



Japan Trade Report September 2026

Released on October 5th., 2026

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1. Summary

1.1 Global Economy and Merchandise Trade

The J.P.Morgan Global Manufacturing PMI rose to a 55-month high of 53.0 in September, up from 52.3 in August, its highest level since February 2022. The headline PMI has signalled expansion for 14 consecutive months.

The September survey data signalled that worldwide manufacturing operating conditions improved to the greatest extent in over four-and-a-half years. Manufacturers were buoyed by rising levels of output, new orders and international trade. The outlook for the sector also output to expand further over the coming 12 months.

Demand for goods has improved throughout 2026 so far reflecting the combined increases in spending on AI infrastructure and defence equipment. The sharpest rise in production in September was reported in Thailand, with especially strong growth also seen in India, Taiwan and the US (which both saw the fastest growth since mid-2021). More modest expansion was seen in Japan, but the increase was still among the largest recorded over the past 12 years. Growth in mainland China was among the strongest seen since the COVID-19 pandemic.

Manufacturing PMI

Country	Aug-26	Sep-26
Japan	54.9	54.1 ↓
China	49.8	50.1 ↑
United States	53.9	55.9 ↑
Australia	52.0	49.6 ↓
Taiwan	54.7	56.7 ↑
Korea	52.3	53.9 ↑
Thailand	53.8	54.3 ↑
UAE	55.3	55.3 →
Vietnam	53.3	51.9 ↓
Germany	54.3	53.9 ↓
Saudi Arab	53.8	55.3 ↓

Data Source from S& P Global.

1. Summary

1.1 Global Economy and Merchandise Trade

“Weathering Successive Shocks”, OECD Economic Outlook, Interim Report, released in September 2026, projected global GDP growth to be 2.9% in 2026 and 3.0% in 2027. And it further indicated that stronger price pressures, weaker real income growth and higher interest rates would moderate near-term growth momentum in many economies, but robust AI-related activity and an assumed easing of energy prices in line with futures markets next year would help activity strengthen through 2027.

Table 1 Global growth has moderated

	2025	2026		2027	
		Interim EO projections	Difference from June EO	Interim EO projections	Difference from June EO
World	3.4	2.9	0.1	3.0	0.1
G20	3.3	3.1	0.1	3.0	0.0
Euro area	1.3	1.0	0.2	1.0	-0.2
Japan	1.2	0.8	0.2	0.7	-0.1
Korea	1.1	3.7	1.1	2.6	0.7
Mexico	0.7	1.5	0.7	1.8	0.0
United States	2.1	2.2	0.2	2.1	0.3
Brazil	2.3	2.0	0.4	1.0	-0.2
China	5.0	4.5	0.0	4.2	-0.1
India	7.8	7.1	0.8	6.5	0.1
Russia	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.6	-0.2
Saudi Arabia	4.6	-1.8	-5.0	4.1	-0.2

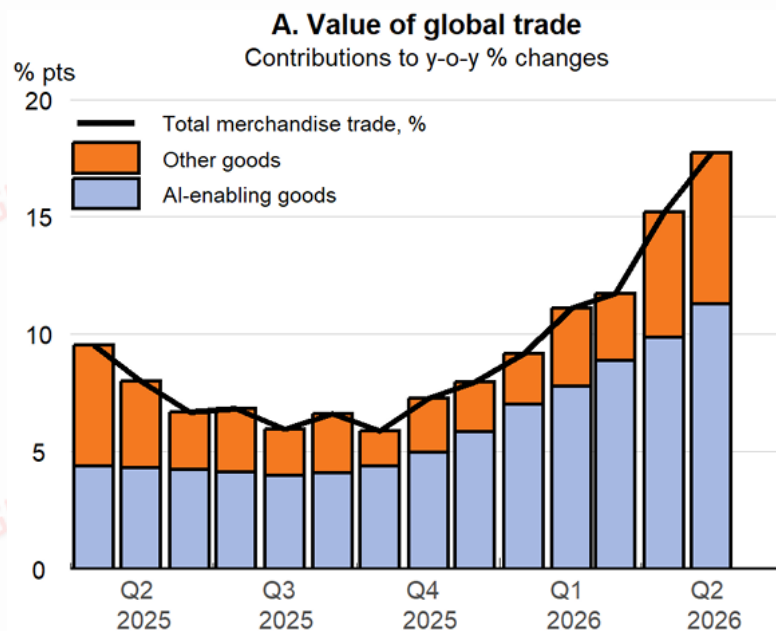
Source: OECD Interim Economic Outlook 120 database; and OECD Economic Outlook 119 database.

1. Summary

1.1 Global Economy and Merchandise Trade

The report further pointed out that global merchandise trade recovered gradually following the initial impact of the conflict, despite rising transportation costs. AI-related goods shipments continued to be a major supporting factor (Figure 2, Panel A), particularly boosting trade growth in Asian economies. Trade growth in non-AI goods has also begun to rise, helped by higher commodity prices and stronger inventory building in importing countries.

Figure 2. AI-related goods shipments continue to support global trade



Note: Panel A based on monthly merchandise trade statistics in nominal USD, using a three month moving average. Trade values are computed as the average of exports and imports for selected countries that have timely customs data up to May 2026. These comprise Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, European Union, Hong Kong (China), India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, the Philippines, Singapore, South Africa, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, Türkiye, United Kingdom, the United States and Viet Nam. AI-related goods are the 104 products at the HS6 level defined by the WTO.

Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York, Global Supply Chain Pressure Index; Eurostat; ITC Trade Map; UN Comtrade; WTO; and OECD calculations.

1. Summary

1.2 Macro Economy of Japan

The Monthly Economic Report released by the Cabinet Office, Japan in the end September almost kept the same comments on the Japanese macro economy as the last month that it was recovering at a moderate pace, while attention should be given to the effects caused from the situation in the Middle East, fluctuations in the financial and capital market.

The recent research paper “Japan’s Debt Beyond the Headlines” released by the IMF on September 2026 argued that public discussions of Japan’s finances often focused exclusively on liabilities, but debt was only one side of a balance sheet.

Japan’s public sector has accumulated a large stock of assets over decades, including cash, loans, and securities. Other assets include equity holdings and public sector investments. These assets paint a different picture. Gross public debt exceeds 200 percent of GDP. But government holdings include substantial financial assets, which means that net debt is considerably lower. How much depends on which assets are counted.

Looking at a narrow measure that deducts only the most liquid assets, such as cash and deposits, reduces gross debt only modestly, to about 186 percent of GDP. However, a broader measure that also nets out the full range of government held debt claims, including loans and debt securities, reduces net debt to about 137 percent.

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1.2 Macro Economy of Japan

The report emphasized that Japanese economy had continued to adapt. Despite acute demographic pressures, including the world's highest share of elderly people and persistently low birth rates, productivity growth has strengthened — supported by automation, adoption of technology, and a changing labor market — and output per hour worked picked up more than in other major economies. Meanwhile, rising labor force participation, particularly among women and older people, has also helped offset the drag from demographic factors.

Indeed, following its extraordinary fiscal response to the pandemic, Japan managed to reduce its primary deficit from 8 percent of GDP in 2021 to an estimated 1 percent in 2025—among the lowest in the G7.

Morgan Stanley Institute also echoed the same argument in its report “Japan's Strategic Opportunity”. This report indicated that Japan's growth model and its competitive role in the global economy were transforming after decades of deflation and low growth. Market governance reforms have driven behavioral change among companies and consumers. Japanese corporates are rethinking how capital, investment, governance and strategic planning coalesce, while households are shifting their asset allocation away from cash.

1. Summary

1.3 Merchandise Trade of Japan

In August, the export trade value released in terms of JPY by the Ministry of Finance, Japan increased by 19.3% y-o-y with consecutive twelve months upward while the import trade value increased by 28.0% y-o-y with consecutive seven months upward. Both export and import trade value signalled historical highest August. However, the trade deficit is also the second highest in this August since the statistics from January 1977.

Weak Japanese yen has generated imported inflation. The import trade value quite increased but the volume index only climbed 2.7% in this August while the export volume index increased only 2.5% respectively. The automobile, semi-conductor manufacturing equipment and semi-conductor parts have rapid export growth rates while import growth rate of crude oil, computer goods and semi-conductor parts ranked top three.

Overall, Japan's merchandise trade with overseas countries remained stable or even a little bit active. From Japan Machine Tool Builders' Association, overseas orders in July showed an increase of 50.5% y-o-y, and this marked the 22nd consecutive month of y-o-y growth. Total order value in the first seven months of 2026 increased 42.3% y-o-y.

However, it is remarkable that the PKS and wood pellet import increased more than 10% y-o-y until August 2026. Import of lithium-ion battery, including BESS increased 134.7% due to the

1. Summary

1.3 Merchandise Trade of Japan

demand from data center and green electricity network. The trade with UAE decreased 16.9% while the trade with Saudi Arabia kept almost the same. This is the direct influence from the war in the Middle East.

Meanwhile, steel export volume from Japan fell by 5.84% until the end of August y-o-y since the export to Asian countries decreased greatly except Korea. However, the export to the USA and Mexico increased about 20% respectively.

Import steel volume dropped 13.19% until the end of August y-o-y, largely driven by a sharp decrease from mainland China and Taiwan, but the import from Taiwan still kept about 50,000 metric tons per month. Korea is still the biggest origin of the steel import.

2. Appendix

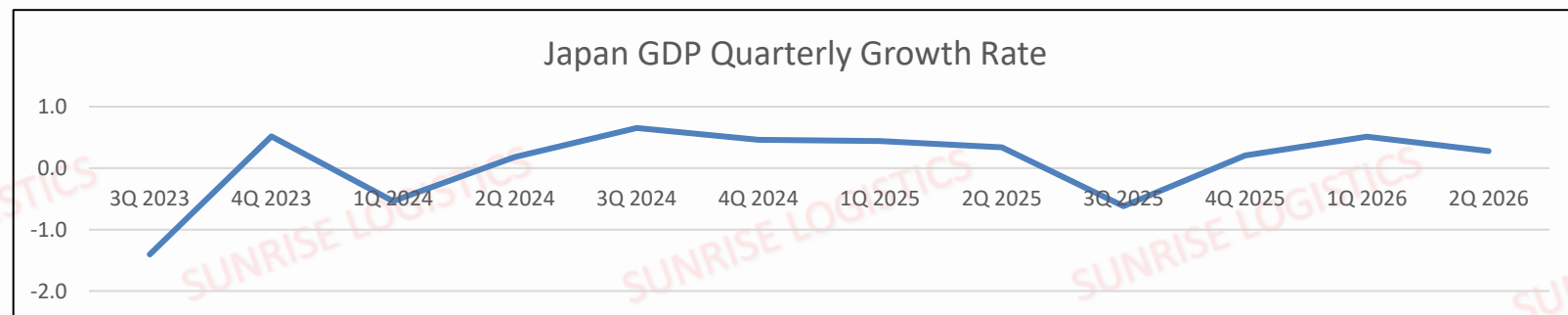
2.1 GDP Growth Rate, quarterly

Growth Rate	3Q 2023	4Q 2023	1Q 2024	2Q 2024	3Q 2024	4Q 2024	1Q 2025	2Q 2025	3Q 2025	4Q 2025	1Q 2026	2Q 2026
Japan	-1.4	0.5	-0.5	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	-0.6	0.2	0.5	0.3
China	1.6	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	0.9
United States	1.2	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.8	0.5	-0.2	0.9	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.4
EU	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.5
Australia	0.4	-0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.4
Taiwan	2.0	2.6	0.1	0.6	1.5	1.8	0.9	3.8	1.6	6.5	1.7	2.0
Korea	0.8	0.5	P 1.2	P -0.2	P 0.1	P 0.1	P -0.2	P 0.7	P 1.3	P -0.2	P 1.7	P 0.6
Germany	P 0.0	P -0.3	P -0.1	P -0.3	P 0.0	P 0.2	P 0.4	P -0.2	P -0.0	P 0.3	P 0.3	P 0.3
Saudi Arabia	-2.6	0.3	2.4	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.6	1.9	1.2	1.4	-1.5	-4.9
India	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.3	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.8	P 1.8	P 1.8
Mexico	P 0.8	P 0.1	P 0.2	P -0.1	P 1.2	P -1.0	P 0.3	P 0.5	P 0.1	P 0.9	-0.8	P 1.4
Brazil	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.7	0.8	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.1	0.5

Data source: Quarterly real GDP growth - OECD countries; Taiwan statistics website

Note 1: % with quarter on quarter

Note 2: P indicates provisional value.



2. Appendix

2.2 Indexes of Business Conditions

Indexes of Business Conditions January 2026 Revised Release (May 26th, 2026)							
	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26	Apr-26	May-26	Jun-26	Jul-26
Leading Indexes	112.1	113.3	114.5	116.1	116.5	116.5	117.7
Coincident Indexes	117.9	116.3	116.5	118.1	117.9	118.5	120.6
Lagging Indexes	112.2	113.1	113.4	111.9	111.4	111.8	113.0

Data source: Cabinet Office, Japan

Note: 2020 = 100

Business survey index, Business Conditions, Business Outlook Survey (September 11th, 2026)					
	Jan.-Mar. 2026 (previous)	Apr.-Jun. 2026 (previous)	Jul.-Sep. 2026 (present)	Oct. - Dec. 2026 (outlook)	Jan. - Mar. 2027 (outlook)
Corporations with capital of 1 billion yen or over					
All industries	4.4	-0.5	5.3	6.0	4.6
Manufacturing	3.8	-1.8	7.6	5.8	4.9
Non-manufacturing	4.6	0	4.2	6.1	4.5
Corporations with capital of 100 million to 1 billion yen					
All industries	0.2	-3.9	0.8	5.0	2.7
Corporations with capital of 10 to 100 million yen					
All industries	-12.9	-17.6	-10.9	-2.8	-6.4

Data source: Business Outlook Survey, Policy Research Institute, Ministry of Finance, Japan

Note: % with by quarter on quarter.

2. Appendix

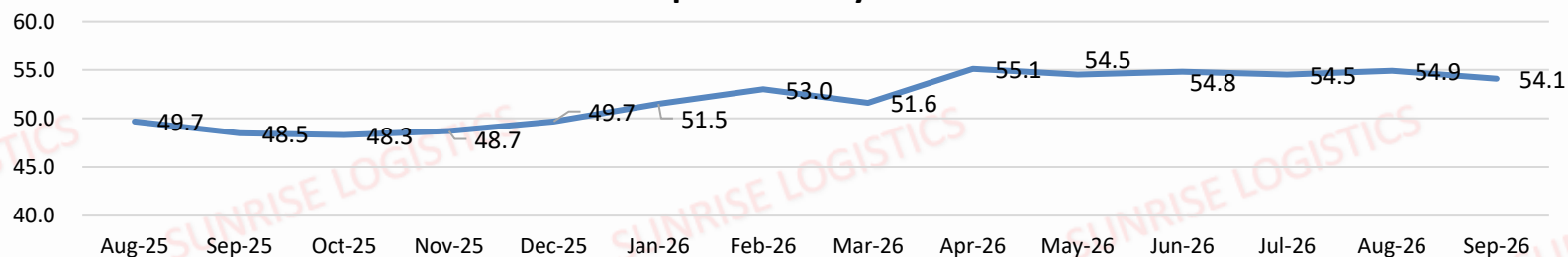
2.3 Manufacturing PMI

Country	Apr 2026	May 2026	Jun 2026	Jul 2026	Aug 2026	Sep 2026
Japan	55.1	54.5	54.8	54.5	54.9	54.1
China	50.3	50.0	50.3	49.2	49.8	50.1
USA	54.5	55.1	53.9	53.9	53.9	55.9
Australia	51.3	50.7	51.5	52.0	52.0	49.6
Taiwan	55.3	56.1	55.2	55.1	54.7	56.7
Korea	53.6	54.8	52.1	53.1	52.3	53.9
Thailand	52.7	52.6	53.6	54.2	53.8	54.3
UAE	52.1	52.6	50.8	52.7	55.3	55.3
Vietnam	50.5	52.8	51.8	52.9	53.3	51.9
Germany	51.4	51.0	50.3	52.2	54.3	53.9
S. Arabia	51.5	52.8	53.3	53.1	53.8	55.3
India	54.7	55.0	55.0	53.5	52.8	55.1
Mexico	47.7	49.6	51.3	51.3	49.8	50.3
Brazil	52.6	49.1	50.8	47.5	46.3	44.8
ASEAN	50.7	51.5	50.5	52.8	52.3	52.1
Eurozone	52.2	51.6	51.4	51.9	52.7	52.9

Data source: S & P Global Manufacturing PMI

Note: Top ten merchandise trade partner countries in 2023 are selected.

Japan Monthly PMI



Data Source: S & P Global Manufacturing PMI

2. Appendix

2.4 Merchandise Trade, with major partners

Trade Partner	Export		Import		Export 2026		Import 2026		Total 2026	
	August	Growth Rate	August	Growth Rate	Jan-Aug	Growth Rate	Jan-Aug	Growth Rate	Jan-Aug	Growth Rate
China	1,809,133	20.5%	2,361,239	22.5%	14,042,036	16.6%	20,015,482	17.8%	34,057,518	17.3%
USA	1,724,387	24.9%	1,654,426	55.2%	14,524,556	8.4%	11,025,368	31.3%	25,549,924	17.2%
Australia	188,382	1.4%	703,505	16.6%	1,792,265	25.4%	4,988,234	9.0%	6,780,499	12.9%
Taiwan	886,131	39.7%	658,753	62.4%	6,708,284	32.7%	4,573,491	43.8%	11,281,775	37.0%
Korea	706,616	32.9%	456,278	31.5%	5,305,723	15.8%	3,696,880	24.6%	9,002,603	19.2%
Thailand	380,539	14.0%	393,123	34.1%	3,168,944	15.4%	3,008,339	20.1%	6,177,283	17.7%
UAE	101,265	-21.4%	319,548	-3.1%	1,112,661	-4.6%	2,556,326	-21.3%	3,668,986	-16.9%
Vietnam	253,556	8.6%	485,556	34.1%	2,160,667	21.2%	3,633,970	23.2%	5,794,637	22.5%
Germany	226,485	1.4%	288,651	5.1%	1,990,745	14.2%	2,329,675	-0.2%	4,320,420	6.0%
Saudi Arab	77,045	11.9%	444,961	21.0%	555,254	-14.9%	2,865,169	7.4%	3,420,423	3.0%
India	277,205	18.5%	116,150	41.6%	2,136,043	12.9%	838,685	15.7%	2,974,728	13.7%
Mexico	178,943	27.9%	139,345	58.6%	1,411,518	20.5%	778,520	9.0%	2,190,038	16.1%
Brazil	66,652	15.4%	121,283	7.9%	513,678	2.0%	973,412	7.5%	1,487,090	5.6%
Total	10,043,270	19.3%	11,155,183	28.0%	82,210,752	15.6%	84,990,630	15.0%	167,201,382	15.3%

Remark: in million JPY

Note 1: Growth rate is percentage y-o-y.

Note 2: Top ten merchandise trade partner countries in 2023 are selected.

2. Appendix

2.4.1 Steel Trade, export by countries

Year	Grand Total	Thailand	Korea	China	Mexico	Vietnam	Indonesia	Taiwan	USA	India	Bangladesh
2021	34,400,494	5,928,950	4,896,877	5,124,340	1,944,302	1,956,828	2,310,961	2,340,610	1,178,478	757,496	686,549
2022	32,302,968	5,037,906	5,430,549	3,949,049	1,244,229	1,895,808	2,299,768	1,808,536	1,268,218	847,788	777,988
2023	32,689,507	4,675,719	5,637,409	2,848,622	1,860,280	1,952,373	2,280,535	1,585,177	1,228,514	1,174,818	553,035
2024	31,711,382	4,284,449	4,783,404	2,672,789	1,870,010	2,262,264	2,181,927	1,762,638	1,209,810	2,081,806	606,272
2025	30,394,009	4,346,223	3,842,735	2,335,917	1,640,470	2,195,066	2,019,146	1,833,007	1,096,801	1,566,550	895,868
Q1 2025	7,772,962	1,025,412	1,019,401	584,984	462,484	639,437	559,440	583,074	276,621	340,715	183,334
Q2 2025	7,492,648	1,092,475	909,423	591,135	383,034	588,300	565,850	484,949	255,064	235,090	251,488
Q3 2025	7,595,348	1,134,406	931,638	573,143	387,578	438,213	442,991	373,313	301,222	556,995	235,961
Aug	2,464,722	370,497	266,210	199,976	127,651	162,257	155,565	120,788	82,440	167,726	116,125
Sep	2,500,407	367,706	328,706	181,242	128,797	139,240	152,416	134,248	93,381	220,711	35,429
Oct	2,543,265	408,635	306,321	215,606	130,793	160,739	180,103	150,458	74,501	155,870	61,246
Nov	2,397,951	333,588	351,876	189,625	105,793	179,597	156,156	114,191	83,298	127,346	78,687
Dec	2,591,835	351,708	324,076	181,425	170,789	188,780	114,606	127,022	106,096	150,533	85,151
Jan-2026	2,283,789	316,489	310,290	185,259	149,248	129,485	162,572	107,796	89,978	111,277	50,217
Feb	2,180,529	334,290	337,632	141,220	117,803	130,870	133,201	60,749	107,442	100,097	61,463
Mar	2,519,789	356,578	351,588	185,706	204,886	181,733	166,147	128,861	117,588	99,614	34,700
Apr	2,282,746	350,545	302,492	190,604	151,992	185,696	165,335	128,988	97,815	120,852	37,834
May	2,381,176	326,831	386,402	153,141	159,273	160,679	131,408	136,326	139,820	158,750	67,438
Jun	2,561,071	416,725	326,459	168,694	166,450	175,556	138,675	212,757	88,486	78,798	95,102
Jul	2,489,612	395,412	389,732	172,835	191,973	167,985	177,402	156,175	118,920	64,333	92,163
Aug	2,472,716	338,182	350,826	161,298	175,386	136,422	160,405	163,919	147,506	91,430	91,105
2026	19,171,426	2,835,052	2,755,421	1,358,757	1,317,012	1,268,425	1,235,144	1,095,571	907,556	825,151	530,022
2026/2025	-5.84%	-1.72%	8.83%	-13.35%	19.26%	-16.92%	-12.76%	-16.18%	22.72%	-9.53%	-16.58%

Source: Ministry of Finance, "Trade Statistics of Japan"

Note: figures for calendar year do not add up to total of cumulative monthly figures because of rounding.

2. Appendix

2.4.2 Ordinary Steel Trade, import by countries

Year	Grand Total	Korea	China	Taiwan	Others
2021	4,190,766	2,715,996	500,845	743,041	230,884
2022	4,228,895	2,634,547	650,795	795,103	148,449
2023	4,698,356	2,945,624	793,690	855,125	103,917
2024	5,050,046	3,110,530	943,786	885,287	110,444
2025	4,679,011	2,887,326	935,366	814,899	41,421
Q1 2025	1,148,338	718,775	203,472	216,558	9,533
Q2 2025	1,179,850	737,052	231,681	199,790	11,327
Q3 2025	1,212,697	745,856	262,381	194,273	10,187
Aug	359,389	233,906	72,387	49,830	3,266
Sep	394,168	234,891	89,257	65,895	4,126
Oct	372,830	237,360	61,920	69,737	3,814
Nov	377,887	221,109	100,914	52,675	3,188
Dec	387,409	227,173	74,998	81,865	3,372
Jan-2026	351,003	240,722	47,681	59,566	3,035
Feb	355,238	221,150	68,751	62,387	2,950
Mar	365,712	237,909	58,106	66,243	3,454
Apr	325,315	225,193	39,200	58,202	2,721
May	312,319	211,926	44,807	52,083	3,503
Jun	331,712	236,255	39,478	52,923	3,056
Jul	391,109	268,076	49,362	70,304	3,368
Aug	299,310	198,658	42,645	48,928	9,079
2026	2,731,718	1,839,887	390,030	470,635	31,167
2026/2025	-13.19%	-6.45%	-35.88%	-13.60%	15.77%

Source: Ministry of Finance, "Trade Statistics of Japan"

Note: Figures for calendar year do not add up to total of cumulative monthly figures because of rounding.

2. Appendix

2.4.3 Other Import Trade, mainly by breakbulk

Commodity	PKS	Wood Pellet	Fertilizer	Copper Concentrate	Lithium-ion Battery including BESS	Windmill
	HS code 1404.90	HS Code 4401.31	HS code 3101.00	HS code 2603.00	HS code 8507.60	HS code 8502.31
From	Indonesia Malaysia	Vietnam Canada USA Malaysia & etc.	China Indonesia Korea Vietnam & etc.	Chile, Peru, Canada, Australia, Indonesia, USA, Papua New Guinea & etc.	China Korea Taiwan USA & etc.	China Great Britain Germany Korea, USA & etc.
Unit	Metric Ton	Metric Ton	Metric Ton	Metric Ton	Metric Ton	Set
2023	3,001,729	5,803,374	38,310	4,802,114	71,330	579
2024	3,581,761	6,381,027	32,553	5,208,369	77,706	318
2025	3,894,540	8,637,757	31,827	4,639,553	106,105	291
Jan-Aug 2025	2,426,394	5,698,485	21,722	3,337,215	59,404	229
Jan-2026	444,732	800,426	3,109	455,329	12,885	20
Feb	363,727	706,766	2,643	354,785	14,418	11
Mar	451,360	743,388	4,456	359,805	16,192	60
Apr	319,687	818,258	3,067	452,048	17,162	19
May	268,953	643,849	2,231	401,308	17,028	1
Jun	348,174	811,466	2,528	407,658	20,933	10
Jul	338,576	937,715	2,376	378,544	20,813	6
Aug	328,794	811,815	1,963	404,641	20,018	2
2026	2,865,182	6,273,683	22,373	3,144,047	139,449	129
2026/2025 y-o-y	18.1%	10.1%	3.0%	-5.8%	134.7%	-43.7%

Data source: Ministry of Finance, "Trade Statistics of Japan".

2. Appendix

2.5 Machinery Order

Order from	4Q 2025	1Q 2026	2Q 2026	3Q 2026*	Mar-26	Apr-26	May-26	Jun-26	Jul-26
Total	10.2	10.3	11.3	-0.1	4.3	3.4	9.5	0.4	-5.5
Private sector	6.2	2.6	14.6	-3.8	-5.3	5.8	37.4	-26.0	1.5
(excluding volatile orders)	6.6	6.4	0.2	4.9	-9.4	8.7	-12.4	9.7	-3.7
Manufacturing	-0.8	10.0	-1.3	4.0	-14.2	5.1	-14.9	19.9	-1.0
Governments	57.7	-21.3	-17.8	28.5	-14.5	-0.9	-5.0	10.5	-9.2
Overseas	3.6	31.0	10.4	1.3	31.0	-8.6	-4.4	19.9	-8.2

Data source: Economic and Social Research Institute, Cabinet Office, Japan

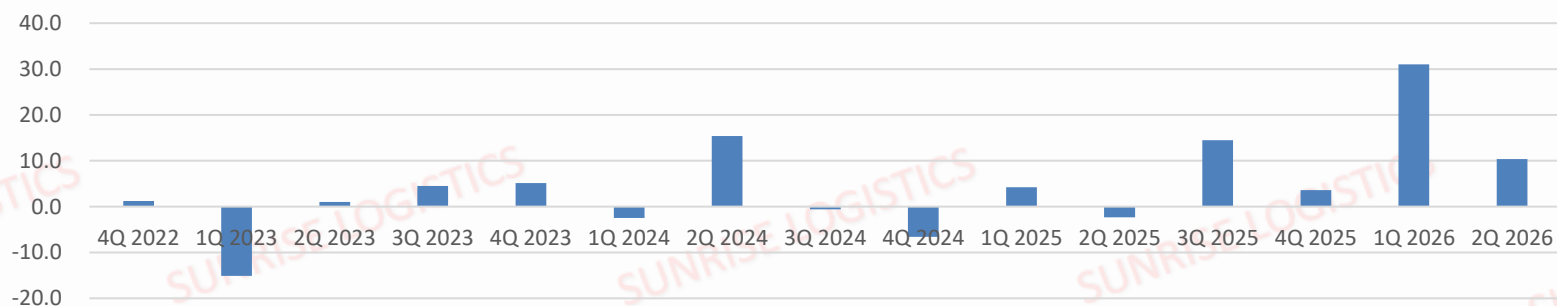
Note 1: * indicates forecast data.

Note 2: volatile order indicates orders for ships and electric power projects.

Note 3: growth rate by m-o-m or q-o-q.

Indicator	2Q 2023	3Q 2023	4Q 2023	1Q 2024	2Q 2024	3Q 2024	4Q 2024	1Q 2025	2Q 2025	3Q 2025	4Q 2025	1Q 2026	2Q 2026
Overseas order Growth Rate (q-o-q)	1.0	4.5	5.1	-2.5	15.4	-0.6	-6.6	4.2	-2.3	14.5	3.6	31.0	10.4

Overseas Order Growth Rate (%)



2. Appendix

2.6 Machine Tool Order

Although the growth rate of Taiwan and Canada are far higher than same of China and the United States, in terms of absolute value, they are not in the same order of magnitude and will not have any potential impact on the rankings.

Rank	Country	July 2026 (in million JPY)	Growth Rate % (m-o-m)	Growth Rate % (y-o-y)	2026 Aggregated (in million JPY)	Aggregated Growth Rate %
1	P.R.C	48,626	-13.9	52.2	341,801	55.8
2	USA	37,114	3.1	56.0	240,837	38.9
3	India	7,284	-20.4	19.2	55,249	25.2
4	Germany	4,677	43.6	36.2	27,670	13.8
5	China Taiwan	4,048	13.0	161.2	23,408	105.1
6	Korea	5,004	49.4	171.8	22,565	27.7
7	Italia	3,206	31.6	25.6	19,292	19.9
8	Canada	1,775	-34.4	58.8	17,500	110.6
9	France	3,441	46.1	69.2	16,068	21.6
10	Mexico	1,547	-20.7	-14.2	14,554	-4.3
Total		139,853	-3.8	50.5	922,098	42.3

Data source: Japan Machine Tool Builders' Association

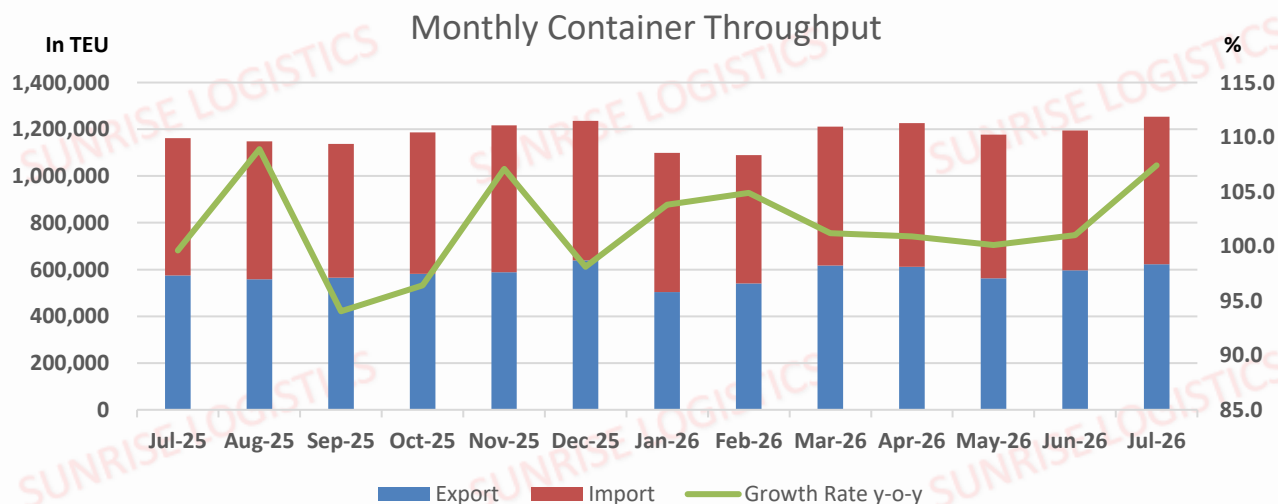
2. Appendix

2.7 Container Throughput

Container Throughput in July 2026	Total		Export		Import	
	TEU	Growth Rate	TEU	Growth Rate	TEU	Growth Rate
Total	1,253,777	107.4	622,691	107.7	631,086	107.2
Tokyo	382,867	110.4	176,100	114.0	206,767	107.5
Kawasaki	7,744	105.2	3,883	103.7	3,861	106.8
Yokohama	257,629	112.5	135,912	108.7	121,717	117.2
Nagoya	237,430	106.3	124,194	106.7	113,236	105.8
Osaka	181,197	96.8	85,276	99.6	95,921	94.4
Kobe	186,910	107.8	97,326	104.6	89,584	111.5

Data source: Ministry of land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Japan

Note: Container Throughput in TEU and Growth Rate in % y-o-y.



3. Reference

1. Website of Cabinet Office, Japan
2. Website of Trade Statistics of Japan, Ministry of Finance, Japan
3. Website of Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Japan
4. Website of Policy Research Institute, Ministry of Finance, Japan
5. Website of International Monetary Fund
6. Website of World Bank Group
7. Website of United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
8. Website of Asian Development Bank
9. Website of World Trade Organization (WTO)
10. Website of Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development) (OECD)
11. Website of S&P Global
12. Website of the Japan Iron and Steel Federation
13. Japan Machine Tool Builders' Association

End

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