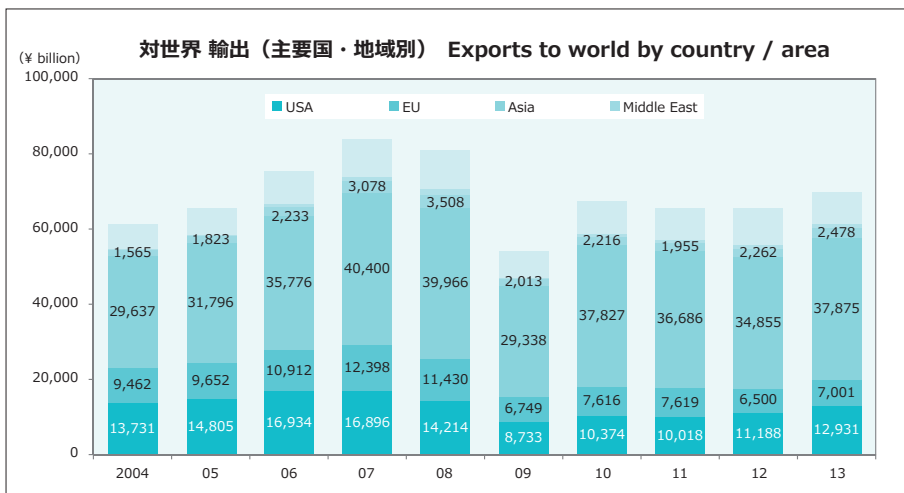
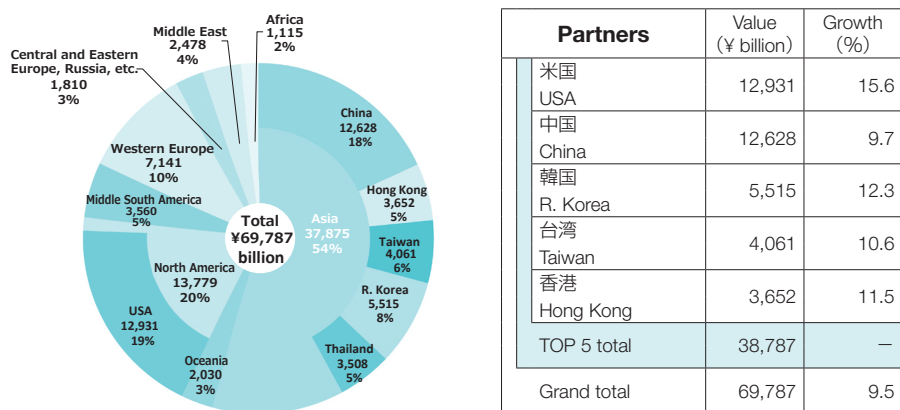


I 貿易概況

1. 輸出：3年ぶりに増加に転じる

- ◆ 13年の輸出は、米国景気の回復と円安を追い風に、自動車、有機化合物、鉱物性燃料などが牽引し、69.8兆円（前年比10%増）と3年ぶりに増加に転じた。ただし数量ベースで見ると、日本の主要な製造業の生産拠点がすでに海外に移転していることや品質面でも実力をつけてきたアジア企業との競争などが影響し、12年（5%減）より減少幅は縮小したものの、2%減と3年連続で減少した。なお米国向けが12.9兆円（同16%増）となり、中国向けの12.6兆円（同10%増）を5年ぶりに上回った。
- ◆ 13年の輸出取引における円建て比率は36%となり、12年より3ポイント低下した。

2013 対世界 輸出（主要国・地域別） Exports to world by country / area

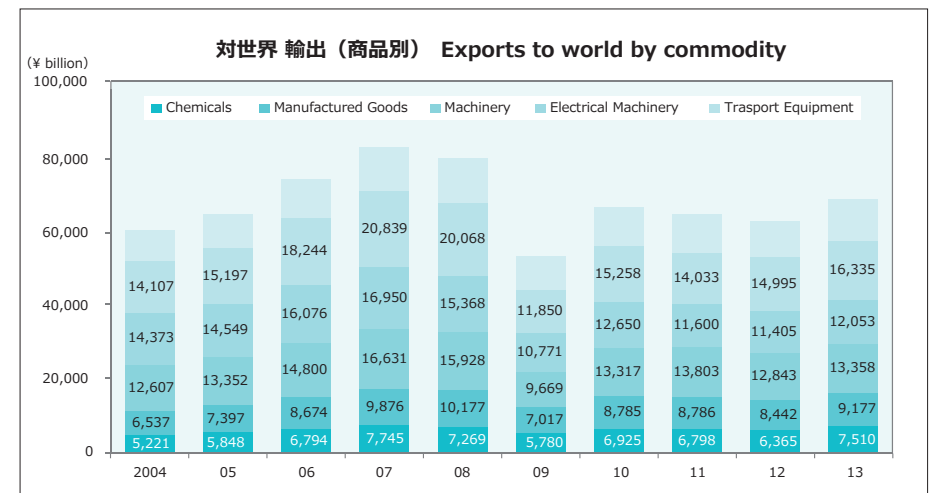
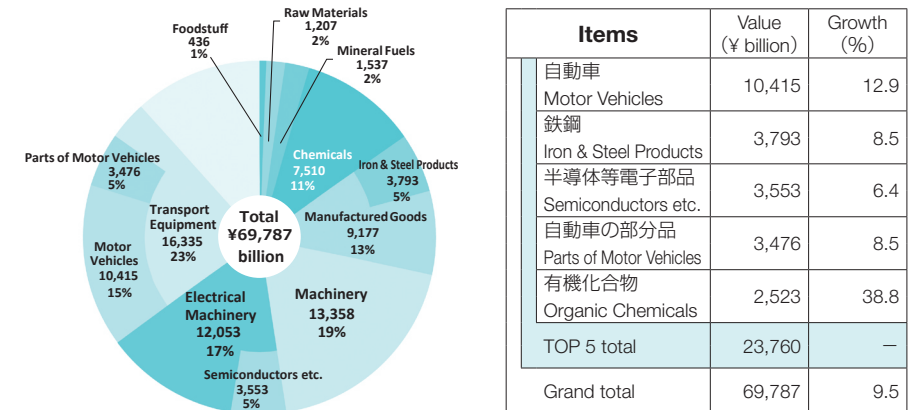


I Overview of Trade

1. Exports: Exports up for first time in three years

- ◆ In 2013, Japan's exports resumed growth after two years of decline, rising 10% to ¥69.8 trillion, driven by increased exports of Motor Vehicles, Organic Chemicals, and Mineral Fuels reflecting the economic recovery in the U.S. and the depreciation of the yen. On a volume basis, however, exports fell 2% from a year earlier. Even though the decline was smaller than before (down 5% in 2012), export volume declined for the third consecutive year mainly because many of the major Japanese manufacturers have already moved their manufacturing bases to overseas and Asian companies became more competitive not only for prices but also for product quality. Exports to the U.S. went up 16% to ¥12.9 trillion, surpassing exports to China (10% to ¥12.6 trillion) for the first time in five years.
- ◆ In 2013, the percentage of yen-denominated exports was 36%, falling 3% from a year earlier.

2013 対世界 輸出（商品別） Exports to world by commodity

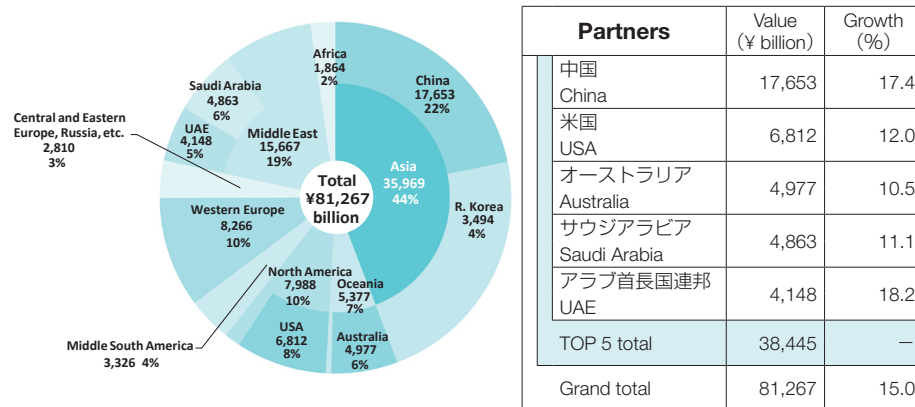


Source : Compiled from MOF's Trade Statistics on a Customs-cleared Basis

2. 輸入：4年連続の増加となり過去最大を更新

- ◆ 13年の輸入は、原子力発電所の稼働停止に伴う燃料の輸入増と、景気回復に伴う内需の増加に円安が加わり、原油及び粗油、LNG（液化天然ガス）、半導体等電子部品などを中心に、81.3兆円（前年比15%増）と4年連続で増加し、08年の79.0兆円を上回り過去最大を更新した。数量ベースでも0.4%増とわずかながらも4年連続で増加した。最大の輸入相手国である中国からは17.7兆円（同17%）と過去最高を更新した。
- ◆ 輸入に占める鉱物性燃料のシェアは34%（同横ばい）となり、12年に続き3分の1を超過し、製品輸入比率は51%（同横ばい）となった。
- ◆ 13年の輸入取引における円建て比率は21%となり、12年より1ポイント低下した。

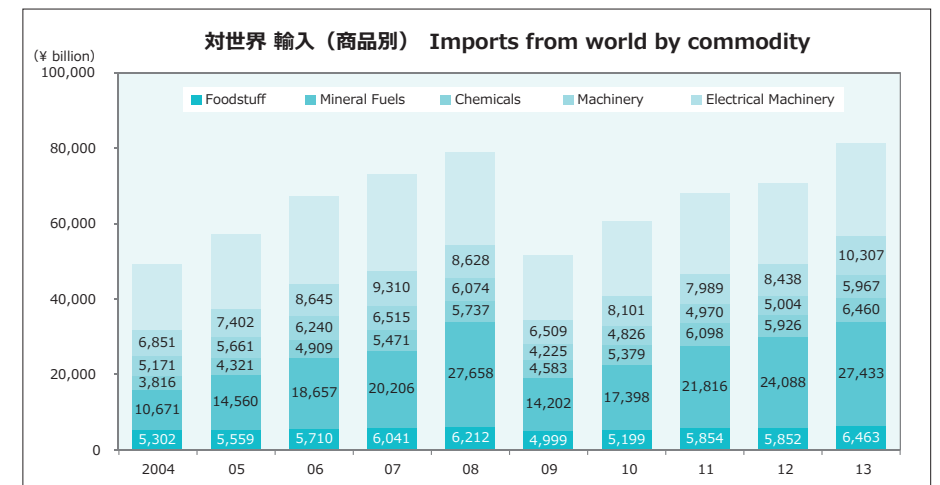
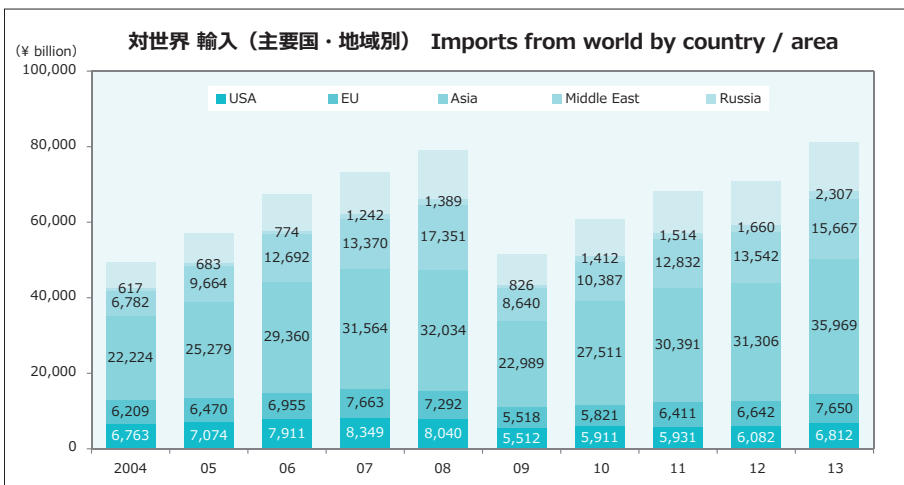
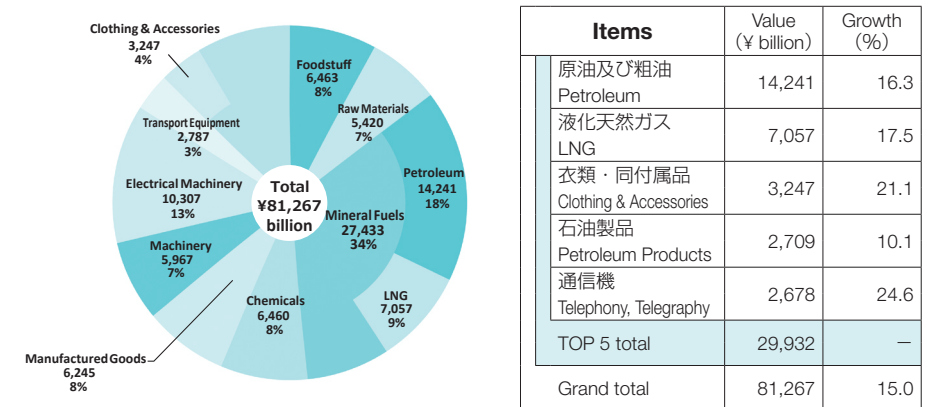
2013 対世界 輸入（主要国・地域別） Imports from world by country / area



2. Imports: Imports up for fourth consecutive year breaking the highest record

- ◆ In 2013, Japan's imports rose 15% to ¥81.3 trillion, increasing for the fourth consecutive year and breaking the highest record of ¥79.0 trillion in 2008, mainly driven by increased imports of Petroleum, LNG, and Semiconductors etc. In addition to the impact of depreciation of the yen, imports of fuels rose for the needs to compensate for the suspended operation of nuclear power plants and domestic demand grew prompted by recovering economy. Also on the volume basis, Japan's imports went up for the fourth consecutive year, growing a slight 0.4%. Imports from China, Japan's largest import partner, grew 17% to ¥17.7 trillion, breaking the highest record.
- ◆ Imports of Mineral Fuels accounted for 34% (flat from a year earlier), continuing to be more than one third of Japan's total imports in 2013 as well as in 2012. The ratio of product imports was 51% (flat from a year earlier).
- ◆ The percentage of yen-denominated imports in 2013 was 21% (down 1% from a year earlier).

2013 対世界 輸入（商品別） Imports from world by commodity



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

3. 通関収支と貿易総額：通関収支は3年連続の赤字、貿易総額は151.1兆円

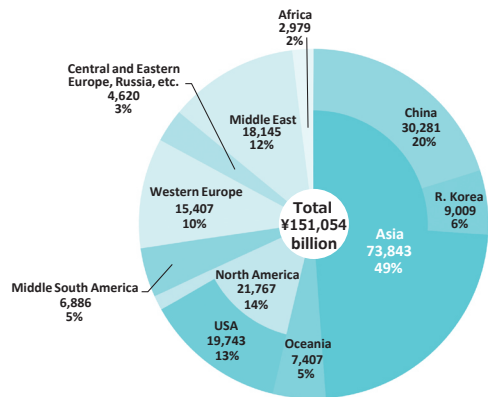
- ◆ 13年の通関収支は3年連続の赤字となる▲11.5兆円（前年比65%増）となった。比較可能とされる1979年以降では、1979年（▲1.7兆円）、1980年（▲2.6兆円）、2011年（▲2.6兆円）、2012年（▲6.9兆円）に続いて5度目であり、2年連続で過去最大を更新した。うち、対中東が▲13.2兆円（同1.9兆円増、17%増）、対中国が▲5.0兆円（同1.5兆円増、42%増）となった。一方、対米国は6.1兆円（同1.0兆円増、20%増）となった。
- ◆ 13年の貿易総額は151.1兆円（同12%増）と4年連続で増加した。地域別にみると、対アジアが73.8兆円（同12%増）、対北米が21.8兆円（同14%増）、対中東が18.1兆円（同15%増）となるなど、すべての地域で増加した。

Trade Balance

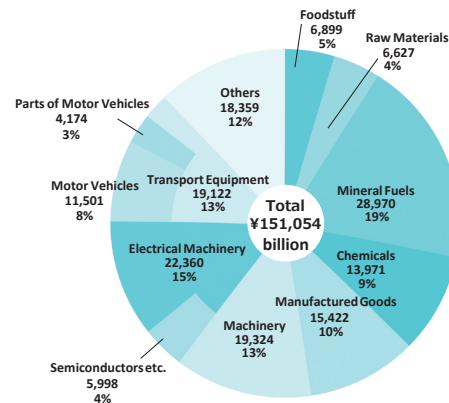
Surplus	Value (¥ billion)	Growth (%)
米国 USA	6,119	19.8
香港 Hong Kong	3,495	10.8
韓国 R. Korea	2,021	20.5
台湾 Taiwan	1,745	-0.4
タイ Thailand	1,358	-15.3
TOP 5 total	14,738	—

Deficit	Value (¥ billion)	Growth (%)
中国 China	-5,024	42.3
サウジアラビア Saudi Arabia	-4,195	12.8
オーストラリア Australia	-3,321	9.5
アラブ首長国連邦 UAE	-3,318	18.8
マレーシア Malaysia	-1,414	17.0
TOP 5 total	-17,272	—

2013 対世界 貿易総額（主要国・地域別）
Total Trade with world by country / area



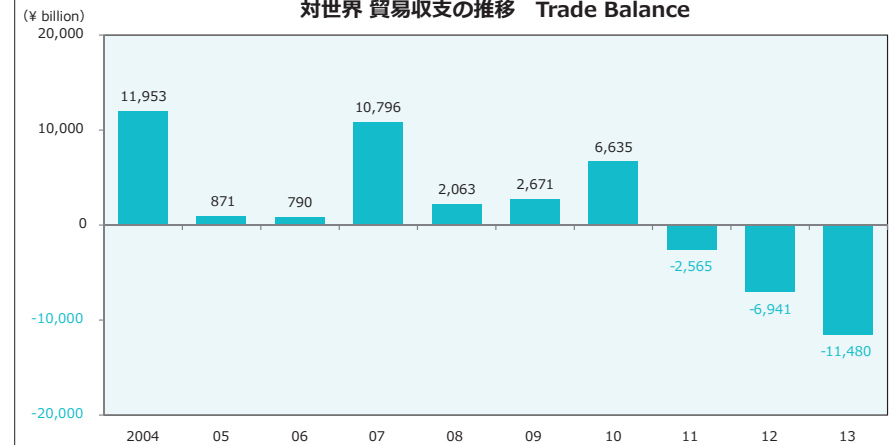
2013 対世界 貿易総額（商品別）
Total Trade with world by commodity



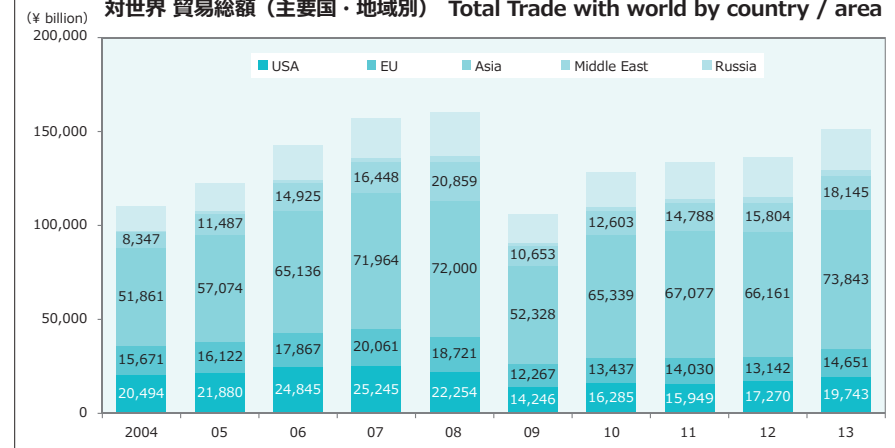
3. Total Trade Value and Trade Balance (Customs-cleared Basis): Deficit for third consecutive year, Total Trade Value of ¥151.1 trillion

- ◆ In 2013, Japan posted a trade deficit for the third consecutive year. Japan's trade balance was a deficit of ¥11.5 trillion (up 65% from a year earlier), and when the deficit of 2013 is compared with the corresponding data, it is the fifth deficit on record after the deficit of 1979 (¥1.7 trillion), followed by the deficits of 1980 (¥2.6 trillion), 2011 (¥2.6 trillion), and 2012 (¥6.9 trillion). It was the largest deficit of all, breaking the highest record for two years in a row. Japan posted a deficit of ¥13.2 trillion (an increase of ¥1.9 trillion, up 17%) with the Middle East, and ¥5.0 trillion with China (an increase of ¥1.5 trillion, up 42%). In contrast, Japan posted a surplus of ¥6.1 trillion with the U.S. (an increase of ¥1.0 trillion, up 20%).
- ◆ In 2013, Japan's total trade value (total of imports plus exports) increased for the fourth consecutive year, growing 12 % to ¥151.1 trillion. By area, trade with Asia (up 12% to ¥73.8 trillion), trade with North America (up 14% to ¥21.8 trillion), and trade with the Middle East (up 15% to ¥18.1 trillion) all went up.

対世界 貿易収支の推移 Trade Balance



対世界 貿易総額（主要国・地域別） Total Trade with world by country / area



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

4. 円レートの変化と貿易指数の動き

(1) 円レート：2年連続で円安が進行

◆13年の対ドルレートは、97.6円（前年比22.3%安）となった。12年末から円高修正が進行していたなか、13年はゆるやかに円安が進展した。四半期ごとの動きをみると、第1四半期以降、92.4円（前年同期比16.5%安）、98.7円（同23.2%安）、98.9円（同25.9%安）、100.5円（同23.8%安）となった。

(2) 輸出指数：数量は3年連続でマイナス、価格は4年連続でプラスに

◆輸出数量指数の伸び率は、輸送用機器（自動車）、電気機器（映像機器）、一般機械（電算機類（含周辺機器））などの数量減を背景に1.5%減となった。四半期ごとの動きをみると、第1四半期以降、7.5%減、3.1%減、0.6%増、4.4%増と推移した。

◆輸出価格指数の伸び率は円安を背景に11.1%高となった。四半期ごとの動きをみると、第1四半期以降、9.4%高、10.5%高、12.1%高、12.5%高と推移した。

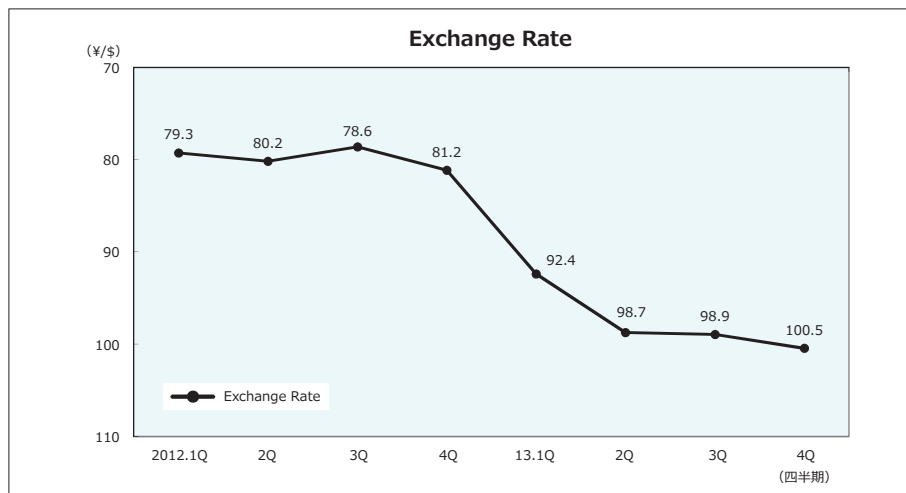
◆数量のマイナスを価格のプラスが上回った結果、輸出金額は9.5%増と3年ぶりの増加に転じた。

(3) 輸入指数：数量・価格とも4年連続でプラスに

◆輸入数量指数の伸び率は、鉱物性燃料（LNG、石油製品、石炭）、原料品（鉄鉱石）、輸送用機器（自動車）などの数量増を背景に0.4%増となった。四半期ごとの動きをみると、第1四半期以降、1.7%減、1.5%減、0.5%減、5.4%増と推移した。

◆輸入価格指数の伸び率は、円安を背景に14.5%高となった。四半期ごとの動きをみると、第1四半期以降、10.1%高、12.2%高、18.1%高、17.7%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15.0%増となり、4年連続で増加した。



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

4. Foreign Exchange and Trade Index Fluctuations

(1) Foreign Exchange: Yen continues to depreciate against dollar for second consecutive year

◆ The average yen-dollar exchange rate for the year as a whole was ¥97.6 (down 22.3% from the previous year). The correction of the strong yen began at the end of 2012 and in 2013, the yen depreciated gradually. By quarter, the yen/dollar exchange rate was ¥92.4 (down 16.5% year-on-year), ¥98.7 (down 23.2%), ¥98.9 (down 25.9%), and ¥100.5 (down 23.8%) in the first, second, third, and fourth quarter respectively.

(2) Export Indexes: Export volume index down for third consecutive year, export unit value index up for fourth consecutive year

◆ The export volume index went down 1.5% reflecting volume decline of Transport Equipment (Motor Vehicles), Electrical Machinery (Visual Apparatus), and Machinery (Computers & Units). By quarter, the export volume index went down 7.5%, down 3.1%, up 0.6%, and up 4.4% in the first, second, third, and fourth quarter respectively.

◆ In 2013, the export unit value index went up 11.1% reflecting the depreciation of the yen. By quarter, the export unit value index went up 9.4%, up 10.5%, up 12.1%, and up 12.5% in the first, second, third, and fourth quarter respectively.

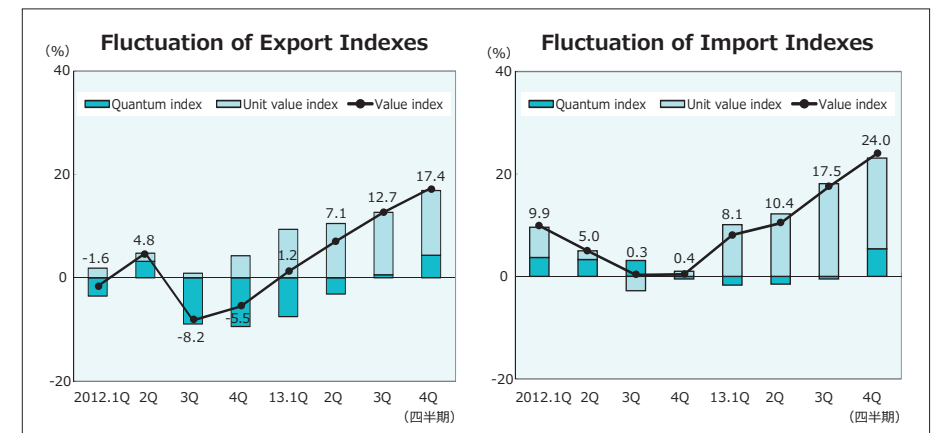
◆ The export value turned to a growth after two years of decline, increasing 9.5% as the gain from increased unit value was greater than the loss from the declined volume.

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

◆ The Import volume index went up 0.4% as the volume of imports of Mineral Fuels (LNG, Petroleum Products, and Coal), Raw Materials (Iron Ore & Concentrates), and Transport Equipment (Motor Vehicles) increased. By quarter, import volume index went down 1.7%, down 1.5%, down 0.5%, up 5.4% in the first, second, third, and fourth quarter respectively.

◆ The import unit value index went up 14.5% reflecting the depreciation of the yen. By quarter, the import unit value index went up 10.1%, up 12.2%, up 18.1%, and up 17.7% in the first, second, third, and fourth quarter respectively.

◆ Import value went up 15.0% rising for the fourth 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.

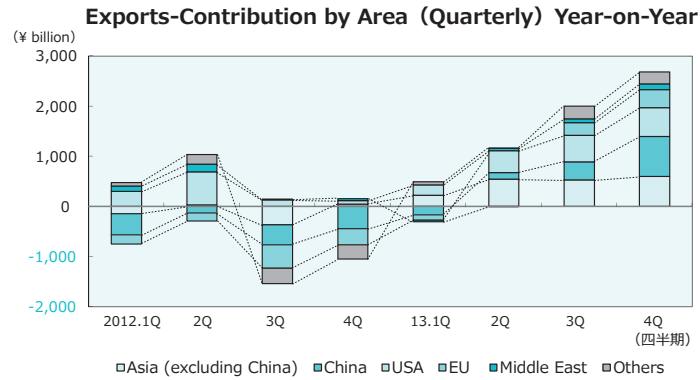
Figures in the graph represent growth in value. Value indexes divided by unit value indexes make quantum indexes.

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

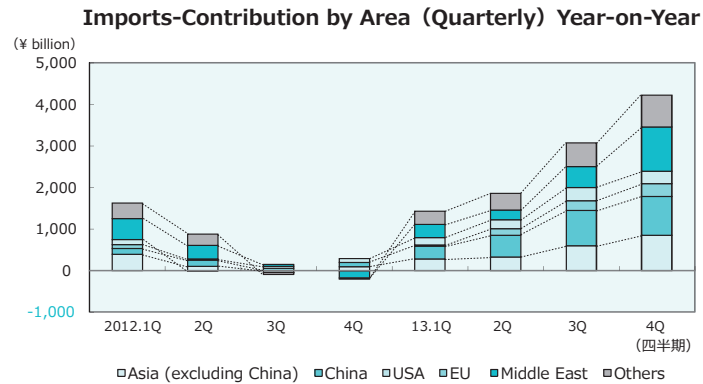
5. 四半期別増減寄与 Quarterly Contribution

(1) 地域別 By Area

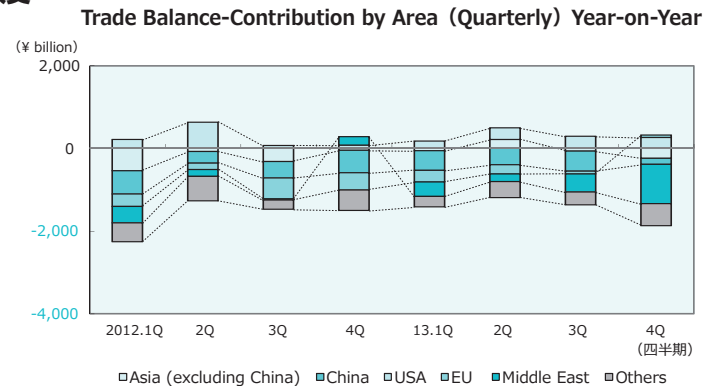
①輸出



②輸入

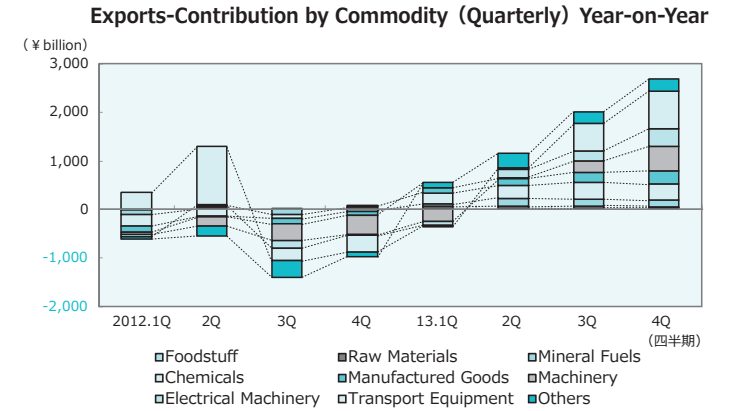


③貿易収支

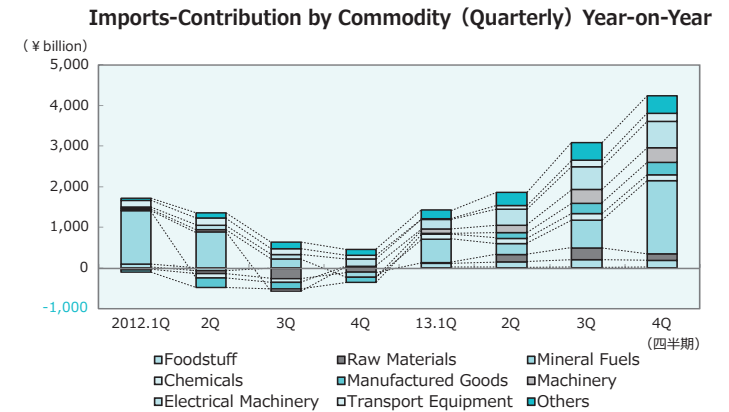


(2) 商品別 By Commodity

①輸出



②輸入



③貿易収支

