

II 主要国別・地域別貿易

1. アジア

09年の対アジア貿易は、輸出が29.3兆円(前年比27%減)、輸入が23.0兆円(同28%減)となった。その結果、総額では52.3兆円(同27%減)となり、わが国貿易総額の50%を占めることとなった。

(1) 中国：最大の輸出相手国になり、輸出入とも最大の貿易相手国に

09年の中国経済は、中国政府が目標に掲げてきた8%成長を達成し、8.7%成長となった。対中国貿易は総額で21.7兆円(前年比22%減)となり、わが国貿易総額の21%を占めることとなった。また、中国向け輸出は、米国向けを暦年ベースで初めて上回った。

(輸出)

- 輸出は、09年1月の45%減を底に10月まで13ヵ月連続の減少が続き、通年では、10.2兆円(前年比21%減)と11年ぶりに減少した。数量の伸びは、08年第4四半期から09年第3四半期まで2ケタの減少が続き、第4四半期はプラスに転じたが、通年では16%減となった。
- 品目別にみると、電気機器は、半導体等電子部品が8,500億円(同19%減)となり、全体では2.6兆円(同22%減)となった。一般機械は、金属加工機械が1,600億円(同38%減)と減少するなど、1.8兆円(同26%減)となった。原料別製品は、鉄鋼が6,000億円(同30%減)、非鉄金属が3,400億円(同20%減)となり、1.6兆円(同23%減)となった。鉱物性燃料は1,800億円(同63%減)、化学製品も1.4兆円(同12%減)となった。輸送用機器は、自動車の部分品が5,600億円(同11%増)と増加したが、自動車は15万台(同10%減)、3,600億円(同15%減)と不振で、全体では9,400億円(同1%減)となった。

(輸入)

- 輸入は、09年2月の41%減を底に12月まで14ヵ月連続の減少が続き、通年では、11.4兆円(前年比23%減)、2年連続の減少となった。数量の伸びは、第1四半期と第2四半期が20%台のマイナスを記録し、第3、第4四半期とマイナス幅が縮小したものの、通年では12%減となった。
- 品目別にみると、一般機械は、電算機類(含周辺機器)が8,800億円(同26%減)となり、全体で1.8兆円(同26%減)となった。電気機器は、音響映像機器(含部品)が6,600億円(同13%減)、重電機器が2,100億円(同29%減)となり、2.5兆円(同19%減)となった。原料別製品は、鉄鋼が820億円(同73%減)となり、1.3兆円(同30%減)となった。化学製品は、有機化合物が1,500億円(同26%減)となり、全体で5,300億円(同41%減)となった。食料品は6,400億円(同10%減)、鉱物性燃料は1,300億円(同71%減)となった。

(収支)

- 09年の対中国貿易赤字は1.2兆円(前年比37%減)となり、4年連続で赤字幅が縮小した。

Trade with China (2009)

[By commodity]

Exports				Imports			
	Value (¥10billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution		Value (¥10billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution
Total	1,023.9	▲ 20.9	▲ 20.9	Total	1,143.3	▲ 22.9	▲ 22.9
Decrease				Decrease			
7.Electrical Machinery	256.3	▲ 22.4	▲ 5.7	9.Others	411.4	▲ 14.6	▲ 4.8
6.Machinery	180.8	▲ 25.5	▲ 4.8	6.Machinery	183.2	▲ 26.1	▲ 4.4
5.Manufactured Goods	159.6	▲ 23.2	▲ 3.7	7.Electrical Machinery	250.2	▲ 18.9	▲ 3.9
9.Others	128.0	▲ 19.5	▲ 2.4	5.Manufactured Goods	134.7	▲ 29.7	▲ 3.8
3.Mineral Fuels	17.8	▲ 63.1	▲ 2.3	4.Chemicals	52.6	▲ 40.7	▲ 2.4
Increase							
1.Foodstuffs	3.7	8.0	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

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

In 2009, Japan's trade with Asia declined 27% year-on-year to ¥52.3 trillion, accounting for 50% of Japan's total foreign trade. Exports dropped 27% to ¥29.3 trillion, and imports fell 28% to ¥23.0 trillion.

(1) China: Becomes Japan's top export market, remains top supplier

During 2009, the Chinese economy expanded 8.7%, realizing the government target for 8% growth. Japan's trade with China dropped 22% to ¥21.7 trillion, accounting for 21% of Japan's total trade value. Exports to China surpassed exports to the U.S. for the first time on a calendar year basis.

Exports

In 2009, Japan's exports to China declined for the first time in 11 years, dropping 21% to ¥10.2 trillion. The exports posted year-on-year declines for 13 consecutive months through October 2009, with the 45% decline posted in January 2009 as the greatest drop. On a volume basis, exports to China posted double-digit declines from the fourth quarter of 2008 through the third quarter of 2009, turned positive in the fourth quarter, and were down 16% for the full year.

By product category, exports of Electrical Machinery were down 22% to ¥2.6 trillion as exports of Semiconductors Etc. fell 19% to ¥850.0 billion. Exports of Machinery declined 26% to ¥1.8 trillion as exports of Metalworking Machinery dropped 38% to ¥160.0 billion. Exports of Manufactured Goods decreased 23% to ¥1.6 trillion as exports of Iron & Steel Products fell 30% to ¥600.0 billion and exports of Nonferrous Metals decreased 20% to ¥340.0 billion. Exports of Mineral Fuels dropped 63% to ¥180.0 billion and exports of Chemicals declined 12% to ¥1.4 trillion. Exports of Transport Equipment were weak overall, slipping 1% to ¥940.0 billion. While exports of Parts of Motor Vehicles rose 11% to ¥560.0 billion, exports of Motor Vehicles fell 15% to ¥360.0 billion (10% to 150,000 units).

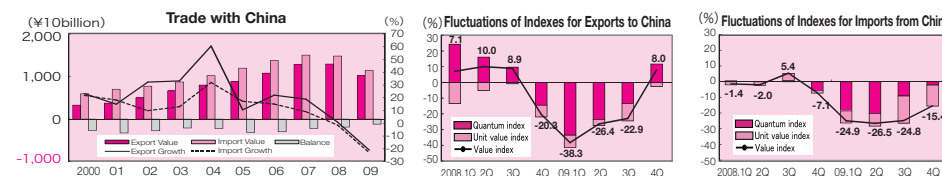
Imports

Japan's imports from China declined for the second consecutive year, dropping 23% to ¥11.4 trillion. The imports posted year-on-year declines for 14 consecutive months through December 2009, with the 41% decline posted in February 2009 as the greatest drop. On a volume basis, imports from China decreased by between 20% and 30% during the first and second quarters, then recovered somewhat as the year-on-year declines narrowed during the third and fourth quarters, and fell 12% for the full year.

By product category, imports of Machinery fell 26% to ¥1.8 trillion as imports of Computers & Units decreased 26% to ¥880.0 billion. Imports of Electrical Machinery declined 19% to ¥2.5 trillion as imports of Audio & Visual Apparatus dropped 13% to ¥660.0 billion and imports of Electrical Power Machinery were down 29% to ¥210.0 billion. Imports of Manufactured Goods decreased 30% to ¥1.3 trillion as imports of Iron & Steel Products fell 73% to ¥82.0 billion. Imports of Chemicals declined 41% to ¥530.0 billion as imports of Organic Chemicals dropped 26% to ¥150.0 billion. Imports of Foodstuffs declined 10% to ¥640.0 billion, and imports of Mineral Fuels were down 71% to ¥130.0 billion.

Trade Balance

Japan's balance of trade deficit with China decreased 37% to ¥1.2 trillion in 2009, contracting for the fourth consecutive year.



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：輸出は 2 年連続、輸入は 3 年連続の減少

対アジアNIEs貿易は総額で17.2兆円(前年比29%減)となり、わが国貿易の16%を占めた。

(輸出)

- 輸出は、09年1月の50%減を底に10月まで13 ヶ月連続で減少し、通年では、12.7兆円(前年比29%減)、2年連続の減少となった。数量の伸びは、第1四半期に40%近く減少したが、第2四半期以降減少幅は縮小し、第4四半期にはプラスに転じたものの、通年では17%減になった。
- 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25%減)、電気回路等の機器が3,700億円(同31%減)となり、全体では3.1兆円(同28%減)となった。一般機械は、電算機類の部分品が1,700億円(同28%減)となり、1.9兆円(同38%減)となった。原料別製品は、鉄鋼が9,700億円(同38%減)となり、2.0兆円(同32%減)となった。化学製品は、有機化合物が5,100億円(同22%減)となり、全体では2.2兆円(同21%減)となった。
- 国別にみると、韓国向けは、原料別製品や一般機械の落ち込みにより、4.4兆円(同29%減)となった。台湾向けは、一般機械の落ち込みにより3.4兆円(同29%減)となった。香港、シンガポール向けは、電気機器の落ち込みにより、それぞれ3.0兆円(同29%減)、1.9兆円(同30%減)となった。

(輸入)

- 輸入は、09年2月の43%減を底に12月まで15 ヶ月連続の減少が続き、通年では4.4兆円(前年比30%減)と3年連続の減少となった。数量の伸びは、第1四半期と第2四半期は2ケタのマイナス、第3、第4四半期はマイナス幅が縮小したものの、通年では16%減となった。
- 品目別にみると、電気機器は、半導体等電子部品が9,200億円(同28%減)となり、1.4兆円(同27%減)となった。原料別製品は、鉄鋼が2,100億円(同45%減)となり、5,900億円(同36%減)となった。鉱物性燃料は、石油製品が2,600億円(同50%減)となり、2,700億円(同49%減)となった。
- 国別にみると、韓国、台湾からは、ともに電気機器が減少し、それぞれ2.1兆円(同33%減)、1.7兆円(同24%減)となった。シンガポールからは鉱物性燃料の不振で5,700億円(同30%減)、香港からも減少し1,000億円(同36%減)となった。

(収支)

- 09年の対アジアNIEs貿易黒字は8.3兆円(前年比29%減)となり、2年連続で黒字幅が縮小した。

Trade with Asian NIEs (2009)**[By commodity]**

Exports	Value	Growth	Contribution	Imports	Value	Growth	Contribution
	(¥10billion)	(%)			(¥10billion)	(%)	
Total	1,272.2	▲28.9	▲28.9	Total	443.3	▲29.5	▲29.5
Decrease				Decrease			
7. Electrical Machinery	310.1	▲27.7	▲6.8	7. Electrical Machinery	139.7	▲26.7	▲8.1
6. Machinery	192.0	▲37.8	▲6.5	5. Manufactured Goods	58.7	▲35.5	▲5.1
5. Manufactured Goods	201.4	▲31.9	▲5.3	3. Mineral Fuels	26.7	▲48.7	▲4.0
9. Others	199.9	▲28.8	▲4.1	6. Machinery	47.0	▲33.9	▲3.8
4. Chemicals	217.7	▲21.1	▲3.3	9. Others	82.6	▲18.2	▲2.9

[By country/region]

Exports	Value	Growth	Contribution	Imports	Value	Growth	Contribution
	(¥10billion)	(%)			(¥10billion)	(%)	
Total	1,272.2	▲28.9	▲28.9	Total	443.3	▲29.5	▲29.5
Decrease				Decrease			
R.Korea	441.2	▲28.5	▲9.8	R.Korea	205.0	▲32.8	▲15.9
Taiwan	340.1	▲28.9	▲7.7	Taiwan	171.0	▲24.3	▲8.7
Hong Kong	297.5	▲28.8	▲6.7	Singapore	57.0	▲30.2	▲3.9
Singapore	193.4	▲29.9	▲4.6	Hong Kong	10.3	▲36.3	▲0.9

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

(2) Asian NIEs: Exports decline for second consecutive year and imports drop for third consecutive year

In 2009, Japan's trade with Asian NIEs declined 29% to ¥17.2 trillion, accounting for 16% of Japan's total foreign trade.

Exports

Exports to Asian NIEs dropped 29% to ¥12.7 trillion, falling for the second consecutive year. The exports posted year-on-year declines for 13 consecutive months through October 2009, with the 50% decline posted in January 2009 as the greatest drop. On a volume basis, exports to Asian NIEs dropped nearly 40% in the first quarter, but declined by smaller amounts in the second and third quarters and turned positive in the fourth quarter. For the full year, the export volume to Asian NIEs was down 17%.

By product category, exports of Electrical Machinery were down 28% to ¥3.1 trillion. Among these, exports of Semiconductors Etc. dropped 25% to ¥1.4 trillion, and exports of Electrical Apparatus declined 31% to ¥370.0 billion. Exports of Machinery fell 38% to ¥1.9 trillion as exports of Parts of Computers dropped 28% to ¥170.0 billion. Exports of Manufactured Goods fell 32% to ¥2.0 trillion, as exports of Iron & Steel Products fell 38% to ¥970.0 billion. Exports of Chemicals were down 21% to ¥2.2 trillion as exports of Organic Chemicals dropped 22% to ¥510.0 billion.

By country and region, exports to South Korea fell 29% to ¥4.4 trillion with a slump in Manufactured Goods and Machinery exports. Exports to Taiwan were down 29% to ¥3.4 trillion with reduced Machinery exports. Exports to Hong Kong fell 29% to ¥3.0 trillion and exports to Singapore dropped 30% to ¥1.9 trillion, both with reduced Electrical Machinery exports.

Imports

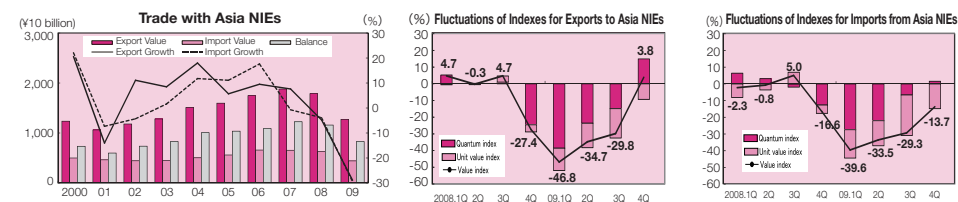
Imports from Asian NIEs declined 30% to ¥4.4 trillion, dropping for the third consecutive year. The imports posted year-on-year declines for 15 consecutive months through December 2009, with the 43% decline posted in February 2009 as the greatest drop. On a volume basis, imports from Asian NIEs posted double-digit declines in the first and second quarters, but fell by smaller amounts in the second half. For the full year, the import volume from Asian NIEs was down 16%.

By product category, imports of Electrical Machinery dropped 27% to ¥1.4 trillion as imports of Semiconductors Etc. fell 28% to ¥920.0 billion. Imports of Manufactured Goods were down 36% to ¥590.0 billion as imports of Iron & Steel Products dropped 45% to ¥210.0 billion. Imports of Mineral Fuels fell 49% to ¥270.0 billion as imports of Petroleum Products dropped 50% to ¥260.0 billion.

By country and region, imports from South Korea fell 33% to ¥2.1 trillion and imports from Taiwan were down 24% to ¥1.7 trillion, on reduced imports of Electrical Machinery from both. Imports from Singapore dropped 30% to ¥570.0 billion on dull imports of Mineral Fuels, and imports from Hong Kong were off 36% to ¥100.0 billion as well.

Trade Balance

Japan's balance of trade surplus with Asian NIEs contracted 29% to ¥8.3 trillion, falling for the second consecutive year.



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: 貿易総額は3割減

対ASEAN貿易は輸出入とも減少し、総額で14.7兆円(前年比32%減)となり、前年の21.8兆円から3割減となった。

(輸出)

- 輸出は7.5兆円(前年比30%減)と減少に転じた。品目別にみると、船舶を除き、主要な品目で減少した。原料別製品は、鉄鋼が6,400億円(同45%減)と落ち込み、1.3兆円(同38%減)となった。また、一般機械は、繊維機械、金属加工機械などの半減により、1.4兆円(同35%減)となった。電気機器も1.7兆円(同29%減)となった。
- 国別にみると、タイ向けは、船舶、音響・映像機器の部分品、電池、医薬品が増加したが、2.1兆円(同32%減)となった。シンガポール向けは、船舶、繊維機械が増加したものの、1.9兆円(同30%減)と減少した。マレーシア向けは、鉱物性燃料、科学光学機器が増加したが、1.2兆円(同30%減)と減少した。インドネシア向けは、医薬品、電算機類、映像機器、船舶が増加したものの、8,700億円(同33%減)と減少した。また、フィリピン向けも、二輪自動車、船舶が増加したが、7,700億円(同26%減)となった。ベトナム向けも6,100億円(同25%減)と減少した。

(輸入)

- 輸入は7.2兆円(前年比35%減)と減少に転じた。果実、医薬品、航空機類、衣類・同付属品、バッグ類の輸入が増加したものの、他の品目は減少に転じた。
- 国別にみると、インドネシアからは2.0兆円(同40%減)と減少したものの、このうち鉱物性燃料は石油製品、LNG、石炭の増加により9割増となった。マレーシアからは、鉱物性燃料が4割減となり、1.6兆円(同35%減)となった。タイからは、鉱物性燃料が8割減となり、1.5兆円(同31%減)となった。ベトナムからは6,500億円(同31%減)となった。

(収支)

- 09年の対ASEAN貿易収支は、前年の3,500億円の赤字から2,600億円の黒字に転じた。

(3) ASEAN: Trade value down by 30%

In 2009, Japan's trade with ASEAN fell 32% to ¥14.7 trillion, declining one-third from ¥21.8 trillion the previous year, as both exports and imports contracted.

Exports

Japan's exports to ASEAN turned to a decline, dropping 30% to ¥7.5 trillion. By product category, exports of all major items other than Ships decreased. Exports of Manufactured Goods dropped 38% to ¥1.3 trillion as exports of Iron & Steel Products were down 45% to ¥640.0 billion. Exports of Machinery were off 35% to ¥1.4 trillion as exports of Textile Machines and Metalworking Machinery dropped in half. Exports of Electrical Machinery were also down 29% to ¥1.7 trillion.

By country, exports to Thailand fell 32% to ¥2.1 trillion, despite increased exports of Ships, Parts of Audio & Visual Apparatus, Batteries and Accumulators, and Medical Products. Exports to Singapore were down 30% to ¥1.9 trillion despite increased exports of Ships and Textile Machines. Exports to Malaysia declined 30% to ¥1.2 trillion despite increased exports of Mineral Fuels and Scientific & Optical Instruments. Exports to Indonesia declined 33% to ¥870.0 billion despite increased exports of Medical Products, Computers & Units, Visual Apparatus, and Ships. Exports to the Philippines were down 26% to ¥770.0 billion despite increased exports of Motorcycles & Autocycles, and of Ships. Exports to Vietnam also fell, dropping 25% to ¥610.0 billion.

Imports

Japan's imports from ASEAN turned to a decline, dropping 35% to ¥7.2 trillion. While imports of Fruits, Medical Products, Aircraft, Clothing & Accessories, and Bags rose, imports of all other product categories declined.

By country, imports from Indonesia fell 40% to ¥2.0 trillion despite a roughly 90% rise in imports of Mineral Fuels with increased imports of Petroleum Products, LNG, and Coal. Imports from Malaysia were down 35% to ¥1.6 trillion as imports of Mineral Fuels dropped by about 40%. Imports from Thailand declined 31% to ¥1.5 trillion with a roughly 80% decline in imports of Mineral Fuels. Imports from Vietnam dropped 31% to ¥650.0 billion.

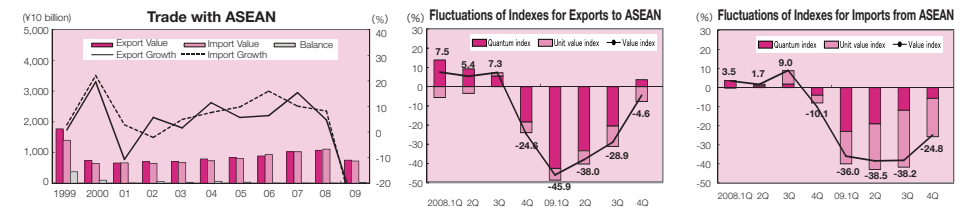
Trade Balance

Japan's balance of trade with ASEAN shifted from a ¥350.0 billion deficit in 2008 to a ¥260.0 billion surplus in 2009.

Trade with ASEAN (2009)

[By commodity]				[By country/region]			
Exports	Value (\$100billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution	Imports	Value (\$100billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution
Total	750.1	▲ 30.1	▲ 30.1	Total	724.2	▲ 34.6	▲ 34.6
Decrease				Decrease			
5. Manufactured Goods	132.5	▲ 37.8	▲ 7.5	3. Mineral Fuels	207.1	▲ 49.5	▲ 18.4
6. Machinery	143.8	▲ 35.4	▲ 7.4	7. Electrical Machinery	126.4	▲ 27.2	▲ 4.3
7. Electrical Machinery	168.0	▲ 29.0	▲ 6.4	2. Raw Materials	65.3	▲ 33.4	▲ 3.0
4. Chemicals	96.4	▲ 22.6	▲ 2.6	5. Manufactured Goods	63.4	▲ 29.1	▲ 2.3
8. Transport Equipment	95.6	▲ 20.9	▲ 2.4	6. Machinery	53.3	▲ 32.2	▲ 2.3
				Thailand	207.0	▲ 32.2	▲ 9.2
				Singapore	193.4	▲ 29.9	▲ 7.7
				Malaysia	120.0	▲ 29.6	▲ 4.7
				Indonesia	87.0	▲ 33.3	▲ 4.0
				Philippines	76.7	▲ 25.8	▲ 2.5
				Indonesia	201.3	▲ 40.4	▲ 12.3
				Malaysia	156.6	▲ 34.7	▲ 7.5
				Thailand	149.4	▲ 30.6	▲ 5.9
				Philippines	59.2	▲ 32.2	▲ 2.5
				Singapore	57.0	▲ 30.2	▲ 2.2

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



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. 米国：12月まで輸出は28 カ月連続の減少、輸入は15 カ月連続の減少が続く

米国経済は、09年第1、第2四半期はマイナス成長となったが、政府・FRBによる空前の財政・金融政策の効果も現れ第3四半期にプラス成長に転じ、戦後最悪の景気後退からは抜け出したが、通年ではマイナス2.4%と19年ぶりのマイナス成長となった。

(輸出)

- 輸出は、09年2月に過去最悪の58%減を記録し、その後マイナス幅が徐々に縮小に向かったが、12月まで28 カ月連続の減少が続く。通年では8.7兆円(前年比39%減)と3年連続の減少となった。
- 3分の1を占める輸送用機器は、3.1兆円(同44%減)となった。米国向け最大の輸出品目である自動車は、信用収縮から消費が落ち込み、123万台(同44%減)、2.3兆円(同47%減)となり、2年連続の減少となった。第2の輸出品目である自動車の部分品は、5,100億円(同35%減)となった。
- 2割を占める一般機械は、1.8兆円(同42%減)となり、3年連続の減少となった。第3の輸出品目である原動機は、3,700億円(同38%減)となり3年連続の減少となった。金属加工機械は720億円(同73%減)となった。
- 2割弱を占める電気機器は1.4兆円(同37%減)となり、3年連続の減少となった。うち、映像機器は2,300億円(同44%減)、半導体等電子部品は2,100億円(同37%減)となった。
- 一方、化学製品は5,900億円(同24%減)となったが、このうち医薬品は1,400億円(同14%増)と6年ぶりに増加した。

(輸入)

- 輸入は、09年5月に過去最悪の40%減を記録したのちマイナス幅が縮小に向かったが、12月まで15 カ月連続の減少となり、通年では5.5兆円(前年比32%減)と2年連続の減少となった。
- 2割強を占める食料品は1.3兆円(同32%減)となり、5年ぶりに減少に転じた。最大の輸入品目である穀物類は、景気後退の影響により価格が下落し、4,800億円(同44%減)となった。1割強を占める一般機械は、第2の輸入品目である原動機が減少し、7,300億円(同30%減)と3年連続の減少となった。15%を占める電気機器は、半導体等電子部品が上半期に4割減となったことが響き、8,400億円(同26%減)となり、3年連続で減少となった。

(収支)

- 09年の対米貿易黒字は、輸出の減少額が輸入の減少額を上回った結果、3.2兆円(前年比48%減)と黒字幅が縮小した。

Trade with U.S. (2009)

[By commodity]

Exports	Value	Growth		Imports	Value	Growth	
	(¥10billion)	(%)	Contribution		(¥10billion)	(%)	Contribution
Total	874.5	▲ 38.5	▲ 38.5	Total	550.4	▲ 31.5	▲ 31.5
Decrease				Decrease			
8.Transport Equipment	309.4	▲ 43.8	▲ 17.0	1.Foodstuffs	126.1	▲ 32.4	▲ 7.5
6.Machinery	178.7	▲ 41.5	▲ 8.9	4.Chemical Products	85.7	▲ 24.1	▲ 3.4
7.Electrical Machinery	144.2	▲ 36.8	▲ 5.9	6.Machinery	73.2	▲ 30.2	▲ 3.9
9.Others	110.8	▲ 25.5	▲ 2.7	8.Transport Equipment	45.2	▲ 35.9	▲ 3.2
5.Manufactured Goods	58.6	▲ 35.5	▲ 2.3	2.Raw Materials	30.7	▲ 48.5	▲ 3.6
Increase				Increase			
Medical Products	14.1	14.3	0.1	Shrimps	0.1	5.3	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

2. The United States: Exports down 28 months and imports down 15 months through December

In 2009, the U.S. economy recorded negative growth during the first and second quarters, but turned to positive growth in the third quarter supported by the unprecedented fiscal and monetary policies of the government and the Federal Reserve Board (FRB), as the country overcame the worst economic downturn in the post-war era. For the full year 2009, the U.S. economy contracted by 2.4%, posting the first negative growth in 19 years.

Exports

Exports to the U.S. dropped 39% to ¥8.7 trillion for the full year, falling for the third consecutive year. The exports posted year-on-year declines for 28 consecutive months through December 2009. The decline reached a record 58% in February 2009, and then gradually narrowed.

Exports of Transport Equipment, which accounted for one-third of the total, decreased 44% to ¥3.1 trillion. Among these, exports of Motor Vehicles, which are Japan's top export item to the U.S., dropped 47% to ¥2.3 trillion (44% to 1.23 million units) on weak consumption from the credit contraction, falling for the second consecutive year. Exports of Parts of Motor Vehicles, which are Japan's second largest export item to the U.S., were down 35% to ¥510.0 billion.

Exports of Machinery, which accounted for about 20% of the total, dropped 42% to ¥1.8 trillion, falling for the third consecutive year. Exports of Power Generating Machines, which are Japan's third largest export item to the U.S., were down 38% to ¥370.0 billion, declining for the third consecutive year. Exports of Metalworking Machinery dropped 73% to ¥72.0 trillion.

Exports of Electrical Machinery, which accounted for nearly 20% of the total, were down 37% to ¥1.4 trillion, falling for the third consecutive year. Among these, exports of Visual Apparatus fell 44% to ¥230.0 billion, and exports of Semiconductors Etc. declined 37% to ¥210.0 billion.

Exports of Chemicals decreased 24% to ¥590.0 billion, even though exports of Medical Products rose 14% to ¥140.0 billion, posting the first increase in six years.

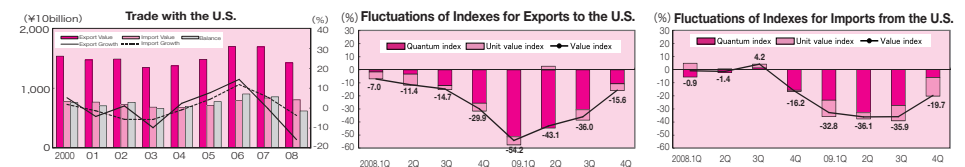
Imports

Imports from the U.S. declined for the second consecutive year, dropping 32% to ¥5.5 trillion. The imports posted year-on-year declines for 15 consecutive months through December 2009. The decline reached a record 40% in May 2009, and then gradually narrowed.

Imports of Foodstuffs, which accounted for over 20% of the total, turned to a decline for the first time in five years, dropping 32% to ¥1.3 trillion. Imports of Cereals & Cereal Preparations, which are Japan's largest import item from the U.S., declined 44% to ¥480.0 billion as prices fell because of the recession. Imports of Machinery, which accounted for over 10% of the total, dropped 30% to ¥730.0 billion, falling for the third consecutive year, as imports of Power Generating Machines, which are Japan's second largest import item from the U.S., decreased. Imports of Electrical Machinery, which accounted for 15% of the total, dropped 26% to ¥840.0 billion, declining for the third consecutive year, as imports of Semiconductors Etc. fell by around 40% during the first half.

Trade Balance

Japan's balance of trade surplus with the U.S. contracted 48% to ¥3.2 trillion, as the decline in exports exceeded the decline in imports.



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：輸出入とも2年連続の減少へ

EU経済は、金融危機により戦後最悪の景気後退を経験したが、ECB（欧州中央銀行）による金融政策や自動車買い替え支援策などの景気対策が功を奏し09年第3四半期には1年半ぶりにプラス成長に転じたものの、通年ではマイナス4.1%（27カ国ベース）となった。

（輸出）

- 輸出は、09年3月に過去最悪の56%減を記録したのち、9月頃から緩やかに減少幅が縮小したが、11月まで16カ月連続の減少が続き、通年では2年連続減少の6.7兆円（前年比41%減）となった。
- 2割を占めるドイツ向けは、電気機器（音響・映像機器の部分品、半導体等電子部品）、一般機械（金属加工機械、原動機）の落ち込みから、1.6兆円（同37%減）となり、2年連続の減少となった。英国向けは、一般機械（原動機、建設用・鉱山用機械）、輸送用機器（自動車）が落ち込み、1.1兆円（同35%減）となり2年連続2ケタ減となった。フランス向けは、輸送用機器（自動車）、一般機械（ポンプ・遠心分離機）が落ち込み、5,800億円（同38%減）となった。オランダ向けは、一般機械（電算機類の部分品）、輸送用機器（自動車）、電気機器（映像機器）の落ち込みから、7年ぶりに減少に転じ1.3兆円（同42%減）となった。
- 一方スイス向けは、化学製品の医薬品、電気機器の重電機器が増加し、5,900億円（同30%増）と7年連続の増加となった。

（輸入）

- 輸入は、09年2月から6月まで3割前後の減少が続き、8月以降徐々に減少幅が縮小に向かったが、12月まで15カ月連続の減少が続いた。その結果、通年では5.5兆円（前年比24%減）と2年連続の減少となった。
- ドイツからは、2割を占める輸送用機器（自動車）、一般機械（原動機）が落ち込み、1.6兆円（同28%減）となった。英国からは、化学製品の有機化合物、医薬品が増加したものの、原料別製品（非鉄金属）、輸送用機器（自動車）が落ち込み、5,300億円（同32%減）となった。フランスからは、食料品（肉類）、その他（衣類・同付属品）が減少し、8,500億円（同22%減）となった。イタリアからは5,900億円（同28%減）、スイスからは5,800億円（同13%減）となった。
- 一方、アイルランドからは、化学品（有機化合物、医薬品）が増加し、2年ぶりに増加に転じた。

（収支）

- 09年の対EU貿易黒字は1.2兆円（前年比70%減）となり、黒字幅が大幅に縮小した。

Trade with EU (2009)

（By commodity）

	Value （¥10billion）	Growth （%）	Contribution
Exports			
Total	675.0	▲ 40.9	▲ 40.9
Decrease			
6.Machinery	152.4	▲ 48.2	▲ 12.4
8.Transport Equipment	151.4	▲ 46.3	▲ 11.4
7.Electrical Machinery	142.0	▲ 40.8	▲ 8.6
9.Others	108.6	▲ 26.8	▲ 3.5
5.Manufactured Goods	49.3	▲ 35.1	▲ 2.3
Imports			
Total	551.3	▲ 24.4	▲ 24.4
Decrease			
6.Machinery	60.9	▲ 38.7	▲ 5.3
8.Transport Equipment	55.5	▲ 35.6	▲ 4.2
9.Others	85.6	▲ 26.4	▲ 4.2
5.Manufactured Goods	39.5	▲ 41.8	▲ 3.9
7.Electrical Machinery	47.3	▲ 32.3	▲ 3.1
Increase			
Organic Chemicals	57.4	3.9	0.3

（By country/region）

	Value （¥10billion）	Growth （%）	Contribution
Exports			
Total	675.0	▲ 40.9	▲ 40.9
Decrease			
Germany	155.4	▲ 37.4	▲ 8.3
Netherlands	126.0	▲ 42.3	▲ 7.2
UK	110.2	▲ 35.4	▲ 5.0
France	57.8	▲ 38.0	▲ 3.3
Belgium	49.8	▲ 43.3	▲ 3.0
Increase			
Switzerland	58.6	30.3	1.0
Ireland	43.5	1.1	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

3. EU: Exports and imports both decline for second consecutive year

The EU economy experienced its worst recession in the post-war era in 2009, brought on by the financial crisis. But the monetary policy of the European Central Bank (ECB) and policies to promote automobile purchases to replace older vehicles proved effective, and in the third quarter the EU economy returned to growth for the first time in a year and a half. Nevertheless, for the full year 2009, the EU economy declined by 4.1% (on a 27-country basis).

Exports

Exports to the EU dropped 41% to ¥6.7 trillion, falling for the second consecutive year. The exports posted year-on-year declines for 16 consecutive months through November 2009. The decline reached a record 56% in March 2009, and gradually narrowed from around September.

Exports to Germany, which accounted for about 20% of the total, decreased 37% to ¥1.6 trillion, dropping for the second consecutive year, as exports of Electrical Machinery (Parts of Audio & Visual Apparatus, Semiconductors Etc.) and Machinery (Metalworking Machinery, Power Generating Machines) slumped. Exports to the United Kingdom were down 35% to ¥1.1 trillion, posting a double-digit drop for the second consecutive year, as exports of Machinery (Power Generating Machines, Construction Machines) and Transport Equipment (Motor Vehicles) were sluggish. Exports to France fell 38% to ¥580.0 billion on weak exports of Transport Equipment (Motor Vehicles) and Machinery (Pumps & Centrifuges). Exports to the Netherlands decreased 42% to ¥1.3 trillion, turning to a decline for the first time in seven years, on reduced exports of Machinery (Parts of Computers), Transport Equipment (Motor Vehicles), and Electrical Machinery (Visual Apparatus).

Exports to Switzerland, however, increased for the seventh consecutive year, rising 30% to ¥590.0 billion, on higher exports of Chemicals (Medical Products) and Electrical Machinery (Electrical Power Machinery).

Imports

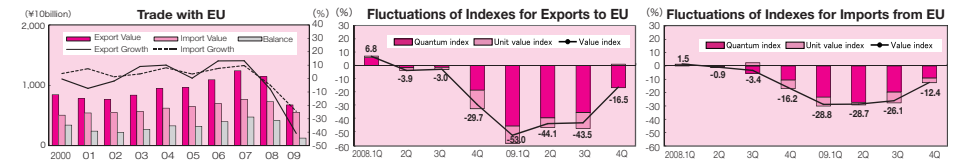
Imports from the EU declined 24% to ¥5.5 trillion, falling for the second consecutive year. Imports were down by about 30% from February through June, and the decline then gradually narrowed from August. Nevertheless, imports from the EU still posted year-on-year declines for 15 consecutive months through December 2009.

Imports from Germany were down 28% to ¥1.6 trillion on dull imports of Transport Equipment (Motor Vehicles), which accounted for around 20% of the total, and of Machinery (Power Generating Machines). Imports from the United Kingdom decreased 32% to ¥530.0 billion. While imports of Chemicals (Organic Chemicals, Medical Products) rose, imports of Manufactured Goods (Nonferrous Metals) and Transport Equipment (Motor Vehicles) declined. Imports from France were down 22% to ¥850.0 billion on reduced imports of Foodstuffs (Meat & Meat Preparations), and Others (Clothing and Accessories). Imports from Italy fell 28% to ¥590.0 billion and imports from Switzerland dropped 13% to ¥580.0 billion.

On the other hand, imports from Ireland rose for the first time in two years on increased imports of Chemicals (Organic Chemicals, Medical Products).

Trade Balance

Japan's balance of trade surplus with the EU contracted sharply, falling 70% to ¥1.2 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

4. 大洋州：輸出は9年ぶり減少、輸入は6年ぶりの減少

大洋州を牽引するオーストラリア経済も、金融危機の影響を受けていたが、資源国としての強みに加え、政府の強力な対応策、健全な金融システムなどが功を奏し、他の先進諸国に比べると09年は比較的堅調に推移した。

(輸出)

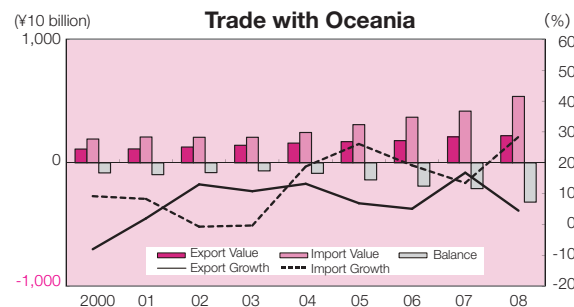
- ・輸出は、09年に入り8月まで4割前後の減少が続く、12月まで15ヵ月連続の減少が続いた。通年では1.4兆円(前年比36%減)となり、9年ぶりに減少に転じたこととなった。
- ・8割を占めるオーストラリア向けは1.1兆円(同37%減)となり、9年ぶりに減少に転じた。最大の輸出品目であり、5割弱を占める自動車は、4年ぶりに減少に転じ5,200億円(同35%減)となった。建設用・鉱山用機械は320億円(同55%減)、鉄鋼は390億円(同50%減)、映像機器は250億円(同51%減)となった。
- ・ニュージーランド向けは1,400億円(同46%減)となり、2年連続の減少となった。4割を占める自動車は、2年連続減少し560億円(同50%減)となった。建設用・鉱山用機械、鉄鋼、映像機器も減少した。
- ・パプアニューギニア向けは150億円(同21%減)となった。

(輸入)

- ・輸入は、09年5月以降4割を上回る減少が続く、12月まで11ヵ月連続の減少が続いた。通年では3.5兆円(前年比34%減)となり、6年ぶりに減少に転じた。
- ・9割を占めるオーストラリアからは3.2兆円(同34%減)となり、6年ぶりに減少に転じた。うち、併せて5割以上になる石炭と鉄鉱石は、高炉の減産により、それぞれ1.4兆円(同29%減)、4,500億円(同38%減)となった。16%を占めるLNGは5,100億円(同30%減)となった。原料別製品の非鉄金属は860億円(同64%減)となった。一方、化学製品の医薬品は90億円(同4%増)と増加した。
- ・ニュージーランドからは、原料別製品(非鉄金属)、食料品(肉類、野菜)の減少が響き、2,000億円(同34%減)となり2年連続で減少した。
- ・パプアニューギニアからは190億円(同38%減)となった。

(収支)

- ・対大洋州貿易赤字は、08年に3.2兆円となっていたが、09年は2.1兆円(前年比33%減)となった。



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

4. Oceania: Exports decline for first time in nine years and imports drop for first time in six years

The economy of Australia, which leads Oceania, was affected by the economic crisis during 2009, but Australia's economy was relatively firm compared with those in other industrialized countries, supported by Australia's strengths as a resource nation, the powerful measures taken by the Australian government, and the country's sound monetary system.

Exports

Exports to Oceania fell 36% to ¥1.4 trillion in 2009, turning to a decline for the first time in nine years. The exports remained down around 40% from January through August, and posted year-on-year declines for 15 consecutive months through December.

Exports to Australia, which accounted for approximately 80% of the total, fell 37% to ¥1.1 trillion, declining for the first time in nine years. Exports of the top item Motor Vehicles, which accounted for nearly 50% of the total, declined for the first time in four years, dropping 35% to ¥520.0 billion. Exports of Construction Machines fell 55% to ¥32.0 billion, exports of Iron & Steel Products were down 50% to ¥39.0 billion, and exports of Visual Apparatus declined 51% to ¥25.0 billion.

Exports to New Zealand declined for the second consecutive year, dropping 46% to ¥140.0 billion. Exports of Motor Vehicles, which accounted for about 40% of the total, were down for the second consecutive year, falling 50% to ¥56.0 billion. Exports of Construction Machines, Iron & Steel Products, and Visual Apparatus also declined.

Exports to Papua New Guinea fell 21% to ¥15.0 billion.

Imports

Imports from Oceania were down 34% to ¥3.5 trillion, dropping for the first time in six years. The imports remained down by over 40% from May, and posted year-on-year declines for 11 consecutive months through December.

Imports from Australia, which accounted for about 90% of the total, fell 34% to ¥3.2 trillion, turning to a decline for the first time in six years. Of these, imports of Coal and of Iron Ore & Concentrates, which together accounted for over 50% of the total, declined on lower blast furnace production. Imports of Coal were down 29% to ¥1.4 trillion, and imports of Iron Ore & Concentrates were down 38% to ¥450.0 billion. Imports of LNG, which accounted for 16% of the total, dropped 30% to ¥510.0 billion. Imports of Nonferrous Metals declined 64% to ¥86.0 billion. On the other hand Imports of Medical Products were up 4% to ¥9.0 billion.

Imports from New Zealand decreased 34% to ¥200.0 billion, falling for the second consecutive year, on lower imports of Manufactured Goods (Nonferrous Metals) and Foodstuffs (Meat & Meat Preparations, Vegetables).

Imports from Papua New Guinea were down 38% to ¥19.0 billion.

Trade Balance

Japan's balance of trade deficit with Oceania declined 33% from ¥3.2 trillion in 2008 to ¥2.1 trillion in 2009.

5. 中南米：輸出入ともに2ケタ減、チリ向け輸出は6割減

対中南米貿易の総額は4.9兆円(前年比31%減)となり、前年の7.1兆円から減少した。わが国の貿易総額に占めるシェアは前年と同水準の5%となった。

(輸出)

- ・輸出は3.1兆円(前年比28%減)となった。
- ・国別にみると、最もシェアの大きいメキシコ向けは6,400億円(同38%減)となり、鉱物性燃料が40億円(同88%減)、原料別製品が980億円(同28%減)、一般機械が910億円(同44%減)、電気機器が1,700億円(同36%減)、輸送用機器が1,800億円(同45%減)となった。次いでブラジル向けは4,000億円(同36%減)となり、鉱物性燃料が9割減となったほか、一般機械(建設用・鉱山用機械、電算機類の部分品、繊維機械)が3割減となった。また、電気機器(映像機器、音響機器)も3割減、輸送用機器(乗用車、二輪自動車)も4割減となった。アルゼンチン向けは570億円(同45%減)となり、乗用車(同88%減)、二輪自動車(同41%減)が減少したほか、原料別製品(鉄鋼)、一般機械(原動機、荷役機械)が大きく減少した。チリ向けは1,200億円(同56%減)となり、輸送用機器(乗用車)が530億円(同57%減)と落ち込んだ。

(輸入)

- ・輸入は1.8兆円(前年比36%減)と減少した。
- ・国別にみると、ブラジルからが6,000億円(同36%減)となり、原料品(木材、非鉄金属鉱、鉄鉱石)や原料別製品(鉄鋼、非鉄金属)が減少したほか、食料品も魚介類、肉類が減少した。一方、輸送用機器の航空機類は増加した。チリからは4,600億円(同44%減)となり、原料品(木材、非鉄金属鉱)のほか、化学製品(有機化合物)、原料別製品(鉄鋼、非鉄金属、金属製品)、食料品(野菜、果実)を中心に減少した。メキシコからは2,600億円(同34%減)となり、化学製品(有機化合物)、原料別製品(非鉄金属、金属製品)、一般機械(原動機、電算機類)、電気機器(重電機器、通信機)、輸送用機器(自動車)が減少した。

(収支)

- ・09年の対中南米貿易収支は1.2兆円(前年比10%減)の赤字となった。

[By country/region] Trade with Middle South America (2009)

Exports				Imports			
	Value (¥10billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution		Value (¥10billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution
Total	307.4	▲ 27.6	▲ 27.6	Total	182.7	▲ 36.2	▲ 36.2
Increase				Increase			
Mexico	63.7	▲ 38	▲ 9.3	Chile	45.8	▲ 44.1	▲ 12.6
Brazil	39.5	▲ 35.6	▲ 5.1	Brazil	60.0	▲ 36.4	▲ 12.0
Chile	12.5	▲ 56	▲ 3.8	Mexico	26.0	▲ 34.1	▲ 4.7
Argentina	5.7	▲ 20.2	▲ 1.1	Argentina	5.7	▲ 20.2	▲ 0.5

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

5. Middle South America: Exports and imports both down by double digits, exports to Chile drop nearly 60%

Japan's trade with Middle South America declined 31% from ¥7.1 trillion in 2008 to ¥4.9 trillion in 2009. Nevertheless, the share of trade with Middle South America in Japan's total trade value remained unchanged at 5%.

Exports

Exports to Middle South America fell 28% to ¥3.1 trillion.

By country, exports to Mexico, which accounted for the largest share, dropped 38% to ¥640.0 billion. Exports of Mineral Fuels plunged 88% to ¥4.0 billion, exports of Manufactured Goods were down 28% to ¥98.0 billion, exports of Machinery declined 44% to ¥91.0 billion, exports of Electrical Machinery dropped 36% to ¥170.0 billion, and exports of Transport Equipment were down 45% to ¥180.0 billion. Exports to Brazil fell 36% to ¥400.0 billion. Exports of Mineral Fuels were down by around 90%, exports of Machinery (Construction Machines, Parts of Computers, Textile Machines) dropped by about 30%, exports of Electrical Machinery (Visual Apparatus, Audio Apparatus) fell around 30% and exports of Transport Equipment (Cars, Motorcycles & Autocycles) declined by roughly 40%. Exports to Argentina dropped 45% to ¥57.0 billion on decreased exports of Cars (down 88%) and Motorcycles & Autocycles (down 41%), and large declines in exports of Manufactured Goods (Iron & Steel Products) and Machinery (Power Generating Machines, Mechanical Handling Equipment). Exports to Chile fell 56% to ¥120.0 billion, as exports of Transport Equipment (Cars) dropped 57% to ¥53.0 billion.

Imports

Imports from Middle South America declined 36% to ¥1.8 trillion.

By country, imports from Brazil dropped 36% to ¥600.0 billion on decreased imports of Raw Materials (Wood, Ores of Nonferrous Metals, Iron Ore & Concentrates), Manufactured Goods (Iron & Steel Products, Nonferrous Metals), and Foodstuffs (Fish & Fish Preparations, Meat & Meat Preparations), although imports of Transport Equipment (Aircraft) rose. Imports from Chile dropped 44% to ¥460.0 billion, mostly on decreased imports of Raw Materials (Wood, Ores of Nonferrous Metals), Chemicals (Organic Chemicals), Manufactured Goods (Iron & Steel Products, Nonferrous Metals, Manufactures of Metals), and Foodstuffs (Vegetables, Fruits). Imports from Mexico fell 34% to ¥260.0 billion on decreased imports of Chemicals (Organic Chemicals), Manufactured Goods (Nonferrous Metals, Manufactures of Metals), Machinery (Power Generating Machines, Computers & Units), Electrical Machinery (Electrical Power Machinery, Telephony & Telegraphy Equipment), and Transport Equipment (Motor Vehicles).

Trade Balance

Japan's balance of trade deficit with Middle South America declined 10% to ¥1.2 trillion.

6. ロシア：貿易総額は1.1兆円に減少、輸出は8割減

09年のロシア経済は、経済危機の影響により前年の5.6%増から0.9%減へと減速した(IMF統計)。また対ロシア貿易総額は前年の3.1兆円から1.1兆円(前年比64%減)へと減少した。

(輸出)

・輸出は、第1四半期に99%減を記録し、通年でも3,100億円(前年比82%減)と8割減となった。5割近くを占める輸送用機器は、前年実績の1.3兆円から1,500億円(同89%減)と9割減となった。うち、自動車は1,400億円(同90%減)となり、乗用車が1,200億円(同90%減)、バス・トラックが160億円(同82%減)と落ち込んだ。また、建設用・鉱山用機械が130億円(86%減)、荷役機械が130億円(同73%減)となった。

(輸入)

・輸入は、前年の1.4兆円から8,200億円(前年比41%減)と減少した。7割を占める鉱物性燃料は、原油及び粗油が3,300億円(同37%減)、石油製品(揮発油)が340億円(同73%減)、石炭が1,000億円(同37%減)と減少した。原料別製品は、鉄鋼、非鉄金属がそれぞれ140億円(同74%減)、890億円(同69%減)と減少し、1,100億円(同69%減)となった。原料品は、木材が360億円(同38%減)と減少し、460億円(同36%減)となった。食料品は970億円(同27%減)と減少したが、このうち穀物類は数量が前年の17倍となり11億円(同8倍)と増加した。

(収支)

・09年の対ロシア貿易収支は、輸出の大幅な減少により、08年の黒字から5,200億円の赤字に転じた。

Trade with Russia (2009)

[By commodity]

Exports				Imports			
	Value (¥10billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution		Value (¥10billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution
Total	30.7	▲ 82.1	▲ 82.1	Total	82.5	▲ 40.6	▲ 40.6
Decrease				Decrease			
8.Transport Equipment	15.3	▲ 88.5	▲ 68.5	3.Mineral Fuels	56.2	▲ 31.3	▲ 18.4
6.Machinery	5.9	▲ 68.6	▲ 7.6	5.Manufactured Goods	10.7	▲ 68.6	▲ 17.1
5.Manufactured Materials	4.1	▲ 50.0	▲ 2.4	1.Foodstuffs	9.7	▲ 27.0	▲ 2.6

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

6. Russia: Trade value drops to ¥1.1 trillion, exports plunge 80%

The Russian economy fell from 5.6% growth the previous year to a 0.9% contraction in 2009 (IMF statistics) due to the influence of the financial crisis. Japan's trade with Russia dropped 64% from ¥3.1 trillion in 2008 to ¥1.1 trillion in 2009.

Exports

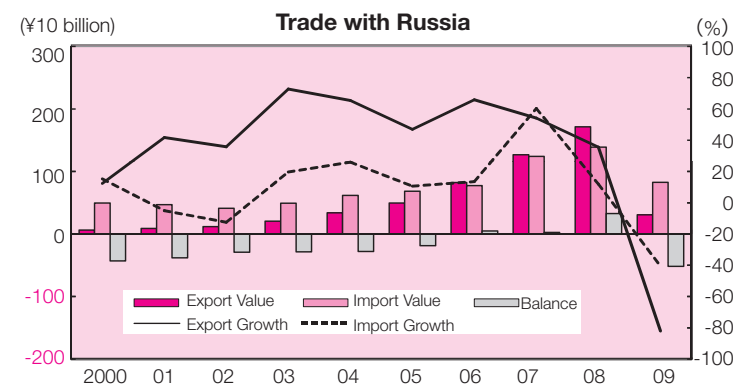
Exports to Russia plunged 99% in the first quarter, and fell by more than 80% for the full year, dropping 82% to ¥310.0 billion. Exports of Transport Equipment, which accounted for nearly 50% of the total, decreased 89% from ¥1.3 trillion in 2008 to ¥15.0 billion. Among these, exports of Motor Vehicles declined 90% to ¥140.0 billion, as exports of Cars were down 90% to ¥120.0 billion, and exports of Buses & Trucks dropped 82% to ¥16.0 billion. Exports of Construction Machines decreased 86% to ¥13.0 billion and exports of Mechanical Handling Equipment fell 73%, also to ¥13.0 billion.

Imports

Imports from Russia contracted 41% from ¥1.4 trillion the previous year to ¥820.0 billion. Imports of Mineral Fuels accounted for about 70% of the total. Among these, imports of Petroleum dropped 37% to ¥330.0 billion, imports of Petroleum Products (Petroleum Spirits) fell 73% to ¥34.0 billion, and imports of Coal decreased 37% to ¥100.0 billion. Imports of Manufactured Goods declined 69% to ¥110.0 billion, as imports of Iron & Steel Products fell 74% to ¥14.0 billion and imports of Nonferrous Metals dropped 69% to ¥89.0 billion. Imports of Raw Materials fell 36% to ¥46.0 billion as imports of Wood dropped 38% to ¥36.0 billion. Imports of Foodstuffs were down 27% to ¥97.0 billion, even though imports of Cereals & Cereal Preparations rose eight times to ¥1.1 billion on a volume increase by 17 times from the previous year.

Trade Balance

Japan's balance of trade with Russia shifted from a surplus in 2008 to a deficit of ¥520.0 billion in 2009 because of the large decrease in exports.



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

7. 中東：輸出は9年ぶり、輸入は7年ぶりの減少

中東では、03年からの資源価格の高騰を背景に都市開発・インフラ整備・石油化学産業関連プラントの新設などのプロジェクトが進行していたが、金融危機を契機に原油価格が急落し、中東経済も影響を受け、09年11月にはドバイ・ショックも起こった。

(輸出)

- 輸出は、09年8月に過去最悪の53%減を記録した後、12月まで14ヵ月連続の減少が続き、通年では2.0兆円(前年比43%減)と9年ぶりに減少に転じた。
- UAE向けは、6,100億円(同46%減)となり5年ぶりに減少に転じた。輸送用機器は、01年以降2ケタ増が続いていた自動車が10年ぶりに減少に転じ、2,100億円(同61%減)となった。一般機械は、ポンプ・遠心分離機、加熱用・冷却用機械は増加したが、建設用・鉱山用機械、荷役機械が落ち込み、1,200億円(同39%減)となった。
- サウジアラビア向けも、5,000億円(同38%減)となり5年ぶりに減少に転じた。輸送用機器は自動車の落ち込みから2,500億円(同40%減)、一般機械は建設用・鉱山用機械などの減少から910億円(同47%減)となった。
- クウェート向けは、輸送用機器(自動車)、一般機械(加熱用・冷却用機器)が減少し、1,100億円(同47%減)となり5年ぶりに減少に転じた。イラン向けは3年ぶりに減少となる1,500億円(同22%減)、オマーン向けは2,200億円(同47%減)となった。

(輸入)

- 輸入は、09年2月に62%減を記録し、12月まで14ヵ月連続減少が続いた結果、通年では7年ぶりに減少に転じ、8.6兆円(前年比50%減)となった。
- UAEからは、2.1兆円(同57%減)となり7年ぶりの減少となった。鉱物性燃料は、原油及び粗油が1.6兆円(同57%減)、LNGが2,200億円(同35%減)となり、2.1兆円(同57%減)と減少した。
- サウジアラビアからは2.7兆円(同49%減)となり、2年ぶりに減少に転じた。鉱物性燃料は、原油及び粗油が2.4兆円(同48%減)、LPGが1,400億円(同61%減)となり、2年ぶりに減少に転じた。
- クウェートからは8,400億円(同47%減)となり、鉱物性燃料は、原油及び粗油が6,300億円(同47%減)、石油製品が1,300億円(同49%減)となった。イランからは7年ぶりに減少し8,700億円(同54%減)、オマーンからは4,100億円(同47%減)となった。

(収支)

- 対中東貿易赤字は、08年に大きく拡大したが、09年は6.6兆円(前年比52%減)となった。

Trade with Middle East (2009)

[By commodity]				[By country/region]			
Exports	Value (\$10billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution	Imports	Value (\$10billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution
Total	201.4	▲ 42.8	▲ 42.8	Total	863.7	▲ 50.2	▲ 50.2
Decrease				Decrease			
8.Transport Equipment	93.1	▲ 52.6	▲ 25.4	3.Mineral Fuels	846.8	▲ 50.4	▲ 49.8
6.Machinery	37.7	▲ 39.8	▲ 7.1	4.Chemicals	6.1	▲ 48.4	▲ 0.3
5.Manufactured Goods	33.8	▲ 25.2	▲ 3.2	5.Manufactured Goods	2.6	▲ 61.3	▲ 0.2
9.Others	8.2	▲ 28.6	▲ 0.9	2.Raw Materials	1.5	▲ 46.5	▲ 0.1
3.Electrical Machinery	21.9	▲ 12.2	▲ 0.9	Increase			
Increase				(Semiconductors etc)	2.0	144.3	0.1
(Power Generating Machine)	11.4	14.6	0.4	[By country/region]			
(Electrical Power Machinery)	4.8	23.4	0.3	Exports	Value (\$10billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution
(Batteries and Accumulators)	0.7	168.8	0.1	Imports	Value (\$10billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution
				Total	201.4	▲ 42.8	▲ 42.8
				Total	863.7	▲ 50.2	▲ 50.2
				Decrease			
				UAE	60.6	▲ 46.1	▲ 14.8
				Saudi Arabia	50.2	▲ 38.3	▲ 8.9
				Oman	21.8	▲ 46.6	▲ 5.4
				Israel	10.6	▲ 52.9	▲ 3.4
				Kuwait	11.5	▲ 47.2	▲ 2.9
				Increase			
				Iraq	3.0	40.2	0.2
				UAE	211.3	▲ 56.8	▲ 15.9
				Saudi Arabia	272.0	▲ 46.6	▲ 14.8
				Qatar	148.3	▲ 46.1	▲ 7.3
				Iran	86.7	▲ 54.3	▲ 5.9
				Kuwait	83.6	▲ 47.2	▲ 4.3

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

7. Middle East: Exports decrease for first time in nine years and imports decline for first time in seven years

The countries of the Middle East advanced urban development, infrastructure improvement, and new petrochemical plant construction projects from 2003, with the sharp rise in resource prices, but the price of crude oil suddenly declined under the financial crisis, dampening the Middle East economy. In 2009 credit tightened, and the Dubai shock occurred in November.

Exports

Exports to the Middle East decreased 43% to ¥2.0 trillion, turning to a decline for the first time in nine years. The exports marked a record decline of 53% in August, and posted year-on-year declines for 14 consecutive months through December.

Exports to the UAE fell for the first time in five years, declining 46% to ¥610.0 billion. Exports of Transport Equipment were down 61% to ¥210.0 billion as exports of Motor Vehicles, which had posted double-digit increases ever since 2001, dropped for the first time in 10 years. Exports of Machinery decreased 39% to ¥120.0 billion: while exports of Pumps & Centrifuges and of Heating or Cooling Machines rose, exports of Construction Machines and of Mechanical Handling Equipment slumped.

Exports to Saudi Arabia also fell for the first time in five years, dropping 38% to ¥500.0 billion. Exports of Transport Equipment dropped 40% to ¥250.0 billion on weak exports of Motor Vehicles, and exports of Machinery fell 47% to ¥91.0 billion on reduced exports of Construction Machines, etc.

Exports to Kuwait fell 47% to ¥110.0 billion, turning to a decline for the first in five years, on lower exports of Transport Equipment (Motor Vehicles) and Machinery (Heating or Cooling Machines). Exports to Iran declined for the first time in three years, dropping 22% to ¥150.0 billion, and exports to Oman decreased 47% to ¥220.0 billion.

Imports

Imports from the Middle East declined for the first time in seven years, falling 50% to ¥8.6 trillion. The imports were down 62% in February, and posted year-on-year declines for 14 consecutive months through December.

Imports from the UAE decreased for the first time in seven years, dropping 57% to ¥2.1 trillion. Imports of Mineral Fuels were down 57% to ¥2.1 trillion as imports of Petroleum fell 57% to ¥1.6 trillion and imports of LNG were down 35% to ¥220.0 billion.

Imports from Saudi Arabia decreased 49% to ¥2.7 trillion, dropping for the first time in two years. Imports of Mineral Fuels turned to a decline for the first time in two years as imports of Petroleum fell 48% to ¥2.4 trillion and imports of LPG dropped 61% to ¥140.0 billion.

Imports from Kuwait declined 47% to ¥840.0 billion. In Mineral Fuels, imports of Petroleum dropped 47% to ¥630.0 billion and imports of Petroleum Products decreased 49% to ¥130.0 billion. Imports from Iran declined for the first time in seven years, dropping 54% to ¥870.0 billion, and imports from Oman were down 47% to ¥410.0 billion.

Trade Balance

Japan's balance of trade deficit with the Middle East, which had greatly expanded in 2008, declined 52% to ¥6.6 trillion in 2009.

8. アフリカ：輸出は4割減、輸入は6割減

アフリカ経済は08年の5.2%の伸びから縮小したものの、09年は1.9%のプラスの伸びを維持した(IMF統計)。しかし、わが国の対アフリカ貿易総額は1.7兆円(前年比51%減)となり、前年の3.5兆円から半減した。

(輸出)

- 輸出は、前年の1.4兆円から8,900億円(前年比36%減)と減少した。5割を占める輸送用機器が4,700億円(同42%減)と4割減となった。特に自動車(乗用車、バス・トラック)が2,900億円(同42%減)となり、全体を押し下げた。また、建設用・鉱山用機械が240億円(同67%減)、荷役機械が160億円(同39%減)と減少した。
- 南アフリカ共和国向けは、2,400億円(同49%減)と半減した。一般機械が590億円(同55%減)となり、なかでも建設用・鉱山用機械の落ち込みが激しかった。このほか、輸送用機器(乗用車、バス・トラック)も1,200億円(同50%減)となった。

(輸入)

- 輸入も前年の2.1兆円から8,500億円(前年比61%減)と6割減となった。6割弱を占める鉱物性燃料は2,700億円(同75%減)となった。うち、原油及び粗油が1,200億円(同78%減)となったほか、石油製品が110億円(同65%減)、LNGが1,200億円(同76%減)となった。食料品の魚介類は410億円(同13%減)、原料別製品の非鉄金属は2,700億円(同54%減)、鉄鋼は420億円(同57%減)と落ち込んだ。
- 一方、原料品の木材が11億円(同72%増)となったほか、鉱物性燃料のLPGが130億円、石炭が40億円と、ともに2倍となった。また、電気機器の音響映像機器(含部品)が9億円と前年の16倍となった。
- 南アフリカ共和国からは、4,600億円(同50%減)と半減した。原料品(非鉄金属鉱、鉄鉱石)、化学製品(有機化合物、医薬品)、原料別製品(鉄鋼、非鉄金属)、輸送用機器(自動車、自動車の部分品)を中心に減少した。

(収支)

- 09年の対アフリカ貿易収支は、08年の赤字から380億円の黒字に転じた。

Trade with Africa (2009)

[By commodity]

Exports			Imports				
	Value (¥10billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution		Value (¥10billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution
Total	88.6	▲ 36.2	▲ 36.2	Total	84.8	▲ 60.9	▲ 60.9
Decrease				Decrease			
8.Transport Equipment	47.1	▲ 42.3	▲ 24.8	3.Mineral Fuels	26.7	▲ 75.2	▲ 37.2
6.Machinery	16.4	▲ 38.7	▲ 7.5	2.Manufactured Minerals	33.9	▲ 53.1	▲ 17.7
5.Manufactured Materials	10.8	▲ 17.6	▲ 1.7	3.Raw Minerals	9.7	▲ 43.1	▲ 3.4

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

8. Africa: Exports down 40%, imports drop 60%

The economy of Africa expanded 1.9% in 2009, decelerating from the 5.2% growth recorded the previous year (IMF statistics). Nevertheless, Japan's trade with Africa dropped by half during the year, falling 51% from ¥3.5 trillion in 2008 to ¥1.7 trillion in 2009.

Exports

Exports to Africa fell 36% from ¥1.4 trillion in 2008 to ¥890.0 billion in 2009. Exports of Transport Equipment, which accounted for about 50% of the total, were down 42% to ¥470.0 billion. In particular, exports of Motor Vehicles (Cars, Buses & Trucks) fell 42% to ¥290.0 billion, bringing down overall Transport Equipment exports. Exports of Construction Machines declined 67% to ¥24.0 billion, and exports of Mechanical Handling Equipment fell 39% to ¥16.0 billion.

Exports to South Africa halved, dropping 49% to ¥240.0 billion. Exports of Machinery were down 55% to ¥59.0 billion. Among these, exports of Construction Machines declined sharply. Exports of Transport Equipment (Cars, Buses & Trucks) were also down 50% to ¥120.0 billion.

Imports

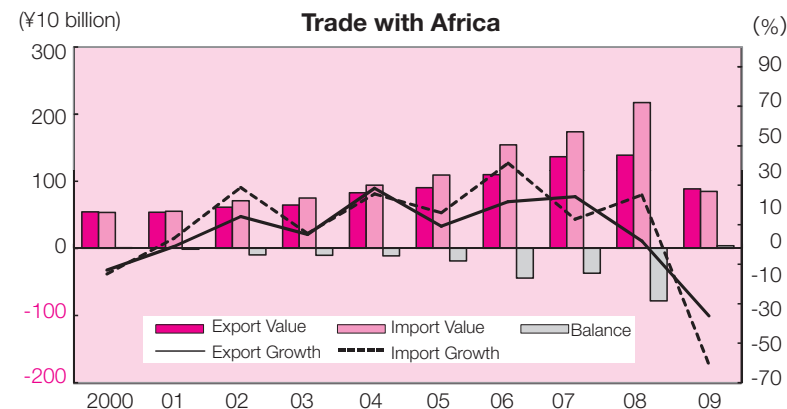
Imports from Africa decreased dramatically, dropping 61% from ¥2.1 trillion in 2008 to ¥850.0 billion in 2009. Imports of Mineral Fuels, which accounted for nearly 60% of the total, fell 75% to ¥270.0 billion. Among these, imports of Petroleum dropped 78% to ¥120.0 billion, imports of Petroleum Products were down 65% to ¥11.0 billion, and imports of LNG decreased 76% to ¥120.0 billion. In Foodstuffs, imports of Fish & Fish Preparations dropped 13% to ¥41.0 billion. In Manufactured Goods, imports of Nonferrous Metals fell 54% to ¥270.0 billion, and imports of Iron & Steel Products decreased 57% to ¥42.0 billion.

On the other hand, in Raw Materials, imports of Wood rose 72% to ¥1.1 billion, and in Mineral Fuels, imports of LPG and Coal both doubled, rising to ¥13.0 billion and ¥4.0 billion, respectively. Imports of Electrical Machinery (Audio & Visual Apparatus) rose 16 times to ¥0.9 billion.

Imports from South Africa dropped 50% to ¥460.0 billion, mostly on decreases in imports of Raw Materials (Ores of Nonferrous Metals, Iron Ore & Concentrates), Chemicals (Organic Chemicals, Medical Products), Manufactured Goods (Iron & Steel Products, Nonferrous Metals), and Transport Equipment (Motor Vehicles, Parts of Motor Vehicles).

Trade Balance

Japan's balance of trade with Africa shifted from a deficit in 2008 to a surplus of ¥38.0 billion in 2009.



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