

FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

Analysis of U.S. Trade with Japan

Summary

Imports and exports reported by U.S. Census Bureau¹

In 2022, both U.S. exports to Japan and imports from Japan continued to grow for a third year in a row. U.S. exports totaled \$80.3 billion, an increase of 7.7% (\$5.8 billion), and U.S. imports totaled \$148.3 billion, an increase of 10.0% (\$13.5 billion). The trade deficit was \$68.0 billion, increasing 12.8% (\$7.7 billion) from 2021.

In 2022, 3.9% of total U.S. global exports of \$2.1 trillion were exported to Japan and 4.6% of total U.S. imports of \$3.2 trillion from all countries were imported from Japan.

In 2022, \$14.9 billion of U.S. exports of agricultural products to Japan represented 7.7% of U.S. global exports of those commodities.

In 2022, U.S. exports of arms and ammunition to Japan decreased significantly from \$546.2 million in 2021 to \$269.6 million, a decrease of 50%.

In 2022, \$57.7 billion of U.S. imports of machinery and mechanical appliances from Japan constituted 6.2% of the total U.S. imports of those commodities.

BIS export data²

In 2022, U.S. exports to Japan shipped under a BIS license exception totaled \$1.3 billion, an increase of 30.7% from \$986.1 million in 2021.

In 2022, the top license exception utilized under the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) was Strategic Trade Authorization (STA). Exports made with an STA license exception totaled \$553.4 million, accounting for 42.9% of all global exports made under license exceptions. This was followed by Encryption Commodities & Software (ENC) (\$414.9 million; 32.2%), and Governments, International Organizations, International Inspections Under the Chemical Weapons Convention, and the International Space Station (GOV) (\$215.1 million; 16.7%).

¹ Export data in this section refers to trade in “goods” as defined by the U.S. Census: “Merchandise, supplies, raw materials, and products or any other item identified by a Harmonized System (HS) code.” Such data does not capture trade in technologies (e.g., exports made as transmissions or transfers); nor does it capture reexports of US-origin goods or technologies from another country. Nor does it include deemed exports or reexports. <https://www.census.gov/foreign-trade/reference/definitions/index.html#goods>.

² Export data in this section is derived from Automated Export System (AES) filings. Data in this section refers to the export of commodities, software, and technology subject to the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) and regulated as “items.” The data includes exports whether made under a license or a license exception. Such data does not capture trade in technologies (e.g., exports made as transmissions or transfers), nor does it capture reexports of US-origin goods from a third country. Nor does it include deemed exports or deemed reexports.



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Analysis of U.S. Trade with Japan

BIS licensing data³

In 2022, the number of export license applications for Japan, excluding applications for deemed⁴ exports, amounted to 3.9% of total applications worldwide.

In 2022, for applications involving commodities, software, and technology (excluding deemed exports of technology and source code to Japanese nationals in the U.S. or made as deemed reexports in a third country), BIS reviewed 1,566 export license applications valued at \$2.0 billion for Japan. Of these applications, BIS approved 1,430 applications for Japan valued at \$1.7 billion with an approval rate of 91.4%. BIS denied only one license application for Japan. The remainder were returned without action (RWA).

In 2022, BIS reviewed 14 applications for deemed exports involving Japanese nationals, representing 1.0% of total deemed export applications worldwide. Thirteen of these applications were approved and one was RWAed (an approval rate of 92.9%).

In 2022, the top approved Export Control Classification Numbers (ECCNs) on licenses for Japan were 9A610 for Military Aircraft and Related Commodities with 386 approvals, followed by 3A611 for Military Electronics with 243 approvals, and 3E611 for Technology Required for Military Electronics with 126 approvals.

In 2022, the average processing time for applications involving Japan was 17 calendar days.

³ Licensing data in this section is drawn from BIS internal systems. Data pertains to applications for export and/or reexport licenses and their associated outcomes. Reexport and export licenses and applications are not differentiated in this report; therefore, references to export licenses or applications should be interpreted as inclusive of reexport licenses and applications as well. All licensing figures include cases of deemed export and/or deemed reexport, unless otherwise noted.

⁴ Deemed exports are defined in 734.13(b) of the EAR: “Any release in the United States of “technology” or source code to a foreign person is a deemed export to the foreign person's most recent country of citizenship or permanent residency.”

<https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-15/subtitle-B/chapter-VII/subchapter-C/part-734/section-734.13>

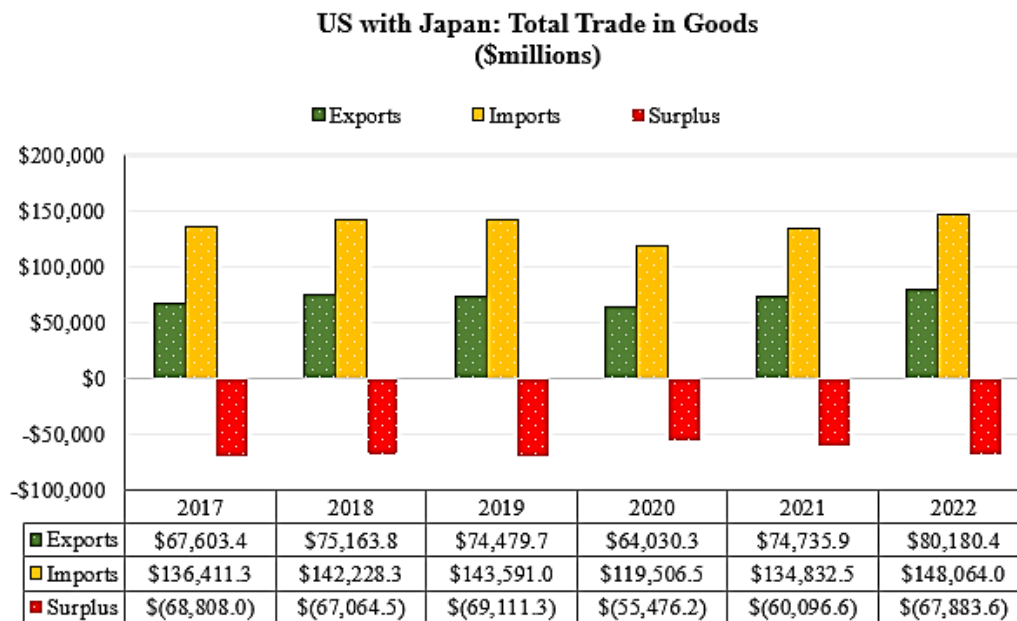


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Analysis of U.S. Trade with Japan

I. Total U.S. trade in goods with Japan⁵

In 2022, both U.S. exports to Japan and imports from Japan continued to grow for a third year in a row. U.S. exports totaled \$80.3 billion, an increase of 7.7% (\$5.8 billion), and U.S. imports totaled \$148.3 billion, an increase of 10.0% (\$13.5 billion) from 2021. The trade deficit was \$68.0 billion, an increase of 12.8% (\$7.7 billion) from 2021.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau USA Trade Portal June 29, 2023

In 2022, the level of U.S. exports to Japan and U.S. imports from Japan in goods, merchandise, and commodities as well as the trade deficit with Japan all exceeded the prior five-year average level by value (not adjusted for inflation).

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2021 Average
EXPORTS	\$67,603.4	\$75,163.8	\$74,479.7	\$64,030.3	\$74,735.9	\$80,180.4	\$71,202.6
Δvalue	--	\$7,560.4	-\$684.1	-\$10,449.3	\$10,705.6	\$5,444.5	
Δpct	--	11.2%	-0.9%	-14.0%	16.7%	7.3%	
IMPORTS	\$136,411.3	\$142,228.3	\$143,591.0	\$119,506.5	\$134,832.5	\$148,064.0	\$135,313.9
Δvalue	--	\$5,816.9	\$1,362.7	-\$24,084.5	\$15,326.0	\$13,231.4	
Δpct	--	4.3%	1.0%	-16.8%	12.8%	9.8%	
BALANCE	\$(68,808.0)	\$(67,064.5)	\$(69,111.3)	\$(55,476.2)	\$(60,096.6)	\$(67,883.6)	\$(64,111.3)
Δvalue	--	\$1,743.5	(\$2,046.8)	\$13,635.1	(\$4,620.5)	(\$7,786.9)	
Δpct	--	-2.5%	3.1%	-19.7%	8.3%	13.0%	

Values in Millions of U.S. Dollars. Source: U.S. Census Bureau USA Trade Portal July 25, 2023

⁵ Export data in this section refers to trade in “goods” as defined by the U.S. Census: “Merchandise, supplies, raw materials, and products or any other item identified by a Harmonized System (HS) code.” Such data does not capture trade in technologies (e.g., exports made as transmissions or transfers); nor does it capture reexports of US-origin goods or technologies from another country. Nor does it include deemed exports or reexports. <https://www.census.gov/foreign-trade/reference/definitions/index.html#goods>.



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Analysis of U.S. Trade with Japan

In 2022, of \$80.3 billion in U.S. exports to Japan, the top commodity sectors were chemicals, plastics, rubber, and leather goods (21.3% of the total exports to the country), agriculture products (18.6% of such total), and oil, minerals, lime, and cement (17.6% of such total).

In 2022, of \$148.3 billion in U.S. imports from Japan, the top commodity sectors were machinery and mechanical appliances (38.9% of the total U.S. imports from the country), transportation equipment (30.3% of such total) and chemicals, plastics, rubber, and leather goods (14.0% of such total).

Imports from Japan By Sector	Japan Commodity Trade 2022	U.S. Exports to Japan by Sector
\$148,063,960,827	Total Value All Commodities	\$80,180,396,565
1.1%	Agriculture Products (Chapters 01-24)	18.7%
0.9%	Oils, Minerals, Lime, Cement (Chapters 25-27)	17.5%
14.0%	Chemicals, Plastics, Rubber, Leather Goods (Chapters 28-43)	21.3%
0.2%	Wood, Cork, Paper, Printed Books (Chapters 44-49)	2.7%
0.6%	Textiles, Footwear, Headgear (Chapters 50-67)	0.7%
1.3%	Stone, Glass, Metals, Pearls (Chapters 68-71)	4.8%
3.7%	Base Metals, Iron, Steel, Tools (Chapters 72-83)	1.9%
38.9%	Machinery & Mechanical Appliances (Chapters 84-85)	13.8%
30.3%	Transportation Equipment (Chapters 86-89)	6.5%
5.5%	Optical, Measuring, Medical, Other Instruments (Chapters 90-92)	9.1%
0.1%	Arms & Ammunition (Chapter 93)	0.3%
0.7%	Miscellaneous Manufactured Items (Chapters 94-96)	0.6%
0.2%	Art, Collectors' Pieces, Antiques (Chapter 97)	0.3%
1.6%	Special Classification Items (Chapter 98)	1.8%
0.9%	Temporary Legislation (Chapter 99)	0.0%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau USA Trade Portal June 29, 2023		

In 2022, 3.9% of total U.S. global exports of \$2.1 trillion were exported to Japan and 4.6% of total U.S. imports of \$3.2 trillion from all countries were imported from Japan.

Exports

In 2022, \$14.9 billion of U.S. exports of agricultural products to Japan represented 7.7% of U.S. global exports of those commodities. Additionally, \$17.1 billion of exports of chemicals, plastics, rubber, and leather goods represented 5.0%, and \$14.2 billion of oil, minerals, lime, and cement represented 3.6% of U.S. global exports of those commodities.

Imports

In 2022, \$57.7 billion of U.S. imports of machinery and mechanical appliances from Japan constituted 6.2% of the total U.S. imports of those commodities. Additionally, \$45.0 billion of imports of transportation equipment represented 12.6%, and the \$20.8 billion of imports of chemicals, plastics, rubber, and leather goods represented 4.4% of the global U.S. imports of those commodities.

U.S. Exports to Japan in Arms and Ammunition

In 2022, U.S. exports of arms and ammunition to Japan decreased significantly from \$546.2 million in 2021 to \$269.6 million, a decrease of 50%.



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Analysis of U.S. Trade with Japan

II. U.S. Exports to Japan Subject to BIS Export Controls⁶

In 2022, of the \$80.3 billion⁷ in U.S. exports to Japan:

- \$471.7 million, or 0.6% of the total value, were exported under a BIS license;
- \$1.3 billion, or 1.6% of the total value, were exported under a BIS license exception;
- \$7.0 billion, or 8.8%, were exported under No License Required (NLR) reporting an ECCN⁸;
- \$46.7 million, or 0.1%, were exported under NLR for 600-series .y subparagraph items⁹;
- \$0.4 million, or 0.0005%, were exported under NLR for 0A501 .y subparagraph Firearms items.¹⁰

For comparison, globally:

- 0.4% of U.S. exports by dollar value were exported under a BIS license;
- 0.8% were exported under a BIS license exception;
- 9.6% of exports were exported under NLR reporting an ECCN;
- 0.02% of exports were exported under NLR for 600-series .y subparagraph items;
- 0.001% of exports were exported under NLR for 0A501 .y subparagraph Firearms items.

Japan			
	2020	2021	2022
Licensed by BIS	\$667.9	\$506.3	\$471.7
BIS License Exceptions	\$1,137.0	\$986.1	\$1,289.0
NLR reporting an ECCN [8]	\$7,477.2	\$6,949.6	\$6,992.4
NLR DY6 600-Series .y subparagraph [9]	\$46.5	\$63.6	\$46.7
NLR YFA 0A501 .y subparagraph firearms [10]	\$0.4	\$0.5	\$0.4
Values in Millions of U.S. Dollars. Source: Automated Export System		February 15, 2023	

Reasons for Control	Chemical and Biological Weapons			Nuclear Nonproliferation		National Security		Missile Tech	Regional Stability		Firearms Convention	Crime Control			Anti-Terrorism	
	CB:1	CB:2	CB:3	NP:1	NP:2	NS:1	NS:2	MT:1	RS:1	RS:2	FC:1	CC:1	CC:2	CC:3	AT:1	AT:2
Japan	X					X		X	X							

⁶ Unless otherwise specified, export data in this section is derived from Automated Export System (AES) filings. Data in this section refers to the export of commodities, software, and technology subject to the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) and regulated as “items.” The data includes exports whether made under a license or a license exception. Such data does not capture trade in technologies (e.g., exports made as transmissions or transfers), nor does it capture reexports of US-origin goods from a third country. Nor does it include deemed exports or deemed reexports.

⁷ This figure is reported by the U.S. Census Bureau. “Total exports” refers to “goods” as defined by the U.S. Census: “Merchandise, supplies, raw materials, and products or any other item identified by a Harmonized System (HS) code.” Such data does not capture trade in technologies (e.g., exports and imports made as transmissions or transfers), nor does it capture reexports of US-origin goods from another country <https://www.census.gov/foreign-trade/reference/definitions/index.html#goods>.

⁸ Line items reported in AES as license type C33 with an ECCN. Excludes items classified as EAR99.

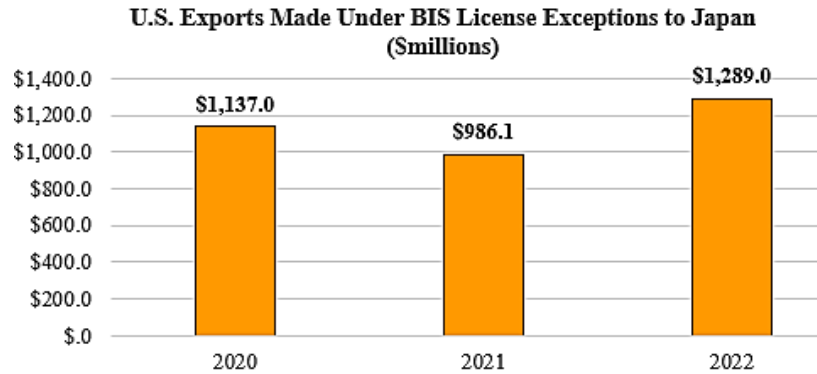
⁹ Line items reported in AES as 9x515 subparagraph .y or “600 series”, and shipped under license type C60 and license number DY6.

¹⁰ Line items reported in AES as 0A501 subparagraph .y and shipped under license type code C63, and license number YFA.



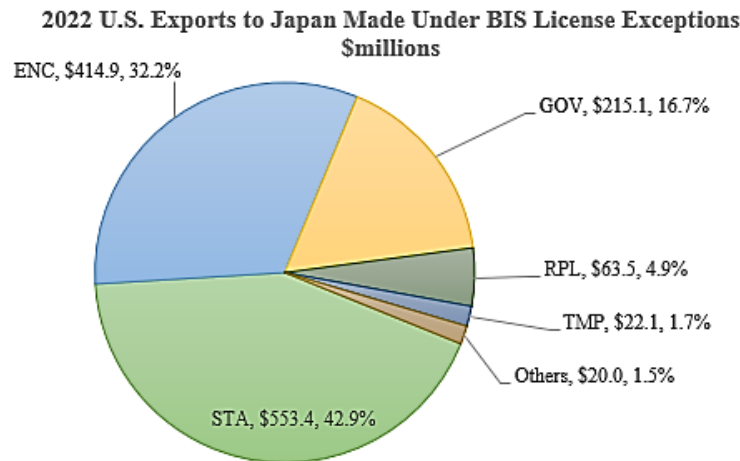
Analysis of U.S. Trade with Japan

In 2022, U.S. exports to Japan made under a BIS license exception totaled \$1.3 billion, an increase of 30.7% from \$986.1 million in 2021.



Source: Automated Export System, February 15, 2023

In 2022, the top license exception, Strategic Trade Authorization (STA), totaled at \$553.4 million (42.9% of all license exceptions for Japan), followed by Encryption Commodities & Software (ENC), totaled at \$414.9 million (32.2%), and Governments, international organizations, international inspections under the Chemical Weapons Convention, and the International Space Station (GOV), totaled at \$215.1 million (16.7%).



Source: Automated Export System, February 15, 2023

STA: Strategic Trade Authorization

ENC: Encryption Commodities & Software

GOV: Governments, international organizations, international inspections under the Chemical Weapons Convention, and the International Space Station

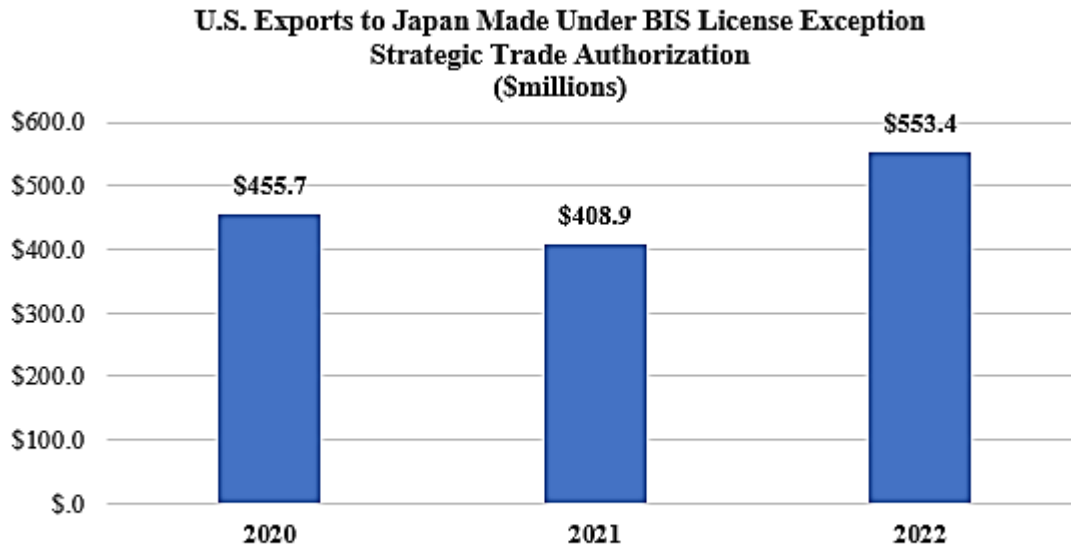
RPL: Servicing and replacement of parts and equipment

TMP: Temporary imports, exports, reexports, and transfers (in-country)

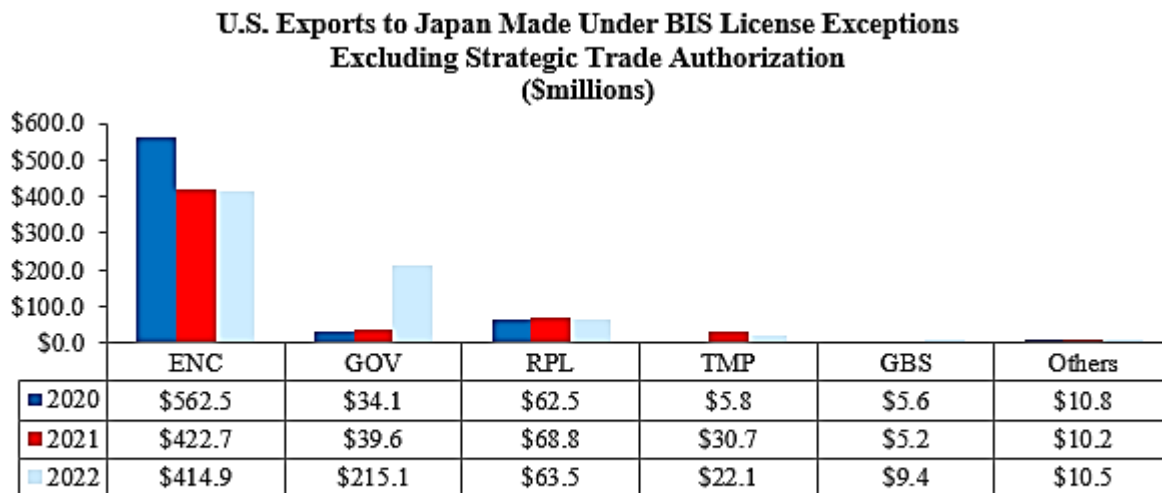


Analysis of U.S. Trade with Japan

In 2022, U.S. exports to Japan shipped under BIS license exception STA totaled \$553.4 million, a 35.3% increase from \$408.9 million in 2021.



Source: Automated Export System, February 15, 2023



Source: Automated Export System, February 15, 2023



Analysis of U.S. Trade with Japan

LICENSED	Top ECCNs Reported on Exports to Japan, by aggregate shipment value (\$millions)		
	#1	9A610	Military Aircraft and Related Commodities, Other Than Those Enumerated
	#2	9A619	Military gas turbine engines and related commodities (see List of Item
	#3	3A611	Military electronics, as follows (see List of Items Controlled).
	#4	9A604	Commodities related to launch vehicles, missiles, and rockets (see Lis
	#5	7A611	Military fire control, laser, imaging, and guidance equipment, as foll
	#6	9A515	"Spacecraft" and related commodities, as follows (see List of Items Co
	#7	9B610	Test, inspection, and production "equipment" and related commodities "
	#8	0A602	Guns and Armament as follows (see List of Items Controlled).
	#9	8A609	Surface vessels of war and related commodities (see List of Items Cont
	#10	1C107	Graphite and Ceramic Materials, Other Than Those Controlled by 1C007,

Note: ECCN descriptions have been truncated: please review Commerce Control List for full description

EXCEPTIONS	Top ECCNs Reported on Exports to Japan, by aggregate shipment value (\$millions)		
	#1	5A002	"Information security" systems, equipment and "components," as follows
	#2	9A619	Military gas turbine engines and related commodities (see List of Item
	#3	9A610	Military Aircraft and Related Commodities, Other Than Those Enumerated
	#4	3A611	Military electronics, as follows (see List of Items Controlled).
	#5	5A991	Telecommunication equipment, not controlled by 5A001 (see List of Item
	#6	9B604	Test, inspection, and production "equipment" and related commodities "
	#7	9A515	"Spacecraft" and related commodities, as follows (see List of Items Co
	#8	0A614	Military training "equipment," as follows (see List of Items Controlle
	#9	9B610	Test, inspection, and production "equipment" and related commodities "
	#10	9A991	"Aircraft," n.e.s., and gas turbine engines not controlled by 9A001 or

Note: ECCN descriptions have been truncated: please review Commerce Control List for full description

NLR with ECCN	Top ECCNs Reported on Exports to Japan, by aggregate shipment value (\$millions)		
	#1	9A991	"Aircraft," n.e.s., and gas turbine engines not controlled by 9A001 or
	#2	3B991	Equipment not controlled by 3B001 for the manufacture of electronic "p
	#3	3B992	Equipment not controlled by 3B002 for the inspection or testing of ele
	#4	5A991	Telecommunication equipment, not controlled by 5A001 (see List of Item
	#5	5A992	Equipment not controlled by 5A002 (see List of Items Controlled).
	#6	7A994	Other navigation direction finding equipment, airborne communication e
	#7	3A999	Specific Processing Equipment, n.e.s., as Follows (See List of Items C
	#8	3A001	Electronic items as follows (see List of Items Controlled).
	#9	2B230	All types of "pressure transducers" capable of measuring absolute pres
	#10	3A991	Electronic devices, and "components" not controlled by 3A001.

Note: ECCN descriptions have been truncated: please review Commerce Control List for full description

Source: Automated Export System



Analysis of U.S. Trade with Japan

LICENSED	Top ECCNs Reported on Exports to Japan, by shipment count [1]		
	#1	9A610	Military Aircraft and Related Commodities, Other Than Those Enumerated
	#2	3A611	Military electronics, as follows (see List of Items Controlled).
	#3	9A619	Military gas turbine engines and related commodities (see List of Item
	#4	9A604	Commodities related to launch vehicles, missiles, and rockets (see Lis
	#5	9B610	Test, inspection, and production "equipment" and related commodities "
	#6	0A501	Firearms (except 0A502 shotguns) and related commodities as follows (s
	#7	3A001	Electronic items as follows (see List of Items Controlled).
	#8	9A515	"Spacecraft" and related commodities, as follows (see List of Items Co
	#9	7A611	Military fire control, laser, imaging, and guidance equipment, as foll
	#10	8A609	Surface vessels of war and related commodities (see List of Items Cont

Note: ECCN descriptions have been truncated: please review Commerce Control List for full description

EXCEPTIONS	Top ECCNs Reported on Exports to Japan, by shipment count [1]		
	#1	5A002	"Information security" systems, equipment and "components," as follows
	#2	9A610	Military Aircraft and Related Commodities, Other Than Those Enumerated
	#3	3A611	Military electronics, as follows (see List of Items Controlled).
	#4	9A619	Military gas turbine engines and related commodities (see List of Item
	#5	9A991	"Aircraft," n.e.s., and gas turbine engines not controlled by 9A001 or
	#6	EAR99	Items subject to the EAR that are not elsewhere specified in this CCL
	#7	9B610	Test, inspection, and production "equipment" and related commodities "
	#8	6A003	Cameras, Systems or Equipment, and "Components" Therefor, as Follows (
	#9	5D002	"Software" as follows (see List of Items Controlled).
	#10	9A604	Commodities related to launch vehicles, missiles, and rockets (see Lis

Note: ECCN descriptions have been truncated: please review Commerce Control List for full description

NLR with ECCN	Top ECCNs Reported on Exports to Japan, by shipment count [1]		
	#1	9A991	"Aircraft," n.e.s., and gas turbine engines not controlled by 9A001 or
	#2	3B991	Equipment not controlled by 3B001 for the manufacture of electronic "p
	#3	5A991	Telecommunication equipment, not controlled by 5A001 (see List of Item
	#4	5A992	Equipment not controlled by 5A002 (see List of Items Controlled).
	#5	2B999	Specific Processing Equipment, n.e.s., as Follows (See List of Items C
	#6	3A991	Electronic devices, and "components" not controlled by 3A001.
	#7	7A994	Other navigation direction finding equipment, airborne communication e
	#8	3B992	Equipment not controlled by 3B002 for the inspection or testing of ele
	#9	3A992	General purpose electronic equipment not controlled by 3A002.
	#10	2B230	All types of "pressure transducers" capable of measuring absolute pres

Note: ECCN descriptions have been truncated: please review Commerce Control List for full description

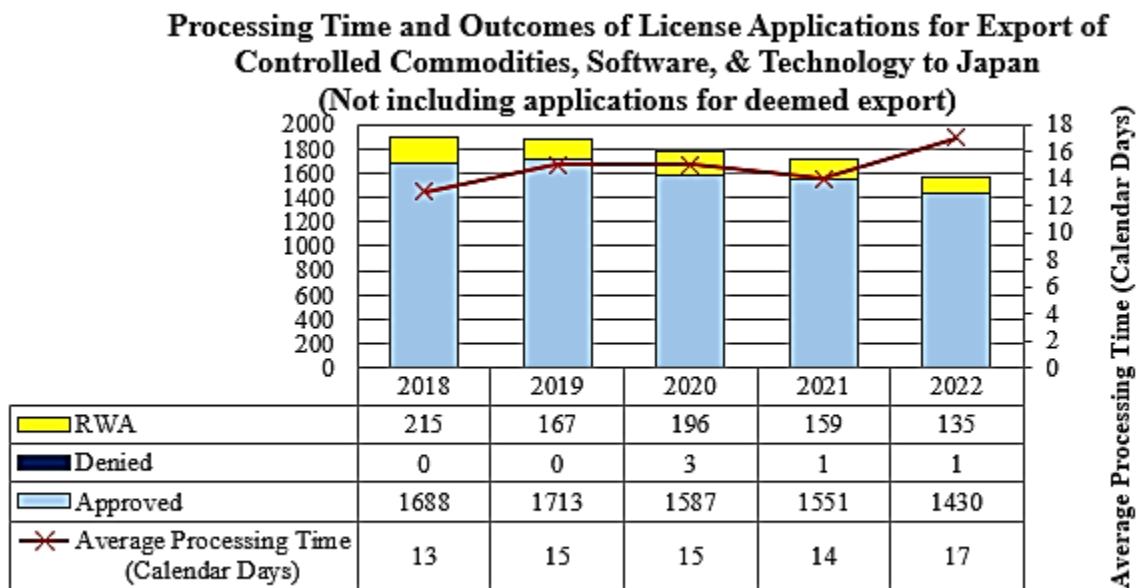
[1] Source: Automated Export System. Shipment count is the number of distinct AES filings containing the given ECCN.



III. BIS Licensing Involving Japan¹¹

In 2022, the number of export license applications for Japan, excluding applications for deemed exports and reexports, amounted to 3.9% of total applications worldwide.

In 2022, for applications involving commodities, software, and technology (excluding deemed exports and reexports of technology and source code to Japanese nationals in the U.S. or in a third country), BIS reviewed 1,566 export/re-export license applications valued at \$2.0 billion for Japan, compared to 39,040 applications worldwide valued at \$335.5 billion. BIS denied only one license application. BIS approved 1,430 applications valued at \$1.7 billion with an approval rate of 91.4%, compared to 34,062 approvals worldwide and valued at \$225.6 billion with an approval rate of 84.1%.



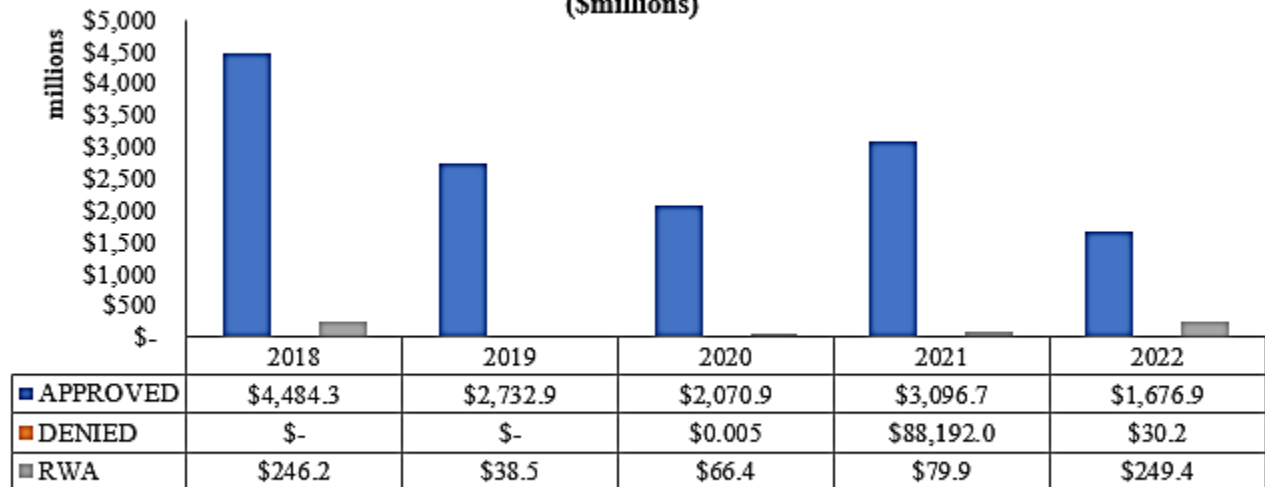
Source: Commerce U.S. Exporter Support System, February 15, 2023

¹¹ Licensing data in this section is drawn from BIS internal systems. Data pertains to applications for export and/or reexport licenses and their associated outcomes. Reexport and export licenses and applications are not differentiated in this report; therefore, references to export licenses or applications should be interpreted as inclusive of reexport licenses and applications as well. All licensing figures include cases of deemed exports and/or deemed reexports, unless otherwise noted.



Analysis of U.S. Trade with Japan

Values of License Applications for Export of Controlled Commodities, Software, & Technology to Japan, by Outcome
(\$millions)



Source: Commerce U.S. Exporter Support System, February 15, 2023

In 2022, BIS reviewed 14 applications for deemed exports or reexports involving Japanese nationals, representing 1.0% of total deemed export or reexport applications worldwide. BIS approved 13 of these applications and returned one without action (an approval rate of 92.9%).

In the last five years, there were no denials for applications for deemed exports or reexports involving Japanese nationals.

Count of License Applications for Deemed Export, By Outcome, For Nationals of Japan						
2018-2022						
Year	APPROVED	DENIED	RWA	Japan Total	Worldwide Total	Japan Total/ World Total
2018	15	0	2	17	967	1.8%
2019	16	0	0	16	1,302	1.2%
2020	18	0	5	23	1,212	1.9%
2021	15	0	1	16	928	1.7%
2022	13	0	1	14	1,462	1.0%

Source: Commerce U.S. Exporter Support System, February 15, 2023

In 2022, the top approved ECCNs on licenses for Japan were 9A610 for Military Aircraft and Related Commodities with 386 approvals, followed by 3A611 for Military Electronics with 243 approvals, and 3E611 for Technology Required for Military Electronics with 126 approvals.



Analysis of U.S. Trade with Japan

2022

Top ECCNs Approved for Export to Japan, by Number of Licenses						2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	% of worldwide total
APPROVED	#1	9A610	Military Aircraft and Related Commodities, Other Than Those Enumerated			526	496	463	473	386	7.7%
	#2	3A611	Military electronics, as follows (see List of Items Controlled).			359	405	283	284	243	11.5%
	#3	3E611	"Technology" "required" for military electronics, as follows (see List			61	57	80	122	126	20.9%
	#4	9A604	Commodities related to launch vehicles, missiles, and rockets (see Lis			148	143	123	117	79	26.7%
	#5	9A619	Military gas turbine engines and related commodities (see List of Item			152	111	78	77	79	7.6%
Source: Commerce U.S. Exporter Support System, February 15, 2023											

Note: ECCN Descriptions have been truncated: please review Commerce Control List for Full Description

ECCNs on Denied License Applications for Export to Japan					2022	% of World Total	
Denied	#1	EAR99 Items subject to the EAR that are not elsewhere specified in this CCL			1	0.4%	
	#2	0	0			0	0.0%
	#3	0	0			0	0.0%
	#4	0	0			0	0.0%
	#5	0	0			0	0.0%
Source: Commerce U.S. Exporter Support System, February 15, 2023							

Note: ECCN Descriptions have been truncated: please review Commerce Control List for Full Description

In 2022, the average processing time for applications involving Japan was 17 calendar days.



Analysis of U.S. Trade with Japan

2022

Summary of U.S. Exports to Japan Calendar Year 2022				
	2021	2022	% change	% of total exports 2022
Total Exports [1]	\$ 74,735,887,762	\$ 80,180,396,565	7.3%	
EAR Controlled Exports [2]				
	2021	2022	% change	% of total exports 2022
C30 - Licenses	\$ 506,278,022	\$ 471,720,894	-6.8%	0.6%
License Exceptions [2]				
	2021	2022	% of total license exceptions 2022	% of total exports 2022
C59 - STA	\$ 408,925,719	\$ 553,444,095	42.9%	0.7%
C50 - ENC	\$ 422,727,905	\$ 414,906,171	32.2%	0.5%
C42 - GOV	\$ 39,637,584	\$ 215,068,645	16.7%	0.3%
C41 - RPL	\$ 68,755,787	\$ 63,531,247	4.9%	0.08%
C40 - TMP	\$ 30,653,407	\$ 22,060,859	1.7%	0.03%
C36 - GBS	\$ 5,218,252	\$ 9,432,401	0.7%	0.01%
C44 - TSU	\$ 7,129,264	\$ 8,999,507	0.7%	0.01%
C46 - AVS	\$ 940,596	\$ 803,731	0.06%	0.001%
C53 - APP	\$ 916,895	\$ 438,018	0.03%	0.0005%
C35 - LVS	\$ 87,386	\$ 209,231	0.02%	0.0003%
C43 - GFT	\$ 119,580	\$ 35,118	0.003%	0.00004%
C54 - SS-WRC	\$ 733,380	\$ 30,630	0.002%	0.00004%
C38 - TSR	\$ 265,580.00	\$ 16,108.00	0.001%	0.00002%
C45 - BAG	\$ 7,110.00	\$ 11,695.00	0.001%	0.00001%
Subtotal License Exceptions	\$ 986,118,445.00	\$ 1,288,987,456.00		1.6%
Total of Licensed Exports and License Exceptions	\$ 1,492,396,467.00	\$ 1,760,708,350.00		2.2%
NLR [2]				
	2021	2022	% of total NLR 2022	% of total exports 2022
C33 - NLR with an ECCN	\$ 6,949,648,219	\$ 6,992,381,750	99.3%	8.7%
C60 - NLR for 600-series .y subparagraph	\$ 63,564,614	\$ 46,697,441	0.7%	0.1%
C63 - NLR for 0A501 .y subparagraph Firearms	\$ 523,812	\$ 390,472	0.006%	0.0005%
Subtotal NLR	\$ 7,013,736,645	\$ 7,039,469,663		8.8%

[1] Source: U.S. Census. Refers to trade in "goods" as defined by the U.S. Census: "Merchandise, supplies, raw materials, and products or any other item identified by a Harmonized System (HS) code." Such data does not capture trade in technologies (e.g., exports made as transmissions or transfers); nor does it capture reexports of US-origin goods or technologies from another country. Nor does it include deemed exports or reexports.

[2] Source: Automated Export System (AES) filings.