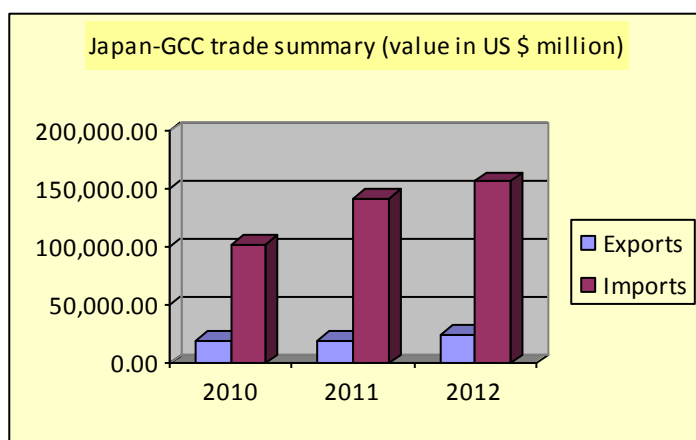


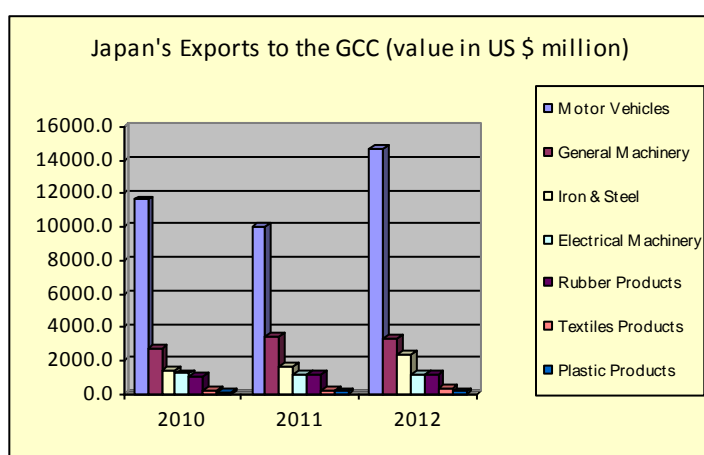
## JETRO Press Release on Japan-GCC trade during the year 2012

27% surge in Japan's exports to the GCC states:



The value of two-way trade between Japan and the GCC countries grew 12.3% in 2012 to US \$ 182.13 billion, compared to US \$ 162.23 billion in 2011. Japan's exports to the GCC countries grew 27.1% to US \$ 24.94 billion in 2012 from US \$ 19.63 billion in the previous year, and imports 10.2% to US \$ 157.18 billion from US \$ 142.60 billion. The high growth in Japan's exports to the GCC countries was mainly attributed to the reconstruction and rehabilitation of vehicle and vehicle parts production facilities in the earthquake and tsunami hit areas of North-East Japan, and

partly to the gradual strengthening of GCC economies that were earlier weakened by the bad effects of the global financial crisis of 2008.



Japan's major exports to the GCC countries in 2012 were motor vehicles, machinery and equipment, electronics, iron & steel materials, rubber products, plastic products and textiles. 58.8% of the total exports were covered by motor vehicles, which grew by 46.1% in 2012 compared to the previous year. Though exports of machinery and equipment, and rubber products registered a marginal decline, export of iron and steel materials showed a remarkable increase.

The moderately high growth in the value of Japan's imports from the GCC countries was the result of an increase in the price as

well as the volume of mineral fuels that Japan imported during the year. Japan experienced increased demand for mineral fuels to substitute the lost electric power caused by the shutdown of nuclear plants across Japan, since the recent earthquake and the tsunami. In March 2011, a tsunami, caused by the Great East Japan Earthquake, damaged the Fukushima Nuclear Electric Plant, prompting the authorities to suspend the functioning of almost all the nuclear plants in the country, for severe inspections on safety requirements and also for regular maintenance. This situation necessitated Japan to increase the import of mineral fuels, especially gaseous hydrocarbons, to compensate the loss of electric power from stopped power plants. In addition to the above circumstances, the American sanctions on crude oil import from Iran have also made Japan rely more on GCC oil and gas supplies. And, as a result of all these, in 2012, Japan's trade deficit with the GCC countries increased by 7.5% to US \$ 132.2 billion from US \$ 123 billion in 2011.

*Japan-GCC trade in figures (value in US \$ million)*

Year	2010	2011	2012	G. Rate %
Exports	20,078.1	19,630.8	24,946.6	27.08
Imports	102,336.1	142,604.7	157,179.1	10.22
Total	122,414.2	162,235.4	182,125.8	12.26

*Source: Japan Customs, compiled by World Trade Atlas. (Discrepancies, if any, in the growth rate are due to rounding).*

## Japan's major exports to the GCC

### Motor Vehicles:

Japan's motor vehicle exports to the GCC countries surged 46.1% to US \$ 14.7 billion in 2012 from US \$ 10.0 billion, in 2011. This increase was against a 13.7% decline in 2011 compared to the exports in 2010. Resumption of production of automobiles and parts in the earthquake and tsunami hit areas of Japan had greatly helped the recovery in exports. The share of motor vehicles in the total exports to the GCC rose to 58.8% in 2012 from 51.1% in 2011.

Export of passenger motor cars rose by 55.5% to US \$ 10.5 billion in 2012, from US \$ 6.7 billion in the previous year. UAE was Japan's top export destination for motor vehicles among the GCC countries, and the 6<sup>th</sup> largest export market in the world. Saudi Arabia followed UAE as the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest market in the GCC and 7<sup>th</sup> largest in the world. For luxury passenger cars over 3000 cc, UAE and Saudi Arabia were Japan's 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> largest markets respectively in the world. For passenger cars in general, and for luxury cars, the US was Japan's top export destination.

### *Major export markets of Japan for passenger motor cars (value in US \$ million):*

Rank	Countries	2009	2010	2011	2012	G. Rate
-	<b>World total</b>	<b>62,474.7</b>	<b>90,455.4</b>	<b>87,719.8</b>	<b>97,461.8</b>	<b>11.11</b>
1	USA	23,961.6	32,098.8	30,168.2	36,992.5	22.62
-	<b>GCC total</b>	<b>5,542.6</b>	<b>8,578.3</b>	<b>6,729.3</b>	<b>10,464.4</b>	<b>55.51</b>
2	Australia	4,640.3	6,411.1	6,236.0	7,630.9	22.37
3	Russia	1,305.9	4,798.7	7,144.7	7,478.2	4.67
4	China	3,510.7	6,246.1	6,175.3	5,436.2	-11.97
5	Canada	3,038.1	3,667.7	3,119.8	3,679.6	17.94
6	<b>UAE</b>	<b>1,179.4</b>	<b>2,443.8</b>	<b>2,046.2</b>	<b>2,926.2</b>	<b>43.01</b>
7	<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	<b>1,890.7</b>	<b>2,365.5</b>	<b>1,780.0</b>	<b>2,792.2</b>	<b>56.86</b>
8	<b>Oman</b>	<b>1,278.9</b>	<b>1,979.0</b>	<b>1,467.9</b>	<b>2,015.5</b>	<b>37.30</b>
9	Germany	1,615.2	1,868.9	2,000.9	1,769.2	-11.58
10	UK	1,646.0	2,276.7	2,248.7	1,700.3	-24.39

*Source: Japan Customs, compiled by World Trade Atlas. (Discrepancies, if any, in the growth rate are due to rounding).*

Exports of transport vehicles such as trucks and busses, and parts and accessories as well, have shown considerable increase during the year. Export of motor trucks surged by 46% to US \$ 2.2 billion in 2012 from US \$ 1.5 billion in 2011, and public transport busses to US \$ 930.5 million from US \$ 730 million. For motor trucks, Saudi Arabia topped among the GCC market for Japan, and the 2<sup>nd</sup> position was held by the UAE. Taking the world as a whole, Saudi Arabia and the UAE held the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> positions among Japan's top markets for Motor trucks. For the export of public transport busses, UAE was the top market for Japan among the GCC countries and the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest market in the world. Sultanate of Oman stood at the 2<sup>nd</sup> position among the GCC countries and at the 3<sup>rd</sup> position in the world.

### Machinery:

The value of Japan's machinery exports to the GCC countries declined by 2.3% in 2012 to US \$ 3.39 billion from US \$ 3.47 billion in 2011. This marginal decline was mainly attributed to a slide in the exports of air or vacuum pumps, ship derricks, heat treatment machinery and marine propulsion engines. However, considerable increases in exports were registered for liquid pumps, self-propelled bulldozers, angledozers and graders. Export of trucks fitted with lifts had also registered a remarkable increase. A notable decline in Japan's machinery exports to her immediate neighbours like China, South Korea and Taiwan, and to a lesser extent to some of the European countries like Netherland, Germany and France lead to a 7.5% decline in the value of Japan's general machinery exports in 2012.

Export of electrical machinery in 2012 remained at the same level of the previous year, with value recorded at US \$ 1.1 billion. While notable increases were recorded for transformers, generators, electrical boards and panels etc., considerable decreases in exports were marked for transmission apparatus, line telephone apparatus, television receivers and vacuum cleaners.

## Iron & Steel:

A 42.2% increase in the export of iron and steel products was recorded in 2012, with a value of US \$ 2.4 billion, in the place of US \$ 1.7 billion of exports in the previous year. Export of different kinds of pipes, tubes and pipe fittings increased by 33.2% to US \$ 739.4 million in 2012, from US \$ 554.9 million in 2011. Another item in the iron & steel category that showed a major increase in exports was flat hot-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, which grew by 33.9% to US \$ 846.2 million in 2012 from US \$ 632.2 million in the previous year.

## Rubber Products:

Another major commodity of export to the GCC countries was rubber products, comprised mainly of new tyres. Out of the total export of US \$ 1.18 billion worth of rubber products, US \$ 1.04 billion was the share of news tyres. UAE was the number one destination for Japan among the GCC countries, and the 4<sup>th</sup> largest market in the world for tyres. Japan's other top markets in the world for tires were USA, Australia and Russia ahead of the UAE, in the order of the value of export.

## Textiles:

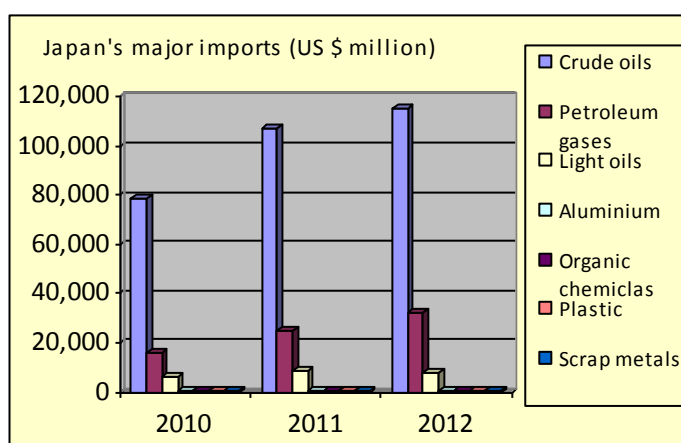
Japan's textile exports to the GCC countries rose 20.6% to US \$ 351.4 million in 2012 from US \$ 291.3 million in 2011. GCC countries have traditionally been a major market for Japanese textiles, mainly woven fabrics of man-made staple fibre and man-made filament fibre. Though, Japan's textile exports to the GCC countries did not expand much in comparison with the growth of her exports of motor vehicles, electronics or other machinery and equipment, she maintained her powerful presence in the market throughout the past two or three decades. The increase registered in the past 10 years is 88.1% from US \$ 186.8 million in 2003 to US \$ 351.4 in 2012. UAE was Japan's top export market for textiles among the GCC countries, exporting nearly 57% of the total textile exports to the GCC countries in 2012.

*Value of Japan's textile exports to the GCC in the past decade (value in US \$ million)*

Type	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Staple fibre	86.8	90.1	96.5	107.2	132.8	168.9	142.7	130.0	147.0	191.2
Filament fibre	100.0	113.4	118.2	132.2	143.6	170.4	152.8	136.9	144.3	160.2
Total	186.8	203.5	214.7	239.4	276.4	339.3	295.5	266.9	291.3	351.4

Source: Japan Customs, compiled by World Trade Atlas.

## Japan's major imports from the GCC countries:



Crude oils remained to be the dominant commodity of Japan's imports from the GCC countries, covering 74.4% of the total imports. Including petroleum gases and other petroleum products, the share of mineral fuels reached 98.9% of the total imports in 2012.

The value of Japan's crude oil imports from the GCC countries rose by 7.7% to US \$ 115.8 billion in 2012, from US \$ 107.5 billion in 2011. In terms of volume, Japan's crude oils imports from the GCC rose 3.1% in 2012 to 1,018.3 million barrels, from 987.7 million barrels in 2011. The average price of crude oil imported

from the GCC countries also rose by 4.5% to US \$ 113.72 per barrel in 2012 from US \$ 108.86 per barrel in

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the previous year. Japan's total crude oil imports from the world over was 1,336.3 million barrels in 2012, valued at US \$ 152.9 billion, compared to 1,301.9 million barrels in 2011 valued at UD \$ 142.1 billion.

*Japan's major imports from the GCC countries (value in US \$ million)*

Year	2010	2011	2012	G. Rate %
Crude oils	78,752.9	107,520.7	115,804.6	7.70
Petroleum gases	15,989.8	25,210.7	31,958.0	26.76
Light oils	6,446.1	8,278.6	7,816.2	-5.59
Aluminium	413.8	614.8	667.7	8.60
Organic chemicals	345.5	478.0	450.3	-5.79
Plastic	80.2	148.4	150.4	1.33
Scrap metals	113.8	142.2	139.8	-1.67

*Source: Japan customs, compiled by World Trade Atlas. (Discrepancies, if any, in the growth rate are due to rounding).*

The volume of petroleum gases imported from the GCC countries surged 14.4% to 36.0 million tons, in spite of an increase in its price by nearly 11%. The average price of petroleum gases surged to US \$ 885.28 per ton in 2012, compared to US \$ 799.21 per ton in 2011, making the total value of gas imports from the GCC countries US \$ 31.9 billion in 2012. Japan also imported nearly 76 million barrels of oil products from the GCC countries in 2012, at a cost of US \$ 7.8 billion.

### Major crude oils suppliers of Japan:

Saudi Arabia remained as Japan's top supplier of crude oils in 2012, with a value of US \$ 50.3 billion, and a share of 32.9% of the total crude oil imports of Japan from over the world. The United Arab Emirates followed at the 2<sup>nd</sup> position with a value of US \$ 33.4 billion, and a share of 21.9%. The GCC countries jointly supplied 75.7% of Japan's total crude oil requirements in 2012, cementing the GCC block's position as Japan's crucial partner in her energy security. Other major suppliers of crude oils to Japan were Qatar, Kuwait, Iran, Russia, Indonesia and Oman.

*Major suppliers of crude oils to Japan (Value in US \$ million)*

Countries	2009	2010	2011	2012	Growth rate %
Saudi Arabia	26,043.6	32,496.4	46,948.1	50,335.9	7.22
UAE	17,600.1	22,267.5	33,094.0	33,440.3	1.05
Qatar	9,432.1	12,587.3	14,885.7	16,211.0	8.90
Kuwait	6,744.5	7,915.3	9,431.9	11,475.5	21.67
Iran	8,908.6	10,390.3	12,159.3	7,832.6	-35.58
Russia	2,610.6	5,965.4	5,660.8	7,147.5	26.26
Indonesia	1,374.6	2,414.5	4,497.3	5,878.7	30.72
Oman	2,352.5	3,408.3	3,161.1	4,341.9	37.35
GCC Total	62,217.8	78,752.9	107,520.7	115,804.6	7.70
World Total	80,119.8	105,666.7	142,095.1	152,937.1	7.63

*Source: Japan Customs, compiled by World Trade Atlas. (Discrepancies, if any, in the growth rate are due to rounding).*

GCC has also been a major source of gaseous hydrocarbons for Japan, and in 2012, Japan imported petroleum gases worth US \$ 31.9 billion from the GCC countries. Qatar was the top supplier of gas to Japan, supplying US \$ 17.8 billion worth of petroleum gases, more than the value of its crude oil supplies to Japan. The different types of petroleum gases that Japan imported from the GCC were liquefied natural gas, liquefied propane gas and liquefied butane gas.

The average price of petroleum gases imported from the GCC countries in 2012 increased by 10.8% to US \$ 885.28 per ton, from US \$ 799.21 per ton in 2011. GCC's supply of petroleum gases to Japan covered 36.3% of Japan's total import of petroleum gases in 2012, compared to 35.3% in 2011. Besides Qatar, the other major suppliers of gases to Japan were Australia, Malaysia, UAE, Russia, Indonesia, Brunei etc. The total value of Japan's gas imports from the world over stood at US \$ 88.02 billion in 2012. While UAE was the 4<sup>th</sup> largest supplier of petroleum gas to Japan in 2012, Oman and Saudi Arabia among the GCC countries, stood at the 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> positions respectively.

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### *Major suppliers of petroleum gases to Japan (value in US \$ million)*

<b>Countries</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>Growth rate %</b>
Qatar	5,815.5	7,353.0	13,231.9	17,780.8	34.38
Australia	6,159.1	8,901.0	11,900.4	14,472.5	21.61
Malaysia	6,299.7	8612.0	12,095.7	13,492.8	11.55
UAE	3,687.5	5,132.4	7,031.5	8,104.0	15.25
Russia	964.7	2,644.8	4,755.8	6,185.6	30.06
Indonesia	5,049.9	6,226.9	7,321.6	5,841.2	-20.22
Brunei	3,273.2	3,665.2	5,186.9	5,404.0	4.19
Nigeria	374.8	363.8	1,359.1	4,113.0	202.62
Equatorial Guinea	785.3	353.3	1,353.1	2,651.5	95.96
Oman	928.4	1,045.3	1,920.9	2,445.0	27.28
Saudi Arabia	1,532.6	1,505.9	1,690.6	1,953.6	15.56
<b>GCC Total</b>	<b>12,764.6</b>	<b>15,989.8</b>	<b>25,210.7</b>	<b>31,958.0</b>	<b>26.76</b>
<b>World Total</b>	<b>36,683.4</b>	<b>48,492.5</b>	<b>71,521.9</b>	<b>88,023.4</b>	<b>23.07</b>

Source: Japan Customs, compiled by World Trade Atlas. (Discrepancies, if any, in the growth rate are due to rounding).

### Japan's Aluminium imports from the GCC:

Japan's aluminium import from the GCC countries grew by 8.6% to US \$ 667.7 million in 2012 from US \$ 614.8 million in 2011. UAE was Japan's top supplier of aluminium among the GCC countries, and the 4<sup>th</sup> largest supplier of Japan in the world, exporting aluminium worth US \$ 552.5 million in 2012. Aluminium import from Qatar - the second largest supplier of aluminium to Japan among the GCC countries - increased 65.5% to US \$ 76.3 million in 2012. Import of aluminium from Bahrain, once a leading supplier to Japan, was down by 7.4% to US \$ 17.2 million in 2012 from US \$ 18.6 million in 2011. Japan's aluminium import from Bahrain was worth US \$ 69.5 million in 2010 and US \$ 91.3 million in 2008. The share of GCC as a whole in Japan's aluminium imports from the world over was 8.1% in 2012, in the place of 6.7% in 2011.

Japan imported a total of 3.09 million tons of aluminium from the world over, at a cost of US \$ 8.3 billion in 2012, compared to 3.1 million tons at US \$ 9.2 billion in 2011. The decline in the import value was attributed to a 10.9% decline in the average price of aluminium in 2012 compared to the average price in the previous year. Average price was down to US \$ 2.68 per kg in 2012 from US \$ 3.01 per kg in 2011. China was the top supplier of aluminium to Japan in 2012, followed by Russia, Australia, UAE, Brazil, New Zealand, USA, Thailand, Indonesia and South Korea.

### *Japan's aluminium imports from major suppliers (value in million US dollars)*

<b>Countries</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
China	928.3	1,297.3	1,091.6	1,329.0	770.6	1,390.7	1,902.4	1,598.2
Russia	1,384.8	1,740.9	1,864.6	1,876.3	658.7	1,012.3	1,154.4	1,268.6
Australia	1,080.5	1,483.0	1,688.0	1,787.3	734.8	1,458.9	1,464.7	1,218.8
UAE	<b>214.6</b>	<b>269.4</b>	<b>312.3</b>	<b>353.2</b>	<b>94.4</b>	<b>329.8</b>	<b>543.5</b>	<b>553.2</b>
Brazil	420.4	545.0	629.4	606.0	390.9	440.0	558.5	468.1
New Zealand	428.7	563.3	632.9	579.0	239.7	474.4	553.7	404.7
USA	363.8	536.2	580.6	551.3	325.6	331.6	421.8	392.2
Thailand	264.6	347.7	367.2	419.8	391.8	442.1	485.1	369.6
Indonesia	306.8	449.6	454.3	443.7	262.8	341.4	368.9	318.3
South Korea	245.2	269.1	340.6	457.6	221.4	240.5	266.6	291.3
<b>GCC total</b>	<b>307.6</b>	<b>411.2</b>	<b>425.6</b>	<b>456.5</b>	<b>149.0</b>	<b>413.8</b>	<b>614.8</b>	<b>667.7</b>
<b>World total</b>	<b>7,211.4</b>	<b>9,505.3</b>	<b>10,023.4</b>	<b>10,585.7</b>	<b>5,025.2</b>	<b>8,021.8</b>	<b>9,222.8</b>	<b>8,277.8</b>

Source: Japan Customs, compiled by World Trade Atlas.



## **General trend in Japan-GCC trade: - by Country:**

*Japan- GCC total trade – by country (value in million US \$)*

Country	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	G. Rate %	Share %
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	58,740.1	34,582.8	42,374.0	57,078.9	62,990.3	10.36	34.59
<b>UAE</b>	57,645.9	29,205.1	36,617.9	50,334.6	52,941.0	5.2	29.07
<b>Qatar</b>	28,453.5	17,552.6	22,842.7	31,177.9	37,358.0	19.82	20.51
<b>Kuwait</b>	17,335.6	10,233.2	11,707.7	14,496.6	17,100.3	17.96	9.39
<b>Oman</b>	9,513.2	5,671.4	7,623.4	7,951.6	10,456.3	31.50	5.74
<b>Bahrain</b>	1,360.3	961.5	1,257.5	1,195.9	1,282.7	7.26	0.70
<b>Total</b>	<b>173,048.6</b>	<b>98,206.6</b>	<b>122,423.2</b>	<b>162,235.5</b>	<b>182,128.6</b>	<b>12.26</b>	<b>100.00</b>

*Source: Japan Customs, compiled by World Trade Atlas. (Discrepancies, if any, in the growth rate are due to rounding).*

*Japan's exports to the GCC countries (value in US \$ million)*

Country	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	G. Rate %	Share %
<b>UAE</b>	10,886.9	6,491.2	7,332.7	7,466.1	8,956.8	19.97	35.90
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	7,899.2	5,390.8	6,483.0	6,511.0	8,218.6	26.23	32.94
<b>Oman</b>	3,946.6	2,354.2	3,114.0	2,805.5	3,585.3	27.80	14.37
<b>Kuwait</b>	2,108.9	1,244.3	1,418.0	1,355.4	1,875.7	38.39	7.52
<b>Qatar</b>	2,031.2	1,628.4	1,141.2	1,022.0	1,503.3	47.09	6.03
<b>Bahrain</b>	941.3	435.9	589.3	471.0	807.4	71.42	3.24
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,814.1</b>	<b>17,544.8</b>	<b>20,078.2</b>	<b>19,631.0</b>	<b>24,947.1</b>	<b>27.08</b>	<b>100.00</b>

*Source: Japan Customs, compiled by World Trade Atlas. (Discrepancies, if any, in the growth rate are due to rounding).*

*Japan's imports from the GCC countries (value in US \$ million)*

Country	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	G. Rate %	Share%
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	50,840.8	29,192.0	35,891.0	50,567.9	54,771.6	8.31	34.85
<b>UAE</b>	46,759.0	22,713.8	29,285.2	42,868.5	43,984.1	2.60	27.98
<b>Qatar</b>	26,422.4	15,924.2	21,701.6	30,155.9	35,854.7	18.90	22.81
<b>Kuwait</b>	15,226.6	8,988.9	10,289.6	13,141.2	15,224.7	15.85	9.69
<b>Oman</b>	5,566.5	3,317.1	4,509.4	5,146.2	6,871.0	33.52	4.37
<b>Bahrain</b>	419.0	525.6	659.2	724.9	475.3	-34.43	0.30
<b>Total</b>	<b>145,234.3</b>	<b>80,661.6</b>	<b>102,336.0</b>	<b>142,604.6</b>	<b>157,181.4</b>	<b>10.22</b>	<b>100.00</b>

*Source: Japan Customs, compiled by World Trade Atlas. (Discrepancies, if any, in the growth rate are due to rounding).*

## **Saudi Arabia: Japan's largest trading partner in the GCC**

Saudi Arabia was Japan's largest trading partner among the GCC countries and the top supplier of crude oils to Japan. Japan – Saudi Arabia trade increased 10.4% to US \$ 62.99 billion in 2012, mainly due to a major increase in Japan's motor vehicle exports to Saudi, and partly due to an increase in the price and volume of Japan's crude oil imports from Saudi Arabia. Japan's motor vehicle exports to Saudi Arabia surged by 45.8% to US \$ 4.06 billion in 2012 from US \$ 2.78 billion in 2011. Japan's export of iron & steel materials and iron and steel products rose 41.15% to US \$ 1.2 billion from US \$ 859 million in the previous year.

Saudi Arabia was Japan's top supplier of crude oils in the world, supplying Japan with US \$ 50.3 billion worth of crude oils in 2012. Japan imported a total of 441 million barrels of crude oils from Saudi Arabia in 2012, 2.36% higher in volume compared to the previous year. The average price of crude oil rose by 4.74% to US \$ 114.00 per barrel in the place of US \$ 108.84 per barrel in 2011. A 50% jump was also registered in Japan's import of oil products from Saudi Arabia, i.e. from US \$ 1.2 billion in 2011 to US \$ 1.8 billion in 2012. The volume of petroleum gas imports from Saudi Arabia rose by 5.01% to 2 million tons in 2012, in spite of an average price increase of more than 10%. The average price of petroleum gases rose to US \$ 976.30 per ton in 2012 from US \$ 887.20 per ton in 2011.

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### Japan's major export to Saudi Arabia (value in US \$ million)

Commodity	2009	2010	2011	2012	G. Rate
Motor vehicles	2,640.7	3,378.7	2,789.1	4,066.0	45.79
(passenger motor cars)*	1,890.7	2,365.5	1,780.0	2,792.2	56.86
(motor trucks)*	423.9	618.1	557.1	804.8	44.45
General machinery	973.5	1,055.8	1,231.7	1,190.7	-3.32
Iron and steel	470.2	677.3	859.0	1,212.5	41.15
Rubber products	350.0	365.9	454.5	403.8	-11.16
Electrical machinery	322.1	303.3	311.6	384.8	23.49
Plastic products	63.2	60.4	113.0	101.2	-10.48
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>5,390.8</b>	<b>6,483.0</b>	<b>6,511.0</b>	<b>8,218.6</b>	<b>26.23</b>

Source: Japan Customs, compiled by World Trade Atlas. (Discrepancies, if any, in the growth rate are due to rounding). \*included in motor vehicles

### Japan's Major imports from Saudi Arabia (value in US \$ million)

Commodity	2009	2010	2011	2012	G. Rate
Mineral fuels	28,837.7	35,369.4	49,821.0	54,065.7	8.52
(Crude oils)*	26,043.6	32,496.4	46,948.1	50,335.9	7.22
(Petroleum gases)*	1,532.6	1,505.9	1,690.6	1,953.6	15.56
(Light oils)*	1,261.4	1,367.0	1,182.3	1,776.2	50.24
Organic chemicals	266.0	321.2	457.5	441.3	-3.54
Plastic products	41.9	78.8	142.1	139.5	-1.88
Copper articles/scrap	16.8	79.6	114.7	94.2	-17.81
Fish and seafood	12.9	13.9	5.7	4.5	-21.63
Aluminium	3.2	11.5	3.7	3.5	-6.22
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>29,192.0</b>	<b>35,891.0</b>	<b>50,567.9</b>	<b>54,771.64</b>	<b>8.31</b>

Source: Japan Customs, compiled by World Trade Atlas. (Discrepancies in the growth rate are due to rounding). \*Included in mineral fuels

### UAE:- Japan's largest export market among the GCC countries:

The value of Japan's trade with the UAE grew 5.2% to US \$ 52.9 billion in 2012, from US \$ 50.3 billion in 2011. Japan's exports to the UAE increased by 19.9% to US \$ 8.96 billion and imports by 2.6% to US \$ 43.98 billion. UAE was Japan's largest export destination among the GCC countries in 2012, covering a share of 35.90% of Japan's total exports to the GCC. Japan's motor vehicle exports to the UAE, the driving force behind the steep rise in the value of export, grew by 41.5% to US \$ 4.49 billion, from US \$ 3.17 billion in the previous year. Among motor vehicles, export of public transport busses grew by 80.9% to US \$ 320.6 million from US \$ 177.2 million in the previous year. Likewise, export of motor trucks also grew by 59.3% to US \$ 770.9 million from US \$ 483.8 million. However, Japan's machinery exports to the UAE, both general machinery and electrical machinery, registered a combined decline of 6.17% to US \$ 2.13 billion in 2012 from US \$ 2.27 billion in 2011. At the same time, a 35% increase was registered in the export of iron and steel products, which were valued at US \$ 853.6 million in 2012.

Japan's crude oil import from the UAE was valued at US \$ 33.4 billion, covering nearly 22% of the total value of her crude oil imports from the world over. In terms of volume, the crude oil imports dropped by around 3% to 292 million barrels from nearly 301 million barrels in the previous year. However, the value of Japan's import of petroleum gases from the UAE surged 15.23% to US \$ 8.1 billion in 2012, from US \$ 7 billion in 2011. UAE remained to be the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest supplier of crude oils to Japan after Saudi Arabia.

Another major item of Japan's import from the UAE was semi-finished aluminium that rose by 18% to US \$ 553.2 million in 2012 from US \$ 543.5 million in 2011. Japan imported a total of 242.75 million Kg of aluminium from the UAE in 2012, in the place of 205.64 million Kg in the previous year. The import price of aluminium registered a 13.6% decline in 2012 to US \$ 2.28 per Kg from US \$ 2.64 per Kg in 2011.

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*Japan's major exports to the UAE (value in US \$ million)*

Commodity	2009	2010	2011	2012	G. Rate
Motor vehicles	2,017.0	3,489.7	3,175.0	4,492.8	41.53
(Passenger motor cars)*	1,179.4	2,443.8	2,046.4	2,926.2	43.01
General machinery	1,302.2	1,201.5	1,647.5	1,518.8	-7.79
Iron and steel materials	455.0	569.3	632.0	853.6	35.05
(Motor trucks)*	358.6	470.9	484.0	770.9	59.32
Electrical machinery	1,115.6	689.6	620.0	615.8	-0.76
Rubber products	527.7	556.8	513.3	563.1	9.73
Optical items	79.8	88.7	110.7	114.1	3.10
Beverages	25.0	33.9	34.0	27.0	-20.72
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>6,491.2</b>	<b>7,332.7</b>	<b>7,466.1</b>	<b>8,956.8</b>	<b>19.97</b>

Source: Japan Customs, compiled by World Trade Atlas. (Discrepancies, if any, in the growth rate are due to rounding). \*Included in motor vehicles

*Japan's major imports from UAE (value in US \$ million)*

Commodity	2009	2010	2011	2012	G. Rate
Mineral fuels	22,537.3	28,839.8	42,204.2	43,304.8	2.61
(Crude oils)*	17,600.1	22,267.5	33,094.0	33,440.3	1.05
Petroleum gases*	3,687.5	5,132.4	7,031.5	8,104.0	15.25
(Light oils)*	1,244.9	1,427.1	2,054.2	1,762.0	-15.23
Aluminium	94.4	329.8	543.5	553.2	1.77
Precious stones/metals	16.1	15.0	24.8	20.9	-15.76
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>22,713.8</b>	<b>29,285.2</b>	<b>42,868.5</b>	<b>43,984.1</b>	<b>2.60</b>

Source: Japan Customs, compiled by World Trade Atlas. (Discrepancies, if any, in the growth rate are due to rounding). \*Included in mineral fuels

**Qatar:**- The largest supplier of petroleum gases to Japan:

Japan's trade with the state of Qatar, the 3<sup>rd</sup> largest trading partner of Japan among the GCC countries, surged 19.82% to US \$ 37.4 billion in 2012 from US \$ 31.2 billion in the previous year. Exports surged 47.09% to US \$ 1.50 billion in 2012, compared to US \$ 1.02 billion in 2011. Major exports were motor vehicles that jumped 84.55% to US \$ 1.1 billion dollars from US \$ 610.7 million in the previous year. Export of passenger motor cars more than doubled in 2012 to US \$ 961.8 million from US \$ 463.8 million in 2011. While general machinery exports grew by 48.43% to US \$ 221 million, export of iron and steel materials grew 92.87% to US \$ 39.4 million. At the same time, export of electrical machinery recorded a steep decline of 73.86% to US \$ 20.3 million in 2012, from US \$ 77.8 million in 2011.

Mineral fuels constituted 99.63% of Japan's total imports from Qatar, valuing at US \$ 35.7 billion, an 18.90% increase compared to the value in the previous year. Qatar was Japan's top supplier of petroleum gases, supplying gases worth of US \$ 17.78 billion in 2012. Japan increased her gas imports following the stoppage of electricity production at her various nuclear plants due to the earthquake and tsunami in 2011, and Qatar was a major source of the additional supply of gas to Japan. Compared with the previous year, the value of gas import from Qatar grew 34.38% in 2012. Qatar was also Japan's 3<sup>rd</sup> largest supplier of crude oil, supplying crude oil worth 16.21 billion during the same year. Considerable increase was also registered in the import of aluminium from Qatar, raising the value from US \$ 46.1 million in 2011 to US \$ 76.3 million in 2012.

*Japan's major exports to Qatar (value in US \$ million)*

Commodity	2009	2010	2011	2012	G. Rate
Motor Vehicles	488.9	775.2	610.7	1,127.0	84.55
(Passenger cars)*	401.0	652.8	463.8	961.8	107.38
General machinery	533.3	151.0	148.9	221.0	48.43
(Motor trucks)*	39.7	48.5	61.2	68.2	11.37
Iron & Steel	152.3	43.7	20.4	39.4	193.14
Rubber products	24.9	30.1	37.8	36.7	-3.10
Electrical machinery	339.7	87.0	77.8	20.3	-73.86
Textiles products	11.9	8.5	12.3	16.1	31.07
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>1,628.3</b>	<b>1,141.2</b>	<b>1,022.0</b>	<b>1,503.3</b>	<b>47.09</b>

Source: Japan Customs, compiled by World Trade Atlas. (Discrepancies, if any, in the growth rate are due to rounding). \*Included in motor vehicles



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*Japan's major imports from Qatar (value in US \$ million)*

Commodity	2009	2010	2011	2012	G. Rate
Mineral fuels	15,902.9	21,647.2	30,043.0	35,721.5	18.90
(Crude oils)*	9,432.1	12,587.2	14,885.7	16,211.0	8.90
(Petroleum gases)*	5,815.5	7,353.0	13,231.9	17,780.8	34.38
(Light oils)*	655.3	1,706.9	1,925.5	1,729.7	-10.17
Aluminium	00	2.8	46.1	76.3	65.58
Fertilizers	5.5	2.4	7.1	15.5	117.96
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>15,924.2</b>	<b>21701.6</b>	<b>30,155.9</b>	<b>35,854.7</b>	<b>38.96</b>

Source: Japan Customs, compiled by World Trade Atlas. (Discrepancies, if any, in the growth rate are due to rounding).

\*Included in mineral fuels

### **Kuwait:**

The value of Japan's trade with Kuwait increased 17.96% to US \$ 17.1 billion in 2012, compared to US \$ 14.5 billion in 2011. Japan - Kuwait trade was dominated by Japan's import of hydrocarbons from Kuwait, that covered 89% of the total trade. Japan's exports to Kuwait surged 38.39% to US \$ 1.9 billion in 2012, against US \$ 1.4 billion in the previous year. This increase was mainly attributed to a major expansion in the export of motor vehicles to Kuwait, especially of higher capacity luxury passenger cars. Export value of passenger cars of 3000 cc or above surged by 68.3% to US \$ 1,241.3 million, in the place of US \$ 737.5 million in the previous year. Considerable increase was also seen in the export of general machinery and textile goods. Export value of air/vacuum pumps registered a remarkable increase of 186% to reach US \$ 50.2 million in 2012 from US \$ 17.6 million in 2011

*Japan's major exports to Kuwait (value in US \$ million)*

Commodities	2009	2010	2011	2012	G. Rate
Moto vehicles	687.8	951.1	881.6	1,393.6	58.08
(Passenger cars)*	566.3	820.1	737.5	1,241.3	68.32
General machinery	202.0	86.1	115.5	149.7	29.62
Iron & Steel	75.1	94.9	114.9	98.3	-14.44
Rubber products	55.6	72.7	83.7	65.0	-22.36
Electrical machinery	106.1	89.8	76.2	74.0	-2.87
Textile goods	21.2	20.7	22.5	30.5	35.60
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>1,244.3</b>	<b>1,418.0</b>	<b>1,355.4</b>	<b>1,875.7</b>	<b>38.38</b>

Source: Japan Customs, compiled by World Trade Atlas. (Discrepancies, if any, in the growth rate are due to rounding). \*Included in Motor vehicles

Japan's import from Kuwait, comprising 99.97% by mineral fuels, rose by 15.85% to US \$ 15.2 billion in 2012, compared to US \$ 13.1 billion in the previous year. Value of Japan's crude oil imports rose 21.67% to US \$ 11.5 billion, and petroleum gases by 25% to US \$ 1.7 billion in 2012. Japan imported a total of 102.4 million barrels of crude oils from Kuwait, 16.09% higher in volume, compared to the volume of import in 2011. The volume of gas import also rose by 19% during the year.

*Japan's major imports from Kuwait (value in US \$ million)*

Commodity	2009	2010	2011	2012	G. Rate
Crude oils	6,744.5	7,915.3	9,431.9	11,475.5	21.67
Light oils	1,437.7	1,416.5	2,272.5	2,070.9	-12.61
Propane gas	609.0	782.9	1,028.3	1,306.9	27.10
Butane gas	187.3	170.4	307.5	366.2	19.09
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>8,988.9</b>	<b>10,298.6</b>	<b>13,141.2</b>	<b>15,224.7</b>	<b>27.71</b>

Source: Japan Customs, compiled by World Trade Atlas. (Discrepancies, if any, in the growth rate are due to rounding)

### **Oman:**

Japan's trade with the Sultanate of Oman grew 31.5%, to US\$ 10.5 billion in 2012, the highest growth in Japan's trade with any other GCC country. This steep rise in the two-way trade was attributed mainly to an increase in the volume of crude oil imports from Oman, and partly to increases in Japan's exports of motor

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vehicles and iron and steel materials to that country. While motor vehicle exports grew 29.5% to US \$ 2.94 billion, export of iron & steel products, consisting of tubes and pipes for the oil industry, grew by more than 500% to US \$ 142 million. Exports of new tyres also grew by 18.2% to US \$ 73.7 million from US \$ 62.4 million in 2011. Japan's exports of machinery, both general and electrical, recorded a small decline in 2012.

### *Japan's major exports to the Sultanate of Oman (value in US \$ million)*

Commodity	2009	2010	2011	2012	G. Rate
Motor vehicles	1,902.9	2,634.7	2,267.6	2,935.4	29.45
(Passenger cars)*	1,278.9	1,979.0	1,468.0	2,015.5	37.30
General machinery	227.6	225.2	260.9	238.0	-8.78
Rubber products (tyres)	55.1	72.4	83.4	90.4	8.37
Electrical machinery	43.7	50.9	60.9	59.5	-2.31
Stone, plaster, cement	22.4	27.7	24.0	27.3	13.77
Iron & steel products	18.4	13.2	25.1	142.4	467.33
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>2,354.2</b>	<b>3,114.0</b>	<b>2,805.5</b>	<b>3,585.3</b>	<b>27.80</b>

Source: Japan Customs, compiled by World Trade Atlas. (Discrepancies, if any, in the growth rate are due to rounding). \*Included in motor vehicles

Japan's crude oil imports from Oman surged 28.3% in terms of volume, in spite of an average 7.7% increase in its price. Japan imported a total of 38.5 million barrels of crude oils from Oman in 2012 at a cost of US \$ 4.34 billion, compared to 30 million barrels at US \$ 3.2 billion, in 2011. Average import price of crude oil grew to US \$ 112.82 per barrel from US \$ 105.37 per barrel in the previous year. Japan's petroleum gas imports from Oman grew by 27.3% to US \$ 2.4 billion in 2012, from US \$ 1.9 billion in 2011. A spectacular surge in the import of aluminium was also witnessed in 2012, with the import value increasing to US \$ 17.5 million from just US \$ 2.9 million in the previous year.

In addition to the increases in Japan's import of oil and gas, considerable increases in the import of fish/seafood, aluminium and vegetables were also recorded in 2012. Oman has been the top supplier of fresh or chilled beans to Japan for the past many years. Similarly, import of frozen fish and other seafood also rose by 43.12% to US \$ 18.5 million in 2012 from US \$ 12.9 million in 2011.

### *Japan's major imports from Sultanate of Oman (value in US \$ million)*

Commodity	2009	2010	2011	2012	G. Rate
Crude oils	2,352.5	3,408.3	3,161.1	4,341.9	37.35
Petroleum gas	928.4	1,045.3	1,920.9	2,445.0	27.28
Fish & Seafood	10.3	8.5	12.9	18.5	43.12
Aluminium	13.7	0.2	2.9	17.5	510.79
Vegetables	4.2	5.2	5.1	8.2	59.60
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>3,317.1</b>	<b>4,509.4</b>	<b>5,146.2</b>	<b>6,871.0</b>	<b>33.51</b>

Source: Japan Customs, compiled by World Trade Atlas. (Discrepancies, if any, in the growth rate, are due to rounding)

## **Bahrain:**

The value of Japan's trade with Bahrain increased 7.26% to US \$ 1.3 billion in 2012, in spite of a decline in Japan's import of mineral fuels from that country. The increase in trade was fuelled by increased export of motor vehicles, which more than doubled in 2012, compared to the previous year. Export of passenger cars grew by 125.6% to US \$ 527.4 million, compared to US \$ 233.8 million in the previous year. Export of trucks and busses had also posted considerable increases. Though export of electrical machinery declined 29.4% to US \$ 22.4 million from US \$ 31.7 million, export of general machinery grew by 8.3% to US \$ 70.3 million from US \$ 64.9 million. Export of iron & steel products/materials grew by 73.5% to US \$ 9.1 million in 2012, compared to US \$ 5.2 million in 2011.

Japan's mineral fuel import from Bahrain was limited to light oils as it completely stopped importing crude oils from that country since 2011. The value of import of light oils, however, declined by 35.8% to US \$ 445.7 million in 2012, from US \$ 694.1 million in 2011. Japan's other imports from Bahrain were aluminium, glassware, and small quantities of fish and other seafood.

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### Japan's major exports to Bahrain (value in US \$ million)

Commodity	2009	2010	2011	2012	G. Rate
Motor vehicles	289.3	399.9	310.8	645.9	107.79
(Passenger cars)*	226.3	317.3	233.8	527.4	125.61
General machinery	56.5	76.2	64.9	70.3	8.29
Electric machinery	38.3	54.6	31.7	22.4	-29.37
Rubber products	10.7	9.7	16.0	16.2	0.78
Optical, photographic.	6.1	6.4	8.5	7.4	-13.42
Plastic products	6.6	6.1	7.6	4.0	47.51
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>435.9</b>	<b>589.3</b>	<b>471.0</b>	<b>807.4</b>	<b>71.41</b>

Source: Japan Customs, compiled by World Trade Atlas. (Discrepancies, if any, in the growth rate, are due to rounding) \*Included in motor vehicles

### Japan's major imports from Bahrain (value in US \$ million)

Commodity	2009	2010	2011	2012	G. Rate
Light oils	428.8	488.8	694.1	445.7	-35.80
Aluminium	37.7	69.5	18.6	17.2	-7.40
Fish and seafood	7.2	4.3	5.4	6.9	27.37
Glassware	00	1.9	3.5	2.0	42.06
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>525.6</b>	<b>659.2</b>	<b>724.9</b>	<b>475.3</b>	<b>-34.43</b>

Source: Japan Customs, compiled by World Trade Atlas. (Discrepancies, if any, in the growth rate, are due to rounding)