

By area, trade with Asia, which accounted for about 50% of the total, declined 27% to ¥52.3 trillion, falling by less than trade with other areas. The share of trade with Asia rose five percentage points, up from 45% the previous year. This was followed by trade with North America (down 36% to ¥15.8 trillion), the EU (down 34% to ¥12.3 trillion), and the Middle East (down 49% to ¥10.7 trillion).

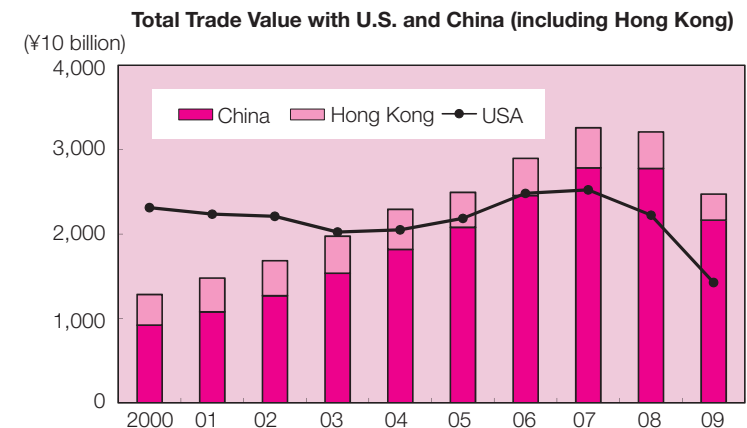
By country and region, trade with China—which became Japan's top trading partner for both imports and exports—contracted 22% to ¥21.7 trillion. This was followed by trade with the U.S. (down 36% to ¥14.2 trillion), South Korea (down 30% to ¥6.5 trillion), Taiwan (down 27% to ¥5.1 trillion), and Australia (down 35% to ¥4.4 trillion).

#### Trade Balance (Customs-cleared Basis)

Japan's 2009 balance of trade surplus increased for the first time in two years, rising 36% year-on-year to ¥2.8 trillion, as the decline in imports surpassed the decline in exports.

By area, Japan posted trade surpluses of ¥6.4 trillion with Asia (down 20%), ¥3.1 trillion with North America (down 48%), and ¥1.2 trillion with Middle South America (down 10%). Meanwhile, Japan posted trade deficits of ¥6.6 trillion with the Middle East (down 52%) and ¥2.1 trillion with Oceania (down 33%).

By country and region, Japan posted trade surpluses of ¥3.2 trillion with the U.S. (down 48%), ¥2.9 trillion with Hong Kong (down 29%), and ¥2.4 trillion with South Korea (down 24%), and trade deficits of ¥2.2 trillion with Saudi Arabia (down 51%), ¥2.1 trillion with Australia (down 33%), ¥1.5 trillion with the UAE (down 60%), and ¥1.2 trillion with China (down 37%).



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

## 4. 円レートの変化と貿易指数の動き

### (1) 円レート：11月には14年ぶりの円高水準を記録

09年の対ドル為替レートは、08年に続き円高・ドル安が再燃した。年初は90円台からスタートし1月下旬には87円台まで上昇した。その後は、金融危機への懸念が薄らぐにつれ円高圧力は後退し、4月に99円まで下落した。9月に入り海外の投機的な円買いが加速すると、再び円高圧力が強まり、11月に中東ドバイの信用不安に端を発した円買い・ユーロ売りも生じ、11月下旬には14年ぶりの水準となる84円台まで上昇した。しかし、12月に日本銀行による追加金融緩和政策（新型オペ導入）によって円金利が低下すると円高が一服、年末にかけて発表された米国経済指標の改善が相次いだこともあり円を売ってドルを買い戻す動きが進展し、1年を終えることとなった。

通年では、93.5円（前年比10.5%円高）となり、2年連続の円高となった。

### (2) 輸出指数：数量指数は2年連続マイナスに

輸出数量指数の伸び率は、08年第4四半期に19.8%減となっていたが、09年第1四半期は、輸送用機器（自動車）や一般機械（半導体等電子部品）が半減し、一気に42.5%減と落ち込んだ。第2四半期以降は、33.2%減、24.9%減、1.2%減とマイナス幅が縮小し、通年では26.4%減と2年連続のマイナスとなった。

輸出価格指数の伸び率は、08年第4四半期に4.8%安となっていたが、世界経済の後退と円高を背景に、09年第1四半期以降7.7%安、7.9%安、12.6%安とマイナス幅が徐々に拡大した。その後第4四半期は6.4%安となり、通年では8.7%安と2年連続のマイナスとなった。

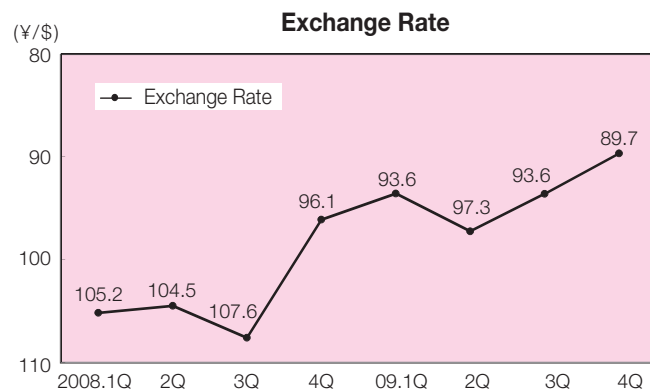
数量、価格ともマイナスとなった結果、輸出金額は33.1%減となり2年連続の減少となった。

### (3) 輸入指数：価格指数は6年ぶりマイナスに

輸入数量指数の伸び率は、08年第4四半期に6.7%減とマイナスに転じていたが、09年第1四半期以降、鉱物性燃料（原油及び粗油）や電気機器（半導体等電子部品）の減少を背景に18.9%減、20.8%減、12.6%減と2ケタのマイナスが続いたあと、第4四半期は5.0%減となった。通年では14.4%減となり、3年連続のマイナスとなった。

輸入価格指数の伸び率は、04年第2四半期以降プラスで推移していたが、08年第4四半期に3.3%安とマイナスに転じ、09年に入ってから鉱物性燃料（原油及び粗油、LNG）の下落が響き、22.3%安、24.4%安、31.0%安とマイナス幅が徐々に拡大した。第4四半期には16.5%とマイナス幅がわずかに縮小したが、通年では23.9%安となり6年ぶりにマイナスに転じた。

数量、価格ともマイナスとなった結果、輸入金額は34.9%減となり7年ぶりに減少に転じた。



## 4. Foreign Exchange and Trade Index Fluctuations

### (1) Foreign Exchange: Yen posts 14-year high in November

In 2009, the yen-dollar exchange rate began the year at the ¥90/\$ level following on the renewed appreciation of the yen in 2008. In late January, the yen appreciated to the ¥87/\$ level. Thereafter, the pressure pushing up the yen eased as concerns regarding the financial crisis diminished, and the exchange rate fell back to ¥99/\$ in April. From September, there was renewed appreciation pressure on the yen as speculative yen buying overseas accelerated. In November, the credit instability in Dubai prompted investment in yen and sales of the euro, and in late November the yen appreciated to the ¥84/\$ level for the first time in 14 years. In December, the yen appreciation halted as yen interest rates dropped from the Bank of Japan's additional monetary easing policy (introduction of new open market operations). The foreign exchange market ended the year with a return toward yen selling and dollar buying as improvements in U.S. economic indices were announced one after another.

The average yen-dollar exchange rate for the year as a whole was ¥93.5/\$ (a 10.5% appreciation of the yen from the previous year), with the yen appreciating for the second consecutive year.

### (2) Export Indices: Export volume index down for second consecutive year

The export volume index, which had fallen 19.8% in the fourth quarter of 2008, plunged 42.5% in the first quarter of 2009 as exports of Transport Equipment (Motor Vehicles) and Machinery (Semiconductors Etc.) fell by half. The decline then narrowed to 33.2% in the second quarter, 24.9% in the third quarter, and 1.2% in the fourth quarter. The export volume index was down 26.4% for the full year 2009, dropping for the second consecutive year.

The export unit value index, which had declined 4.8% in the fourth quarter of 2008, fell at an accelerating pace from 2009, decreasing 7.7% in the first quarter, 7.9% in the second quarter, and 12.6% in the third quarter as a result of the global economic recession and the appreciation of the yen, and was down 6.4% in the fourth quarter. The export unit value index was off 8.7% for the full year 2009, dropping for the second consecutive year.

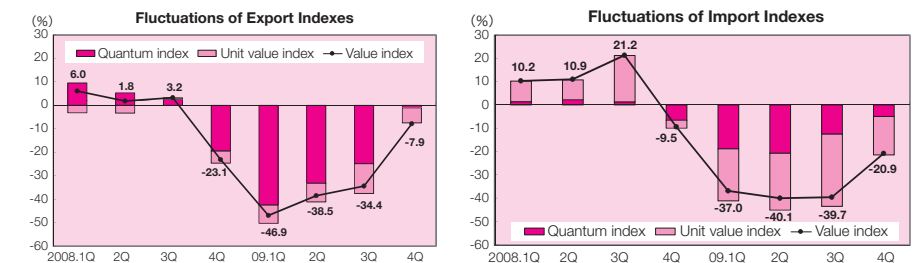
As the export volume and export unit value indices both declined, export value fell 33.1% in 2009, dropping for the second consecutive year.

### (3) Import Indices: Import unit value index drops for first time in six years

The import volume index, which had turned to a decline to drop 6.7% in the fourth quarter of 2008, posted double-digit decreases of 18.9% in the first quarter of 2009, 20.8% in the second quarter, and 12.6% in the third quarter with reduced imports of Mineral Fuels (Petroleum) and Electrical Machinery (Semiconductors Etc.), and then fell 5.0% in the fourth quarter. The import volume index was down 14.4% for the full year 2009, dropping for the third consecutive year.

The import unit value index, which had been positive from the second quarter of 2004 and turned to a 3.3% decline in the fourth quarter of 2008, fell at an accelerating pace from 2009, decreasing 22.3% in the first quarter, 24.4% in the second quarter, and 31.0% in the third quarter with reduced imports of Mineral Fuels (Petroleum and LNG), and then fell 16.5% in the fourth quarter, as the rate of decline eased slightly. The import unit value index was down 23.9% for the full year 2009, posting a decline for the first time in six years.

As the import volume and import unit value indices both declined, import value fell 34.9%, dropping for the first time in seven years.

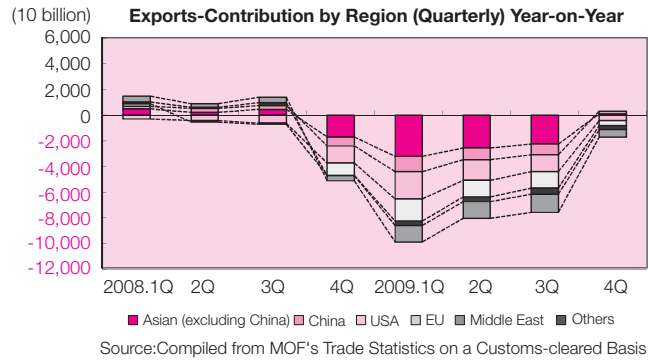


Notes: 伸び率は対前年同期比、グラフ中の数値は金額の伸び率。数量指数 = 金額指数 / 価格指数  
Export and import growth are up/down from a year earlier.  
Figures in the table represent growth in value. Value indexes divided by unit value indexes make quantum indexes.  
Source: Compiled from MOP's Trade Statistics on a Customs-cleared Basis

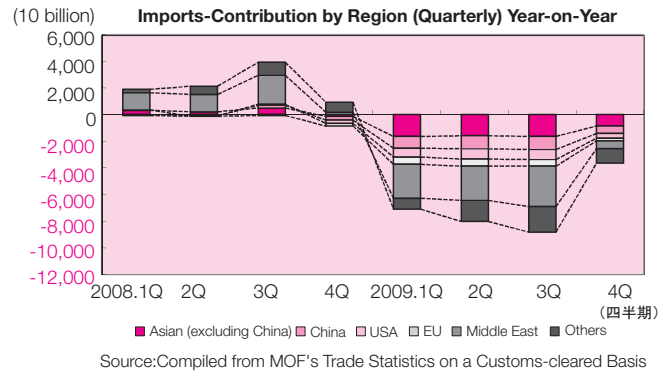
## 5. 四半期別増減寄与 Quarterly Contribution

### (1) 地域別 by Region

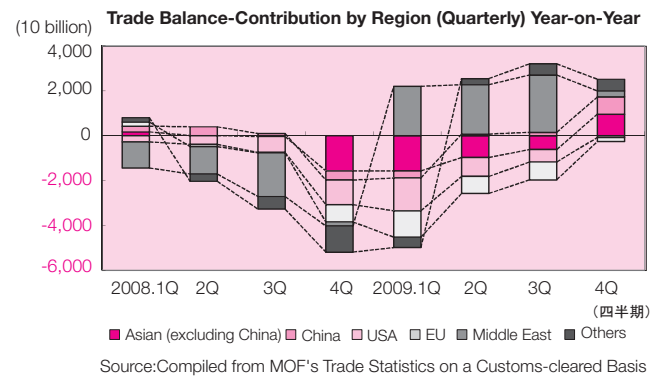
#### ①輸出



#### ②輸入

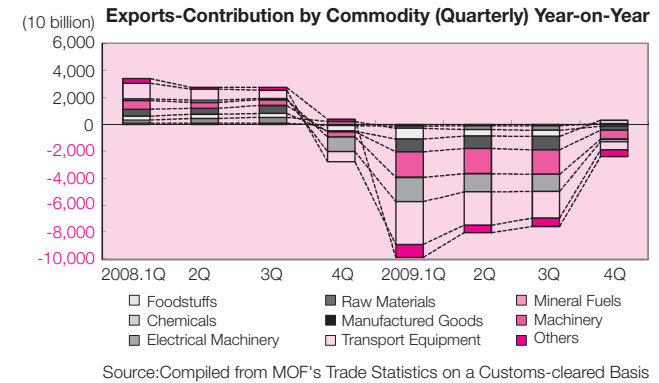


#### ③貿易収支

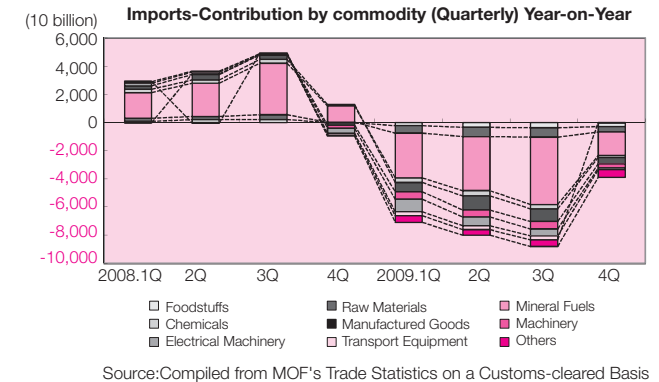


## (2) 商品別 by Product Category

#### ①輸出



#### ②輸入



#### ③貿易収支

