

II 主要国別・地域別貿易

1. アジア：初めてわが国貿易総額の5割を突破

10年の対アジア貿易は、輸出が37.8兆円(前年比29%増)と3年ぶりに増加し、輸入も27.5兆円(同20%増)と増加に転じた。その結果、総額では65.3兆円(同25%増)となり、わが国貿易総額の51%を占め、初めて5割を突破した。

(1) 中国：輸出は過去最高を記録し、2年連続で輸出入とも最大の貿易相手国に

10年の中国経済は、07年以来3年ぶりの2ケタ成長を達成し、10.3%成長となった。対中国貿易は総額で26.5兆円(前年比22%増)となり、わが国貿易総額の21%を占めることとなった。

(輸出)

・輸出は、数量が25%増加し、金額が13.1兆円(前年比28%増)と増加に転じた。
 ・品目別にみると、一般機械は、金属加工機械が3,200億円(同2.0倍)、原動機が4,400億円(同43%増)と増加するなど、全体では2.9兆円(同62%増)となった。電気機器は、半導体等電子部品が1.0兆円(同23%増)となり、3.1兆円(同20%増)となった。輸送用機器は、自動車が25万台(同64%増)、6,200億円(同71%増)と増加に転じ、自動車の部分品も6,900億円(同25%増)となり、1.3兆円(同42%増)となった。原料別製品は、鉄鋼が6,900億円(同15%増)、非鉄金属が4,200億円(同24%増)となり、1.9兆円(同19%増)となった。化学製品は1.7兆円(同18%増)となった。

(輸入)

・輸入は、数量が18%増加し、金額が13.4兆円(前年比17%増)と3年ぶりに増加に転じた。
 ・品目別にみると、電気機器は、音響映像機器(含部品)が1.0兆円(同58%増)、通信機が7,800億円(同50%増)となり、全体で3.5兆円(同38%増)となった。一般機械は、電算機類(含周辺機器)が1.1兆円(同25%増)となり、2.3兆円(同23%増)となった。化学製品は、有機化合物が1,900億円(同30%増)となり、7,600億円(同45%増)となった。原料別製品は、非鉄金属が1,800億円(同2.3倍)、鉄鋼が1,500億円(同84%増)となり、1.5兆円(同14%増)となった。

(収支)

・10年の対中国貿易赤字は3,200億円(前年比73%減)となり、5年連続で赤字が減少した。

Trade with China (2010)

[By commodity]

Exports				Imports			
	Value (¥10billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution		Value (¥10billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution
Total	1,308.7	27.9	27.9	Total	1,340.9	17.3	17.3
Increase				Increase			
6.Machinery	293.1	62.1	11.0	7.Electrical Machinery	346.5	38.4	8.4
7.Electrical Machinery	306.9	19.8	4.9	6.Machinery	225.9	23.2	3.7
8.Transport Equipment	133.7	41.6	3.8	4.Chemicals	76.4	45.3	2.1
5.Manufactured Goods	190.5	19.4	3.0	5.Manufactured Goods	153.9	14.2	1.7
4.Chemicals	168.6	17.6	2.5	1.Foodstuffs	70.2	9.6	0.5

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

II Trade by Major Area and Country

1. Asia: Trade with Asia rises over 50% of total foreign trade for first time

In 2010, Japan's trade with Asia rose 25% year-on-year to ¥65.3 trillion, accounting for 51% of Japan's total foreign trade. Japan's trade with Asia surpassed 50% of Japan's total foreign trade for the first time. Exports to Asia went up 29% to ¥37.8 trillion, posting the first increase in three years. Imports from Asia also turned back to growth, rising 20% to ¥27.5 trillion.

(1) China: Exports mark highest on record, China remains Japan's largest export market and top supplier for second consecutive year

In 2010, the Chinese economy grew 10.3%, achieving double-digit growth for the first time in three years since 2007. Japan's trade with China rose 22% to ¥26.5 trillion, accounting for 21% of Japan's total foreign trade value.

Exports

Japan's exports to China rose 28% to ¥13.1 trillion, turning back to growth, and expanded 25% on a volume basis.

By product category, exports of Machinery jumped 62% to ¥2.9 trillion, due to the increased exports of Metalworking Machinery that doubled to ¥320.0 billion and Power Generating Machines that rose 43% to ¥440.0 billion. Exports of Electrical Machinery rose 20% to ¥3.1 trillion as Semiconductors Etc. went up 23% to ¥1.0 trillion. Exports of Transport Equipment jumped 42% to ¥1.3 trillion as exports of Motor Vehicles grew 71% to ¥620.0 billion (up 64% to 250,000 units) and exports of Parts of Motor Vehicles also rose 25% to ¥690.0 billion. Exports of Manufactured Goods rose 19% to ¥1.9 trillion with the increased exports of Iron & Steel Products (up 15% to ¥690.0 billion) and Nonferrous Metals (up 24% to ¥420.0 billion). Exports of Chemicals were up 18% to ¥1.7 trillion.

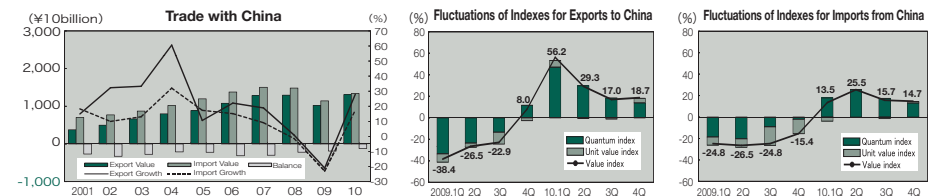
Imports

Imports from China rose 17% to ¥13.4 trillion, posting the first increase in three years, and expanded 18% on a volume basis.

By product category, imports of Electrical Machinery jumped 38% to ¥3.5 trillion as imports of Audio & Visual Apparatus (up 58% to ¥1.0 trillion) and Telephony & Telegraphy Equipment (up 50% to ¥780.0 billion) increased. Imports of Machinery rose 23% to ¥2.3 trillion as imports of Computers & Units were up 25% to ¥1.1 trillion. Imports of Chemicals jumped 45% to ¥760.0 billion as imports of Organic Chemicals rose 30% to ¥190.0 billion. Imports of Manufactured Goods grew 14% to ¥1.5 trillion as the imports of Nonferrous Metals (up 2.3 times to ¥180.0 billion) and Iron & Steel Products (up 84% to ¥150.0 billion) increased.

Trade Balance

Japan's balance of trade deficit with China decreased 73% to ¥320.0 billion in 2010, contracting for the fifth 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3年ぶり、輸入は4年ぶりの増加

対アジアNIEs貿易は総額で21.3兆円(前年比25%増)となり、わが国貿易の17%を占めた。

(輸出)

- 輸出は、数量が24%増加し、金額が16.0兆円(前年比26%増)と3年ぶりに増加した。
- 品目別にみると、一般機械は、金属加工機械が1,700億円(同47%増)となり、全体で2.8兆円(同45%増)となった。電気機器は、半導体等電子部品が1.7兆円(同19%増)、電気回路等の機器が5,100億円(同38%増)となり、3.7兆円(同20%増)となった。化学製品は、プラスチックが9,900億円(同27%増)となり、2.7兆円(同25%増)となった。原料別製品は、鉄鋼が1.2兆円(同23%増)となり、2.5兆円(同26%増)となった。
- 国別にみると、台湾向けは、一般機械、電気機器および原料別製品が伸び、4.6兆円(同35%増)となった。韓国向けは、一般機械、化学製品および原料別製品が増加し、5.5兆円(同24%増)となった。香港、シンガポール向けは、それぞれ3.7兆円(同25%増)、2.2兆円(同14%増)となった。

(輸入)

- 輸入は、数量が26%増加し、金額が5.4兆円(前年比21%増)と4年ぶりの増加となった。
- 品目別にみると、電気機器は、半導体等電子部品が1.1兆円(同18%増)となり、全体で1.6兆円(同14%増)となった。原料別製品は、鉄鋼が3,100億円(同46%増)となり、7,600億円(同30%増)となった。化学製品は、医薬品が880億円(同2.5倍)となり、6,100億円(同33%増)。鉱物性燃料は、石油製品が3,500億円(同38%増)となり、3,700億円(同38%増)となった。
- 国別にみると、韓国からは、原料別製品、鉱物性燃料が増加し、台湾からは、電気機器が伸び、それぞれ2.5兆円(同22%増)、2.0兆円(同18%増)となった。シンガポールからは7,200億円(同25%増)、香港からは1,300億円(同30%増)となった。

(収支)

- 10年の対アジアNIEs貿易黒字は10.6兆円(前年比28%増)となり、3年ぶりに黒字が増加した。

Trade with Asian NIEs (2010)

[By commodity]

Exports	Value	Growth	Contribution	Imports	Value	Growth	Contribution
	(¥10billion)	(%)			(¥10billion)	(%)	
Total	1,597.4	25.6	25.6	Total	537.4	21.2	21.2
Increase				Increase			
6. Machinery	279.1	45.4	6.8	7. Electrical Machinery	159.3	14.0	4.4
7. Electrical Machinery	372.1	20.0	4.9	5. Manufactured Goods	76.2	29.8	3.9
4. Chemicals	271.9	25.0	4.3	4. Chemicals	61.1	33.3	3.4
5. Manufactured Goods	253.3	25.8	4.1	9. Others	95.9	16.0	3.0
9. Others	242.7	21.4	3.4	3. Mineral Fuels	36.9	38.3	2.3

[By country/region]

Exports	Value	Growth	Contribution	Imports	Value	Growth	Contribution
	(¥10billion)	(%)			(¥10billion)	(%)	
Total	1,597.4	25.6	25.6	Total	537.4	21.2	21.2
Increase				Increase			
Taiwan	460.0	35.3	9.4	R.Korea	250.2	22.0	10.2
R.Korea	546.1	23.8	8.3	Taiwan	202.3	18.3	7.0
Hong Kong	370.5	24.5	5.7	Singapore	71.5	25.4	3.3
Singapore	220.9	14.3	2.2	Hong Kong	13.3	29.6	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) Asian NIEs: Exports up for first time in three years and imports up for first time in four years

In 2010, Japan's trade with Asian NIEs rose 25% to ¥21.3 trillion, which accounting for 17% of Japan's total foreign trade value.

Exports

Exports to Asian NIEs rose 26% to ¥16.0 trillion, posting an increase after two years of decline, and rose 24% on a volume basis.

By product category, exports of Machinery jumped 45% to ¥2.8 trillion as exports of Metalworking Machinery rose 47% to ¥170.0 billion. Exports of Electrical Machinery went up 20% to ¥3.7 trillion as exports of Semiconductors Etc. (up 19% to ¥1.7 trillion) and Electrical Apparatus (up 38% to ¥510.0 billion) increased. Exports of Chemicals grew 25% to ¥2.7 trillion as exports of Plastic Materials rose 27% to ¥990.0 billion. Exports of Manufactured Goods were up 26% to ¥2.5 trillion with increased exports of Iron & Steel Products (up 23% to ¥1.2 trillion).

By country, exports to Taiwan jumped 35% to ¥4.6 trillion with increased exports of Machinery, Electrical Machinery, and Manufactured Goods. Exports to South Korea grew 24% to ¥5.5 trillion as exports of Machinery, Chemicals, and Manufactured Goods increased. Exports to Hong Kong (up 25% to ¥3.7 trillion) and Singapore (up 14% to ¥2.2 trillion) both increased.

Imports

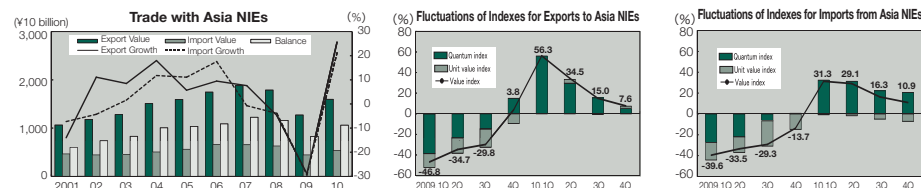
Imports from Asian NIEs grew 21% to ¥5.4 trillion, posting an increase after three years of decline and expanded 26% on a volume basis.

By product category, imports of Electrical Machinery rose 14% to ¥1.6 trillion with increased imports of Semiconductors Etc. (up 18% to ¥1.1 trillion). Imports of Manufactured Goods jumped 30% to ¥760.0 billion with increased imports of Iron & Steel Products (up 46% to ¥310.0 billion). Imports of Chemicals rose 33% to ¥610.0 billion as imports of Medical Products grew 2.5 times to ¥88.0 billion. Imports of Mineral Fuels rose 38% to ¥370.0 billion with increased imports of Petroleum Products (up 38% to ¥350.0 billion).

By country, imports from South Korea rose 22% to ¥2.5 trillion with the increased imports of Manufactured Goods and Mineral Fuels. Imports from Taiwan grew 18% to ¥2.0 trillion with the increased imports of Electrical Machinery. Imports from Singapore went up 25% to ¥720.0 billion, and imports from Hong Kong rose 30% to ¥130.0 billion.

Trade Balance

Japan's balance of trade surplus with Asian NIEs rose 28% to ¥10.6 trillion, increasing after two years of decline.



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

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

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

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

(3) ASEAN: 輸出入とも増加に転じ、貿易総額は3割増

対ASEAN貿易は輸出、輸入ともに増加し、総額で18.7兆円(前年比27%増)と増加した。

(輸出)

- 輸出は9.9兆円(前年比32%増)と増加に転じた。品目別にみると、原料別製品は、鉄鋼が9,500億円(同49%増)、非鉄金属が3,200億円(同56%増)となるなど、1.9兆円(同41%増)となった。一般機械は、金属加工機械が1,400億円(同71%増)となるなど、2.1兆円(同45%増)となった。また、電気機器の半導体等電子部品は1.0兆円(同30%増)、輸送用機器の自動車は4,700億円(同43%増)となった。
- 国別にみると、タイ向けは、原料別製品が7,200億円(同59%増)、一般機械が6,900億円(同48%増)、電気機器が6,300億円(同33%増)、輸送用機器が3,700億円(同59%増)と増加し、全体でも3.0兆円(同45%増)と増加した。インドネシア向けは、一般機械が4,400億円(同90%増)、輸送用機器が2,700億円(同88%増)となり、1.4兆円(同60%増)と増加した。マレーシア向けは、電気機器、一般機械を中心に1.5兆円(同29%増)と増加した。シンガポール向けは、電気機器が5,300億円(同33%増)となるなど、全体でも2.2兆円(同14%増)と増加した。フィリピン向けは、一般機械、電気機器が増加し、9,700億円(同26%増)と増加した。ベトナム向けは7,200億円(同18%増)となった。

(輸入)

- 輸入は8.8兆円(前年比21%増)と増加に転じた。原料品では、非鉄金属鉱が4,300億円(同34%増)となり、鉱物性燃料では、LNGが1.6兆円(同18%増)、原油及び粗油が3,300億円(同43%増)となった。
- 国別にみると、インドネシアからは、原料品(非鉄金属鉱)が5,800億円(同39%増)となるなど、全体で2.5兆円(同21%増)と増加した。マレーシアからは、鉱物性燃料が8,700億円(同37%増)となるなど、全体で2.0兆円(同28%増)となった。タイからは、原料別製品が2,100億円(同21%増)、電気機器が3,900億円(同25%増)、一般機械が2,500億円(同25%増)となり、全体で1.8兆円(同23%増)と増加した。シンガポールからは7,200億円(同25%増)、ベトナムからも7,200億円(同10%増)となった。フィリピンからは6,900億円(同16%増)となった。

(収支)

- 10年の対ASEAN貿易黒字は1.1兆円(前年比4.6倍)となった。

Trade with ASEAN (2010)

[By commodity]

Exports				Imports				Exports				Imports			
Total	Value (¥10billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution	Total	Value (¥10billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution	Total	Value (¥10billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution	Total	Value (¥10billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution
Total	988.2	31.8	31.8	Total	881.3	21.3	21.3	Total	988.2	31.8	31.8	Total	881.3	21.3	21.3
Increase				Increase				Increase				Increase			
7. Electrical Machinery	219.6	30.5	6.9	3. Mineral Materials	248.4	19.8	5.7	Thailand	299.4	44.6	12.3	Indonesia	201.3	20.9	5.9
6. Machinery	208.5	45.0	8.6	2. Raw Materials	96.6	42.6	4.0	Indonesia	139.4	60.3	7.0	Malaysia	156.6	27.5	5.9
5. Manufactured Materials	187.0	41.2	7.3	7. Electrical Machinery	153.1	21.0	3.7	Malaysia	154.5	28.7	4.6	Thailand	149.4	23.0	4.7
8. Transport Equipment	125.1	30.8	3.9	9. Others	110.5	14.6	1.9	Singapore	220.9	14.3	3.7	Singapore	57.0	25.4	2.0
9. Others	111.4	15.5	2.0	5. Manufactured Materials	74.5	17.5	1.5	Philippines	96.9	26.3	2.7	Philippines	59.2	15.6	1.3

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

(3) ASEAN: Exports and imports both up, trade value up by 30%

In 2010, Japan's trade with ASEAN rose 27% to ¥18.7 trillion as both exports and imports grew.

Exports

Japan's exports to ASEAN went up 32% to ¥9.9 trillion, turning back to growth. By product category, exports of Manufactured Goods jumped 41% to ¥1.9 trillion with increased exports of Iron & Steel Products (up 49% to ¥950.0 billion) and Nonferrous Metals (up 56% to ¥320.0 billion). Exports of Machinery jumped 45% to ¥2.1 trillion as exports of Metalworking Machinery rose 71% to ¥140.0 billion. Also among exports of Electrical Machinery, exports of Semiconductors Etc. rose 30% to ¥1.0 trillion. Among exports of Transport Equipment, exports of Motor Vehicles grew 43% to ¥470.0 billion.

By country, exports to Thailand grew 45% to ¥3.0 trillion, with increased exports of Manufactured Goods (up 59% to ¥720.0 billion), Machinery (up 48% to ¥690.0 billion), Electrical Machinery (up 33% to ¥630.0 billion), and Transport Equipment (up 59% to ¥370.0 billion). Exports to Indonesia jumped 60% to ¥1.4 trillion with increased exports of Machinery (up 90% to ¥440.0 billion) and Transport Equipment (up 88% to ¥270.0 billion). Exports to Malaysia were up 29% to ¥1.5 trillion with increased exports of Machinery and Electrical Machinery. Exports to Singapore rose 14% to ¥2.2 trillion as export of Electrical Machinery (up 33% to ¥530.0 billion) went up. Exports to Philippines rose 26% to ¥970.0 billion as exports of Machinery and Electrical Machinery increased. Exports to Vietnam grew 18% to ¥720.0 billion.

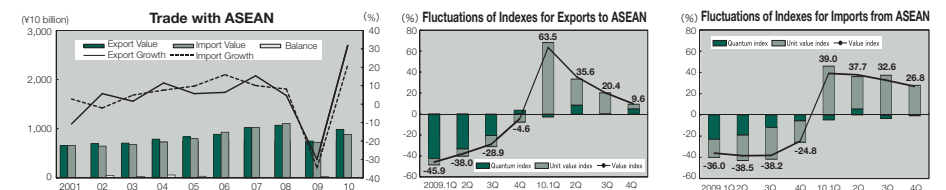
Imports

Imports from ASEAN rose 21% to ¥8.8 trillion, turning back to growth. Among imports of Raw Materials, imports of Ores of Nonferrous Metals were up 34% to ¥430.0 billion. Among imports of Mineral Fuels, imports of LNG (up 18% to ¥1.6 trillion) and Petroleum (up 43% to ¥330.0 billion) increased.

By country, imports from Indonesia rose 21% to ¥2.5 trillion as imports of Raw Materials (Ores of Nonferrous Metals) jumped 39% to ¥580.0 billion. Imports from Malaysia grew 28% to ¥2.0 trillion with increased imports of Mineral Fuels (up 37% to ¥870.0 billion). Imports from Thailand went up 23% to ¥1.8 trillion as imports of Manufactured Goods (up 21% to ¥210.0 billion), Electrical Machinery (up 25% to ¥390.0 billion), and Machinery (up 25% to ¥250.0 billion) increased. Imports from Singapore rose 25% to ¥720.0 billion and imports from Vietnam were up 10% to ¥720.0 billion. Imports from Philippines grew 16% to ¥690.0 billion.

Trade Balance

Japan's balance of trade surplus with ASEAN increased 4.6 times to ¥1.1 trillion in 2010.



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

(4) その他アジア：アジア新興国の成長により輸出入とも増加

インド経済は、09年に5.7%となったが、10年も9.7%と高い成長が持続した。

(輸出)

- ・インド向けは7,900億円(前年比34%増)と増加した。品目別では、一般機械が2,400億円(同52%増)となり、このうち原動機は510億円(同2.1倍)と増加した。原料別製品は1,800億円(同36%増)となった。このほか、電気機器が1,300億円(同22%増)、輸送用機器が670億円(同42%増)となった。
- ・パキスタン向けは1,200億円(同22%増)と増加した。品目別では、輸送用機器が420億円(同28%増)となり、なかでも乗用車は99億円(同74%増)となった。一般機械は、建設用・鉱山用機械が11億円(同41%減)、ポンプ・遠心分離機が33億円(同29%減)と減少したが、原動機が110億円(同19%増)、繊維機械が64億円(同2.6倍)となるなど、全体では300億円(17%増)と増加した。
- ・バングラデシュ向けは900億円(同26%増)と増加した。品目別では、原料別製品が350億円(同59%増)となったほか、一般機械が130億円(同66%増)となった。輸送用機器は、乗用車が210億円(同8%減)と減少し、全体で290億円(同3%減)と減少した。

(輸入)

- ・インドからは5,000億円(同43%増)となった。品目別では、鉱物性燃料(揮発油)が1,800億円(同2.1倍)となり、原料別製品が780億円(同56%増)となった。食品は、魚介類が310億円(同30%増)となり、740億円(同26%増)となった。
- ・パキスタンからは300億円(同38%増)となった。品目別では、鉱物性燃料(揮発油)が140億円(同2.3倍)となった。原料品(非鉄金属鉱)は15億円(同31%増)と増加した。
- ・バングラデシュからは330億円(同33%増)となった。近年、日本の衣料品メーカーによる同国進出が増え、衣類・同付属品は170億円(同53%増)と増加となった。

(収支)

- ・対インド貿易収支は2,900億円(前年比21%増)の黒字となった。

(4) Other Asian countries: Exports and imports both rise as Asian emerging economies grow

In 2010, the economy in India continued to grow robustly, rising 9.7% from 5.7% in 2009.

Exports

Japan's exports to India rose 34% to ¥790 billion. By product category, exports of Machinery rose 52% to ¥240.0 billion. Among these, exports of Power Generating Machines grew 2.1 times from the previous year to ¥51.0 billion. Exports of Manufactured Goods were up 36% to ¥180.0 billion. Exports of Electrical Machinery (up 22% to ¥130.0 billion) and Transport Equipment (up 42% to ¥67.0 billion) both increased.

Exports to Pakistan rose 22% to ¥120.0 billion. By product category, exports of Transport Equipment grew 28% to ¥42.0 billion. Among these, exports of Cars jumped 74% to ¥9.9 billion. Exports of Machinery rose 17% to ¥30.0 billion as exports of Power Generating Machines (up 19% to ¥11.0 billion) and Textile Machines (up 2.6 times to ¥6.4 billion) went up despite declined exports of Construction Machines (down 41% to ¥1.1 billion) and Pump & Centrifuges (down 29% to ¥3.3 billion).

Exports to Bangladesh rose 26% to ¥90.0 billion. By product category, exports of Manufactured Goods grew 59% to ¥35.0 billion, and exports of Machinery jumped 66% to ¥13.0 billion. Exports of Transport Equipment fell 3% to ¥29.0 billion as export of Cars dropped 8% to ¥21.0 billion.

Imports

Imports from India increased 43% to ¥500.0 billion. By product category, imports of Mineral Fuels (Petroleum Spirits) jumped 2.1 times to ¥180.0 billion, and imports of Manufactured Goods rose 56% to ¥78.0 billion. Imports of Foodstuffs were up 26% to ¥74.0 billion as imports of Fish & Fish Preparations rose 30% to ¥31.0 billion.

Imports from Pakistan were up 38% to ¥30.0 billion. By product category, imports of Mineral Fuels (Petroleum Spirits) grew 2.3 times to ¥14.0 billion. Imports of Raw Materials (Ores of Nonferrous Metals) went up 31% to ¥1.5 billion.

Imports from Bangladesh rose 33% to ¥33.0 billion. Imports of Clothing & Accessories jumped 53% to ¥17.0 billion as increasing number of Japanese garment manufacturers expanded their operation in Bangladesh.

Trade Balance

Japan's balance of trade with India went up 21%, resulting in a trade surplus of ¥290.0 billion in 2010.

Trade with India (2010)**[By country/region]**

Exports				Imports			
	Value (¥10billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution		Value (¥10billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution
Total	79.2	33.9	33.9	Total	49.7	42.8	42.8
Increase				Increase			
6.Machinery	24.3	52.4	14.1	3.Mineral Fuels	17.9	108.6	26.7
5.Manufactured Materials	17.9	35.8	8.0	5.Manufactured Materials	7.8	55.9	8.1
7.Electrical Equipment	13.3	21.8	4.0	1.Foodstuffs	7.4	25.8	4.4
4.Chemicals	7.9	19.5	2.2	2.Raw Materials	7.1	3.1	0.6

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

2. 米国：輸出は4年ぶり、輸入は3年ぶり増加に転じる

米国経済は、09年6月以降に回復局面に移行したものの、09年は19年ぶりのマイナス成長を記録したが、10年に入って在庫積上げによる押し上げ、財政刺激策の効果もあって力強い回復を見せた。しかし、春以降の住宅減税効果の剥落、ギリシャ財政危機によるマインドの低下等が相まって、その後回復のペースは鈍化し、一時は景気後退も懸念されたが、10年は2.9%と2年ぶりのプラス成長となった。

(輸出)

- 輸出は、09年に4割減となったが、10年は10.4兆円（前年比19%増）と4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34%増、24%増、15%増、7%増と景況感の悪化を反映し増加幅は徐々に縮小した。
- 4割弱を占める輸送用機器は、3.8兆円（同23%増）と3年ぶりに増加に転じた。うち、米国向け最大の輸出品目である自動車は、需要回復に伴い160万台（同28%増）、2.9兆円（同26%増）と増加に転じた。ただし、2000年以降のピークである06年（250万台）と比べると、6割の水準である。第2の輸出品目である自動車の部分品も、57万トン（同32%増）、6,600億円（同30%増）と増加に転じた。一方、二輪自動車は8.6万台（同45%減）、560億円（同42%減）と減少が続いた。
- 2割を占める一般機械は、2.2兆円（同25%増）と4年ぶりに増加に転じた。うち、第3の輸出品目である原動機は4,800億円（同29%増）となった。建設用・鉱山用機械は1,000億円（同2.7倍）、ポンプ・遠心分離機は1,600億円（同40%増）となった。
- 電機機器は、1.6兆円（同14%増）と4年ぶりに増加に転じた。うち、半導体等電子部品は、数量が5割増となるなか価格が下落し、2,700億円（同29%増）となった。電気回路等の機器は1,700億円（同34%増）と増加したが、重電機器は1,300億円（同24%減）と減少した。

(輸入)

- 輸入は、09年に3割減となったが、10年は5.9兆円（前年比7%増）と3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6%増、14%増、9%増、0.2%増と推移した。
- 2割を占める化学製品は、1.1兆円（同23%増）と増加に転じた。有機化合物は1,900億円（同61%増）、医薬品は2,500億円（同20%増）となった。
- 2割を占める電気機器は、9,300億円（同11%増）と4年ぶりに増加に転じた。うち、半導体等電子部品は3,700億円（同25%増）と4年ぶりに増加に転じた。
- 一方、2割を占める食料品は1.3兆円（同1%減）と減少が続いた。うち、米国からの最大の輸入品目である穀物類は1,900万トン（同3%減）、4,500億円（同7%減）となった。

(収支)

- 10年の対米貿易黒字は4.5兆円（前年比39%増）と4年ぶりに黒字が増加に転じた。

Trade with U.S. (2010)

[By commodity]

Exports				Imports			
	Value (\$10billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution		Value (\$10billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution
Total	1,038.5	18.9	18.9	Total	590.8	7.2	7.2
Increase				Increase			
8.Transport Equipment	379.5	22.7	8.0	4.Chemicals	105.8	23.4	3.6
6.Machinery	223.2	24.9	5.1	7.Electrical Machinery	93.5	10.8	1.6
7.Electrical Machinery	163.8	13.6	2.2	3.Mineral Fuels	16.9	74.2	1.3
5.Manufactured Goods	74.2	26.6	1.8	2.Raw Materials	36.6	18.0	1.0
4.Chemicals	66.9	13.7	0.9	9.Others	71.3	7.4	0.9
Decrease				Decrease			
				8.Transport Equipment	37.9	▲16.1	▲1.3

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

2. The United States: Exports up for first time in four years and imports up for first time in three years

In 2009, the U.S. economy posted the first negative growth in nineteen years despite the signs of recovery that started to emerge in June. Since the beginning of 2010, the U.S. economy staged a strong recovery supported by fiscal stimulus measures and inventory build-up. Then, the recovery slowed as the effects of tax credit for home buyers have waned since spring and negative sentiment caused by Greek financial crisis set in. Even at one point concerns that the U.S. economy might fall back into another recession grew. However, the U.S. economy grew 2.9%, returning to positive growth after a year of decline.

Exports

Exports to the U.S., after dropping roughly 40% in 2009, rose 19% to ¥10.4 trillion in 2010, returning to growth for the first time in four years. By quarter, exports to the U.S. rose 34%, 24%, 15%, and 7% in the first, second, third, and fourth quarter respectively. Reflecting weakening business confidence, the pace of increase gradually slowed.

Exports of Transport Equipment, which accounted for nearly 40% of the total, rose 23% to ¥3.8 trillion, turning back to growth after two years of decline. Among these, exports of Motor Vehicles, which are Japan's largest export item to the U.S., grew 26% to ¥2.9 trillion (up 28% to 1.6 million units), turning back to growth with demand recovery. However, the exports were only at about 60% of the peak value (2.5 million units in 2006) since 2000. Exports of Parts of Motor Vehicles, which are Japan's second largest export item to the U.S., were up 30% to ¥660.0 billion (up 32% to 570,000 tons), returning to growth. On the other hand, exports of Motorcycles & Autocycles continued to decline, falling 42% to ¥56.0 billion (down by 45% to 86,000 units).

Exports of Machinery, which accounted for around 20% of the total, went up 25% to ¥2.2 trillion growing for the first time in four years. Among these, exports of Power Generating Machines, which are Japan's third largest export item to the U.S., rose 29% to ¥480.0 billion. Exports of Construction Machines jumped 2.7 times to ¥100.0 billion, and exports of Pump & Centrifuges went up 40% to ¥160.0 billion.

Exports of Electrical Machinery rose 14% to ¥1.6 trillion, growing for the first time in four years. Among these, exports of Semiconductors Etc. were up 29% to ¥270.0 billion. On a volume basis, exports of Semiconductors Etc. rose around 50%. However, prices fell partially offsetting the growth from the increased volume. Exports of Electrical Apparatus jumped 34% to ¥170.0 billion, but exports of Electrical Power Machinery fell 24% to ¥130.0 billion.

Imports

Imports from the U.S. marked the first growth in three years, rising 7% to ¥5.9 trillion, after a roughly 30% decline in 2009. By quarter, imports from the U.S. rose 6%, 14%, 9%, and 0.2% in the first, second, third, and fourth quarter respectively.

Imports of Chemicals, which accounted for around 20% of the total, were up 23% to ¥1.1 trillion, turning back to growth. Imports of Organic Chemicals jumped 61% to ¥190.0 billion, and Medical Products rose 20% to ¥250.0 billion.

Imports of Electrical Machinery, which accounted for around 20% of the total, went up 11% to ¥930.0 billion, growing after three years of decline. Among these, imports of Semiconductors Etc. grew 25% to ¥370.0 billion, posting the first increase in four years.

On the other hand, imports of Foodstuffs, which accounted for around 20% of the total, continued to decline, falling 1% to ¥1.3 trillion. Among these, imports of Cereals & Cereal Preparations, which are Japan's largest import item from the U.S., dropped 7% to ¥450.0 billion (down 3% to 19 million tons).

Trade Balance

Japan's balance of trade surplus with the U.S. grew for the first time in four years, rising 39% to ¥4.5 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：輸出入とも3年ぶり増加に転じる

10年のEU経済は、総じて持ち直しつつあるものの、国ごとにバラツキが顕著となった。アジアや米国の回復を背景に輸出が好調となったドイツが牽引し、ユーロ圏(27カ国ベース)は2年ぶりのプラス成長に転じたものの、1.8%にとどまった。

(輸出)

- 輸出は、09年に4割減となったが、10年は7.6兆円(前年比13%増)となり3年ぶりに増加に転じた。四半期ごとの動きを見ると、第1四半期以降19%増、15%増、13%、6%増となり、増加幅は徐々に縮小した。
- 4分の1を占めるドイツ向けは、外需主導で景気が回復したことに伴い、電気機器(半導体等電子部品、電気計測機器)、一般機械(ポンプ・遠心分離機、原動機)などを中心に、1.8兆円(同15%増)と3年ぶりに増加に転じた。
- 2割を占めるオランダ向けは、一般機械(建設用・鉱山用機械)、電気機器(映像機器)などが牽引し、1.4兆円(同14%増)と増加に転じた。2割弱を占める英国向けは、輸送用機器(自動車)、一般機械(原動機)など、1.2兆円(同13%増)と3年ぶりに増加に転じた。スイス向けは、6,800億円(同16%増)と8年連続の増加となった。
- ベルギー向けは5,900億円(同18%増)、イタリア向けは4,900億円(同9%増)となった。

(輸入)

- 輸入は、09年は2割減となっていたが、10年は5.8兆円(前年比5%増)となり、3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6%増、9%増、7%増と第3四半期まで増加が続いたが、第4四半期には0.1%減とわずかながらも減少に転じた。価格は、ユーロ圏を背景に4四半期ともマイナスで推移した。
- 3割を占めるドイツからは、輸送用機器(自動車)、化学製品(医薬品)などを中心に、1.7兆円(同8%増)と3年ぶりに増加に転じた。
- フランスからは、化学製品(医薬品、有機化合物)など、9,000億円(同6%増)となった。ベルギーからは、化学製品(医薬品)、輸送用機器(自動車)など、2,100億円(同21%増)となった。英国からは、輸送用機器(自動車)、原料別製品(非鉄金属)など、5,600億円(同5%増)となった。このほか、オランダからは3,500億円(同7%増)、スウェーデンからは1,800億円(同15%増)となった。
- 一方アイルランドからは、3,800億円(同13%減)と減少に転じた。

(収支)

- 10年の対EU貿易黒字は1.8兆円(前年比46%増)となり、3年ぶりに黒字が増加した。

Trade with EU (2010)

[By commodity]

Exports	Value (#10billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution	Imports	Value (#10billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution
Total	761.7	12.9	12.9	Total	581.5	5.4	5.4
Increase				Increase			
6.Machinery	186.2	22.2	5.0	8.Transport Equipment	64.5	15.7	1.6
8.Transport Equipment	169.9	12.3	2.8	7.Electrical Machinery	53.9	13.8	1.2
7.Electrical Machinery	153.6	8.2	1.7	4.Chemicals	183.3	3.4	1.1
9.Others	116.8	7.5	1.2	5.Manufact ured Goods	44.0	11.3	0.8
4.Chemicals	66.8	12.9	1.1	2.Raw Materials	18.9	19.2	0.6
				Decrease			
				Ireland	37.7	▲13.4	▲1.1

[By country/region]

Exports	Value (#10billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution	Imports	Value (#10billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution
Total	761.7	12.9	12.9	Total	581.5	5.4	5.4
Increase				Increase			
Germany	178.8	15.1	3.5	Germany	168.8	8.0	2.3
Netherlands	143.5	13.9	2.6	France	90.2	5.6	0.9
UK	124.1	12.6	2.1	Belgium	20.6	21.1	0.6
Switzerland	68.1	16.2	1.4	UK	55.8	5.0	0.5
Belgium	58.6	17.6	1.3	Netherlands	34.7	7.4	0.4
				Decrease			
				Ireland	37.7	▲13.4	▲1.1

Notes：輸出9 "Others"は科学光学機器、写真用・映画用材料など

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

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

3. EU: Exports and imports both up for first time in three years

The EU economy was recovering gradually in 2010, but the performance varied considerably across countries. The EU economy (on a 27-country basis) grew after a year of decline driven by Germany, which marked robust exports as economic recovery took place in Asia and the U.S. However, the growth was a mere 1.8 %.

Exports

Exports to the EU posted the first increase in three years, rising 13% to ¥7.6 trillion after falling roughly 40% in 2009. By quarter, the exports to the EU were up 19%, 15%, 13%, and 6% in the first, second, third, and fourth quarter respectively, gradually slowing the pace of increase.

Exports to Germany, which accounted for one-fourth of the total, went up 15% to ¥1.8 trillion with economic recovery driven by external demand. Exports to Germany grew for the first time in three years as exports of Electrical Machinery (Semiconductors Etc. and Electrical Measuring) and Machinery (Pump and Centrifuges and Power Generating Machines) increased.

Exports to the Netherlands, which accounted for around 20% of the total, went up 14% to ¥1.4 trillion, returning to growth driven by increased exports of Machinery (Construction Machines) and Electrical Machinery (Visual Apparatus). Exports to the United Kingdom, which accounted for nearly 20% of the total, increased 13% to ¥1.2 trillion, turning back to growth after two years of decline with increased exports of Transport Equipment (Motor Vehicles) and Machinery (Power Generating Machines). Exports to Switzerland increased for the eighth consecutive year 16% to ¥680.0 billion.

Exports to Belgium rose 18% to ¥590.0 billion, and exports to Italy grew 9% to ¥490.0 billion.

Imports

Imports from the EU increased for the first time in three years, rising 5% to ¥5.8 trillion after dropping around 20% in 2009. By quarter, imports from the EU continued to increase from the first to the third quarter, rising 6%, 9%, and 7%, and declined in the fourth quarter, falling 0.1%. Import prices declined every quarter throughout 2010 with the depreciation of the Euro.

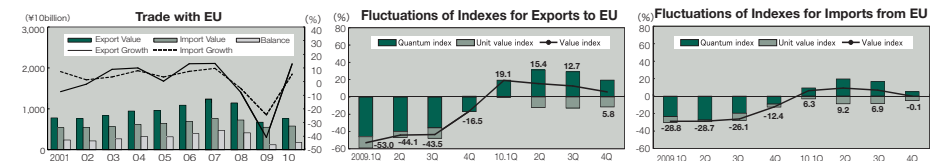
Imports from Germany, which accounted for around 30% of the total, posted the first increase in three years, rising 8% to ¥1.7 trillion with increased imports of Transport Equipment (Motor Vehicles) and Chemicals (Medical Products).

Imports from France rose 6% to ¥900.0 billion with increased imports of Chemicals (Medical Products and Organic Chemicals). Imports from Belgium were up 21% to ¥210.0 billion with increased imports of Chemicals (Medical Products) and Transport Equipment (Motor Vehicles). Imports from the United Kingdom rose 5% to ¥560.0 billion with increased imports of Transport Equipment (Motor Vehicles) and Manufactured Goods (Nonferrous Metals). Imports from the Netherlands grew 7% to ¥350.0 billion, and imports from Sweden went up 15% to ¥180.0 billion.

On the other hand, imports from Ireland fell 13% to ¥380.0 billion, turning to decline.

Trade Balance

Japan's balance of trade surplus with the EU increased for the first time in three years, rising 46% to ¥1.8 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：輸出入とも増加に転じる

対大洋州貿易は、総額で6.1兆円(前年比23%増)となり、わが国貿易の5%を占めた。

(輸出)

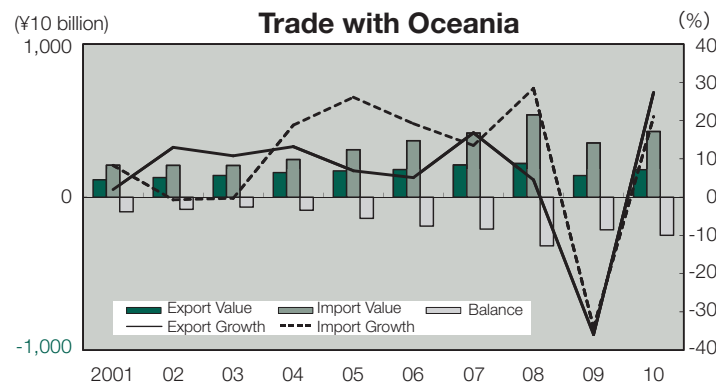
- ・輸出は、1.8兆円(前年比27%増)となり、増加に転じた。
- ・8割を占めるオーストラリア向けは1.4兆円(同22%増)と、増加に転じた。最大の輸出品目であり5割を占める自動車は6,900億円(同32%増)、建設用・鉱山用機械は510億円(同59%増)、鉄鋼は450億円(同18%増)となった。
- ・ニュージーランド向けは1,700億円(同19%増)となり、3年ぶりの増加となった。5割弱を占める自動車は3年ぶりに増加し780億円(同39%増)となった。建設用・鉱山用機械は57億円(同2.5倍)、鉄鋼は52億円(同2%増)となった。
- ・パプアニューギニア向けは260億円(同76%増)となった。

(輸入)

- ・輸入は、4.3兆円(前年比21%増)となり、増加に転じた。
- ・9割を占めるオーストラリアからは3.9兆円(同21%増)となり、増加に転じた。うち、19%を占める鉄鉱石は、数量が23%増加し、金額が7,400億円(同66%増)となった。18%を占めるLNGは、数量が11%増加し、金額が6,900億円(同36%増)となった。一方、35%を占める石炭は、数量が14%増加したが、金額が1.4兆円(同1%減)とわずかに減少した。
- ・ニュージーランドからは、3割弱を占める原料別製品(非鉄金属)が660億円(同53%増)と伸び、2,400億円(同19%増)となり3年ぶりに増加に転じた。
- ・パプアニューギニアからは850億円(同33%増)となった。

(収支)

- ・10年の対大洋州貿易赤字は2.5兆円(前年比17%増)となり、赤字が増加した。



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

4. Oceania: Exports and imports both up

Japan's total trade with Oceania rose 23% to ¥6.1 trillion, which accounting for 5 percent of Japan's total foreign trade value.

Exports

Exports to Oceania returned to growth, rising 27% to ¥1.8 trillion.

Exports to Australia, which accounted for around 80% of the total, turned back to growth, rising 22% to ¥1.4 trillion. Exports of the largest item Motor Vehicles, which accounted for around 50% of the total, rose 32% to ¥690.0 billion. Exports of Construction Machines jumped 59% to ¥51.0 billion, and exports of Iron & Steel Products rose 18% to ¥45.0 billion.

Exports to New Zealand increased for the first time in three years, rising 19% to ¥170.0 billion. Exports of Motor Vehicles, which accounted for nearly 50% of the total, rose 39% to ¥78.0 billion, posting an increase after two years of decline. Exports of Construction Machines grew 2.5 times to ¥5.7 billion, and exports of Iron & Steel Products rose 2% to ¥5.2 billion.

Exports to Papua New Guinea jumped 76% to ¥26.0 billion.

Imports

Imports from Oceania went up 21% to ¥4.3 trillion, turning back to growth.

Imports from Australia, which accounted for around 90% of the total, returned to growth, rising 21% to ¥3.9 trillion. Among these, Iron Ore & Concentrates, which accounted for 19% of the total, jumped 66% to ¥740.0 billion and rose 23% on a volume basis. Imports of LNG, which accounted for 18% of the total, grew 36% to ¥690.0 billion and rose 11% on a volume basis. On the other hand, imports of Coal, which accounted for 35% of the total, declined slightly, falling 1% to ¥1.4 trillion despite a 14% volume increase.

Imports from New Zealand grew 19% to ¥240.0 billion after two years of decline as imports of Manufactured Goods (Nonferrous Metals), which accounted for nearly 30% of the total, jumped 53% to ¥660.0 billion.

Imports from Papua New Guinea were up 33% to ¥85.0 billion.

Trade Balance

Japan's balance of trade deficit with Oceania increased 17% to ¥2.5 trillion in 2010.

5. 中南米：輸出入とも増加、チリ向け輸出は9割増

対中南米貿易は総額で6.3兆円(前年比28%増)と増加した。

(輸出)

- 輸出は3.9兆円(前年比25%増)と増加した。6割を占める輸送用機器が2.3兆円(同22%増)となったほか、一般機械も4,300億円(同33%増)と増加した。
- 国別にみると、メキシコ向けは8,300億円(同30%増)となり、品目別では、シェア3割を占める輸送用機器が2,500億円(同43%増)となったほか、電気機器が2,100億円(同24%増)、原料別製品が1,200億円(同26%増)と増加した。
- ブラジル向けは5,400億円(同38%増)となった。品目別では、一般機械が、建設用・鉱山用機械、電算機類の部分品、繊維機械を中心に増加し、1,700億円(同30%増)となった。また、輸送用機器は1,200億円(同20%増)、電気機器(重電機器、音響機器の部分品)は910億円(同56%増)となった。
- チリ向けは2,400億円(同90%増)と増加した。品目別では、輸送用機器が1,100億円(同2.1倍)となった。
- アルゼンチン向けは、輸送用機器、電気機器、一般機械、原料別製品が増加し、750億円(同32%増)となった。

(輸入)

- 輸入は2.5兆円(前年比31%増)と増加した。原料品が1.2兆円(同49%増)となり、特に、非鉄金属鉱が5,900億円(同43%増)、鉄鉱石が4,800億円(同77%増)と増加した。
- 国別にみると、ブラジルからが8,600億円(同46%増)と増加した。品目別では、原料品(木材、非鉄金属鉱、鉄鉱石)が5,100億円(同70%増)、原料別製品が970億円(同14%増)と増加した。
- チリからは6,600億円(同34%増)と増加した。品目別では、原料品が4,400億円(同55%増)、原料別製品が700億円(同13%増)と増加した。
- メキシコからは3,000億円(同17%増)と増加した。化学製品が160億円(同24%増)、原料別製品が210億円(同78%増)、一般機械が300億円(同16%増)、電気機器が610億円(同37%増)、輸送用機器が230億円(同38%増)と増加した。

(収支)

- 10年の対中南米貿易収支は1.4兆円(前年比16%増)の黒字となった。

Trade with Middle South America (2010)

[By country/region]

Exports				Imports			
	Value (¥10billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution		Value (¥10billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution
Total	386.4	25.2	25.2	Total	246.7	31.3	31.3
Increase				Increase			
Mexico	82.8	30.1	6.2	Brazil	86.2	45.6	14.4
Brasil	54.3	37.5	4.8	Chile	66.2	33.8	8.9
Chile	23.8	90.1	3.7	Mexico	30.5	16.7	2.3
Argentina	7.5	31.9	0.6	Argentina	8.8	48.3	1.5

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

5. Middle South America: Exports and imports both up, exports to Chile jump about 90%

Japan's trade with Middle South America grew 28% to ¥6.3 trillion.

Exports

Exports to Middle South America grew 25% to ¥3.9 trillion. Exports of Transport Equipment, which accounted for around 60% of the total, rose 22% to ¥2.3 trillion. Exports of Machinery went up 33% to ¥430.0 billion.

By country, exports to Mexico grew 30% to ¥830.0 billion. By product category, exports of Transport Equipment, which accounted for around 30% of the total, jumped 43% to ¥250.0 billion. Exports of Electrical Machinery rose 24% to ¥210.0 billion. Exports of Manufactured Goods went up 26% to ¥120.0 billion.

Exports to Brazil rose 38% to ¥540.0 billion. By product category, exports of Machinery, with increased exports of Construction Machines, Parts of Computers, and Textile Machines, were up 30% to ¥170.0 billion. Exports of Transport Equipment went up 20% to ¥120.0 billion. Exports of Electrical Machinery (Electrical Power Machinery and Parts of Audio Apparatus) jumped 56% to ¥91.0 billion.

Exports to Chile grew 90% to ¥240.0 billion. By product category, exports of Transport Equipment jumped 2.1 times to ¥110.0 billion.

Exports to Argentina rose 32% to ¥75.0 billion with increased exports of Transport Equipment, Machinery, Electrical Machinery, and Manufactured Goods.

Imports

Imports from Middle South America grew 31% to ¥2.5 trillion. Imports of Raw Materials jumped 49% to ¥1.2 trillion. In particular, imports of Nonferrous Metals went up 43% to ¥590.0 billion and imports of Iron Ore & Concentrates jumped 77% to ¥480.0 billion.

By country, imports from Brazil rose 46% to ¥860.0 billion. By product category, imports of Raw Materials (Wood, Ores of Nonferrous Metals, and Iron Ore & Concentrates) jumped 70% to ¥510.0 billion. Imports of Manufactured Goods grew 14% to ¥97.0 billion.

Imports from Chile rose 34% to ¥660.0 billion. By product category, imports of Raw Materials were up 55% to ¥440.0 billion. Imports of Manufactured Goods grew 13% to ¥70.0 billion.

Imports from Mexico rose 17% to ¥300.0 billion. Imports of Chemicals (up 24% to ¥16.0 billion), Manufactured Goods (up 78% to ¥21.0 billion), Machinery (up 16% to ¥30.0 billion), Electrical Machinery (up 37% to ¥61.0 billion), and Transport Equipment (up 38% to ¥23.0 billion) all increased.

Trade Balance

Japan's balance of trade with Middle South America shifted from a deficit in 2009 to a surplus of

¥1.4 trillion, rising 16%.

6. ロシア：輸出入とも増加し、貿易総額は2.1兆円

10年のロシア経済は、前年のマイナス成長(7.9%減)から3.7%増の伸びに転じた。対ロシア貿易総額は2.1兆円(前年比86%増)となった。

(輸出)

・ロシア向けは、7,000億円(前年比2.3倍)となった。品目別では、輸送用機器が4,500億円(同2.9倍)となり、このうち自動車(同3.2倍)と増加した。このほか、電気機器が映像記録・再生機器などの映像機器の伸びにより、400億円(同61%増)となった。また、鉄鋼が290億円(同5.3倍)、ゴム製品が290億円(同27%増)、建設用・鉱山用機械が300億円(同2.4倍)、荷役機械が160億円(同25%増)と増加した。

(輸入)

・ロシアからの輸入は、1.4兆円(前年比71%増)となった。品目別では、鉱物性燃料が、原油及び粗油6,300億円(同90%増)、LNG2,300億円(同2.6倍)、石炭1,200億円(同13%増)となり、全体で1.1兆円(同90%増)と増加した。原料別製品は、非鉄金属が1,500億円(同66%増)と増加した。また、食料品は、魚介類が1,000億円(同7%増)と増加したが、穀物類、野菜は、それぞれ9億円(同15%減)、2億円(同14%減)と減少した。

(収支)

・10年の対ロシア貿易赤字は7,100億円(前年比37%増)と増加した。

Trade with Russia (2010)

【By commodity】

Exports				Imports			
	Value (¥10billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution		Value (¥10billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution
Total	70.1	128.6	128.6	Total	140.9	70.7	70.7
Increase				Increase			
8.Transport Equipment	45.1	194.6	97.3	3.Mineral Fuels	106.6	89.6	61.0
6.Machinery	9.4	58.7	11.4	6.Manufactured Goods	17.9	66.6	8.7
5.Manufactured Materials	7.3	81.0	10.7	1.Foodstuff	10.5	7.4	0.9

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

6. Russia: Exports and imports both up, trade value reaches ¥2.1 trillion

The Russian economy returned to growth in 2010, rising 3.7% after negative growth (down 7.9%) in 2009. Japan's trade with Russia jumped 86% to ¥2.1 trillion.

Exports

Exports to Russia grew 2.3 times from 2009 to ¥700.0 billion. By product category, exports of Transport Equipment went up 2.9 times to ¥450.0 billion. Among these, exports of Motor Vehicles grew 3.2 times to ¥430.0 billion. Also exports of Electrical Machinery jumped 61% to ¥40.0 billion with increased exports of Visual Apparatus, especially exports of Video Recording & Reproduction Apparatus. Exports of Iron & Steel Products grew 5.3 times to ¥29.0 billion, exports of Rubber Manufactured rose 27% to ¥29.0 billion, exports of Construction Machines grew 2.4 times to ¥30.0 billion, and exports of Mechanical Handling Equipment were up 25% to ¥16.0 billion.

Imports

Imports from Russia rose 71% to ¥1.4 trillion. By product category, Mineral Fuels jumped 90% to ¥1.1 trillion as imports of Petroleum (up 90% to ¥630.0 billion), LNG (2.6 times to ¥230.0 billion), and Coal (up 13% to ¥120.0 billion) all increased. Among imports of Manufactured Goods, imports of Nonferrous Metals jumped 66% to ¥150.0 billion. Among imports of Foodstuff, imports of Fish & Fish Preparations rose 7% to ¥100.0 billion. However, imports of Cereals & Cereal Preparations (down 15% to ¥900.0 million) and imports of Vegetables (down 14% to ¥200.0 million) fell.

Trade Balance

Japan's balance of trade deficit with Russia grew 37% to ¥710.0 billion in 2010.



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

7. 中東：輸出入とも増加に転じる

中東経済は、産油国を中心に原油収入とそれを原資とする財政出動により堅調に推移した。対中東貿易は総額で12.6兆円(前年比18%増)となり、わが国貿易の10%を占めた。

(輸出)

- ・輸出は、2.2兆円(前年比10%増)と増加に転じた。
- ・サウジアラビア向けは、5,700億円(同13%増)と増加に転じた。輸送用機器は自動車伸びて3,000億円(同21%増)、一般機械は加熱用・冷却用機器や建設用・鉱山用機械などの増加から920億円(同1%増)となった。
- ・オマーンおよびイスラエル向けは、輸送用機器(自動車)がそれぞれ増加し、2,700億円(同26%増)、1,600億円(同46%増)となった。
- ・UAE向けは、6,400億円(同6%増)と増加に転じた。輸送用機器は、自動車が2年ぶりに増加に転じ、3,100億円(同45%増)となった。一般機械は、原動機や建設用・鉱山用機械が増加したが、ポンプ・遠心分離機、荷役機械、加熱用・冷却用機械が落ち込み、1,100億円(同12%減)となった。
- ・イラン向けは、輸送用機器(自動車)、一般機械(建設用・鉱山用機械)などの増加から1,800億円(同19%増)となった。クウェート向けは、一般機械が減少したものの、輸送用機器(自動車)の増加により、1,200億円(同9%増)となった。

(輸入)

- ・輸入は、10.4兆円(前年比20%増)と増加に転じた。
- ・UAEからは、2.6兆円(同22%増)となった。鉱物性燃料は、原油及び粗油が2.0兆円(同19%増)、LNGが2,700億円(同23%増)となり、2.5兆円(同21%増)と増加した。
- ・サウジアラビアからは3.1兆円(同16%増)となった。うち鉱物性燃料は、LPGが1,300億円(同7%減)となったが原油及び粗油が2.9兆円(同18%増)となり、増加に転じた。
- ・カタールからは1.9兆円(同28%増)、イラクからは3,000億円(同2.3倍)、イランからは9,800億円(同13%増)、オマーンからは4,000億円(同29%増)、クウェートからは9,000億円(同8%増)となった。

(収支)

- ・10年の対中東貿易赤字は8.2兆円(前年比23%増)となり、赤字が増加した。

Trade with Middle East (2010)

【By commodity】				【By country/region】			
Exports	Value (¥10billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution	Imports	Value (¥10billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution
Total	221.7	10.1	10.1	Total	1,038.5	20.2	20.2
Increase				Increase			
8.Transport Equipment	126.0	35.3	16.3	3.Mineral Fuels	1,018.9	20.3	19.9
				5.Manufactured Goods	5.3	103.7	0.3
Decrease				Decrease			
7.Electrical Machinery	14.7	▲ 32.9	▲ 3.6	7.Electrical Machinery	2.4	▲ 29.6	▲ 0.1
6.Machinery	31.8	▲ 15.6	▲ 2.9				
				Decrease			
				Qatar	10.0	▲ 34.4	▲ 2.6
				Syria	1.9	▲ 25.5	▲ 0.3

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

7. Middle East: Exports and imports both back to growth

The Middle East economy grew steadily as oil producing countries invested or injected the oil revenue into the economy. Japan's total trade with the Middle East rose 18% to ¥12.6 trillion, which accounted for 10 percent of Japan's total foreign trade value.

Exports

Exports to the Middle East rose 10% to ¥2.2 trillion, turning back to growth.

Exports to Saudi Arabia went up 13% to ¥570.0 billion, returning to growth. Exports of Transport Equipment grew 21% to ¥300.0 billion with increased exports of Motor Vehicles. Exports of Machinery rose 1% to ¥92.0 billion with increased exports of Heating or Cooling Machine and Construction Machines.

Exports to both Oman (up 26% to ¥270.0 billion) and Israel (up 46% to ¥160.0 billion) grew as exports of Transport Equipment (Motor Vehicles) increased respectively.

Exports to the UAE rose 6% to ¥640.0 billion, returning to growth. Exports of Transport Equipment jumped 45% to ¥310.0 billion as exports of Motor Vehicles grew after one year of decline. Exports of Machinery fell 12% to ¥110.0 billion as exports of Pump & Centrifuges, Mechanical Handling Equipment, and Heating or Cooling Machine declined despite increased exports of Power Generating Machines and Construction Machines.

Exports to Iran rose 19% to ¥180.0 billion as exports of Transport Equipment (Motor Vehicles) and exports of Machinery (Construction Machines) increased. Exports to Kuwait rose 9% to ¥120.0 billion as exports of Transport Equipment (Motor Vehicles) were up despite declined exports of Machinery.

Imports

Imports from the Middle East returned to growth, rising 20% to ¥10.4 trillion.

Imports from UAE rose 22% to ¥2.6 trillion. Imports of Mineral Fuels grew 21% to ¥2.5 trillion as imports of both Petroleum (up 19% to ¥2.0 trillion) and LNG (up 23% to ¥270.0 billion) increased.

Imports from Saudi Arabia rose 16% to ¥3.1 trillion. Among imports of Mineral Fuels, imports of Petroleum rose 18% to ¥2.9 trillion while imports of LPG declined 7% to ¥130.0 billion.

Imports from Qatar rose 28% to 1.9 trillion. Imports from Iraq grew 2.3 times to ¥300.0 billion. Imports from Iran were up 13% to ¥980.0 billion. Imports from Oman went up 29% to ¥400.0 billion. Imports from Kuwait rose 8% to ¥900.0 billion.

Trade Balance

Japan's balance of trade deficit with the Middle East rose 23% to ¥8.2 trillion in 2010 expanding the deficit.

8. アフリカ：輸出入とも2割増

アフリカ経済は、09年の成長を維持し、10年は前年比5.0%の成長となった。アフリカの経済成長を背景に、対アフリカ貿易総額も、2.1兆円(同20%増)に達した。

(輸出)

- ・輸出は、1.1兆円(前年比19%増)と増加した。うち、南アフリカ共和国向けは3,400億円(同38%増)、ナイジェリア向けは590億円(同12%増)、ケニア向けは540億円(同9%増)と増加した。エジプト向けは1,300億円(同1%増)と横ばいとなった。
- ・品目別では、輸送用機器は、自動車が3,600億円(同27%増)となり、5,900億円(同25%増)と増加した。また、一般機械は、建設用・鉱山用機械が320億円(同30%増)となり、2,000億円(同24%増)となった。
- ・南アフリカ向けでは、輸送用機器が1,700億円(同46%増)と増加した。特に自動車が1,400億円(同53%増)と増加した。また、一般機械は810億円(同37%増)と増加した。

(輸入)

- ・輸入は、1.0兆円(前年比21%増)と増加した。うち、南アフリカ共和国から6,300億円(同35%増)と増加した。
- ・品目別では、原料別製品が4,800億円(同41%増)となり、なかでも、非鉄金属が4,000億円(同50%増)となった。鉱物性燃料は2,700億円(同0.2%減)となった。うち、原油及び粗油が1,500億円(同25%増)、石油製品が200億円(同81%増)と増加したが、LNGは830億円(同31%減)と減少した。このほか、電気機器が53億円(同2.4倍)となり、特に音響・映像機器(含部品)が29億円(同3.3倍)と増加した。
- ・南アフリカ共和国からは、原料別製品が4,600億円(同40%増)となり、このうち非鉄金属が3,800億円(同47%増)と増加した。このほか、原料品が940億円(同28%増)、輸送用機器が370億円(同46%増)と増加した。

(収支)

- ・10年の対アフリカ貿易収支は330億円(前年比10%減)と黒字が減少した。

Trade with Africa (2010)

[By commodity]

Exports				Imports			
	Value (¥10billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution		Value (¥10billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution
Total	105.7	19.3	19.3	Total	102.4	20.6	20.6
Increase				Increase			
8.Transport Equipment	58.8	25.0	13.3	5.Manufactured Materials	47.9	41.1	16.4
6.Machinery	20.3	23.5	4.4	2.Raw Materials	12.4	28.8	3.3
5.Manufactured Materials	11.1	3.0	0.4	8.Transport Equipment	3.7	45.6	1.4
Decrease				Decrease			
				3.Mineral Fuels	26.7	▲ 0.2	▲ 0.1

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

8. Africa: Exports and imports both up 20%

The economy of Africa rose 5.0% in 2010 sustaining the growth rate of 2009. Japan's trade with Africa grew 20% to ¥2.1 trillion with economic growth in Africa.

Exports

Exports to Africa were up 19% to ¥1.1 trillion. Exports to South Africa rose 38% to ¥340.0 billion. Exports to Nigeria grew 12% to ¥59.0 billion. Exports to Kenya went up 9% to ¥54.0 billion. Exports to Egypt were flat from 2009, rising 1% to ¥130.0 billion.

By product category, exports of Transport Equipment were up 25% to ¥590.0 billion as exports of Motor Vehicles rose 27% to ¥360.0 billion. Exports of Machinery grew 24% to ¥200.0 billion as exports of Construction Machines went up 30% to ¥32.0 billion.

Among exports to South Africa, exports of Transport Equipment grew 46% to ¥170.0 billion. In particular, exports of Motor Vehicles jumped 53% to ¥140.0 billion. Exports of Machinery also rose 37% to ¥81.0 billion.

Imports

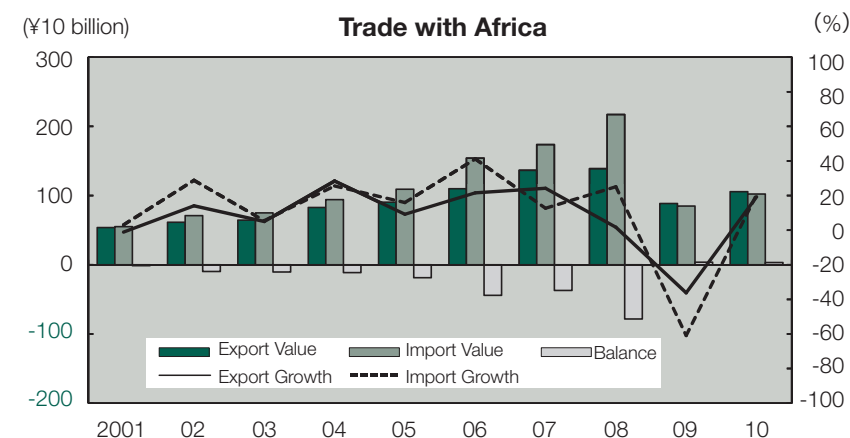
Imports from Africa rose 21% to ¥1.0 trillion. Among these, imports from South Africa went up 35% to ¥630.0 billion.

By product category, imports of Manufactured Goods jumped 41% to ¥480.0 billion, with increased imports of Nonferrous Metals (up 50% to ¥400.0 billion). Imports of Mineral Fuels fell 0.2% to ¥270.0 billion. Among imports of these, imports of Petroleum grew 25% to ¥150.0 billion and Petroleum Products jumped 81% to ¥20.0 billion. However, imports of LNG dropped 31% to ¥83.0 billion. Imports of Electrical Machinery grew 2.4 times to ¥5.3 billion. In particular, imports of Audio & Visual Apparatus grew 3.3 times to ¥2.9 billion.

Among imports from South Africa, imports of Manufactured Goods rose 40% to ¥460.0 billion. In particular, imports of Nonferrous Metals jumped 47% to ¥380.0 billion. Imports of Raw Materials were up 28% to ¥94.0 billion, and imports of Transport Equipment grew 46% to ¥37.0 billion.

Trade Balance

Japan's balance of trade surplus with Africa declined to ¥33.0 billion, falling 10%.



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