

II 主要国別・地域別貿易

1. アジア：輸出は2年連続の減少、輸入は3年連続の増加

12年の対アジア貿易は、輸出が34.9兆円(前年比5%減)と2年連続で減少し、輸入は31.3兆円(同3%増)と3年連続で増加した。その結果、総額では66.2兆円(同1%減)となり、わが国貿易総額に占める比率は11年の50%から49%とわずかながら低下した。

(1) 中国：輸出は過去5位、輸入も過去2位の水準に

12年の中国経済は、成長率が13年ぶりに8%を割り込み、7.8%となった。対中国貿易は、総額で26.5兆円(前年比4%減)となり、わが国貿易総額の20%を占めた。

(輸出)

◆輸出は、数量が13.3%減少し、金額が11.5兆円(前年比11%減)と2年連続で減少した。

◆一般機械は、原動機が2,900億円(同34%減)、建設用・鉱山用機械が580億円(同57%減)、荷役機械が800億円(同45%減)となり、全体では2.4兆円(同24%減)となった。原料別製品は、鉄鋼が5,400億円(同19%減)、非鉄金属が3,400億円(同8%減)となり、1.6兆円(同13%減)となった。電気機器は、半導体等電子部品が9,800億円(同5%減)、電気回路等の機器が4,500億円(同11%減)と減少するなど、2.7兆円(同7%減)となった。輸送用機器は、自動車(19.6万台(同14%減)、4,800億円(同14%減)、自動車の部分品も5,900億円(同10%減)となり、1.1兆円(同13%減)となった。化学製品は、プラスチックが5,800億円(同9%減)となり、1.6兆円(同6%減)となった。

◆一方、その他は、科学光学機器が6,700億円(同8%増)と増加し、全体では1.5兆円(同1%増)となった。

(輸入)

◆輸入は、数量が2.1%減少し、金額が15.0兆円(前年比3%増)と3年連続で増加した。

◆電気機器は、通信機が1.5兆円(同45%増)となり、全体で4.0兆円(同9%増)となった。その他は、衣類・同付属品が2.1兆円(同0.3%減)と微減となったものの、科学光学機器が3,100億円(同11%増)、家具が3,400億円(同11%増)と増加し、4.6兆円(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4%増)となり、2.5兆円(同5%増)となった。

◆一方、化学製品は、有機化合物が2,300億円(同1%減)となり、8,200億円(同22%減)となった。原料別製品は、非鉄金属が1,600億円(同27%減)、鉄鋼が1,700億円(同22%減)となり、1.7兆円(同4%減)となった。鉱物性燃料は、石炭が510億円(同35%減)となり、960億円(同34%減)となった。

(収支)

◆12年の対中国貿易赤字は3.5兆円(前年比2.0倍)となり、過去最大の赤字を記録した。

[By commodity]

Trade with China (2012)

Exports				Imports			
	Value (¥10 billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution		Value (¥10 billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution
Total	1,151.1	▲10.8	▲10.8	Total	1,503.3	2.7	2.7
Decrease				Increase			
6.Machinery	238.8	▲23.7	▲5.8	7.Electrical Machinery	395.3	8.7	2.2
5.Manufactured Goods	159.4	▲12.7	▲1.8	9.Others	463.8	4.9	1.5
7.Electrical Machinery	272.9	▲6.7	▲1.5	6.Machinery	248.0	4.8	0.8
8.Transport Equipment	110.1	▲12.6	▲1.2	1.Foodstuff	80.1	7.2	0.4
4.Chemicals	160.2	▲5.5	▲0.7	8.Transport Equipment	31.2	12.5	0.2
Increase				Decrease			
2.Raw Materials	44.1	5.5	0.2	4.Chemicals	82.4	▲22.2	▲1.6
9.Others	148.2	1.4	0.2	5.Manufactured Goods	173.8	▲3.8	▲0.5
				3.Mineral Fuels	9.6	▲34.3	▲0.3

Notes：輸出9.その他は科学光学機器、写真用・映画用材料など

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 for second consecutive year, imports up for third consecutive year

In 2012, Japan's trade with Asia fell 1% to ¥66.2 trillion, which accounted for 49% of Japan's total foreign trade value, falling slightly from 50% in 2011. Exports to Asia fell for the second consecutive year, dropping 5% to ¥34.9 trillion and imports grew for the third consecutive year, rising 3% to ¥31.3 trillion.

(1) China: Exports up to fifth highest and imports up to second highest on record

In 2012, the Chinese economy marked a 7.8% growth. The growth rate fell below an 8% level for the first time in thirteen years. Japan's trade with China declined 4% to ¥26.5 trillion, which accounted for 20% of Japan's total foreign trade value.

Exports

Exports to China declined for the second consecutive year, dropping 11% to ¥11.5 trillion and went down 13.3% on a volume basis.

Exports of Machinery fell 24% to ¥2.4 trillion as exports of Power Generating Machine, (down 34% to ¥290.0 billion), Construction Machines (down 57% to ¥58.0 billion), and Mechanical Handling Equipment (down 45% to ¥80.0 billion) all went down. Exports of Manufactured Goods declined 13% to ¥1.6 trillion with declined exports of Iron & Steel Products (down 19% to ¥540.0 billion) and Nonferrous Metals (down 8% to ¥340.0 billion). Exports of Electrical Machinery fell 7% to ¥2.7 trillion as Semiconductors etc. declined 5% to ¥980.0 billion and exports of Electrical Apparatus went down 11% to ¥450.0 billion. Exports of Transport Equipment went down 13% to ¥1.1 trillion as exports of Motor Vehicles fell 14% to ¥480.0 billion (down 14% to 196,000 units) and exports of Parts of Motor Vehicles declined 10% to ¥590.0 billion. Exports of Chemicals fell 6% to ¥1.6 trillion with declined exports of Plastic Materials (down 9% to ¥580.0 billion).

On the other hand, exports of Others grew 1% to ¥1.5 trillion as exports of Scientific & Optical Instruments grew 8% to ¥670.0 billion.

Imports

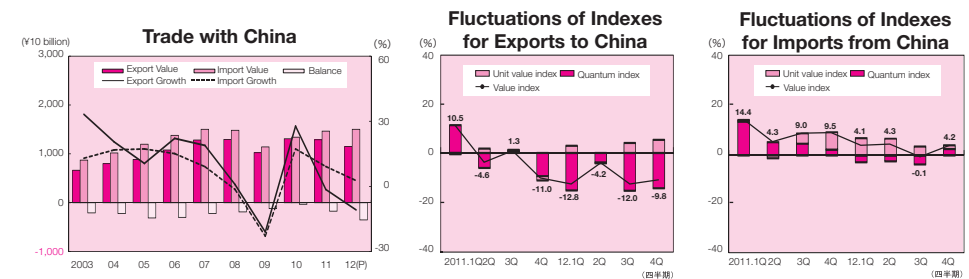
Imports from China rose for the third consecutive year, growing 3% to ¥15.0 trillion despite a 2.1% volume decline.

Imports of Electrical Machinery grew 9% to ¥4.0 trillion as imports of Telephony, Telegraphy increased 45% to ¥1.5 trillion. Imports of Others went up 5% to ¥4.6 trillion as imports of Scientific & Optical Instruments (up 11% to ¥310.0 billion) and Furniture (up 11% to ¥340.0 billion) increased despite declined imports of Clothing & Accessories (down a slight 0.3% to ¥2.1 trillion). Imports of Machinery went up 5% to ¥2.5 trillion with increased imports of Computers & Units (up 4% to ¥1.2 trillion).

On the other hand, imports of Chemicals fell 22% to ¥820.0 billion as imports of Organic Chemicals declined 1% to ¥230.0 billion. Imports of Manufactured Goods went down 4% to ¥1.7 trillion with declined imports of Nonferrous Metals (down 27% to ¥160.0 billion) and Iron & Steel Products (down 22% to ¥170.0 billion). Imports of Mineral Fuels declined 34% to ¥96.0 billion as imports of Coal fell 35% to ¥51.0 billion.

Trade Balance

In 2012, Japan's balance of trade deficit with China grew 2.0 times from a year earlier to ¥3.5 trillion, which was the largest deficit on record.



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 : 総額で減少続く

対アジアNIEs貿易は総額で19.7兆円(前年比5%減)となり、わが国貿易の15%を占めた。

(輸出)

◆輸出は、数量が8.7%減少し、金額が13.7兆円(前年比8%減)と2年連続の減少となった。

◆一般機械は、ポンプ・遠心分離機が1,500億円(同14%減)、ベアリングが800億円(同22%減)となり、全体で2.1兆円(同15%減)となった。原料別製品は、鉄鋼が9,300億円(同16%減)となり、2.1兆円(同12%減)となった。化学製品は、有機化合物が6,100億円(同9%減)、プラスチックが8,300億円(同7%減)となり、2.5兆円(同8%減)となった。電気機器は、電気回路等の機器が4,600億円(同8%減)、半導体等電子部品が1.3兆円(同1%減)となり、3.1兆円(同4%減)となった。輸送用機器は、自動車10.1万台(同5%減)、2,200億円(同2%増)となったものの、船舶が2,100億円(同29%減)となり、6,200億円(同14%減)となった。

◆国別にみると、台湾向けは、一般機械、化学品が減少し、韓国向けは、原料別製品、一般機械が減少し、それぞれ3.7兆円(同10%減)、4.9兆円(同7%減)となった。シンガポール向けは、輸送用機器、鉱物性燃料が減少し、1.9兆円(同14%減)、香港向けは、電機機器、化学製品が落ち込み、3.3兆円(同4%減)となり、4カ国とも2年連続の減少となった。

(輸入)

◆輸入は、数量が3.0%増加し、金額が6.0兆円(前年比2%増)と3年連続の増加となった。

◆鉱物性燃料は、石油製品が8,300億円(同19%増)となり、全体で8,400億円(同16%増)となった。電気機器は、通信機が3,100億円(同27%増)、半導体等電子部品が9,000億円(同3%増)となり、1.5兆円(同6%増)となった。化学製品は、医薬品が1,200億円(同26%増)、有機化合物が1,600億円(同12%増)となり、7,200億円(同3%増)となった。輸送用機器は、航空機類が220億円(同3.8倍)、自動車の部分品が650億円(同16%増)となり、1,300億円(同26%増)となった。一方、原料別製品は、非鉄金属が1,500億円(同20%減)、鉄鋼が3,700億円(同7%減)となり、8,900億円(同7%減)となった。一般機械は、電算機類の部分品が490億円(同27%減)となり、5,100億円(同6%減)となった。原料品は、1,500億円(同19%減)となった。

◆国別にみると、韓国からは鉱物性燃料(石油製品)、電気機器(通信機)が増加し、3.2兆円(同2%増)となった。台湾からは一般機械(原動機)、その他(家具)が増加し、1.9兆円(同4%増)、シンガポールからは化学製品(医薬品)が増加し、7,000億円(同1%増)とそれぞれ増加に転じた。一方、香港からは1,200億円(同1%減)と2年連続の減少となった。

(収支)

◆12年の対アジアNIEs貿易黒字は7.7兆円(前年比15%減)となり、2年連続で黒字が減少した。

Trade with Asian NIEs (2012)

[By commodity]				[By country/region]			
Exports		Value (¥10 billion)	Growth (%)	Imports		Value (¥10 billion)	Growth (%)
Total	1,372.3	▲8.0	▲8.0	Total	597.9	2.4	2.4
Decrease				Increase			
6.Machinery	210.0	▲15.4	▲2.6	3.Mineral Fuels	84.4	15.9	2.0
5.Manufactured Goods	213.5	▲11.9	▲1.9	7.Electrical Machinery	153.8	6.4	1.6
4.Chemicals	245.3	▲7.6	▲1.3	8.Transport Equipment	12.6	25.9	0.4
7.Electrical Machinery	307.7	▲3.8	▲0.8	4.Chemicals	72.4	3.0	0.4
3.Mineral Fuels	54.8	▲16.5	▲0.7	9.Others	87.4	1.9	0.3
8.Transport Equipment	61.6	▲14.3	▲0.7				
Increase				Decrease			
2.Raw Materials	28.2	18.1	0.3	6.Manufactured Goods	88.5	▲7.3	▲1.2
				2.Raw Materials	15.4	▲19.2	▲0.6

Exports		Value (¥10 billion)	Growth (%)	Imports		Value (¥10 billion)	Growth (%)
Total	1,372.3	▲8.0	▲8.0	Total	597.9	2.4	2.4
Decrease				Increase			
Taiwan	367.3	▲9.5	▲2.6	R.Korea	323.9	2.2	1.2
R.Korea	491.2	▲6.8	▲2.4	Taiwan	191.9	3.6	1.1
Singapore	186.0	▲14.3	▲2.1	Singapore	70.0	1.2	0.1
Hong Kong	327.7	▲4.2	▲1.0				
Decrease				Increase			
				Hong Kong	12.2	▲1.2	0.0

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: Total trade value continues to decline

Japan's trade with Asian NIEs fell 5% to ¥19.7 trillion, which accounted for 15% of Japan's total foreign trade value.

Exports

Exports to Asian NIEs fell for the second consecutive year, dropping 8% to ¥13.7 trillion and fell 8.7% on a volume basis.

Exports of Machinery fell 15% to ¥2.1 trillion with decreased exports of Pump & Centrifuges (down 14% to ¥150.0 billion) and Ball or Roller Bearings (down 22% to ¥80.0 billion). Exports of Manufactured Goods went down 12% to ¥2.1 trillion as exports of Iron & Steel Products declined 16% to ¥930.0 billion. Exports of Chemicals fell 8% to ¥2.5 trillion with declined exports of Organic Chemicals (down 9% to ¥610.0 billion) and Plastic Materials (down 7% to ¥830.0 billion). Exports of Electrical Machinery decreased 4% to ¥3.1 trillion with declined exports of Electrical Apparatus (down 8% to ¥460.0 billion) and Semiconductors etc. (down 1% to ¥1.3 trillion). Exports of Transport Equipment declined 14% to ¥620.0 billion even though exports of Motor Vehicles grew 2% to ¥220.0 billion (the volume went down 5% to 101,000 units) as Ship exports fell 29% to ¥210.0 billion.

By country, exports to Taiwan went down 10% to ¥3.7 trillion as exports of Machinery and Chemicals declined. Exports to South Korea fell 7% to ¥4.9 trillion as exports of Manufactured Goods and Machinery decreased. Exports to Singapore went down 14% to ¥1.9 trillion as exports of Transport Equipment and Mineral Fuels declined. Exports to Hong Kong fell 4% to ¥3.3 trillion as exports of Electrical Machinery and Chemicals decreased. Exports to all of these four countries declined for the second consecutive year.

Imports

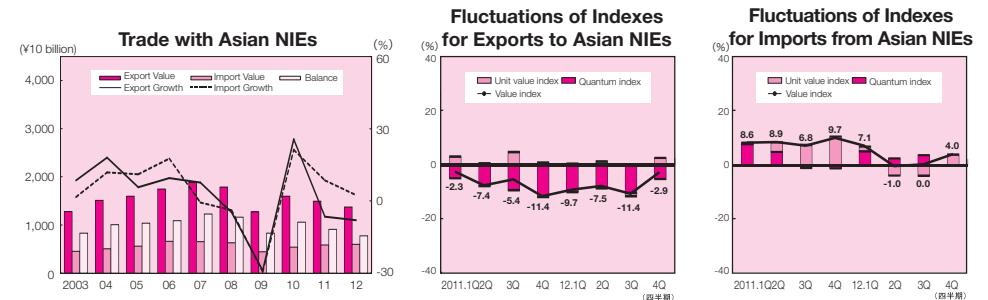
Imports from Asian NIEs increased for three consecutive years, growing 2% to ¥6.0 trillion. On a volume basis, imports went up 3.0%.

Imports of Mineral Fuels increased 16% to ¥840.0 billion as imports of Petroleum Products grew 19% to ¥830.0 billion. Imports of Electrical Machinery grew 6% to ¥1.5 trillion with increased imports of Telephony, Telegraphy (up 27% to ¥310.0 billion) and Semiconductors etc. (up 3% to ¥900.0 billion). Imports of Chemicals went up 3% to ¥720.0 billion with increased imports of Medical Products (up 26% to ¥120.0 billion) and Organic Chemicals (up 12% to ¥160.0 billion). Imports of Transport Equipment grew 26% to ¥130.0 billion with increased imports of Aircraft (up 3.8 times to ¥22.0 billion) and Parts of Motor Vehicles (up 16% to ¥65.0 billion). On the other hand, imports of Manufactured Goods went down 7% to ¥890.0 billion with declined imports of Nonferrous Metals (down 20% to ¥150.0 billion) and Iron & Steel Products (down 7% to ¥370.0 billion). Imports of Machinery declined 6% to ¥510.0 billion as imports of Parts of Computer fell 27% to ¥49.0 billion. Imports of Raw Materials fell 19% to ¥150.0 billion.

By country, imports from South Korea grew 2% to ¥3.2 trillion as imports of Mineral Fuels (Petroleum Products) and imports of Electrical Machinery (Telephony, Telegraphy) both increased. Imports from Taiwan went up 4% to ¥1.9 trillion as imports of Machinery (Power Generating Machine) and others (Furniture) increased. Imports from Singapore went up 1% to ¥700.0 billion with increased imports of Chemicals (Medical Products). In contrast, imports from Hong Kong fell for the second consecutive year, dropping 1% to ¥120.0 billion.

Trade Balance

In 2012, Japan's balance of trade surplus with Asian NIEs decreased for the second consecutive year, falling 15% to ¥7.7 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

(3) ASEAN: 輸出入とも増加

対ASEAN貿易は10カ国より構成されるが、12年は総額で20.6兆円(前年比4%増)となり、わが国貿易総額の15.3%(同0.5ポイント上昇)を占めることとなった。

(輸出)

◆輸出は10.3兆円(前年比5%増)と2年ぶりに増加に転じ、輸出総額に占めるシェアは16.2%(同1.3ポイント上昇)となった。数量も4.4%増と2年ぶりに増加に転じた。四半期ごとの動きをみると、第1四半期以降、7.2%増、13.0%増、2.6%減、5.0%増と推移した。

◆3割を占めるタイ向けは、3.5兆円(同17%増)となった。一般機械(原動機)、輸送用機器(自動車の部分品)がともに4割増となった。2割を占めるインドネシア向けは1.6兆円(同15%増)となった。輸送用機器(自動車の部分品、自動車)が2割増、3割を占める一般機械(原動機)が2割増となった。ベトナム向けは8,600億円(同12%増)となった。ミャンマー向けは1,000億円(同2.5倍)と大幅に増加した。1割を占めるフィリピン向けも9,500億円(同6%増)と増加した。電気機器(半導体等電子部品)、輸送用機器(自動車)が増加した。ラオス、ブルネイ、カンボジア向けも増加し、それぞれ110億円(同78%増)、150億円(同31%増)、190億円(同14%増)となった。

◆一方、シンガポール向けは減少し、1.9兆円(同14%減)となった。輸送用機器(船舶)が4割減、鉱物性燃料が3割減となった。マレーシア向けは1.4兆円(同6%減)となった。

(輸入)

◆輸入は10.3兆円(前年比4%増)と3年連続で増加し、輸入総額に占めるシェアは14.6%(同横ばい)となった。ただし、数量は1.2%減と3年ぶりに減少に転じた。四半期ごとの動きをみると、第1四半期以降、11.2%増、4.6%増、2.1%減、0.7%増と推移した。

◆1割強を占めるベトナムからは1.2兆円(同31%増)となった。鉱物性燃料(原油及び粗油)が9割増、その他(衣類・同付属品)が2割増となった。4分の1を占めるマレーシアからは、2.6兆円(同8%増)と増加した。鉱物性燃料(石油製品、LNG)が2割増となった。フィリピンからも7,400億円(同5%増)と増加した。3割超を占める電気機器(半導体等電子部品、重電機器)が2割増、輸送用機器(自動車の部分品)が3割増となった。シンガポールからは7,000億円(同1%増)となった。化学製品(医薬品、有機化合物)、食料品(穀物類)などが増加した。カンボジア、ミャンマー、ラオスからは、それぞれ320億円(同32%増)、540億円(同14%増)、99億円(同28%増)となった。

◆一方、4分の1を占めるインドネシアからは、2.6兆円(同5%減)と減少した。原料品(非鉄金属鉱)が3割減となったほか、半分を占める鉱物性燃料(LNG、石油製品)が減少した。タイからも1.9兆円(同4%減)となった。原料品、その他(科学光学機器)、電気機器(半導体等電子部品)が減少した。

(収支)

◆12年の対ASEAN貿易収支は360億円の黒字となり、2年ぶりに黒字に転じた。

Trade with ASEAN (2012)**[By commodity]**

Exports				Imports			
	Value (¥10 billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution (%)		Value (¥10 billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution (%)
Total	1,033.1	5.4	5.4	Total	1,029.5	3.5	3.5
Increase				Increase			
6.Machinery	241.1	15.7	3.3	3.Mineral Fuels	375.5	12.4	4.2
8.Transport Equipment	146.9	18.0	2.3	9.Others	128.9	7.2	0.9
7.Electrical Machinery	208.0	6.5	1.3	8.Transport Equipment	23.3	31.7	0.6
5.Manufactured Goods	200.4	5.4	1.0	4.Chemicals	61.3	9.1	0.5
2.Raw Materials	13.0	8.5	0.1	6.Machinery	62.8	2.3	0.1
Decrease				Decrease			
3.Mineral Fuels	30.3	▲29.5	▲1.3	2.Raw Materials	73.0	▲24.8	▲2.4
9.Others	110.2	▲6.4	▲0.8	5.Manufactured Goods	81.7	▲3.9	▲0.3
4.Chemicals	77.0	▲7.3	▲0.6	7.Electrical Machinery	144.6	▲1.0	▲0.1

[By country]

Exports				Imports			
	Value (¥10 billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution (%)		Value (¥10 billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution (%)
Total	1,033.1	5.4	5.4	Total	1,029.5	3.5	3.5
Increase				Increase			
Thailand	349.1	16.8	5.1	Vietnam	120.3	30.8	2.8
Indonesia	161.9	14.6	2.1	Malaysia	261.9	8.0	1.9
Vietnam	85.7	12.2	1.0	Philippines	74.4	4.5	0.3
Myanmar	10.0	150.7	0.6	Brunei	47.5	4.5	0.2
Philippines	94.6	5.8	0.5	Singapore	70.0	1.2	0.1
Decrease				Decrease			
Singapore	186.0	▲14.3	▲3.2	Indonesia	257.5	▲5.2	▲1.4
Malaysia	141.3	▲5.6	▲0.8	Thailand	188.4	▲3.5	▲0.7

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: Both exports and imports up

In 2012, Japan's trade with ASEAN, which is made up of 10 countries, rose 4% to ¥20.6 trillion, which accounted for 15.3% (up 0.5%) of Japan's total foreign trade value.

Exports

Exports to ASEAN went up 5% to ¥10.3 trillion, which accounted for 16.2% (up 1.3% from a year earlier) of Japan's total exports and grew 4.4% on a volume basis, turning to an increase after one year of decline on both bases. By quarter, exports went up 7.2%, up 13.0%, down 2.6%, and up 5.0% in the first, second, third, and fourth quarter respectively.

Exports to Thailand, which accounted for around 30% of the total exports to ASEAN, rose 17% to ¥3.5 trillion as Exports of Machinery (Power Generating Machine) and Transport Equipment (Parts of Motor Vehicles) both increased around 40%. Exports to Indonesia, which accounted for around 20% of the total exports to ASEAN, grew 15% to ¥1.6 trillion as exports of Transport Equipment (Parts of Motor Vehicles, and Motor Vehicles) grew around 20% and exports of Machinery (Power Generating Machine), which accounted for around 30% of the total exports to Indonesia, increased in double digits. Exports to Vietnam went up 12% to ¥860.0 billion. Exports to Myanmar grew a whopping 2.5 times to ¥100.0 billion. Exports to the Philippines, which accounted for around 10% of the total exports to ASEAN, went up 6% to ¥950.0 billion with increased exports of Electrical Machinery (Semiconductors etc.) and Transport Equipment (Motor Vehicles). Exports to Laos (up 78% to ¥11.0 billion), Brunei (up 31% to ¥15.0 billion), and Cambodia (up 14% to ¥19.0 billion) all went up.

In contrast, exports to Singapore fell 14% to ¥1.9 trillion as exports of Transport Equipment (Ships) declined around 40%, and exports of Mineral Fuels went down around 30%. Exports to Malaysia dropped 6% to ¥1.4 trillion.

Imports

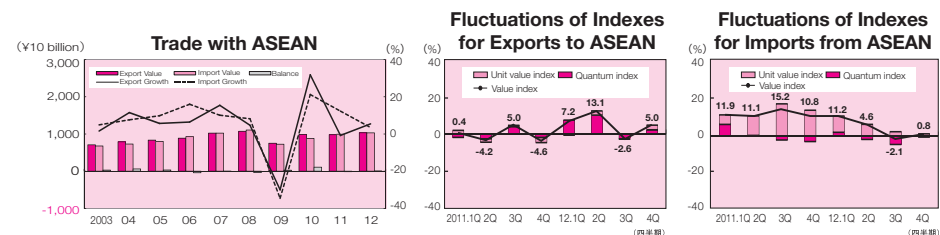
Imports from ASEAN grew for the third consecutive year, rising 4% to ¥10.3 trillion, which accounted for 14.6% (flat from a year earlier) of Japan's total imports. However, on a volume basis, imports from ASEAN declined for the first time in three years, falling 1.2% from a year earlier. By quarter, imports went up 11.2%, up 4.6%, down 2.1%, and up 0.7% in the first, second, third, and fourth quarter respectively.

Imports from Vietnam, which accounted for over 10% of the total imports from ASEAN, grew 31% to ¥1.2 trillion as imports of Mineral Fuels (Petroleum) went up around 90% and imports of Others (Clothing & Accessories) grew around 20%. Imports from Malaysia, which accounted for a quarter of the total imports from ASEAN, went up 8% to ¥2.6 trillion as imports of Mineral Fuels (Petroleum Products and LNG) increased around 20%. Imports of the Philippines went up 5% to ¥740.0 billion as imports of Electrical Machinery (Semiconductors etc. and Electrical Power Machinery), which accounted for over 30% of the total imports from the Philippines, grew in double digits, and imports of Transport Equipment (Parts of Motor Vehicles) increased around 30%. Imports from Singapore went up 1% to ¥700.0 billion with increased imports of Chemicals (Medical Products and Organic Chemicals) and Foodstuff (Cereals & Cereal Preparation). Imports from Cambodia (up 32% to ¥32.0 billion), Myanmar (up 14% to ¥54.0 billion), and Laos (up 28% to ¥9.9 billion) all went up.

In contrast, imports from Indonesia, which accounted for a quarter of Japan's imports from ASEAN, fell 5% to ¥2.6 trillion as imports of Raw Materials (Ore of Nonferrous) declined around 30% and imports of Mineral Fuels (LNG and Petroleum Products), which accounted for a half of imports from Indonesia, declined. Imports from Thailand fell 4% to ¥1.9 trillion as imports of Raw Materials, Others (Scientific & Optical Instruments), and Electrical Machinery (Semiconductors etc.) all went down.

Trade Balance

In 2012, Japan's balance of trade with ASEAN returned to a surplus of ¥36.0 billion from a deficit in the previous 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

(4) その他アジア～注目すべき新興国：輸出は減少、輸入は増加

アジア25カ国のうち、中国(1)、NIEs(4)、ASEAN(10)を除いた11カ国との貿易は、12年の総額で1.8兆円(前年比3%減)となり、対アジア貿易総額の2.8%(同横ばい)を占めることとなった。

*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7%減)となり、アジア向け輸出の3.3%(同0.1ポイント低下)を占めた。

◆スリランカ向けは、360億円(同52%減)と半減した。7割以上を占めるインド向けも3年ぶりに減少し、8,500億円(同4%減)となった。3割以上を占める一般機械(原動機、ポンプ・遠心分離機)、その他(科学光学機器)、電気機器(半導体等電子部品)などが減少した。バングラデシュ向けは790億円(同8%減)となった。

◆一方、マカオ、モンゴル、ネパール向けは、210億円(同15%増)、280億円(同7%増)、37億円(同24%増)と増加した。

(輸入)

◆その他アジアからの輸入は6,900億円(前年比5%増)となり、アジアからの輸入の2.2%(同0.1ポイント上昇)を占めた。

◆8割を占めるインドからは5,600億円(同3%増)となり、3年連続で増加した。鉱物性燃料(石油製品)、化学製品(医薬品、有機化合物)などが2ケタ増となった。ただし、食料品(魚介類(えび))、原料別製品(非鉄金属)は2ケタ減となった。1割弱を占めるバングラデシュからは、570億円(同28%増)となった。東ティモール、モンゴルからは、それぞれ74億円(同6.7倍)、21億円(同47%増)と増加した。

◆一方、パキスタンからは340億円(同7%減)、マカオからは25億円(同12%減)と減少した。

(収支)

◆12年の対その他アジア貿易黒字は4,700億円(前年比19%減)となった。うち、対インド貿易黒字は2,900億円(同15%減)となった。

(4) Other Asian countries (Noteworthy emerging economies): Exports down, imports up

In 2012, 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, fell 3% to ¥1.8 trillion, which accounted for 2.8% (flat from a year earlier) of Japan's total trade with Asia.

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

Exports

Exports to other Asian countries fell 7% to ¥1.2 trillion, which accounted for 3.3% (down 0.1% from a year earlier) of Japan's total exports to Asia.

Exports to Sri Lanka decreased to a half, dropping 52% to ¥36.0 billion. Exports to India, which accounted for around 70% of the total exports to other Asian countries, declined for the first time in three years, falling 4% to ¥850.0 billion as exports of Machinery (Power Generating Machine and Pump & Centrifuges), which accounted for over 30% of the total exports to India, Others (Scientific & Optical Instruments), and Electrical Machinery (Semiconductors etc.) all went down. Exports to Bangladesh declined 8% to ¥79.0 billion.

On the other hand, exports to Macau (up 15% to ¥21.0 billion), Mongolia (up 7% to ¥28.0 billion), and Nepal (up 24% to ¥3.7 billion) all went up.

Imports

Imports from other Asian countries grew 5% to ¥690.0 billion, which accounted for 2.2% (up 0.1% from a year earlier) of Japan's total imports from Asia.

Imports from India, which accounted for around 80% of the total imports from other Asian countries, increased for the third consecutive year, rising 3% to ¥560.0 billion as imports of Mineral Fuels (Petroleum Products) and Chemicals (Medical Products and Organic Chemicals) grew in double digits. However, imports of Foodstuff (Fish & Fish Preparation (Shrimps, Prawns, Lobsters)) and Manufactured Goods (Nonferrous Metals) both declined in double digits. Imports from Bangladesh, which accounted for nearly 10% of the total imports from other Asian countries, went up 28% to ¥57.0 billion. Imports from Timor-Leste (up 6.7 times from a year earlier to ¥7.4 billion) and Mongolia (up 47% to ¥2.1 billion) both increased.

In contrast, imports from Pakistan fell 7% to ¥34.0 billion and imports from Macau declined 12% to ¥2.5 billion.

Trade Balance

In 2012, Japan's balance of trade with other Asian countries was a surplus of ¥470.0 billion (down 19% from a year earlier). Japan's balance of trade surplus with India fell 15% to ¥290.0 billion.

Trade with Other Asian countries (2012)**[By commodity]**

Exports				Imports			
	Value (¥10 billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution		Value (¥10 billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution
Total	115.7	▲6.5	▲6.5	Total	68.6	5.0	5.0
Decrease				Increase			
Sri Lanka	3.6	▲51.9	▲3.1	India	55.8	2.8	2.3
India	84.5	▲4.2	▲3.0	Bangladesh	5.7	27.9	1.9
Bangladesh	7.9	▲8.1	▲0.6	Timor-Leste	0.7	565.7	1.0
Maldives	0.1	▲61.0	▲0.1	Mongolia	0.2	46.5	0.1
Afghanistan	0.8	▲10.4	▲0.1	Sri Lanka	2.2	2.6	0.1
Increase				Decrease			
Macao	2.1	15.1	0.2	Pakistan	3.4	▲6.8	▲0.4
Mongolia	2.8	7.1	0.1	Macao	0.2	▲12.0	▲0.1
Nepal	0.4	24.0	0.1				

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

2. 米国：輸出は2年ぶりに増加、輸入は3年連続の増加

12年の対米貿易は、総額で17.3兆円(前年比8%増)と2年ぶりに増加し、わが国貿易総額の12.8% (同0.9ポイント上昇)を占めることとなった。

(輸出)

◆輸出は、11.2兆円(前年比12%増)と2年ぶりに増加に転じ、輸出総額の17.5% (同2.2ポイント上昇)を占めることとなった。数量も9.0%増と2年ぶりに増加した。四半期ごとの動きをみると、第1四半期以降、12.5%増、30.5%増、5.1%増、2.4%増といずれも増加で推移した。

◆4割を占める輸送用機器は、好調な需要に支えられ4.2兆円(同22%増)と2年ぶりに増加に転じた。最大の輸出品目である自動車は、米国内の年間新車販売台数が1,449万台と金融危機後の最高となったことを背景に173.0万台(同18%増)、3.0兆円(同24%増)となった。第2の輸出品目である自動車の部分品も、64.2万トン(同14%増)、7,700億円(同19%増)と増加した。

◆4分の1を占める一般機械は3年連続で増加し、2.7兆円(同8%増)となった。第3の輸出品目である原動機は5,600億円(同16%増)、建設用・鉱山用機械は2,600億円(同39%増)、金属加工機械は2,200億円(同16%増)となった。

◆15%を占める電気機器も1.7兆円(同11%増)と2年ぶりに増加に転じた。原料別製品は8,500億円(同8%増)、原料品は660億円(同27%増)、食料品は560億円(同2%増)となった。

◆一方、その他(科学光学機器、写真用・映画用材料など)は1.0兆円(2%減)、化学製品(医薬品)は6,000億円(同1%減)と減少した。鉱物性燃料も490億円(同11%減)と減少した。

(輸入)

◆輸入は6.1兆円(前年比3%増)と3年連続の増加となり、輸入総額の8.6% (同0.1ポイント低下)を占めることとなった。数量は4.9%増と3年連続で増加した。四半期ごとの動きをみると、第1四半期以降、6.2%増、1.3%増、3.8%増、1.0%減と推移した。

◆1割を占める輸送用機器は、5年ぶりに増加に転じ5,800億円(同85%増)となった。航空機類は、新型機の導入を背景に最大の輸入品目となり、4,400億円(同2.1倍)となった。自動車は2.3万台(同35%増)、690億円(同54%増)となった。自動車の部分品も460億円(同30%増)となった。鉱物性燃料は2,700億円(同18%増)と3年連続で増加した。LPGが320億円(同10.5倍)、石油製品が980億円(同25%増)となった。原料別製品(金属製品、鉄鋼)は3,200億円(同0.7%増)、電気機器(電気計測機器、音響映像機器)は8,600億円(同0.3%増)となった。

◆一方、2割を占める食料品は1.3兆円(同5%減)と2年ぶりに減少に転じた。うち、第2の輸入品目である穀物類は干ばつの影響を受け、1,500万トン(同18%減)、4,400億円(同21%減)と減少した。原料品(非鉄金属鉱)は3,300億円(同11%減)と3年ぶりに減少に転じた。一般機械は6年連続で減少し6,600億円(同5%減)、化学製品(有機化合物)は3年ぶりに減少に転じ1.1兆円(同3%減)となった。

(収支)

◆12年の対米貿易黒字は5.1兆円(前年比25%増)となり、2年ぶりに黒字が増加した。

[By commodity]

Trade with U.S. (2012)

Exports				Imports			
	Value (¥10 billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution		Value (¥10 billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution
Total	1,118.5	11.7	11.7	Total	608.2	2.5	2.5
Increase				Increase			
8.Transport Equipment	419.0	22.1	7.6	8.Transport Equipment	58.0	84.6	4.5
6.Machinery	266.4	7.7	1.9	3.Mineral Fuels	26.6	17.5	0.7
7.Electrical Machinery	171.3	11.1	1.7	9.Others	67.4	2.8	0.3
Decrease				Decrease			
9.Others	100.1	▲1.7	▲0.2	1.Foodstuff	133.5	▲5.3	▲1.3
4.Chemicals	59.6	▲1.2	▲0.1	2.Raw Materials	33.0	▲10.7	▲0.7

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. The United States: Exports up for first time in two years, imports up for third consecutive year

In 2012, Japan's trade with the U.S. turned to an increase after declining for one year, rising 8% to ¥17.3 trillion, which accounted for 12.8% (up 0.9%) of Japan's total foreign trade value.

Exports

Exports to the U.S. rose 12% to ¥11.2 trillion, which accounted for 17.5% (up 2.2%) of Japan's total exports and grew 9.0% on a volume basis, turning to an increase after one year of decline on both bases. By quarter, exports went up 12.5%, 30.5%, 5.1%, and 2.4% in the first, second, third, and fourth quarter respectively.

Exports of Transport Equipment, which accounted for around 40% of the total, turned to an increase after a year of decline, growing 22% to ¥4.2 trillion supported by a strong demand. Exports of Motor Vehicles, which are Japan's largest export item, went up 24% to ¥3.0 trillion (up 18% to 1,730,000 units), reflecting the highest annual new car sales in the U.S. (14,490,000 units) after the financial crisis. Exports of Parts of Motor Vehicles, which are Japan's second largest export item, grew 19% to ¥770.0 billion (up 14% to 642,000 tons).

Exports of Machinery, which accounted for a quarter of the total, grew for the third consecutive year, rising 8% to ¥2.7 trillion. Exports of Power Generating Machine, which are Japan's third largest export item, increased 16% to ¥560.0 billion. Exports of Construction Machines went up 39% to ¥260.0 billion. And exports of Metalworking Machinery rose 16% to ¥220.0 billion.

Exports of Electrical Machinery, which accounted for 15% of the total, grew 11% to ¥1.7 trillion, turning to an increase after one year of decline. Exports of Manufactured Goods (up 8% to ¥850.0 billion), Raw Materials (up 27% to ¥66.0 billion), and Foodstuff (up 2% to ¥56.0 billion) all went up.

In contrast, exports of Others (Scientific & Optical Instruments and Photographic Supplies) fell 2% to ¥1.0 trillion and exports of Chemicals (Medical Products) went down 1% to ¥600.0 billion. Exports of Mineral Fuels declined 11% to ¥49.0 billion.

Imports

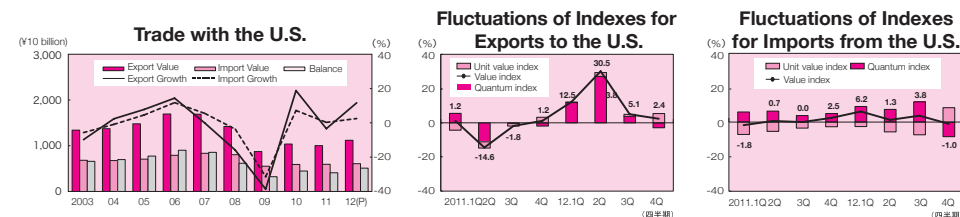
Imports from the U.S. rose 3% to ¥6.1 trillion, which accounted for 8.6% (down 0.1% from a year earlier) of Japan's total imports, and grew 4.9% on a volume basis, increasing for the third consecutive year on both bases. By quarter, imports went up 6.2%, up 1.3%, up 3.8%, and down 1.0% in the first, second, third, and fourth quarter respectively.

Imports of Transport Equipment, which accounted for around 10% of the total, turned to an increase for the first time in five years, growing 85% to ¥580.0 billion. Imports of Aircraft, which became Japan's largest import item with imports of New Generation Aircraft, increased 2.1 times to ¥440.0 billion. Imports of Motor Vehicles went up 54% to ¥69.0 billion (up 35% to 23,000 units). Imports of Parts of Motor Vehicles increased 30% to ¥46.0 billion. Imports of Mineral Fuels grew for the third consecutive year, rising 18% to ¥270.0 billion. Imports of LPG increased 10.5 times from a year earlier to ¥32.0 billion and imports of Petroleum Products rose 25% to ¥98.0 billion. Imports of Manufactured Goods (Manufactures of Metals and Iron & Steel Products) grew 0.7% to ¥320.0 billion and imports of Electrical Machinery (Electrical Measuring and Audio & Visual Apparatus) went up 0.3% to ¥86.0 billion.

On the other hand, imports of Foodstuff, which accounted for around 20% of the total, turned to a decline after increasing for one year, dropping 5% to ¥1.3 trillion. Among these, imports of Cereals & Cereal Preparation, which are Japan's second largest import item from the U.S., fell 21% to ¥440.0 billion (down 18% to 15 million tons) due to the impact of the drought. Imports of Raw Materials (Ore of Nonferrous) declined for the first time in three years, falling 11% to ¥330.0 billion. Imports of Machinery declined for the sixth consecutive year, falling 5% to ¥660.0 billion. Imports of Chemicals (Organic Chemicals) marked the first decline in three years, dropping 3% to ¥1.1 trillion.

Trade Balance

Japan's balance of trade surplus with the U.S. increased after one year of decline, growing 25% to ¥5.1 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3年ぶりの減少、輸入は3年連続の増加

12年のEU経済は長引く欧州債務問題を背景に-0.4%と3年ぶりのマイナス成長となったが、12年の対EU貿易は総額で13.1兆円(前年比6%減)となり、わが国貿易総額の9.8% (同0.7ポイント低下)を占めることとなった。

(輸出)

◆輸出は3年ぶりに減少に転じ、6.5兆円(前年比15%減)となり、輸出総額の10.2% (同1.4ポイント低下)を占めることとなった。数量は15.1%減となり、2年連続で減少した。四半期ごとの動きをみると、第1四半期以降、9.4%減、8.6%減、23.0%減、17.1%減といずれも減少で推移した。

◆2割弱を占める英国向けは、1.1兆円(同18%減)と3年ぶりに減少に転じた。輸送用機器(船舶、自動車)が3割減、電気機器(半導体等電子部品)が2割減となった。4分の1を占めるドイツ向けも1.7兆円(同11%減)と3年ぶりに減少に転じた。一般機械(ポンプ・遠心分離機)、電気機器(半導体等電子部品)が2割減となった。2割を占めるオランダ向けは2年連続で減少し、1.3兆円(同10%減)となった。4割を占める一般機械(原動機、電算機類の部分品)が減少した。イタリア向けも2,900億円(同31%減)と2年連続で減少した。輸送用機器(自動車、船舶)、一般機械(原動機、建設用・鉱山用機械)が4割減となった。フランス向けは5,300億円(同16%減)と3年ぶりに減少に転じた。輸送用機器(自動車)が3割減、一般機械(ポンプ・遠心分離機)が2割減となった。ポーランド、スペイン向けも、それぞれ1,400億円(同31%減)、1,900億円(同23%減)と減少した。

◆一方、マルタ、エストニア向けは、420億円(同21%増)、160億円(同57%増)と増加した。

(輸入)

◆輸入は6.6兆円(前年比4%増)と3年連続で増加し、輸入総額の9.4% (同横ばい)を占めることとなった。数量は2.4%増となり、3年連続で増加した。四半期ごとの動きをみると、第1四半期以降、7.2%増、0.5%減、2.3%増、5.6%増と推移した。

◆3割を占めるドイツからは2.0兆円(同6%増)と3年連続で増加した。3割弱を占める輸送用機器(自動車)、化学製品(医薬品)などが増加した。15%を占めるフランスからも1.0兆円(同9%増)と3年連続で増加した。輸送用機器(自動車)が8割増、化学製品(医薬品、有機化合物)が1割増となった。1割強を占めるイタリアからも7,700億円(同11%増)と3年連続で増加した。3割を占める化学製品(医薬品)が増加した。スペイン、アイルランドからも、3,100億円(同13%増)、3,500億円(同6%増)と増加した。

◆一方、オランダからは、一般機械(電算機類(含周辺機器))などが減少し、3,900億円(同14%減)と3年ぶりに減少に転じた。ベルギーからも化学製品(医薬品)が減少し、2,200億円(同18%減)と3年ぶりに減少に転じた。

(収支)

◆12年の対EU貿易収支は、11年の1.2兆円の黒字からはじめて1,400億円の赤字となった。

Trade with EU (2012)

【By commodity】				【By country/region】			
Exports		Imports		Exports		Imports	
Value (¥10 billion)	Growth (%)	Value (¥10 billion)	Growth (%)	Value (¥10 billion)	Growth (%)	Value (¥10 billion)	Growth (%)
Total	650.0	▲14.7	▲14.7	Total	664.0	3.6	3.6
Decrease				Increase			
8.Transport Equipment	133.7	▲19.1	▲4.1	8.Transport Equipment	94.3	22.6	2.7
6.Machinery	167.7	▲15.4	▲4.0	9.Others	96.0	10.4	1.4
9.Others	96.5	▲17.7	▲2.7	3.Mineral Fuels	8.3	94.6	0.6
7.Electrical Machinery	131.7	▲10.1	▲1.9	7.Electrical Machinery	55.8	1.9	0.2
4.Chemicals	57.7	▲11.5	▲1.0	4.Chemicals	203.6	0.4	0.1
Increase				Decrease			
2.Raw Materials	8.1	6.2	0.1	2.Raw Materials	17.6	▲17.4	▲0.6
				6.Machinery	65.3	▲4.2	▲0.4
Malta				Estonia			
	4.2	20.9	0.1		1.6	57.0	0.1
Germany				France			
	106.5	▲18.4	▲3.1		197.1	6.2	1.8
	166.0	▲11.3	▲2.8		102.3	8.5	1.2
Netherlands				Italy			
	128.9	▲9.8	▲1.8		76.5	10.7	1.2
	29.2	▲31.2	▲1.7		30.5	13.0	0.5
France				Ireland			
	53.4	▲16.3	▲1.4		35.3	5.9	0.3
Netherlands				Belgium			
	39.2	▲13.9	▲1.0		21.9	▲18.1	▲0.8

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 down for first time in three years, imports up for third consecutive year

The EU economy suffered a negative growth of 0.4%, which is the first negative growth in three years, due to the Europe's relentless debt problems. The Japan's trade with the EU declined 6% to ¥13.1 trillion, which accounted for 9.8% (down 0.7%) of Japan's total foreign trade value.

Exports

Exports to the EU turned to a decline for the first time in three years, dropping 15% to ¥6.5 trillion, which accounted for 10.2% (down 1.4%) of Japan's total exports. On a volume basis, exports fell two years in a row, dropping 15.1%. By quarter, exports went down 9.4%, 8.6%, 23.0%, and 17.1% in the first, second, third, and fourth quarter respectively.

Exports to the United Kingdom, which accounted for nearly 20% of the total, turned to a decline for the first time in three years, dropping 18% to ¥1.1 trillion as exports of Transport Equipment (Ships and Motor Vehicles) fell around 30% and exports of Electrical Machinery (Semiconductors etc.) went down around 20%. Exports to Germany, which accounted for a quarter of the total, marked the first decline in three years, dropping 11% to ¥1.7 trillion as exports of Machinery (Pump & Centrifuges) and Electrical Machinery (Semiconductors etc.) both declined in double digits. Exports to the Netherlands, which accounted for around 20% of the total, fell two years in a row, dropping 10% to ¥1.3 trillion as export of Machinery (Power Generating Machine and Parts of Computer), which accounted for around 40% of the total exports to the Netherlands, decreased. Exports to Italy declined for the second consecutive year, falling 31% to ¥290.0 billion as exports of Transport Equipment (Motor Vehicles and Ships) and Machinery (Power Generating Machine and Construction Machines) both fell around 40%. Exports to France marked the first decline in three years, falling 16% to ¥530.0 billion as exports of Transport Equipment (Motor Vehicles) decreased around 30% and exports of Machinery (Pump & Centrifuges) went down around 20%. Exports to Poland (down 31% to ¥140.0 billion) and exports to Spain (down 23% to ¥190.0 billion) both decreased.

On the other hand, exports to Malta (up 21% to ¥42.0 billion) and Estonia (up 57% to ¥16.0 billion) both went up.

Imports

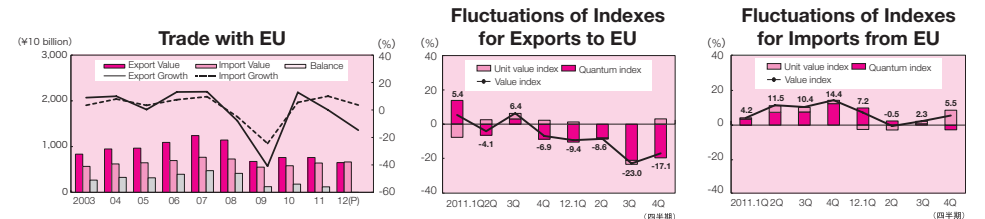
Imports from the EU grew 4% to ¥6.6 trillion, which accounted for 9.4% (flat from a year earlier) of Japan's total imports, and rose 2.4% on a volume basis, increasing for the third consecutive year on both bases. By quarter, imports went up 7.2%, down 0.5%, up 2.3%, and up 5.6% in the first, second, third, and fourth quarter respectively.

Imports from Germany, which accounted for around 30% of the total, grew for the third consecutive year, rising 6% to ¥2.0 trillion as imports of Transport Equipment (Motor Vehicles), which accounted for nearly 30% of the total imports from Germany, and Chemicals (Medical Products) increased. Imports from France, which accounted for 15% of the total, went up for the third consecutive year, growing 9% to ¥1.0 trillion as imports of Transport Equipment (Motor Vehicles) went up around 80% and imports of Chemicals (Medical Products and Organic Chemicals) increased around 10%. Imports from Italy, which accounted for over 10% of the total, increased for three straight years, growing 11% to ¥770.0 billion with increased imports of Chemicals (Medical Products), which accounted for around 30% of the total imports from Italy. Imports from Spain (up 13% to ¥310.0 billion) and Ireland (up 6% to ¥350.0 billion) both went up.

In contrast, imports from the Netherlands turned to a decline for the first time in three years, falling 14% to ¥390.0 billion with declined imports of Machinery (Computers & Units). Imports from Belgium also marked the first decline in three years, dropping 18% to ¥220.0 billion with decreased imports of Chemicals (Medical Products).

Trade Balance

In 2012, Japan's balance of trade with the EU turned to a deficit of ¥140.0 billion from a surplus of ¥1.2 trillion in 2011.



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：輸出は横ばい、輸入は2ケタ増

対大洋州貿易は25カ国より構成されるが、12年は総額で6.7兆円(前年比0.9%増)となり、わが国貿易総額の5.0% (同横ばい)を占めることとなった。

(輸出)

◆輸出は1.8兆円(前年比3%増)と2年ぶりに増加に転じ、輸出総額の2.9% (同0.2ポイント低下)を占めることとなった。四半期ごとの動きをみると、第1四半期以降、18.8%増、30.0%増、15.1%減、10.9%減と推移した。

◆8割を占めるオーストラリア向けは、1.5兆円(同4%増)となった。5割以上を占める輸送用機器(自動車、自動車の部分品)は、同国の新車販売台数が111.2万台(同10%増)と過去最高となったことを受け、2割増となった。15%を占める一般機械(建設用・鉱山用機械、原動機)も増加した。パプアニューギニア向けは380億円(同46%増)、バヌアツ向けは60億円(同2.9倍)、ニュージーランド向けは1,600億円(同2%増)となった。

◆一方、マーシャル、サモア向けは、それぞれ1,400億円(同9%減)、12億円(同57%減)と減少した。

(輸入)

◆輸入は4.9兆円(前年比横ばい)となり、輸入総額の6.9% (同0.3ポイント低下)を占めることとなった。四半期ごとの動きをみると、第1四半期以降、12.2%増、2.0%増、5.6%減、6.2%減と推移した。

◆9割以上を占めるオーストラリアからは4.5兆円(同0.4%減)となった。4分の1を占める原料品(鉄鉱石、非鉄金属鉱)が2ケタ減となった。原料別製品(非鉄金属、鉄鋼)も2割減、食料品(肉類、穀物類、魚介類)も減少した。ただし、6割を占める鉱物性燃料は、石炭が減少したものの、LNG、原油及び粗油、LPGの増加により、2.8兆円(同8%増)と増加した。一般機械(原動機)も2割増となった。

◆ニューカレドニアからは210億円(同30%減)、5%を占めるニュージーランドからは2,400億円(同3%減)とともに減少した。

(収支)

◆対大洋州貿易赤字は3.1兆円(前年比2%減)となり、3年ぶりに減少した。

Trade with Oceania (2012)						
Exports			Imports			
	Value (¥10 billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution		Value (¥10 billion)	Growth (%)
Total	183.6	3.3	3.3	Total	489.5	0.0
Increase				Increase		
Australia	147.0	3.7	2.9	Papua New Guinea	10.4	40.2
Papua New Guinea	3.8	45.6	0.7			
Vanuatu	0.6	188.7	0.2			
New Zealand	15.7	2.1	0.2			
Kiribati	0.3	81.1	0.1			
Decrease				Decrease		
Marshall Islands	13.5	▲8.9	▲0.7	Australia	449.8	▲0.4
Samoa	0.1	▲57.3	▲0.1	New Caledonia	2.1	▲29.7
Tuvalu	0.1	▲50.0	▲0.1	New Zealand	24.1	▲2.5

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

4. Oceania: Exports flat, imports up in double digits

In 2012, Japan's total trade with Oceania, which is made up of 25 countries, rose 0.9% to ¥6.7 trillion, which accounted for 5.0% (flat from a year earlier) of Japan's total foreign trade value.

Exports

Exports to Oceania turned to an increase after one year of decline, rising 3% to ¥1.8 trillion, which accounted for 2.9% (down 0.2% from a year earlier) of Japan's total foreign trade. By quarter, exports went up 18.8%, up 30.0%, down 15.1%, and down 10.9% in the first, second, third, and fourth quarter respectively.

Exports to Australia, which accounted for around 80% of the total, grew 4% to ¥1.5 trillion. Exports of Transport Equipment (Motor Vehicles and Parts of Motor Vehicles), which accounted for around 50% of the total exports to Australia, increased around 20%, reflecting the record breaking high new car sales in Australia (up 10% to 1,112,000 units). Exports of Machinery (Construction Machines and Power Generating Machine), which accounted for 15% of the total, also went up. Exports to Papua New Guinea grew 46% to ¥38.0 billion, exports to Vanuatu grew 2.9 times to ¥6.0 billion, and exports to New Zealand went up 2% to ¥160.0 billion.

On the other hand, exports to the Marshall Islands (down 9% to ¥140.0 billion) and Samoa (down 57% to ¥1.2 billion) both declined.

Imports

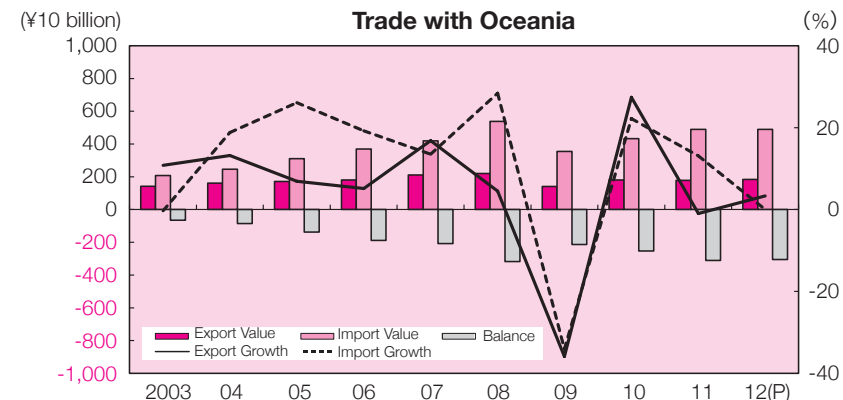
Imports from Oceania were flat from a year earlier at ¥4.9 trillion, which accounted for 6.9% (down 0.3%) of Japan's total imports. By quarter, imports went up 12.2%, up 2.0%, down 5.6%, and down 6.2% in the first, second, third, and fourth quarter respectively.

Imports from Australia, which accounted for over 90% of the total imports from Oceania, fell 0.4% to ¥4.5 trillion as imports of Raw Materials (Iron Ore & Concentrates and Ore of Nonferrous), which accounted for a quarter of the total imports from Australia, declined in double digits. Imports of Manufactured Goods (Nonferrous Metals and Iron & Steel Products) decreased around 20% and imports of Foodstuff (Meat & Meat Preparation, Cereals & Cereal Preparation, and Fish & Fish Preparation) also declined. However, imports of Mineral Fuels, which accounted for around 60% of the total imports from Australia, grew 8% to ¥2.8 trillion as imports of LNG, Petroleum, and LPG all went up despite declined imports of Coal. Imports of Machinery (Power Generating Machine) increased around 20%.

Imports from New Caledonia fell 30% to ¥21.0 billion. Imports from New Zealand, which accounted for 5% of the total imports from Oceania, declined 3% to ¥240.0 billion.

Trade Balance

Japan's balance of trade deficit with Oceania decreased for the first time in three years, dropping 2% to ¥3.1 trillion.



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

5. 中南米：輸出が2年連続の減少、総額で微減

12年の対中南米貿易は総額で6.3兆円(前年比0.7%減)と微減し、わが国貿易総額の4.7% (同横ばい)を占めた。

(輸出)

◆輸出は、パナマ、ケイマン諸島、チリ、ブラジル向けが落ち込み、3.4兆円(前年比3%減)と2年連続の減少となった。

◆主要国別にみると、チリ向けは1,600億円(同15%減)と減少した。このうち、鉱物性燃料(石油製品)が260億円(同45%減)、輸送用機器が700億円(同15%減)となった。一方、原料別製品は、鉄鋼を中心に250億円(同35%増)となった。

◆ブラジル向けは4,700億円(同4%減)となった。一般機械が1,300億円(同15%減)、電機機器が620億円(同8%減)、輸送用機器が1,300億円(同3%減)、原料別製品が560億円(同5%減)となった。一方、鉱物性燃料(石油製品)は140億円(同101.8倍)、輸送用機器のうち自動車の部分品は、610億円(同19%増)となった。

◆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5%減)と減少し、1.1兆円(同5%減)となった。

◆メキシコ向けは8,400億円(同3%増)となり、一般機械が1,400億円(同16%増)、原料別製品が1,400億円(同8%増)と増加した。

(輸入)

◆輸入は、エクアドル、ペルー、メキシコから好調で2.8兆円(前年比2%増)と3年連続増加した。

◆主要国別にみると、メキシコからは3,500億円(同11%増)と増加した。このうち、電気機器が750億円(同24%増)と増加した。

◆ブラジルからは9,600億円(同5%減)と減少に転じた。鉄鉱石を中心に原料品が5,600億円(同6%減)、肉類及び同調製品が890億円(同26%減)と減少した。

◆チリからは7,500億円(同5%減)と減少した。主な品目では、原料別製品が700億円(同38%減)と減少した。

(収支)

◆12年の対中南米貿易収支は6,000億円(前年比21%減)の黒字となり、黒字が減少した。

Trade with Middle South America (2012)

【By country/region】

Exports				Imports			
	Value (¥10 billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution		Value (¥10 billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution
Total	342.8	▲2.8	▲2.8	Total	283.0	2.1	2.1
Decrease				Increase			
Panama	113.3	▲4.7	▲1.6	Ecuador	9.6	115.7	1.9
Cayman Islands	1.2	▲77.8	▲1.1	Peru	22.5	20.5	1.4
Chile	15.9	▲14.9	▲0.8	Mexico	35.1	10.9	1.2
Brasil	47.3	▲4.3	▲0.6	Venezuela	2.1	577.6	0.7
French Guiana	0.0	▲97.9	▲0.4	Puerto Rico	15.8	11.8	0.6
Increase				Decrease			
Mexico	83.7	2.7	0.6	Brazil	95.9	▲5.0	▲1.8
Argentina	9.1	16.5	0.4	Chile	74.6	▲4.6	▲1.3
Peru	8.3	14.0	0.3	Colombia	3.6	▲35.4	▲0.7

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

5. Middle South America: Exports down for second consecutive year, trade value slightly down

In 2012, Japan's Trade with Middle South America declined a slight 0.7% to ¥6.3 trillion, which accounted for 5% of Japan's total foreign trade value.

Exports

Exports to Middle South America fell for the second consecutive year, dropping 3% to ¥3.4 trillion as exports to Panama, the Cayman Islands, Chile, and Brazil all went down.

By country, exports to Chile declined 15% to ¥160.0 billion. Among these, exports of Mineral Fuels (Petroleum Products) decreased 45% to ¥26.0 billion and exports of Transport Equipment went down 15% to ¥70.0 billion. In contrast, exports of Manufactured Goods, mainly exports of Iron & Steel Products, rose 35% to ¥25.0 billion.

Exports to Brazil fell 4% to ¥470.0 billion as exports of Machinery (down 15% to ¥130.0 billion), Electrical Machinery (down 8% to ¥62.0 billion), Transport Equipment (down 3% to ¥130.0 billion), and Manufactured Goods (down 5% to ¥56.0 billion) all went down. On the other hand, exports of Mineral Fuels (Petroleum Products) grew 101.8 times from a year earlier to ¥14.0 billion. And among exports of Transport Equipment, exports of Parts of Motor Vehicles increased 19% to ¥61.0 billion.

Exports to Panama declined 5% to ¥1.1 trillion due to declined exports of Transport Equipment (down 5% to ¥1.1 trillion), which are practically Ship exports that accounted for almost all of exports of Transport Equipment.

Exports to Mexico went up 3% to ¥840.0 billion as exports of Machinery (up 16% to ¥140.0 billion) and Manufactured Goods (up 8% to ¥140.0 billion) increased.

Imports

Imports from Middle South America went up for the third consecutive year, rising 2% to ¥2.8 trillion with increased imports from Ecuador, Peru, and Mexico.

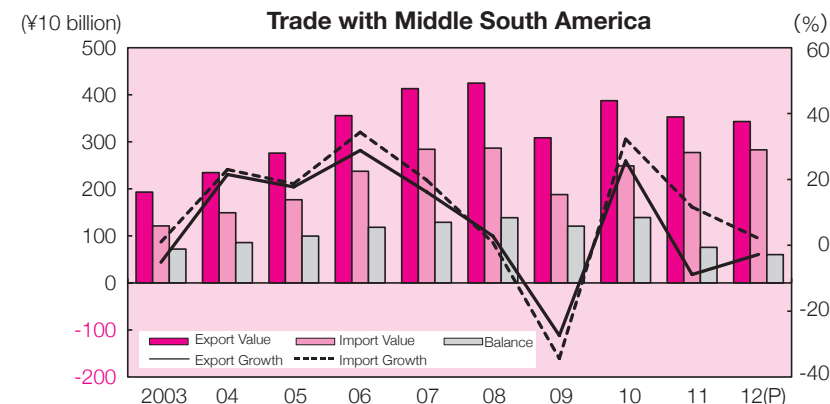
By country, imports from Mexico rose 11% to ¥350.0 billion with increased imports of Electrical Machinery (up 24% to ¥75.0 billion).

Imports from Brazil turned to a decline, dropping 5% to ¥960.0 billion as imports of Raw Materials, mainly imports of Iron Ore & Concentrates, decreased 6% to ¥560.0 billion and imports of Meat & Meat Preparation went down 26% to ¥89.0 billion.

Imports from Chile fell 5% to ¥750.0 billion as imports of Manufactured Goods dropped 38% to ¥70.0 billion.

Trade Balance

Japan's balance of trade surplus with Middle South America decreased 21% to ¥600.0 billion in 2012.



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

6. ロシア：輸出入とも3年連続の増加

12年のロシア経済は、11年の4.3%から3.6%成長とやや減速した。また、ロシアは、8月に156番目の加盟国としてWTOに加入した。そのような中、対ロシア貿易総額は2.7兆円(前年比9%増)となり、わが国貿易総額の2.0% (同0.2ポイント上昇)を占めた。

(輸出)

- ◆輸出は、1.0兆円(前年比7%増)と3年連続で増加した。
- ◆輸送用機器が6,800億円(同10%増)となり、このうち自動車が48.4万台(同14%増)、6,200億円(同6%増)、自動車の部分品が480億円(同2.7倍)と増加した。このほか、その他は、科学光学機器が76億円(同9%増)と増加し、全体で340億円(同77%増)となった。
- ◆一方、一般機械は、荷役機械が230億円(同31%減)と減少し、全体で1,400億円(同6%減)となった。電気機器は、映像機器が110億円(同30%減)、通信機が49億円(同46%減)となり、430億円(同9%減)となった。原料別製品は、紙類・紙製品が7億円(同92%減)、鉄鋼が290億円(同16%減)となり、870億円(同2%減)となった。

(輸入)

- ◆輸入は、1.7兆円(前年比10%増)と3年連続で増加した。
- ◆4分の3を占める鉱物性燃料は、1.3兆円(同13%増)と増加した。原油及び粗油が5,800億円(同18%増)、LNGも4,900億円(同31%増)と増加したが、石油製品が630億円(同40%減)、石炭が1,400億円(同7%減)と減少した。このほか、食料品は、大部分を占める魚介類が1,200億円(同7%増)と増加し、全体で1,200億円(同6%増)となった。原料品は、鉄鉱石が110億円(同3.1倍)となり、640億円(同4%増)となった。化学製品は、110億円(同27%増)となった。
- ◆一方、原料別製品は、非鉄金属が1,500億円(同6%減)、鉄鋼が210億円(同25%減)となり、1,700億円(同9%減)と減少した。

(収支)

- ◆12年の対ロシア貿易赤字は6,500億円(前年比14%増)となり、赤字が増加した。

[By commodity]

Trade with Russia (2012)

Exports				Imports			
	Value (¥10 billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution		Value (¥10 billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution
Total	100.5	6.8	6.8	Total	165.9	9.6	9.6
Increase				Increase			
8.Transport Equipment	67.9	10.3	6.8	3.Mineral Fuels	128.4	13.2	9.9
9.Others	3.4	76.8	1.6	1.Foodstuff	12.2	5.5	0.4
2.Raw Materials	0.5	17.0	0.1	2.Raw Materials	6.4	4.0	0.2
				4.Chemicals	1.1	27.4	0.2
Decrease				Decrease			
6.Machinery	13.7	▲5.5	▲0.8	5.Manufactured Goods	17.4	▲8.5	▲1.1
7.Electrical Machinery	4.3	▲9.1	▲0.5				
5.Manufactured Goods	8.7	▲2.1	▲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

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

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

6. Russia: Exports and imports up for third consecutive year

The growth of Russian economy slightly slowed from 4.3% in 2011 to 3.6% in 2012. Russia became the 156th member of WTO in August. Under such conditions, Japan's trade with Russia grew 9% from a year earlier to ¥2.7 trillion, which accounted for 2% of Japan's total foreign trade value.

Exports

Exports to Russia increased for the third consecutive year, growing 7% from a year earlier to ¥1.0 trillion.

Exports of Transport Equipment went up 10% to ¥680.0 billion. Among these, exports of Motor Vehicles rose 6% to ¥620.0 billion (up 14% to 484,000 units) and exports of Parts of Motor Vehicles grew 2.7 times from a year earlier to ¥48.0 billion. Exports of Others rose 77% to ¥34.0 billion as exports of Scientific & Optical Instruments went up 9% to ¥7.6 billion.

On the other hand, exports of Machinery went down 6% to ¥140.0 billion as exports of Mechanical Handling Equipment fell 31% to ¥23.0 billion. Exports of Electrical Machinery dropped 9% to ¥43.0 billion due to declined exports of Visual Apparatus (down 30% to ¥11.0 billion) and Telephony, Telegraphy (down 46% to ¥4.9 billion). Exports of Manufactured Goods fell 2% to ¥87.0 billion due to decreased exports of Paper & Paper Manufactures (down 92% to ¥700.0 million) and Iron & Steel Products (down 16% to ¥29.0 billion).

Imports

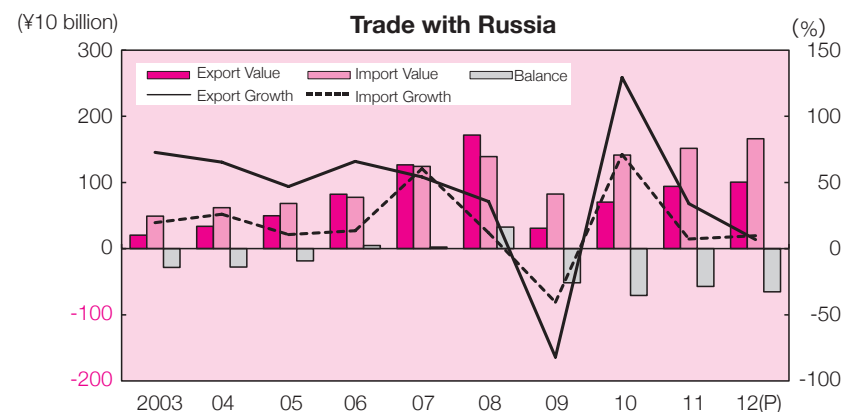
Imports from Russia grew for the third consecutive year, rising 10% to ¥1.7 trillion.

Imports of Mineral Fuels, which accounted for three quarters of the total, went up 13% to ¥1.3 trillion as imports of Petroleum turned to an increase, growing 18% to ¥580.0 billion and imports of LNG increased 31% to ¥490.0 billion even though Imports of Petroleum Products fell 40% to ¥63.0 billion and imports of Coal declined 7% to ¥140.0 billion. Imports of Foodstuff rose 6% to ¥120.0 billion as imports of Fish & Fish Preparation, which accounted for the majority of the total, went up 7% to ¥120.0 billion. Imports of Raw Materials increased 4% to ¥64.0 billion as imports of Iron Ore & Concentrates grew 3.1 times to ¥11.0 billion. Imports of Chemicals grew 27% to ¥11.0 billion.

On the other hand, imports of Manufactured Goods declined 9% to ¥170.0 billion as imports of Nonferrous Metals (down 6% to ¥150.0 billion) and Iron & Steel Products (down 25% to ¥21.0 billion) both went down.

Trade Balance

Japan's balance of trade deficit with Russia grew 14% to ¥650.0 billion in 2012.



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

7. 中東：輸出入とも増加

12年の対中東貿易は、総額で15.8兆円（前年比7%増）となり、わが国貿易総額の11.8%（同0.7ポイント上昇）を占めることとなった。

（輸出）

◆輸出は2.3兆円（前年比16%増）と2年ぶりに増加に転じ、輸出総額の3.5%（同0.5ポイント上昇）を占めることとなった。四半期ごとの動きをみると、第1四半期以降、20.6%増、37.9%増、2.4%増、7.3%増となった。

◆3割を占めるサウジアラビア向けは6,600億円（同27%増）となった。6割を占める輸送用機器（自動車、船舶）が5割増、4分の1を占める原料別製品（鉄鋼、非鉄金属）が2割増となった。3割を占めるUAE向けは7,200億円（同21%増）となった。5割を占める輸送用機器（自動車、自動車の部分品）、原料別製品（鉄鋼）がともに4割増となった。1割強を占めるオマーン向けは2,900億円（同28%増）となった。

◆一方、イラン、イスラエル、シリア向けは、520億円（同62%減）、1,100億円（同34%減）、90億円（同44%減）といずれも大幅に減少した。

（輸入）

◆輸入は13.5兆円（前年比6%増）と3年連続で増加し、輸入総額の19.2%（同0.4ポイント上昇）を占めることとなった。四半期ごとの動きをみると、第1四半期以降、16.2%増、10.3%増、1.4%増、4.9%減と推移した。

◆2割を占めるカタールからは2.9兆円（同20%増）となった。4割を占めるLNGが1.1兆円（同47%増）、5割を占める原油及び粗油が1.3兆円（同9%増）となったが、5割を占める石油製品は1,400億円（同9%減）と減少した。3割を占めるサウジアラビアからは4.4兆円（同9%増）となった。9割以上を占める原油及び粗油が7,000万KL（同2%増）、4.0兆円（同8%増）となったほか、石油製品（揮発油）は1,400億円（同49%増）、LPGは1,600億円（同16%増）となった。

◆1割を占めるクウェートからは1.2兆円（同17%増）となった。4分の3を占める原油及び粗油が9,200億円（同21%増）、LPGが1,300億円（同26%増）となったが、石油製品は1,700億円（同9%減）と減少した。

◆一方、イラン、イラク、イエメンからは、それぞれ6,400億円（同38%減）、2,200億円（同25%減）、300億円（同41%減）と大幅に減少した。

（収支）

◆対中東貿易赤字は11.3兆円（前年比4%増）となり、3年連続で赤字が増加した。

Trade with Middle East (2012)

【By commodity】				【By country/region】			
Exports	Value (¥10 billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution	Imports	Value (¥10 billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution
Total	226.2	15.7	15.7	Total	1,354.2	5.5	5.5
Increase				Increase			
8.Transport Equipment	127.2	36.1	17.3	3.Mineral Fuels	1,330.6	5.6	5.5
5.Manufactured Goods	38.4	14.3	2.5	7.Electrical Machinery	3.5	51.3	0.1
Decrease				Decrease			
6.Machinery	33.7	▲12.4	▲2.4	Saudi Arabia	65.7	27.0	7.1
7.Electrical Machinery	12.0	▲12.6	▲0.9	UAE	71.6	20.8	6.3
9.Others	7.9	▲8.5	▲0.4	Oman	28.6	28.4	3.2
				Kuwait	15.0	39.9	2.2
				Qatar	12.0	48.0	2.0
				Decrease			
				Iran	5.2	▲61.7	▲4.3
				Israel	11.4	▲34.2	▲3.0
				Qatar	286.3	19.5	3.6
				Saudi Arabia	437.6	8.7	2.7
				Kuwait	121.8	16.6	1.4
				Oman	54.8	33.6	1.1
				UAE	351.0	2.8	0.8
				Decrease			
				Iran	63.6	▲38.1	▲3.1

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

7. Middle East: Both exports and imports up

In 2012, Japan's total trade with the Middle East grew 7% to ¥15.8 trillion, which accounted for 11.8% (up 0.7% from a year earlier) of Japan's total foreign trade value.

Exports

Exports to the Middle East turned to an increase after one year of decline, rising 16% to ¥2.3 trillion, which accounted for 3.5% (up 0.5% from a year earlier) of Japan's total exports. By quarter, exports went up 20.6%, 37.9%, 2.4%, and 7.3% in the first, second, third, and fourth quarter respectively.

Exports to Saudi Arabia, which accounted for around 30% of the total, grew 27% to ¥660.0 billion. Exports of Transport Equipment (Motor Vehicles and Ships), which accounted for around 60% of the total, went up around 50% and exports of Manufactured Goods (Iron & Steel Products and Nonferrous Metals), which accounted for a quarter of the total, grew around 20%. Exports to the UAE, which accounted for around 30% of the total, went up 21% to ¥720.0 billion as exports of Transport Equipment (Motor Vehicles and Parts of Motor Vehicles), which accounted for around 50% of the total exports to the UAE, and exports of Manufactured Goods (Iron & Steel Products) both went up around 40%. Exports to Oman, which accounted for over 10% of the total, grew 28% to ¥290.0 billion.

On the other hand, exports to Iran (down 62% ¥52.0 billion), Israel (down 34% ¥110.0 billion), and Syria (down 44% ¥9.0 billion) all went down sharply.

Imports

Imports from the Middle East increased for the third consecutive year, growing 6% to ¥13.5 trillion, which accounted for 19.2% (up 0.4% from a year earlier) of the Japan's total imports. By quarter, imports went up 16.2%, up 10.3%, up 1.4%, and down 4.9% in the first, second, third, and fourth quarter respectively.

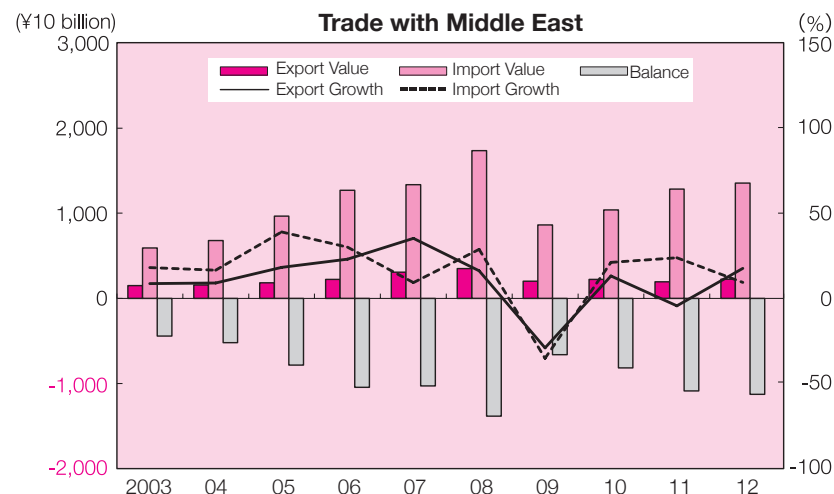
Imports from Qatar, which accounted for around 20% of the total, rose 20% to ¥2.9 trillion. Among these, imports of LNG, which accounted for around 40% of the total imports from Qatar, went up 47% to ¥1.1 trillion and imports of Petroleum, which accounted for around 50% of the total imports from Qatar, grew 9% to ¥1.3 trillion. However, imports of Petroleum Products, which accounted for 5% of the total imports from Qatar, fell 9% to ¥140.0 billion. Imports from Saudi Arabia, which accounted for around 30% of the total, went up 9% to ¥4.4 trillion as imports of Petroleum, which accounted for over 90% of the total imports from Saudi Arabia, grew 8% to ¥4.0 trillion (up 2% to 70 million kiloliters), imports of Petroleum Products (Petroleum Spirits) went up 49% to ¥140.0 billion, and imports of LPG increased 16% to ¥160.0 billion.

Imports from Kuwait, which accounted for around 10% of the total, rose 17% to ¥1.2 trillion as imports of Petroleum, which accounted for three quarters of the total imports from Kuwait, grew 21% to ¥920.0 billion and imports of LPG went up 26% to ¥130.0 billion. However, imports of Petroleum Products fell 9% to ¥170.0 billion.

On the other hand, imports from Iran (down 38% to ¥640.0 billion), Iraq (down 25% to ¥220.0 billion), and Yemen (down 41% to ¥30.0 billion) all went down sharply.

Trade Balance

Japan's Balance of Trade deficit with the Middle East increased for the third consecutive year, growing 4% to ¥11.3 trillion.



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

8. アフリカ：輸出は2年連続の減少、輸入は2割増

対アフリカ貿易は60カ国・地域から構成されるが、12年の対アフリカ貿易は総額で2.7兆円(前年比13%増)と増加し、わが国貿易総額の2.0%(同0.2ポイント上昇)を占めることとなった。

(輸出)

◆輸出は1.0兆円(前年比2%減)と2年連続の減少となり、輸出総額に占める割合は1.6%(同横ばい)となった。四半期ごとの動きをみると、第1四半期以降、0.5%減、16.1%増、7.5%減、16.4%減と推移した。

◆2割を占めるリベリア向けは1,800億円(同30%減)と減少した。ほぼ全てを占める船舶が3割減となったことが響いた。3割を占める南アフリカ向けは3,200億円(同6%減)となった。4分の1を占める一般機械(建設用・鉱山用機械)が2ケタ減、5割を占める輸送用機器(自動車)が減少した。

◆一方、エジプト、アンゴラ、モロッコ向けはいずれも増加し、1,400億円(同31%増)、210億円(同82%増)、320億円(同33%増)となった。

(輸入)

◆輸入は1.7兆円(前年比24%増)と3年連続の大幅増となり、輸入総額に占める割合は2.4%(同0.4ポイント上昇)となった。四半期ごとの動きをみると、第1四半期以降、71.3%増、37.0%増、11.2%増、5.2%減と推移した。

◆2割を占めるナイジェリア(LNG、原油及び粗油)からは3,800億円(同2.9倍)となった。1割強を占めるガボン(原油及び粗油)は2,200億円(同4.2倍)、赤道ギニア(LNG)は2,300億円(同2.2倍)となった。

◆一方、南アフリカ共和国からは5,100億円(同24%減)と減少した。6割を占める原料別製品(非鉄金属、鉄鋼)が3割減となった。

◆国境紛争のあるスーダンと南スーダンからは、原油及び粗油の減少により、それぞれ350億円(同78%減)、110億円(同46%減)と大幅に減少した。

(収支)

◆12年の対アフリカ貿易収支は6,600億円(前年比2.1倍)の赤字となった。

Exports				Imports			
	Value (¥10 billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution		Value (¥10 billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution
Total	103.2	▲2.0	▲2.0	Total	169.7	24.2	24.2
Decrease				Increase			
Liberia	18.3	▲30.2	▲7.5	Nigeria	38.1	188.8	18.2
South Africa	32.4	▲5.7	▲1.9	Gabon	21.9	316.7	12.2
Djibouti	0.3	▲34.0	▲0.2	Equatorial Guinea	23.1	119.7	9.2
Uganda	1.2	▲9.3	▲0.1	Angola	3.1	1330.7	2.1
Gabon	0.6	▲16.5	▲0.1	Egypt	9.7	39.2	2.0
Increase				Decrease			
Egypt	14.0	30.8	3.1	South Africa	51.2	▲24.1	▲11.9
Angola	2.1	81.7	0.9	Sudan	3.5	▲78.2	▲9.1
Morocco	3.2	32.6	0.8	South Sudan	1.1	▲46.2	▲0.7

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

8. Africa: Exports down for second consecutive year, imports up 20%

In 2012, Japan's trade with Africa, which is made up of 60 countries and regions, grew 13% to ¥2.7 trillion, which accounted for 2.0% (up 0.2% from a year earlier) of Japan's total foreign trade value.

Exports

Exports to Africa declined for the second consecutive year, falling 2% to ¥1.0 trillion, which accounted for 1.6% of Japan's total exports (flat from a year earlier). By quarter, exports went down 0.5%, up 16.1%, down 7.5%, and down 16.4% in the first, second, third, and fourth quarter respectively.

Exports to Liberia, which accounted for around 20% of the total, fell 30% to ¥180.0 billion reflecting a 30% decline of Ship exports, which accounted for almost all exports to Liberia. Exports to South Africa, which accounted for around 30% of the total, dropped 6% to ¥320.0 billion reflecting a double-digit decline of exports of Machinery (Construction Machines), which accounted for a quarter of the total exports to South Africa, and declined exports of Transport Equipment (Motor Vehicles), which accounted for around 50% of the total exports to South Africa.

On the other hand, exports to Egypt (up 31% to ¥140.0 billion), Angola (up 82% to ¥21.0 billion), and Morocco (up 33% to ¥32.0 billion) all increased.

Imports

Imports from Africa increased sharply for three years in a row, growing 24% to ¥1.7 trillion, which accounted for 2.4% (up 0.4% from a year earlier) of Japan's total imports. By quarter, imports went up 71.3%, up 37.0%, up 11.2%, and down 5.2% in the first, second, third, and fourth quarter respectively.

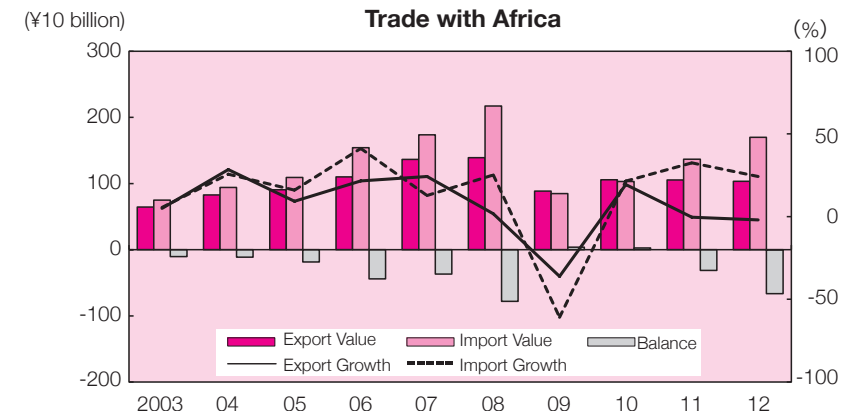
Imports from Nigeria (LNG, Petroleum), which accounted for around 20% of the total, grew 2.9 times from a year earlier to ¥380.0 billion. Imports from Gabon (Petroleum), which accounted for over 10% of the total, increased 4.2 times to ¥220.0 billion. Imports from Equatorial Guinea (LNG) went up 2.2 times to ¥230.0 billion.

In contrast, imports from South Africa fell 24% to ¥510.0 billion as imports of Manufactured Goods (Nonferrous Metals and Iron & Steel Products), which accounted for around 60% of the total imports from South Africa, declined 30%.

Imports from Sudan (down 78% to ¥35.0 billion) and South Sudan (down 46% to ¥11.0 billion), which were in the border war, both dropped sharply as imports of Petroleum declined.

Trade Balance

Japan's balance of trade deficit with Africa increase 2.1 times from a year earlier to ¥660.0 billion in 2012.



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