2 本論編▶I. 貿易概況 Main Chapter ▶I. Overview of Trade 3

Ⅱ 貿易概況

1. 輸出:2年連続の減少へ

- ◆12年の輸出は63.7兆円(前年比3%減)となり、11年に続き2年連続で減少した。 数量も4.5%減と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、 1.6%減、4.8%増、8.1%減、5.5%減と推移した(いずれも前年同期比)。
- ◆5割以上を占めるアジア向けは2年連続で減少し、34.9兆円(同5%減)となった。うち、中国(原動機、鉄鋼、自動車)は、中国経済の変調と日中関係の悪化を背景に11.5兆円(同11%減)と2ケタ減となり、輸出総額に占めるシェアは18.1%(同1.6 ポイント低下)となった。NIEs向けは、台湾(有機化合物)、韓国(鉄鋼)、シンガポール(船舶)の落ち込みが響き、13.7兆円(8%減)となった。ただし、ASEAN向けは、タイ(自動車の部分品)、インドネシア(自動車の部分品)、ベトナム(半導体等電子部品)がいずれも2ケタ増となり、10.3兆円(同5%増)と2年ぶりに増加した。西欧向けは、欧州債務危機の影響で3年ぶりに減少に転じ、6.7兆円(同18%減)となった。スイス(再輸出品)が3,500億円(同53%減)、英国(船舶)が1.1兆円(同18%減)、ドイツ(半導体等電子部品)が1.7兆円(同11%減)となった。中南米向けは2年連続で減少し、3.4兆円(同3%減)となった。パナマ、ケイマン諸島(英)とも船舶(貨物船)の減少が響いた。中東欧・ロシア等向けも3年ぶりに減少に転じ、1.6兆円(同2%減)となった。ロシア(自動車)は1.0兆円(同7%増)と増加したが、ポーランド(自動車)、ハンガリー(自動車の部分品)などの減少が響いた。アフリカ向けは2年連続で減少し1.0兆円(自動車の部分品)などの減少が響いた。アフリカ向けは2年連続で減少し1.0兆円(2%減)となった。
- ◆一方、北米向けは、米国(自動車)の増加を背景に、12.0兆円(同12%増)と2年ぶりに増加に転じた。中東向けも2.3兆円(同16%増)と2年ぶりに増加に転じた。サウジアラビア(自動車)が6,600億円(同27%増)、UAE(自動車)が7,200億円(同21%増)となった。大洋州向けは、オーストラリア(自動車)が1.5兆円(同4%増)と増加し、1.8兆円(同3%増)と2年ぶりに増加に転じた。
- ◆わが国の5大輸出相手国は、①中国、②米国、③韓国、④台湾、⑤タイとなった。また、 5大輸出品目(上位3ヵ国)は、①自動車(米国、オーストラリア、ロシア)、②鉄鋼(韓 国、中国、タイ)、③半導体等電子部品(中国、台湾、香港)、④自動車の部分品(米国、 中国、タイ)、⑤原動機(米国、中国、タイ)となった。
- ◆12年の輸出取引における円建て比率は39%となり、11年より2ポイント低下した。

Exports (2012)

[By commodity]		Value (¥10 billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution	By country/region]	Value (¥10 billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution	
Total	(6,374.5)	12.7	1 2.7	Total	(6,374.5)	1 2.7	▲ 2.7	
Decrease Decrease										
6.Machinery	(1,284.3)	▲ 7.0	1.5	Asia	(3,486.3)	1 5.0	1 2.8	
9.Others	(725.8)	▲ 8.7	▲ 1.1	Europe	(668.4)	18.0	1 2.2	
4.Chemicals	(636.6)	▲ 6.4	▲ 0.7	BRICS	(1,415.8)	▲ 9.0	▲ 2.1	
5.Manufactured Goods	(844.3)	∆ 3.9	▲ 0.5	China	(1,151.1)	10.8 ▲	▲ 2.1	
3.Mineral Fuels	(102.8)	1 7.5 1	∆ 0.3	Asian NIEs	(1,372.3)	▲ 8.0	1.8	
Increase Increase										
8.Transport Equipment	(1,498.4)	6.8	1.5	North America	(1,200.4)	11.9	1.9	
2.Raw Materials	(106.0)	9.1	0.1	USA	(1,118.5)	11.7	1.8	
			•		ASEAN	(1,033.1)	5.4	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

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

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

Overview of Trade

1. Exports: Exports down for second consecutive year

In 2012, Japan's exports went down 3% to ¥63.7 trillion and fell 4.5% on a volume basis, declining for the second consecutive year on both bases. By quarter, exports went down 1.6%, up 4.8%, down 8.1%, and down 5.5% in the first, second, third, and fourth quarter respectively (year-on year).

Exports to Asia, which accounted for around 50% of the total, fell for the second consecutive vear, dropping 5% to ¥34.9 trillion, Among these, exports to China (Power Generating Machine, Iron & Steel Products, and Motor Vehicles) fell in double digits, dropping 11% to ¥11.5 trillion, reflecting the slowdown of Chinese economy and worsening relations between Japan and China. The ratio of exports to China to Japan's total exports fell 1.6% to 18.1%. Exports to NIEs went down 8% to ¥13.7 trillion due to a sharp decline of exports to Taiwan (Organic Chemicals), South Korea (Iron & Steel Products), and Singapore (Ships). However, exports to ASEAN turned to an increase after one vear of decline, rising 5% to ¥10.3 trillion as exports to Thailand (Parts of Motor Vehicles). Indonesia (Parts of Motor Vehicles), and Vietnam (Semiconductors etc.) all increased in double digits. Exports to Western Europe turned to a decline for the first time in three years, reflecting the impact of the European sovereign debt crisis, dropping 18% to ¥6.7 trillion. Exports to Switzerland (re-exports) fell 53% to ¥350.0 billion, exports to the United Kingdom (Ships) declined 18% to ¥1.1 trillion, and exports to Germany (Semiconductors etc.) went down 11% to ¥1.7 trillion. Exports to Middle South America fell two years in a row, dropping 3% to ¥3.4 trillion as exports to Panama and the British Cayman Islands decreased mainly due to declined Ship exports (Cargo Ships). Exports to Central-Eastern Europe and Russia turned to a decline for the first time in three years, falling 2% to ¥1.6 trillion due to the decreased exports to Poland (Motor Vehicles) and Hungary (Parts of Motor Vehicles) even though exports to Russia (Motor Vehicles) went up 7% to ¥1.0 trillion. Exports to Africa decreased for the second consecutive year, dropping 2% to ¥1.0 trillion.

In contrast, exports to North America turned to an increase after one year of decline, rising 12% to ¥12.0 trillion as exports to the U.S. (Motor Vehicles) went up. Exports to the Middle East also turned to an increase after one year of decline, growing 16% to ¥2.3 trillion as exports to Saudi Arabia (Motor Vehicles) rose 27% to ¥660.0 billion and exports to the UAE (Motor Vehicles) grew 21% to ¥720.0 billion. Exports to Oceania turned to an increase after one year of decline, rising 3% to ¥1.8 trillion as exports to Australia (Motor Vehicles) went up 4% to ¥1.5 trillion.

Japan's top five largest export partners were 1) China, 2) the U.S., 3) South Korea, 4) Taiwan, and 5) Thailand. Japan's top five largest export items (and the top three largest export partners for the item) were 1) Motor Vehicles (the U.S., Australia, and Russia), 2) Iron & Steel Products (South Korea, China, and Thailand), 3) Semiconductors etc. (China, Taiwan, and Hong Kong), 4) Parts of Motor Vehicles (the U.S., China, and Thailand), 5) Power Generating Machine (the U.S., China, and Thailand).

In 2012, the percentage of ven-denominated exports was 39%, falling 2% from a year earlier.



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

4 本論編▶I. 貿易概況 Main Chapter ▶I. Overview of Trade

2. 輸入:3年連続の増加へ

◆12年の輸入は70.7兆円(前年比4%増)となり、3年連続の増加となった。数量も2.1%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、9.9%増、5.1%増、0.2%増、0.4%増と推移した(いずれも前年同期比)。

- ◆4割以上を占めるアジアからは31.3兆円(同3%増)となり、3年連続の増加となっ た。うち、中国(通信機)は15.0兆円(同3%増)となり、輸入総額に占めるシェアは 21.3%(同0.2ポイント低下)となった。ASEANからは10.3兆円(同4%増)となった。 タイ(半導体等電子部品)が1.9兆円(同4%減)、インドネシア(LNG)が2.6兆円(同 5%減)と減少したが、ベトナム(原油及び粗油)が1.2兆円(同31%増)、マレーシア (石油製品)が2.6兆円(同8%増)と増加した。NIEsからは、韓国(石油製品)、台湾 (半導体等電子部品)が増加し、6.0兆円(同2%増)となった。2割を占める中東か らも13.5兆円(同6%増)と3年連続で増加した。カタール(LNG)が2.9兆円(同20% 増)、サウジアラビア(原油及び粗油)が4.4兆円(同9%増)、クウェート(原油及び粗 油) が1.2兆円(同17%増)となった。アフリカからは1.7兆円(24%増)と、3年連 続で2ケタ増となった。ナイジェリア(LNG)が3,800億円(同2.9倍)、ガボン(原油 及び粗油)が2,200億円(同4.2倍)、赤道ギニア(LNG)が2,300億円(同2.2倍)となっ た。ただし、南アフリカ共和国(非鉄金属)からは5,100億円(同24%減)となった。 西欧からも7.2兆円(同3%増)と3年連続で増加した。ドイツ(自動車)が2.0兆円(同 6%増)、フランス(航空機)が1.0兆円(同9%増)、イタリア(医薬品)が7,700億円(同 11%増)と増加した。1割を占める北米からは、米国(航空機類)の増加を背景に、7.1 兆円(同2%増)と3年連続で増加した。中南米からも2.8兆円(同2%増)と3年連続 で増加した。エクアドル(原油及び粗油)、ペルー(LNG)、メキシコ(通信機)など から増加した。
- ◆一方、大洋州からは4.9兆円(同横ばい)となった。オーストラリア(鉄鉱石)は4.5 兆円(同0.4%減)となった。
- ◆わが国の5大輸入相手国をみると、①中国、②米国、③オーストラリア、④サウジアラビア、⑤UAEとなった。また、5大輸入品目(上位3ヵ国)は、①原油及び粗油(サウジアラビア、UAE、カタール)、②LNG(カタール、マレーシア、オーストラリア)、③衣類及び同製品(中国、ベトナム、イタリア)、④石油製品(韓国、マレーシア、インド)、⑤石炭(オーストラリア、インドネシア、カナダ)となった。
- ◆なお、12年の輸入に占める鉱物性燃料のシェアは34.1%(同2.1ポイント上昇)と 3分の1を超過し、製品輸入比率は50.9%(同0.7ポイント低下)となった。12年の 輸入取引における円建て比率は22%となり、11年より1ポイント低下した。

Imports (2012)

[By commodity]		/alue) billion)	Growth (%)	-	Contribution	[By country/region]	(1	Value ∉10 billion)	Growth (%)	Contribution
Total	(7	,067.2)	3	.8	3.8	Total	(7,067.2)	3.8	3.8
Increase Increase										
3.Mineral Fuels	(2	,407.8)	10).4	3.3	Asia	(3,129.1)	3.0	1.3
8.Transport Equipment	(231.1)	33	3.0	0.8	Middle East	(1,354.2)	5.5	1.0
9.Others	(878.9)	5	.8	0.7	China	(1,503.3)	2.7	0.6
7.Electrical Machinery	(843.2)	5	.5	0.7	Saudi Arabia	(437.6)	8.7	0.5
						ASEAN	(1,029.4)	3.5	0.5
Decrease Decrease										
5.Manufactured Goods	(550.9)	∆ 9	.2	10.8	Iran	(63.6)	∆ 38.1	▲ 0.6
2.Raw Materials	(477.7)	≜ 9	.4	▲ 0.7	South Africa	(51.2)	1 24.1	▲ 0.2
4.Chemicals	(592.7)	12	.8	▲ 0.3	Indonesia	(257.5)	1 5.2	▲ 0.2

Notes: 輸入 9. その他は科学光学機器、衣類・同付属品など

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

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

2. Imports: Imports up for third consecutive year

In 2012, Japan's imports rose 4% to ¥70.7 trillion and grew 2.1% on a volume basis, increasing for the third consecutive year on both bases. By quarter, imports went up 9.9%, 5.1%, 0.2%, and 0.4% (year-on year) in the first, second, third, and fourth quarter respectively.

Imports from Asia, which accounted for around 40% of the total, grew for the third consecutive vear, rising 3% to ¥31.3 trillion, Among these, imports from China (Telephony, Telegraphy) grew 3% to ¥15.0 trillion, which accounted for 21.3% (down 0.2%) of Japan's total imports. Imports from ASEAN rose 4% to ¥10.3 trillion. Among these, imports from Thailand (Semiconductors etc.) went down 4% to ¥1.9 trillion and imports from Indonesia (LNG) declined 5% to ¥2.6 trillion while imports from Vietnam (Petroleum) grew 31% to ¥1.2 trillion and imports from Malaysia (Petroleum Products) rose 8% to ¥2.6 trillion. Imports from NIEs grew 2% to ¥6.0 trillion with increased imports from South Korea (Petroleum Products) and Taiwan (Semiconductors etc.). Imports from the Middle East, which accounted for around 20% of the total, grew for the third consecutive year, rising 6% to ¥13.5 trillion as imports from Qatar (LNG) went up 20% to ¥2.9 trillion, imports from Saudi Arabia (Petroleum) grew 9% to ¥4.4 trillion, and imports from Kuwait (Petroleum) rose 17% to ¥1.2 trillion, Imports from Āfrica increased in double digits for the third consecutive year, growing 24% to ¥1.7 trillion. Among these, imports from Nigeria (LNG) grew 2.9 times to ¥380.0 billion, imports from Gabon (Petroleum) grew 4.2 times to ¥220.0 billion, and imports from Equatorial Guinea (LNG) rose 2.2 times to ¥230.0 billion. However, imports from South Africa (Nonferrous Metals) fell 24% to ¥510.0 billion. Imports from Western Europe grew for the third consecutive year, rising 3% to ¥7.2 trillion. Imports from Germany (Motor Vehicles) went up 6% to ¥2.0 trillion, imports from France (Aircraft) grew 9% to ¥1.0 trillion, and imports from Italy (Medical Products) rose 11% to ¥770.0 billion. Imports from North America, which accounted for around 10% of the total, grew for the third consecutive year, rising 2% to ¥7.1 trillion, reflecting increased imports from the U.S. (Aircraft), Imports from Middle South America went up for the third consecutive year, growing 2% to ¥2.8 trillion with increased imports from Ecuador (Petroleum), Peru (LNG), and Mexico (Telephony, Telegraphy).

In contrast, imports from Oceania remained unchanged from a year earlier at ¥4.9 trillion. Imports from Australia (Iron Ore & Concentrates) fell 0.4% to ¥4.5 trillion.

Japan's top five largest import partners were 1) China, 2) the U.S., 3) Australia, 4) Saudi Arabia, and 5) the UAE. Japan's top five largest import items (and top three import partners for the item) were 1) Petroleum (Saudi Arabia, the UAE, and Qatar), 2) LNG (Qatar, Malaysia, and Australia), 3) Clothing & Accessories (China, Vietnam, and Italy), 4) Petroleum Products (South Korea, Malaysia, and India), and 5) Coal (Australia, Indonesia, and Canada).

Imports of Mineral Fuels accounted for 34.1% (up 2.1% from a year earlier), that is more than one third of Japan's total imports in 2012. The ratio of product imports was 50.9% (down 0.7%) in 2012. The percentage of yen-denominated imports was 22% (down 1% from a year earlier).



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

本論編▶ I. 貿易概況 Main Chapter ▶ I. Overview of Trade

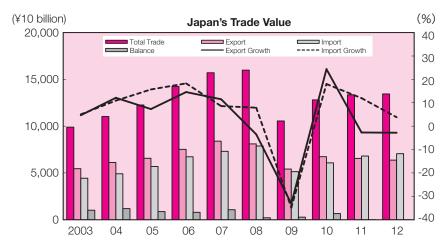
3. 通関収支と貿易総額: 通関赤字が32年ぶりに過去最大を 更新、貿易総額は134兆円

(通関収支)

- ◆12年の通関収支は6.9兆円(前年比2.7倍)の赤字となった。赤字を記録したのは 1979年(1.7兆円)、1980年(2.6兆円)、2011年(2.6兆円)に続き、12年は2年連続、 4度目かつ過去最大の赤字であった。
- ◆地域別にみると、赤字となった地域は、対中東が11.3兆円(同4%増)、対大洋州が3.1兆円(同2%減)、対アフリカが6,600億円(同2.1倍)、対西欧が5,600億円(同赤字転化)、対中東欧・ロシア等が4,400億円(同2.4倍)であった。国別では、対サウジアラビアが3.7兆円(同6%増)、対中国が3.5兆円(同2.0倍)、対オーストラリアが3.0兆円(同2%減)であった。
- ◆一方、黒字となった地域は、対北米が4.9兆円(同31%増)、対アジアが3.6兆円(同43%減)、対中南米が6,000億円(同21%減)であった。国別では、対米国が5.1兆円(同25%増)、対香港が3.2兆円(同4%減)、対台湾が1.8兆円(同21%減)であった。

(貿易総額)

- ◆12年の貿易総額は134.4兆円(前年比0.6%増)と横ばいとなった。
- ◆地域別にみると、対アジアが66.2兆円(同1%減)、対北米が19.1兆円(同8%増)、対中東が15.8兆円(同7%増)となった。
- ◆わが国の5大貿易相手国は11年から変化なく、①中国(26.5兆円、同4%減)、②米国(17.3兆円、同8%増)、③韓国(8.2兆円、同3%減)、④オーストラリア(6.0兆円、同0.6%増)、⑤台湾(5.6兆円、5%減)となった。



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

3. Trade Balance (Customs-cleared Basis) and Total Trade Value: Largest trade deficit in 32 years, Total Trade Value of ¥134 trillion

Trade Balance (Customs-cleared Basis)

In 2012, Japan posted a trade deficit for the second consecutive year. Japan's trade balance was a deficit of ¥6.9 trillion (2.7 times from a year earlier), which was the fourth deficit on record after the deficits in 1979 (¥1.7 trillion), in 1980 (¥2.6 trillion), and in 2011 (¥2.6 trillion) and the largest of all.

By area, Japan posted a deficit of ¥11.3 trillion (up 4%) with the Middle East, ¥3.1 trillion with Oceania (down 2%), ¥660.0 billion with Africa (up 2.1 times), ¥560.0 billion with Western Europe (turning from a surplus to a deficit), and ¥440.0 billion with Central-Eastern Europe and Russia (up 2.4 times). By country, the trade deficits were ¥3.7 trillion with Saudi Arabia (up 6%), ¥3.5 trillion with China (up 2.0 times), and ¥3.0 trillion with Australia (down 2%).

In contrast, Japan posted a surplus of ¥4.9 trillion with North America (up 31%), ¥3.6 trillion with Asia (down 43%), and ¥600.0 billion with Middle South America (down 21%). By country, the trade surpluses were ¥5.1 trillion with the U.S. (up 25%), ¥3.2 trillion with Hong Kong (down 4%), and ¥1.8 trillion with Taiwan (down 21%).

Total Trade Value

In 2012, Japan's total trade value (total of imports plus exports) grew 0.6 % to ¥134.4 trillion, almost flat from a year earlier.

By area, trade with Asia fell 1% to ¥66.2 trillion. Trade with North America grew 8% to ¥19.1 trillion. Trade with the Middle East went up 7% to ¥15.8 trillion.

Japan's top five largest trading partners remained unchanged from 2011 and were 1) China (down 4% to ¥26.5 trillion), 2) the U.S. (up 8% to ¥17.3 trillion), 3) South Korea (down 3% to ¥8.2 trillion), 4) Australia (up 0.6% to ¥6.0 trillion), and 5) Taiwan (down 5% to ¥5.6 trillion).



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

本論編▶I 貿易概況 Main Chapter I. Overview of Trade

4. 円レートの変化と貿易指数の動き

(1) 円レート: 年末にかけて円高修正が進行

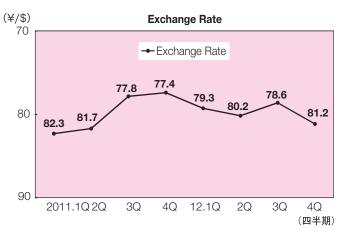
- ◆対ドルレートは、11年10月31日に過去最高値を16年ぶりに更新し1ドル=75.32 円を記録したが、12年は後半に円高修正が進行することとなった。月平均で1月 に77.0円だった対ドルレートは、欧米の金融政策や自民党の円高対策などを背景 に12月には83.6円まで下落し、年間でも3年ぶりに下落した。
- ◆四半期ごとの動きをみると、第1四半期以降、79.3円(前年同期比3.8%高)、80.2 円(同1.9%高)、78.6円(同1.0%安)、81.2円(同4.6%安)と推移し、年間では79.8 円(前年比横ばい)となった。

(2) 輸出指数:数量は2年連続でマイナス、価格は3年連続でプラスに

- ◆12年の輸出数量指数の伸び率は、一般機械(電算機類の部分品)、電気機器(映像機 器)などの数量減を背景に4.5%減となった。四半期ごとの動きをみると、第1四半 期以降、3.1%減、3.5%増、8.7%減、9.3%減と推移した。
- ◆12年の輸出価格指数の伸び率は、電気機器(映像機器)、一般機械(金属加工機械) などの上昇を背景に1.8%高となった。四半期ごとの動きをみると、第1四半期以 降、1.4%高、1.2%高、0.6%高、4.2%高と推移した。
- ◆数量のマイナスが価格のプラスを上回った結果、輸出金額は2.8%減と2年連続で 減少することとなった。

(3) 輸入指数:数量・価格とも3年連続でプラスに

- ◆輸入数量指数の伸び率は、輸送用機器(航空機類、自動車)、鉱物性燃料(石油製品、 LNG)の増加を背景に2.1%増となった。四半期ごとの動きをみると、第1四半期以 降、3.1%増、3.2%増、2.9%増、0.6%減と推移した。
- ◆輸入価格指数の伸び率は、鉱物性燃料(原油及び粕油、LNG、石油製品)の上昇を背 景に1.6%高となった。四半期ごとの動きをみると、第1四半期以降、6.5%高、1.8% 高、2.6%低、1.1%高と推移した。
- ◆数量・価格ともプラスとなった結果、輸入金額は3.8%増となり、3年連続で増加す ることとなった。



Source: Compiled from BOJ's statistics

Foreign Exchange and Trade Index Fluctuations

(1) Foreign exchange: Yen depreciates against dollar towards year-end

The yen-dollar exchange rate reached the highest in the past 16 years at ¥75.32/\$ on October 31, 2011. Then in the second half of 2012, a correction began and the yen weakened against the dollar. On a monthly average basis, the ven depreciated against the dollar from ¥77.0 in January 2012 to ¥83.6 in December 2012, reflecting expectations for European financial measures and LDP's promise to correct a strong yen. On an annual average basis, the yen depreciated against the dollar for the first time in three years.

By quarter, the ven/dollar exchange rate was ¥79.3 (up 3.8% year-on year), ¥80.2 (up 1.9%), ¥78.6 (down 1.0%), and ¥81.2 (down 4.6%) in the first, second, third, and fourth guarter respectively. The average yen-dollar exchange rate for the year as a whole was ¥79.8 (flat from the previous year).

(2) Export Indices: Export volume index down for second consecutive year. export unit value index up for third consecutive year

The export volume index went down 4.5% in 2012 reflecting volume decline of Machinery (Parts of Computer) and Electrical Machinery (Visual Apparatus). By quarter, the export volume index went down 3.1%, up 3.5%, down 8.7%, and down 9.3% in the first, second, third, and fourth guarter respectively.

In 2012, the export unit value index went up 1.8% reflecting the increased unit value of Electrical Machinery (Visual Apparatus) and Machinery (Metalworking Machinery). By quarter, the export unit value index went up 1.4%, 1.2%, 0.6%, and 4.2% in the first, second, third, and fourth quarter respectively.

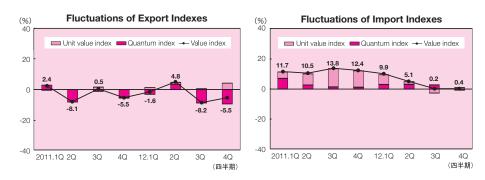
The export value went down for the second consecutive year, falling 2.8% as the impact of volume was greater than the gain from the increased unit value.

(3) Import Indices: Both import volume index and import unit value index maintain positive growth for third consecutive year

The Import volume index went up 2.1% as the volume of imports of Transport Equipment (Aircraft and Motor Vehicles) and Mineral Fuels (Petroleum Products and LNG) increased. By quarter, import volume index went up 3.1%, up 3.2%, up 2.9%, and down 0.6% in the first, second, third, and fourth quarter respectively.

The import unit value index went up 1.6% despite rising prices of Mineral Fuels (Petroleum, LNG, and Petroleum Products). By quarter, the import unit value index went up 6.5%, up 1.8%, down 2.6%, and up 1.1% in the first, second, third, and fourth guarter respectively.

Import value went up 3.8% rising for the third consecutive year as both volume and unit value rose.



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

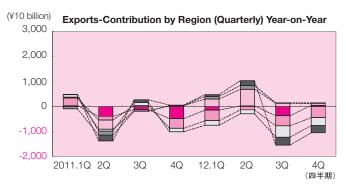
Source: Compiled from MOF's Trade Statistics on a Customs-cleared Basis

10 本論編▶ I. 貿易概況 Main Chapter ▶ I. Overview of Trade

5. 四半期別増減寄与 Quarterly Contribution

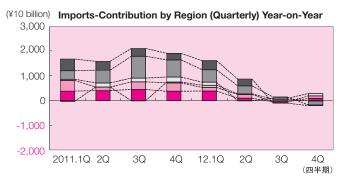
(1) 地域別 By Region

①輸出



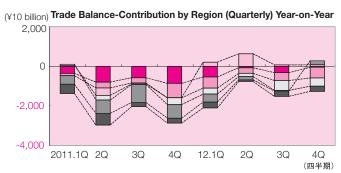
 $\blacksquare \text{Asia (excluding China)} \ \square \text{China} \ \square \text{USA} \ \square \text{EU} \ \square \text{Middle East} \ \blacksquare \text{Others}$

②輸入



■Asia (excluding China) ■China ■USA ■EU ■Middle East ■Others

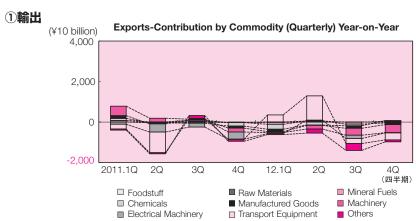
③貿易収支

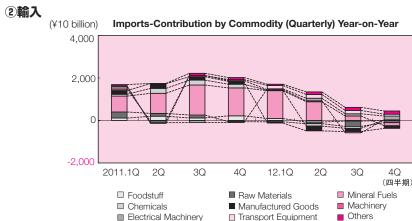


■Asia (excluding China) ■China ■USA ■EU ■Middle East ■Others

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

(2) 商品別 By Product





③貿易収支

(¥10 billion) Trade Balance-Contribution by Commodity (Quarterly) Year-on-Year 2.000 -4,0002011.1Q 2Q 3Q 4Q 12.1Q 2Q 3Q 4Q (四半期) ☐ Foodstuff ■ Mineral Fuels Raw Materials ■ Chemicals ■ Manufactured Goods Machinery Others ■ Electrical Machinery □ Transport Equipment

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