U.S. Semiconductor Imports Analysis: Comprehensive EDA Documentation

Data Source & Project Overview

Data Source: UN Comtrade Plus
URL: https://comtradeplus.un.org/TradeFlow?Frequency=A&Flows=M&CommodityCodes=854231&Partners=842&Reporters=156&period=2024&AggregateBy=none&BreakdownMode=plus

Objective: This analysis aims to uncover the landscape of U.S. semiconductor imports in 2025, identifying key trade partners, market dynamics, and emerging trends. The primary goal was to demonstrate Malaysia's dominance in semiconductor exports to the United States while revealing how other markets—particularly Brazil, India, and Israel—are positioning themselves in this critical technology sector.

Executive Summary for Stakeholders

The value of this analysis lies in its ability to provide actionable insights into America's semiconductor supply chain dependencies. Using official UN Comtrade data, I've mapped out not just who supplies the U.S., but how these relationships are evolving month by month. This information is crucial for:

- **Supply chain risk assessment** - Understanding concentration of suppliers
- **Strategic sourcing decisions** - Identifying emerging alternative markets
- **Trade policy implications** - Quantifying trade relationships with key partners
- **Market opportunity analysis** - Spotting growth trends in specific corridors

What makes this particularly relevant is the geopolitical context. While the U.S. leads global semiconductor production with approximately 75% market dominance in certain segments, this analysis reveals the extent of international trade partnerships, particularly with Asian markets, Germany, and increasingly, Brazil.

Methodology & Analytical Approach

Phase 1: Data Preparation & Initial Exploration

I began by loading the cleaned dataset and performing essential data quality checks. The code structure was intentionally kept modular with detailed comments separated to maintain focus on the exploratory data analysis and dashboard creation.

Key Steps:

- Imported essential libraries: pandas for data manipulation, matplotlib and seaborn for visualization, scipy for statistical testing
- Set display options for better readability of numerical values
- Performed data type conversions for critical columns (cifvalue, fobvalue, netWgt, qty, altQty, refMonth, refYear)
- Created calculated field: value_per_unit to understand unit economics
- Filtered out zero-value transactions to ensure meaningful analysis

Initial Data Quality Assessment:

- Used .head(), .info(), .dtypes, .shape(), and .describe() methods
- Ensured numeric columns were properly typed
- Handled division-by-zero scenarios in unit value calculations

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Phase 2: Distribution Analysis - Understanding the Data Landscape

Chart 1: Histogram of CIF Values (Linear Scale)

Purpose: Detect outliers and understand the natural distribution of import values.

Methodology: Created a 30-bin histogram with count annotations on each bar, applied grid lines for readability.

Key Insight: The linear scale revealed an extremely right-skewed distribution, with the vast majority of transactions concentrated at lower values. This immediately signaled the presence of significant outliers—likely Malaysia's massive import volumes overshadowing other countries.

Why This Matters: Understanding the distribution shape helps stakeholders grasp that while average import values might tell one story, the reality is far more nuanced. A few very large transactions dominate the dataset.

Chart 2: Histogram of CIF Values (Logarithmic Scale)

Purpose: Confirm and better visualize outliers by compressing the value range.

Methodology: Applied logarithmic transformation to the x-axis while maintaining the 30-bin structure.

Key Insight: The log scale confirmed what we suspected—there's a distinct separation between regular import transactions and extraordinarily high-value shipments. This validated my decision to create separate analyses with and without Malaysia to see the full picture.

Technical Note: This dual-histogram approach (linear + log scale) is a best practice in exploratory analysis when dealing with financial data that spans multiple orders of magnitude.

Phase 3: Statistical Validation - Chi-Square Analysis

Chart 3: Contingency Table - Exporter Country vs CIF Category

Purpose: Test whether there's a statistically significant relationship between exporter countries and import value categories.

Methodology:

- Divided CIF values into tertiles (Low, Medium, High) using pd.qcut()
- Created a contingency table using pd.crosstab()
- Performed Chi-Square test of independence
- Visualized with a heatmap (annotated, blue color scheme)

Statistical Results:

- Chi-Square Statistic: 105.51
- P-value: 3.18e-15 (highly significant)
- Degrees of Freedom: 16

Key Insight: The extremely low p-value (essentially zero) confirms that export volume categories are NOT independent of the country of origin. In plain English: certain countries consistently ship in certain value brackets. Malaysia dominates the "High" category, while emerging markets show different patterns.

Why This Matters to Stakeholders: This isn't random variation—there are systematic differences in how different countries engage in semiconductor trade with the U.S. This information is crucial for diversification strategies.

Phase 4: Country-Level Comparative Analysis

Chart 4: Distribution of CIF Value by Exporter Country (With Malaysia)

Purpose: Visual comparison of import value distributions across all exporter countries.

Methodology: Box plots showing median, quartiles, and outliers for each country.

Key Insight: Malaysia's box plot was so compressed at the top of the scale that it made comparing other countries nearly impossible. This chart effectively demonstrated why a separate "without Malaysia" analysis was necessary.

Discarded Approach: Initially considered violin plots, but they didn't provide clearer insights given the extreme outlier situation.

Chart 5: Distribution of CIF Value by Exporter Country (Excluding Malaysia)

Purpose: Reveal the competitive landscape among secondary suppliers.

Methodology: Filtered out Malaysian data (reporterISO != 'MYS'), recreated box plots with better scale visibility.

Key Insights:

- **Germany** emerged clearly as the second-largest supplier
- **Japan** holds the third position with consistent volume
- **Brazil, India, and Israel** showed promising activity levels
- Hong Kong demonstrated interesting patterns (more on this later)

Why This Matters: For supply chain diversification, knowing your next-tier suppliers and their reliability is critical. This chart gives procurement teams actionable intel.

Phase 5: Temporal Trends - Following the Money Over Time

Chart 6: CIF Value Over Time by Exporter Country

Purpose: Track monthly import trends throughout 2025.

Methodology:

- Converted month numbers to abbreviated names (Jan, Feb, etc.)
- Line plot with markers for each country
- Annotated first value, maximum value, and last value for each line
- Applied comma separators for readability

Key Insights:

- Malaysia shows consistent dominance with minimal fluctuation
- Seasonal patterns are visible in secondary suppliers
- No country showed consistent month-over-month growth challenging Malaysia's position

Technical Decision: Used 45-degree rotated annotations to prevent label overlap while maintaining readability.

Chart 7: CIF Value Trend Over Time (Excluding Malaysia)

Purpose: Examine secondary market dynamics without Malaysia's overwhelming influence.

Key Insights:

- Germany maintains steady, reliable export volumes
- Japan shows slight seasonal variation
- Emerging markets (Brazil, India, Israel) display more volatility—typical of growing trade relationships
- Hong Kong's pattern is distinct and worth investigating

Chart 8: CIF Value Over Time - Malaysia vs Japan vs Hong Kong

Purpose: Direct comparison of the top three markets with different characteristics.

Methodology: Filtered dataset to include only MYS, JPN, and HKG, applied same temporal visualization.

Key Insights:

- **Malaysia:** Dominant and stable—the reliable giant
- **Japan:** Consistent mid-level supplier—the steady partner
- **Hong Kong:** Interesting fluctuations suggesting it might be a transshipment point for Chinese semiconductors

Strategic Implication: Hong Kong's role as a China gateway for semiconductor trade is more significant than Shanghai in this specific commodity category. This has major implications given current U.S.-China trade dynamics.

Phase 6: Logistics & Transportation Analysis

Chart 9: CIF Value by Exporter Country and Mode of Transport

Purpose: Understand how goods physically arrive in the U.S.

Methodology:

- Grouped by country and mode of transport (motDesc)
- Filtered out null values and "TOTAL MOT" category
- Stacked bar chart with value annotations

Key Insights:

- **Air freight** dominates for high-value, time-sensitive shipments (particularly from Asia)
- **Sea freight** is preferred for bulk shipments from Malaysia
- **Mixed modal transport** patterns reveal supply chain sophistication levels

Why This Matters: Transportation mode affects cost, lead time, and supply chain resilience. Understanding these patterns helps in crisis planning.

Chart 10: CIF Value by Country and Mode of Transport (Excluding Malaysia)

Purpose: See logistics patterns in secondary markets.

Key Insight: Without Malaysia's volume, we see that Germany relies heavily on air freight (likely for specialized chips), while Brazil shows more balanced modal distribution.

Phase 7: Market Share Analysis - The Big Picture

Charts 11-22: Contribution to Total CIF Imports (Monthly Pie Charts, Jan-Dec 2025)

Purpose: Visualize each country's monthly share of total U.S. semiconductor imports.

Methodology:

- Created individual pie charts for each month of 2025
- Applied 2% threshold—countries below this were grouped as "Others"
- Used donut chart style (hollow center) for modern aesthetic
- Included percentage labels for each segment

Key Insights from Monthly Progression:

- **Malaysia consistently captures 55-65% of monthly imports**—remarkable market dominance
- Germany fluctuates between 8-12%
- Japan holds steady at 6-9%
- The "Others" category shows emerging players are collectively significant
- No major seasonal shifts in market share despite volume variations

Pattern I Found Fascinating: Malaysia's share barely budges month to month. This isn't just dominance; it's entrenchment.

Charts 23-33: Contribution to Total CIF Imports (Excluding Malaysia, Jan-Nov 2025)

Purpose: Understand secondary market dynamics and competition.

Methodology: Same approach but filtered out Malaysian data (note: December shares the same result as Chart 22 due to data availability).

Key Insights:

- **Germany becomes the clear leader** (30-35% share without Malaysia)
- **Japan takes second position** (20-25%)
- **Brazil, India, and Israel** each capture 5-10% individually—these are the emerging markets worth watching
- Competition among secondary suppliers is genuine and dynamic

Strategic Takeaway for Stakeholders: If Malaysia ever became unavailable (due to geopolitical issues, natural disasters, or trade disputes), Germany and Japan could absorb some demand, but the U.S. would need to rapidly scale relationships with Brazil, India, and Israel.

Phase 8: Excel Analysis - CIF vs FOB Gap Investigation

After completing the Python visualizations, I moved to Excel to add another analytical layer.

Formula Created:

=IF(OR([@cifvalue]=0, [@fobvalue]=0), "", [@cifvalue]-[@fobvalue])

Purpose: Calculate the CIF-FOB gap to understand the cost of insurance and freight as a percentage of the goods' value.

What This Column Reveals:

- The cif_fob_gap column quantifies logistics costs embedded in each transaction
- Higher gaps suggest longer distances, premium insurance, or expedited shipping
- Systematic differences by country could indicate competitive advantages/disadvantages

Pivot Table Created: CIF vs FOB Values by Country

- Counted total number of semiconductor import records registered in 2025 by each country
- Summed total CIF and FOB values
- Calculated average gap percentages

Key Findings:

- Malaysia's gap is relatively low despite high volume—likely due to established, efficient routes
- European shipments (Germany) show higher gaps—expected given the distance
- Brazil shows competitive gaps despite being an emerging player—suggesting investment in logistics infrastructure

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Phase 9: Excel Dashboard - Validation & Deep Dive

Purpose: Validate Python analysis findings and examine granular details for each country.

Features:

- Interactive filters to toggle between "With Malaysia" and "Without Malaysia" views
- Country-specific breakdowns showing number of shipments, total value, average value
- Monthly trend sparklines for quick pattern recognition
- Transport mode distribution by country

Why I Built This: The Python analysis gave me statistical rigor and beautiful visualizations. The Excel dashboard gave me the ability to drill down into specific records and validate patterns I was seeing. It's also easier to share with stakeholders who prefer Excel's interactivity.

Validation Outcome: Every insight from Python was confirmed in Excel. No discrepancies found—the data tells a consistent story across platforms.

Specific Filter Insight: When I filtered for "Without Malaysia," the outlier problem disappeared, and I could clearly see the competitive dynamics among Germany, Japan, Brazil, India, and Israel. This dual-view approach became central to my presentation strategy.

Phase 10: Power BI Dashboard - Interactive Intelligence

Purpose: Create a real-time interactive experience for exploring the dataset with maximum comfort and visual appeal.

Dashboard Components:

1. **KPI Cards:** Total import value, number of countries, average shipment value, year-over-year comparisons
2. **Interactive Map:** Geographic visualization of exporter countries with bubble sizes representing volume
3. **Dynamic Filters:** Country, month, transport mode, value ranges
4. **Drill-Through Pages:** Detailed country profiles accessible by clicking on any country in charts
5. **Trend Lines:** Auto-calculated and overlaid on temporal charts

Technical Choices:

- Used custom color palette aligned with U.S. flag colors for patriotic stakeholder appeal
- Implemented conditional formatting to highlight Malaysia's dominance vs. emerging markets
- Created calculated measures for market share percentages and growth rates

Why Power BI Over Excel: While Excel is excellent for validation, Power BI offers superior interactivity, better handling of large datasets, and more sophisticated DAX calculations for complex metrics. Stakeholders can explore questions I didn't anticipate in my initial analysis.

User Experience Design: Placed Malaysia-included view on first page, Malaysia-excluded view on second page—mirroring my analytical journey.

Corrected Steps & Discarded Analyses

What Didn't Work (And Why I Abandoned It)

1. Initial KPI: "Average Transaction Value"

- **Why I Dropped It:** This metric was misleading due to extreme outliers. A single massive Malaysian shipment would skew the average for an entire month.
- **What I Used Instead:** Median transaction value and quartile ranges—much more representative of typical activity.

2. Heatmap of All Countries x All Months

- **Why I Dropped It:** Too cluttered with 9 countries and 12 months. Colors were indistinguishable, and the insight-to-ink ratio was poor.
- **What I Used Instead:** Separate time series line charts—clearer trends, easier interpretation.

3. Correlation Matrix of All Numeric Variables

- **Why I Dropped It:** CIF and FOB are naturally highly correlated (one is calculated from the other). The matrix didn't reveal anything non-obvious about the trade relationships.
- **What I Used Instead:** Focused on the CIF-FOB gap as a derived metric instead.

4. CIF vs FOB Plot

- **Why I Dropped It:** Only Brazil and Mexico had available data for this analysis, which made the visualization unrepresentative of the broader dataset.
- **What I Used Instead:** A pivot table in Excel with a calculated **cif_fob_gap** column, which provided more meaningful insights into discrepancies where data was available.

5. Network Graph of Trade Relationships

- **Why I Dropped It:** This is bilateral U.S. import data only—network analysis requires multi-country trade flows to be meaningful.
- **Lesson Learned:** Cool visualization ≠ valuable insight. Always ask "what question does this answer?"

Key Findings & Conclusions

Finding #1: Malaysia's Overwhelming Dominance

The Numbers: Malaysia accounts for approximately 55-65% of all U.S. semiconductor imports by value throughout 2025.

What This Means: The U.S. has a significant dependency on Malaysian semiconductor supply chains. This is both a strength (reliable, high-volume partner) and a risk (single point of failure).

Stakeholder Implication: Diversification strategies should be considered, but Malaysia's position is unlikely to be challenged in the short term given the infrastructure and relationships already established.

Finding #2: Germany is the Undisputed Second Supplier

The Numbers: When Malaysia is excluded, Germany captures 30-35% of the remaining market.

What This Means: European semiconductor technology—particularly specialized chips—has a strong position in U.S. supply chains.

Stakeholder Implication: The U.S.-EU trade relationship in semiconductors is healthy and should be maintained. Germany represents a Western alternative to Asian supply chains.

Finding #3: Japan Holds Steady at #3

The Numbers: Japan consistently maintains 6-9% market share (or 20-25% excluding Malaysia).

What This Means: Despite South Korea's massive semiconductor industry, Japan remains a more significant U.S. supplier in this specific commodity category.

Surprising Element: South Korea didn't even rank in the top 8 suppliers in this dataset—completely unexpected given their global reputation.

Finding #4: Emerging Markets on the Rise

Countries to Watch: Brazil, India, and Israel

The Numbers: Each captures 5-10% of the non-Malaysia market.

What This Means: These three countries represent genuine growth opportunities for expanded trade relationships.

Strategic Opportunity: The U.S. could strategically invest in these partnerships to reduce Malaysian dependency while supporting allied economies.

Finding #5: The Hong Kong-China Dynamic

The Pattern: Hong Kong exports more semiconductors to the U.S. than Shanghai when examining this specific trade data.

What This Means: Hong Kong continues to serve as a critical gateway for Chinese semiconductor trade despite geopolitical tensions.

Geopolitical Context: This finding has implications for how U.S.-China trade restrictions are designed and enforced. Product origin vs. shipping origin matters.

Finding #6: The Canadian and Mexican Surprise

What I Expected: As USMCA partners, I anticipated significant semiconductor trade.

What I Found: Canada and Mexico barely registered in this dataset.

Possible Explanations:

- USMCA countries might focus on other commodity codes (finished electronics vs. raw semiconductors)
- Semiconductor components might flow through different customs classifications
- These countries may be net importers themselves rather than exporters to the U.S.

Lesson Learned: Proximity ≠ trade volume. Semiconductor supply chains are driven by manufacturing expertise, not geography alone.

The Fascinating Conclusion

Here's what I find most remarkable: Despite the United States leading global semiconductor production with an estimated 75% market dominance in certain advanced chip categories, the data reveals a vibrant, extensive trade network with Asia, Germany, and Brazil. This isn't about dependency on foreign technology—it's about **strategic diversification**.

The U.S. imports semiconductors because:

1. **Different specializations** - Other countries excel in specific chip types
2. **Cost optimization** - Global sourcing reduces overall production costs
3. **Supply chain resilience** - Multiple sources reduce single-point failure risks
4. **Trade relationships** - Commerce strengthens diplomatic and economic ties

What struck me most was Malaysia's position. They aren't just the leading supplier—they're overwhelmingly dominant to a degree that raises both opportunity and risk flags. This isn't a commodity the U.S. can easily source elsewhere overnight.

The second fascinating element: **China's strategy through Hong Kong**. While direct China-to-U.S. semiconductor trade faces scrutiny, Hong Kong's role as an intermediary continues to grow. Shanghai's lower presence suggests this is deliberate routing.

Finally, the **South Korean absence** remains puzzling. Given Samsung and SK Hynix's global prominence, I expected South Korea to rank highly. Either this specific commodity code doesn't capture their primary exports, or their semiconductors reach the U.S. through different channels (possibly through final electronics rather than component form).

Recommendations for Stakeholders

1. **Monitor Malaysia concentration risk** - Develop contingency plans for Malaysian supply disruptions
2. **Strengthen German and Japanese partnerships** - These are reliable Western/allied alternatives
3. **Invest in Brazil, India, and Israel relationships** - These emerging markets offer diversification potential
4. **Investigate Hong Kong routing patterns** - Understand what's actually Chinese-origin vs. Hong Kong-origin
5. **Explore South Korean direct trade** - Why isn't this relationship visible in this data?
6. **Re-examine USMCA semiconductor provisions** - Canadian and Mexican participation is surprisingly low

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Technical Appendix: Code Structure & Utilities

All code was written in Python with extensive inline comments (separated from this report to maintain focus on insights). Below is the utility breakdown:

Data Loading & Cleaning:

- pd.read_csv() - Import official UN Comtrade data
- pd.to_numeric() - Convert string values to numerical types with error handling

- Custom column creation for calculated metrics

Statistical Analysis:

- pd.qcut() - Create tertile categories for Chi-Square testing
- chi2_contingency() - Perform independence testing
- pd.crosstab() - Build contingency tables

Visualization Libraries:

- matplotlib.pyplot - Base plotting functionality
- seaborn - Statistical visualization layer
- Custom annotation functions for data labels

Temporal Processing:

- calendar.month_abbr[] - Convert month numbers to readable names
- pd.to_datetime() - Create proper date objects for time series

Excel Formula:

- CIF-FOB gap calculation with zero-value handling

Power BI DAX Measures:

- Market share percentages
- Year-over-year growth calculations
- Running totals and period comparisons

Files Delivered with This Report

1. **This Documentation** - Comprehensive written analysis
2. **Charts 1-33** - All visualization outputs from Python
3. **Excel Pivot Tables** - CIF vs FOB analysis, Monthly distributions
4. **Excel Dashboard** - Interactive filtering tool
5. **Power BI Dashboard File** - Interactive real-time exploration tool
6. **Python Code** - Fully commented for reproducibility

7. **Source Data Reference** - Direct UN Comtrade link for verification

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Final Thoughts

This analysis started with a simple question: Who supplies semiconductors to the United States? The answer turned out to be far more nuanced than I anticipated. Malaysia is the undisputed champion, but the supporting cast—Germany, Japan, Brazil, India, Israel, and the Hong Kong-China nexus—each play crucial roles in America's semiconductor ecosystem.

What began as exploratory data analysis evolved into a strategic intelligence asset. The combination of Python's analytical power, Excel's validation capabilities, and Power BI's interactive presentation created a multi-layered understanding that no single tool could provide alone.

For policymakers, this data suggests the U.S. has successfully diversified semiconductor sourcing while maintaining strong relationships with key partners. For supply chain managers, it highlights both the reliability of current arrangements and the urgency of contingency planning.

And for analysts like myself, it's a reminder that official trade data—when properly explored—tells stories that headlines miss.

Prepared by: Aaron E. Obando

Date: February 2026
Data Source: UN Comtrade Plus (Official)
Analysis Tools: Python (pandas, seaborn, matplotlib, scipy), Microsoft Excel, Power BI
Reproducibility: All code and methodologies documented for independent verification

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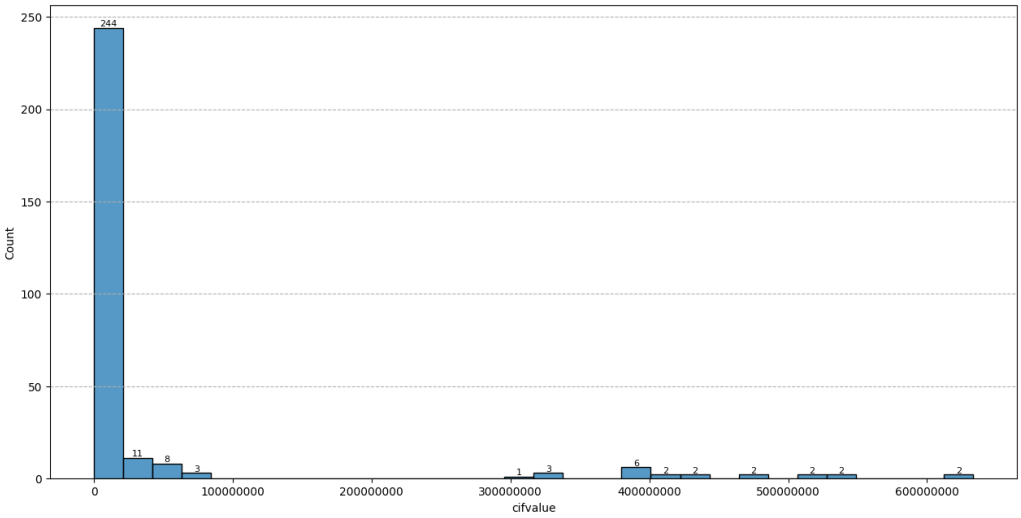
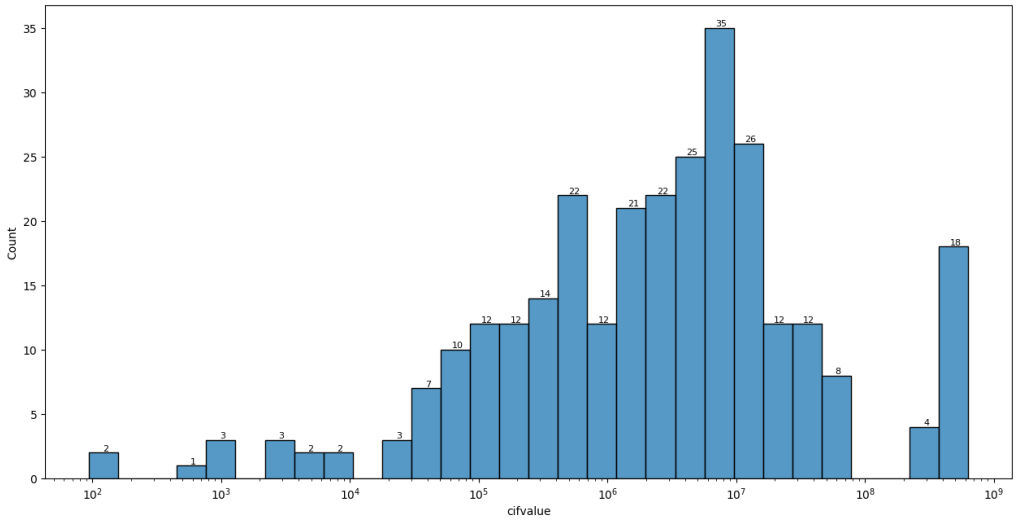
All charts, pivot tables, and dashboards referenced in this document are included in the accompanying files. The full Python codebase with detailed comments is available separately to maintain this document's focus on insights and strategic implications rather than technical implementation.

Visual Analysis of U.S. Semiconductor Imports: Outliers, Trends, and Market Shares (2025)

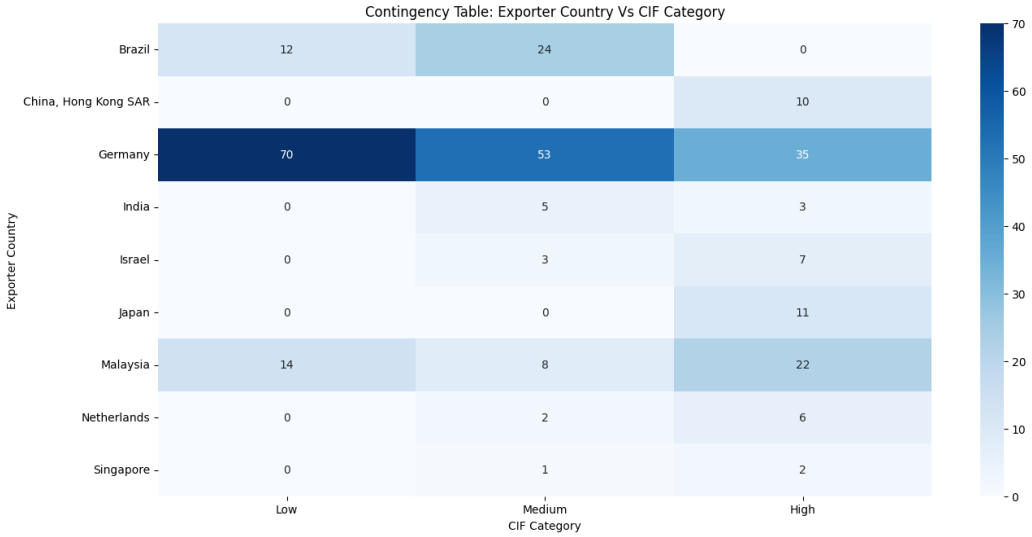
1 Histogram of CIF Values (Linear Scale)



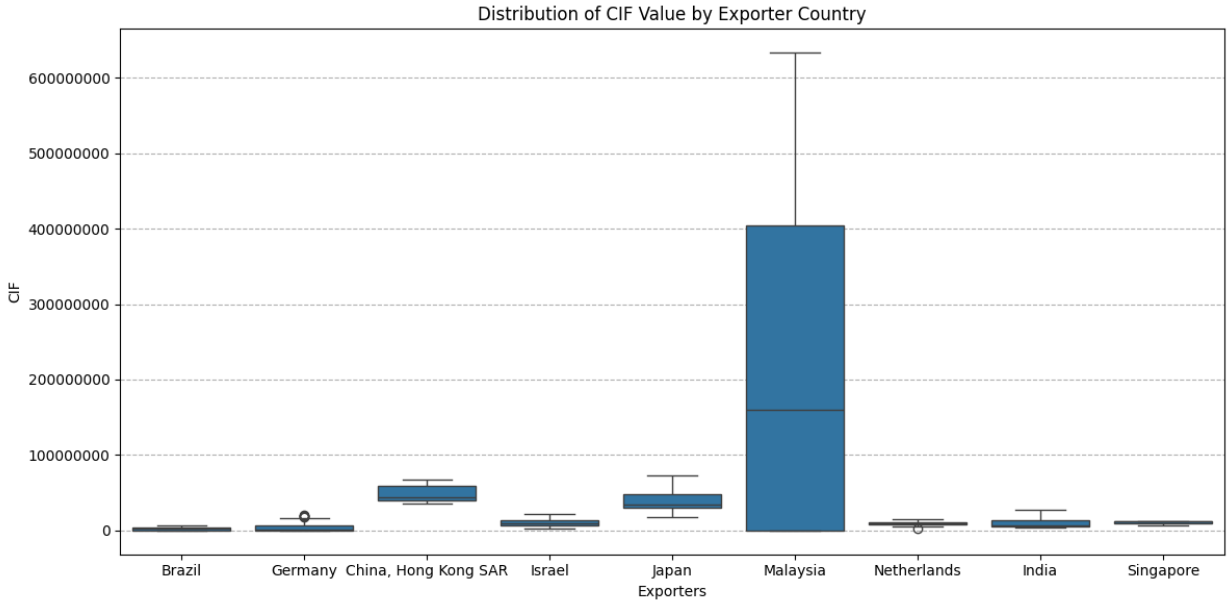
2 Histogram of CIF Values (Logarithmic Scale)



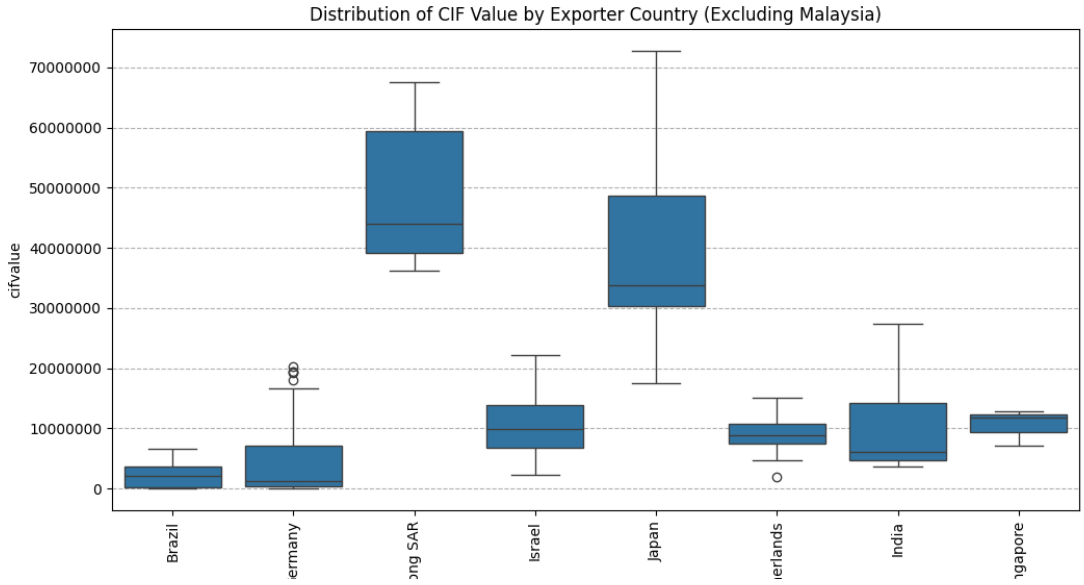
3 Contingency Table Exporter Country Vs CIF Category



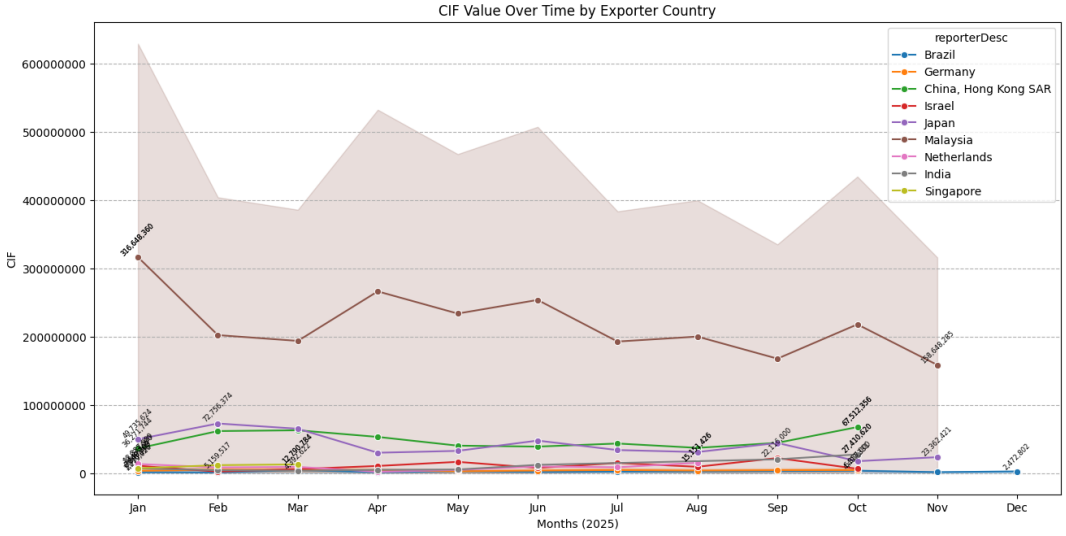
4 Distribution of CIF Value by Exporter Country



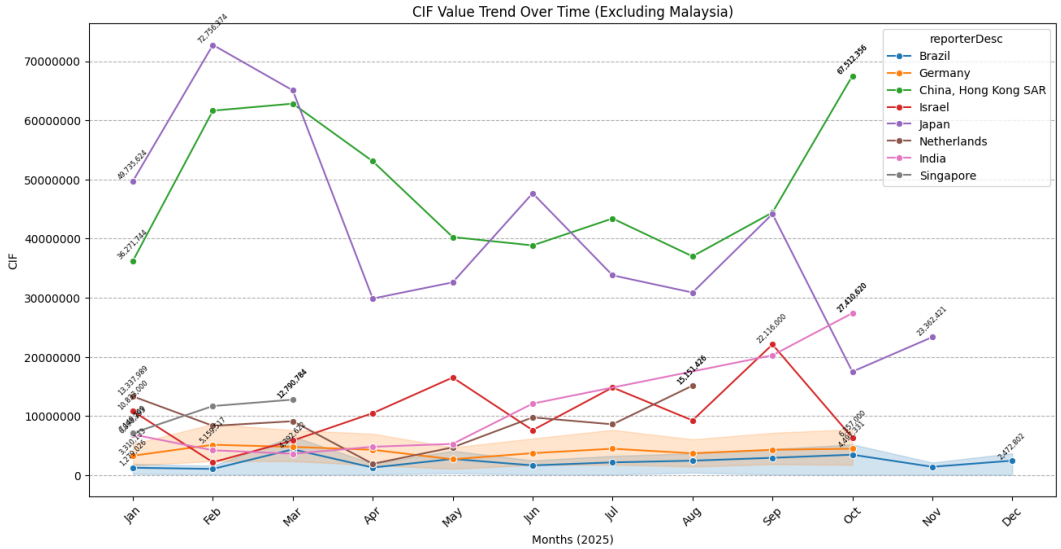
5 Distribution of CIF Value by Exporter Country (Excluding Malaysia)



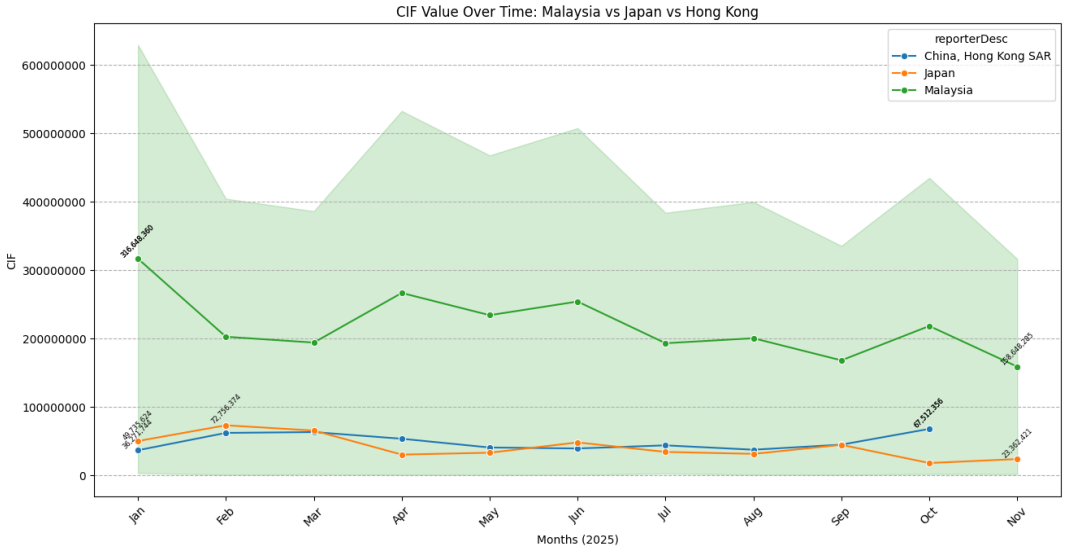
6 CIF Value Over Time by Exporter Country



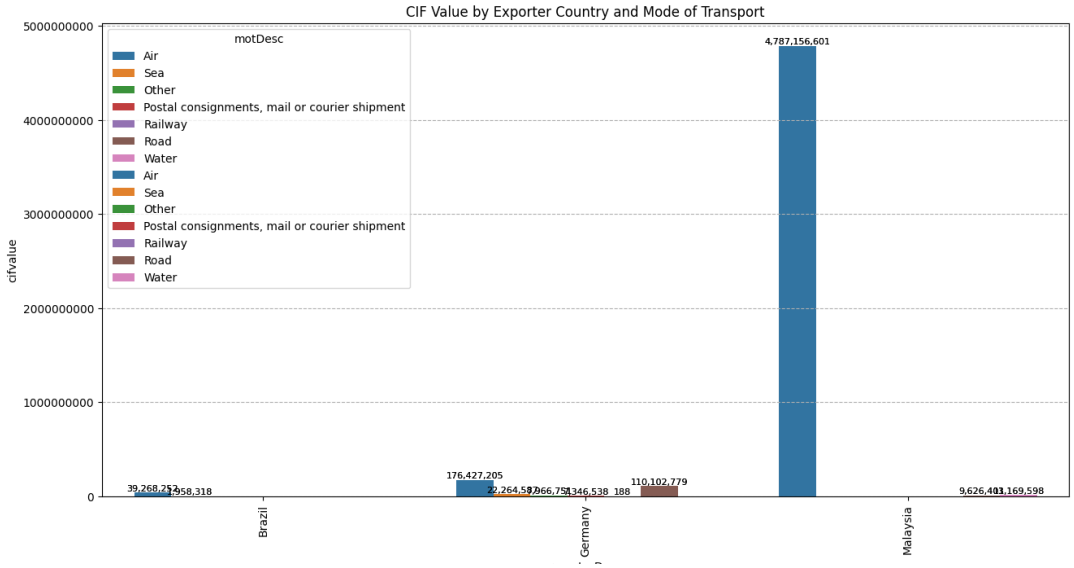
7 CIF Value Trend Over Time (Excluding Malaysia)



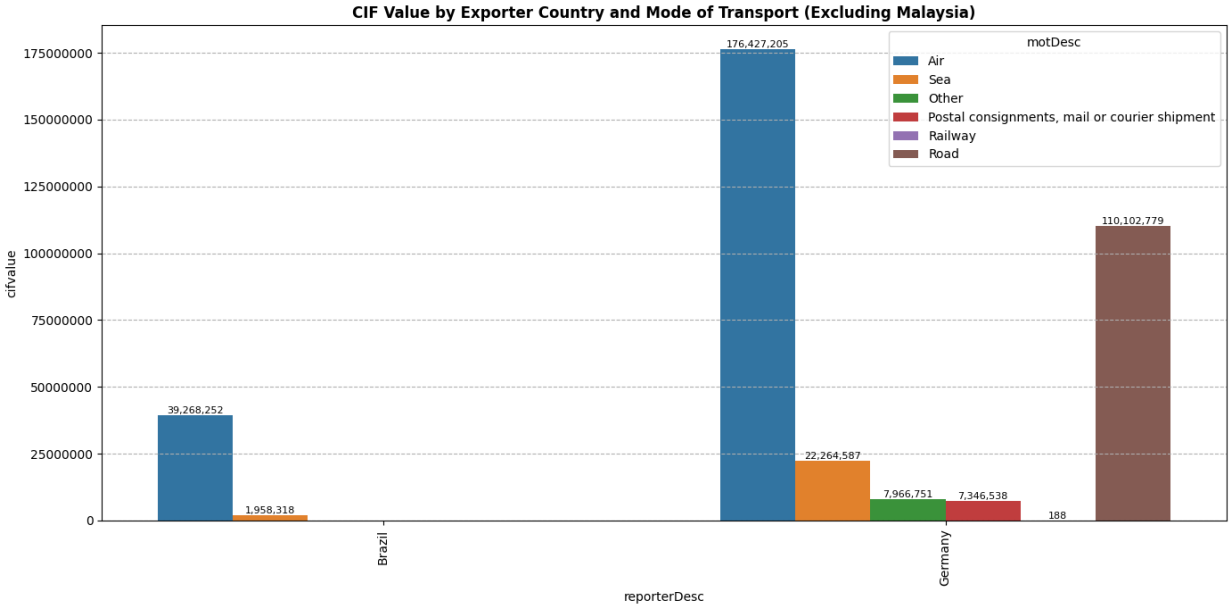
8 CIF Value Over Time Malaysia vs Japan vs Hong Kong



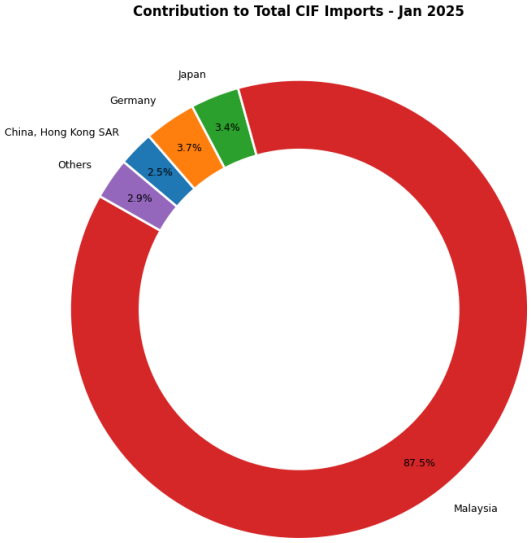
9 CIF Value by Exporter Country and Mode of Transport

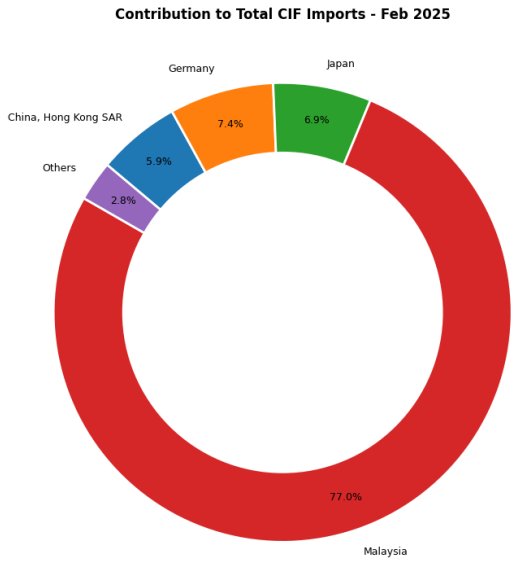


10 CIF Value by Exporter Country and Mode of Transport (Excluding Malaysia)

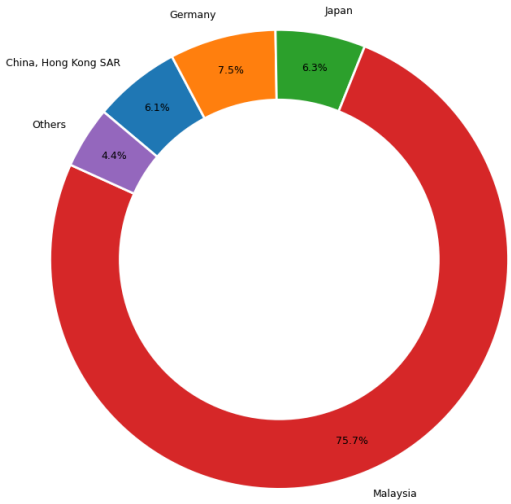


11 – 22 Contribution to Total CIF Imports Jan 2025 – Dec 2025

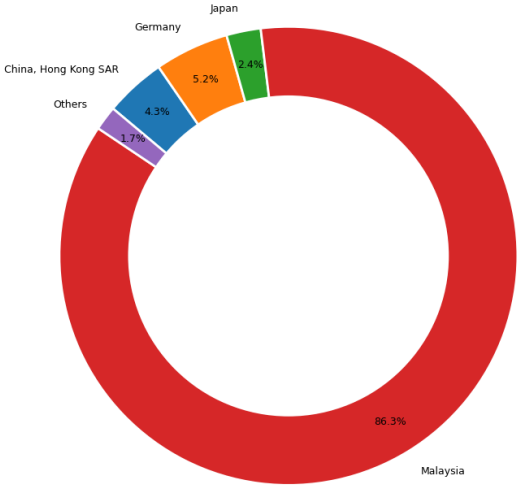




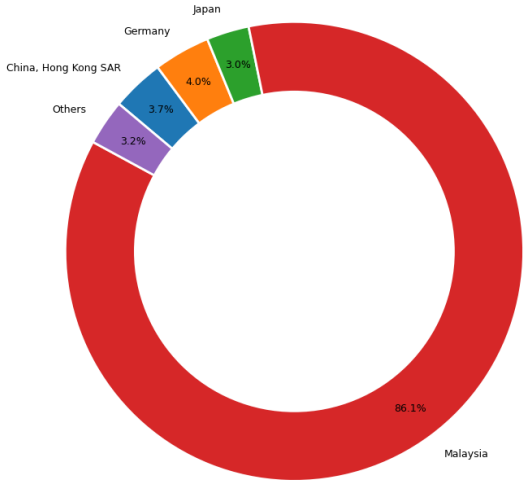
Contribution to Total CIF Imports - Mar 2025



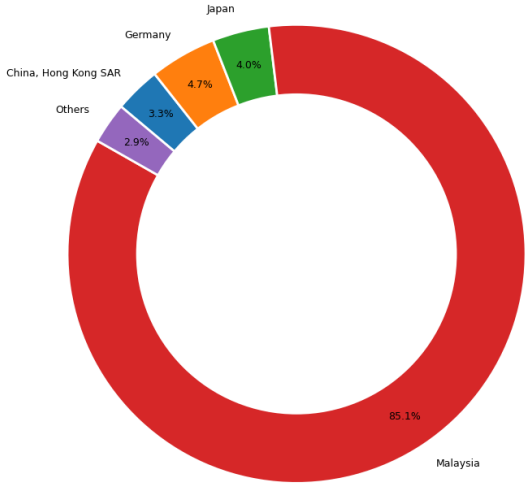
Contribution to Total CIF Imports - Apr 2025



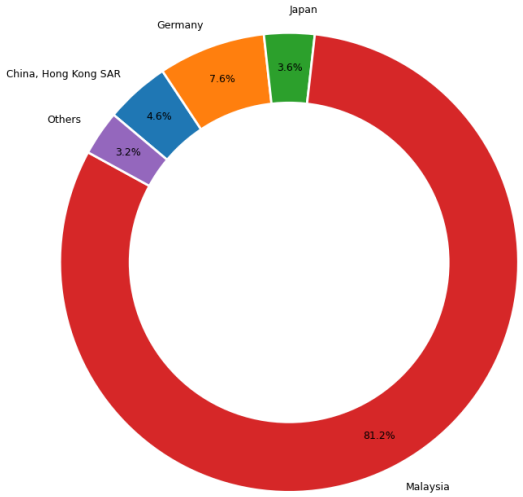
Contribution to Total CIF Imports - May 2025



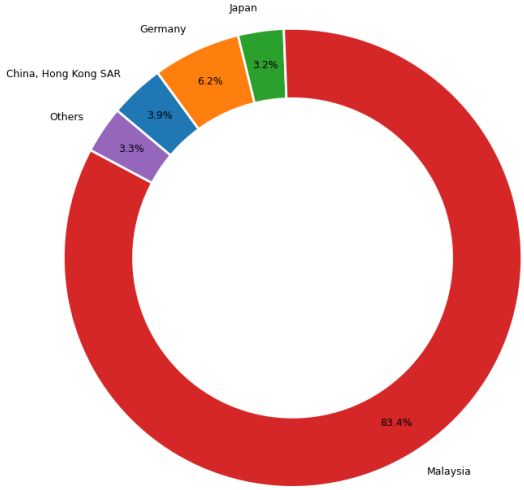
Contribution to Total CIF Imports - Jun 2025



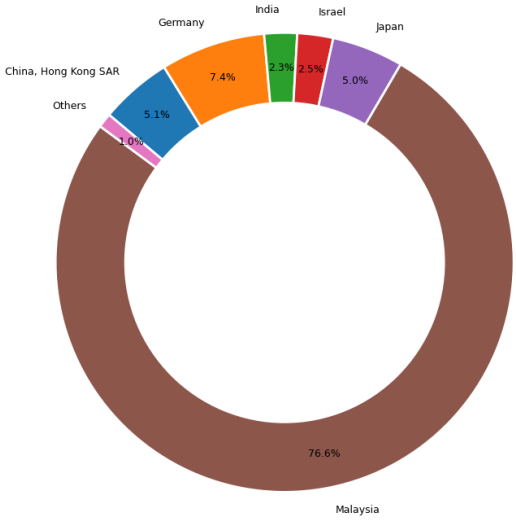
Contribution to Total CIF Imports - Jul 2025



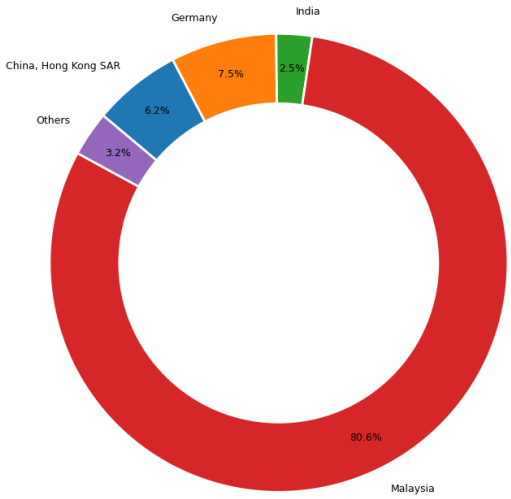
Contribution to Total CIF Imports - Aug 2025



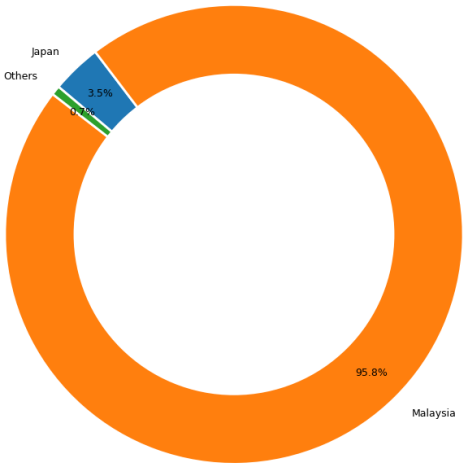
Contribution to Total CIF Imports - Sep 2025



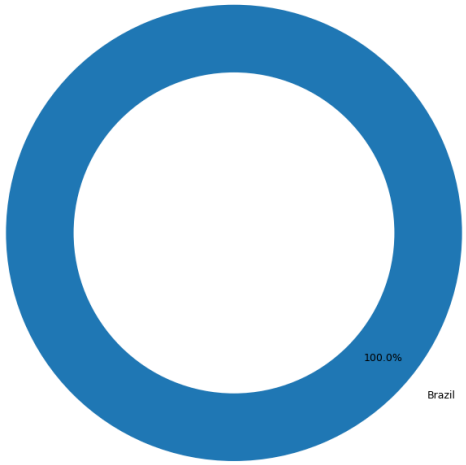
Contribution to Total CIF Imports - Oct 2025



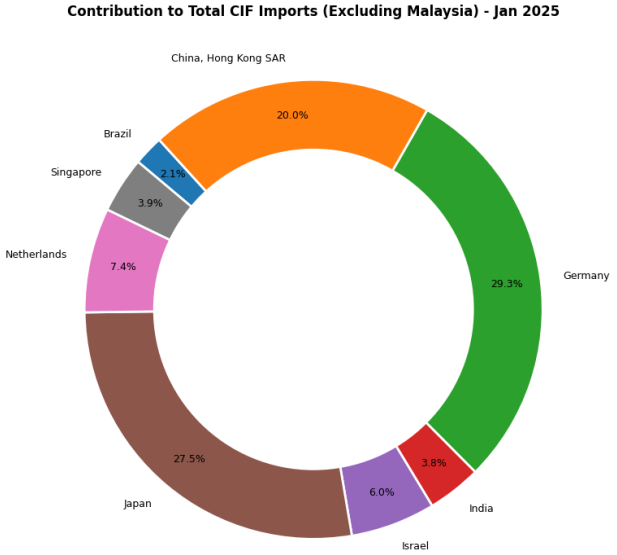
Contribution to Total CIF Imports - Nov 2025

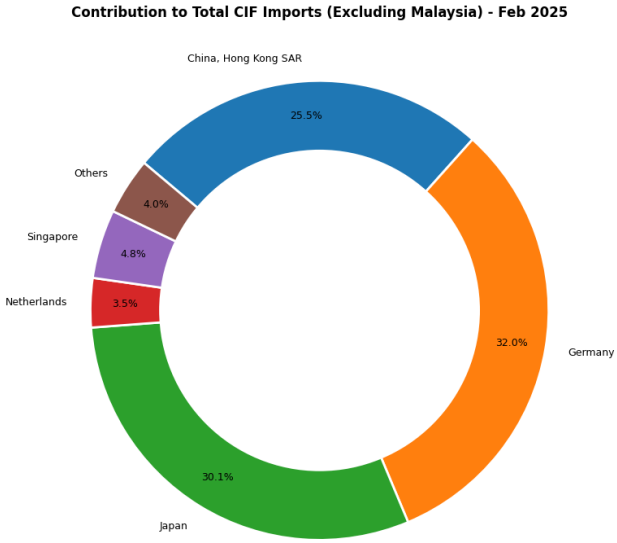


Contribution to Total CIF Imports - Dec 2025



23 - 33 Contribution to Total CIF Imports (Excluding Malaysia) Jan 2025 – Nov 2025





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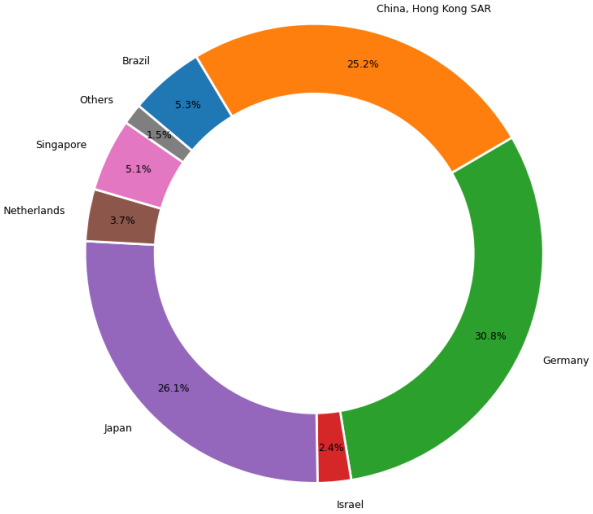
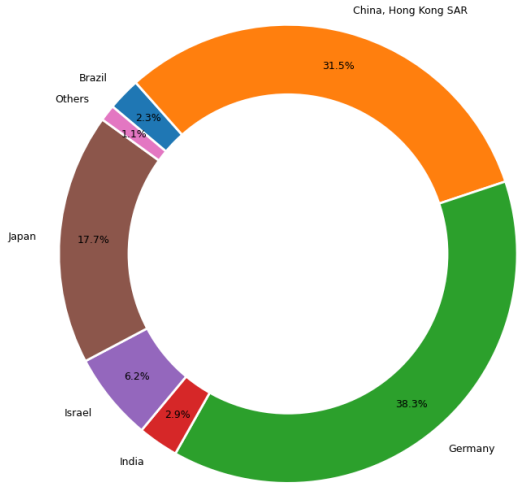
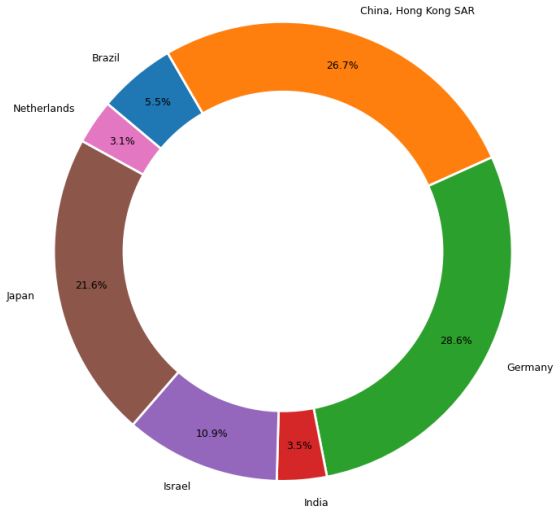


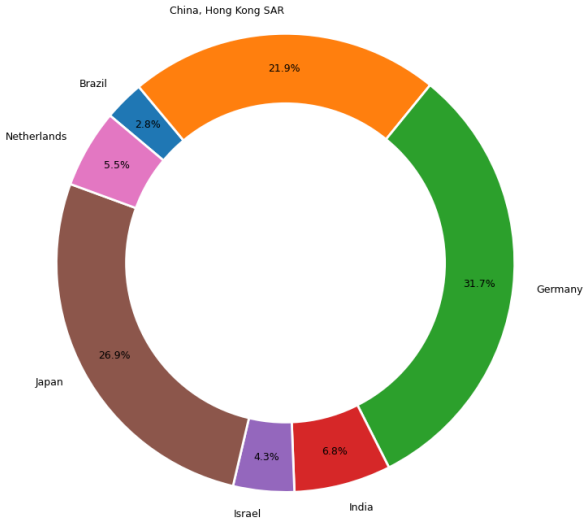
Contribution to Total CIF Imports (Excluding Malaysia) - Apr 2025



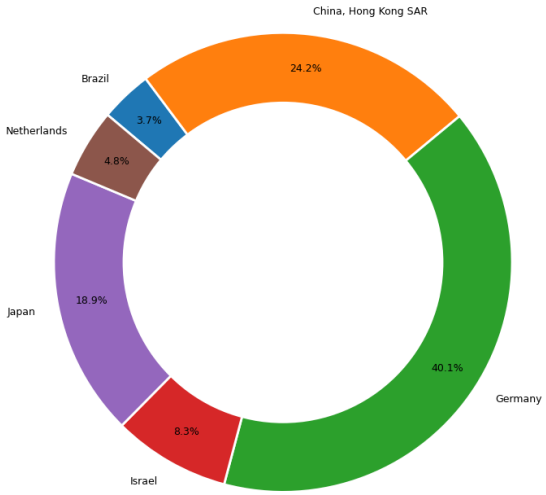
Contribution to Total CIF Imports (Excluding Malaysia) - May 2025



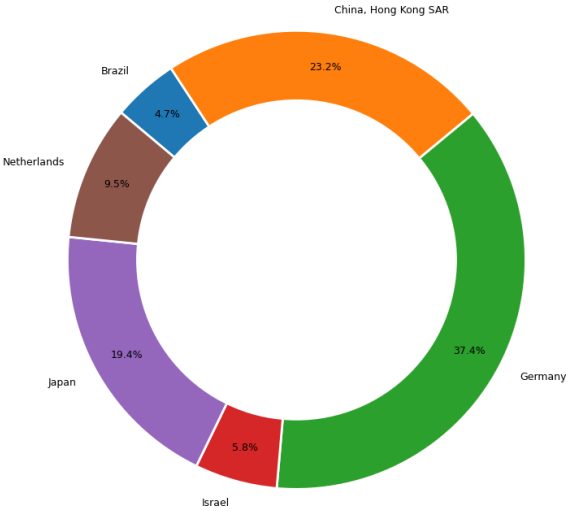
Contribution to Total CIF Imports (Excluding Malaysia) - Jun 2025



Contribution to Total CIF Imports (Excluding Malaysia) - Jul 2025



Contribution to Total CIF Imports (Excluding Malaysia) - Aug 2025



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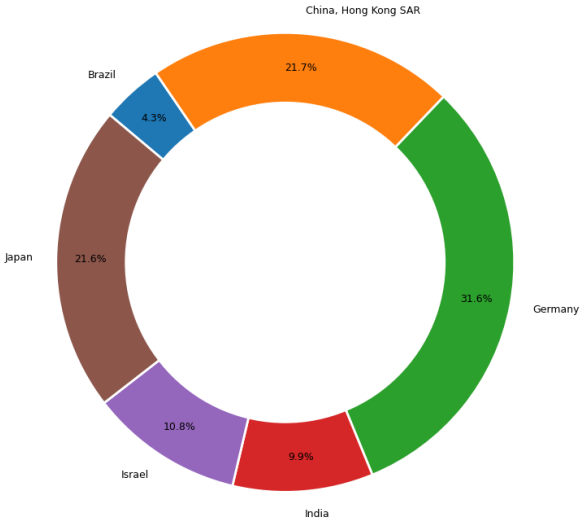
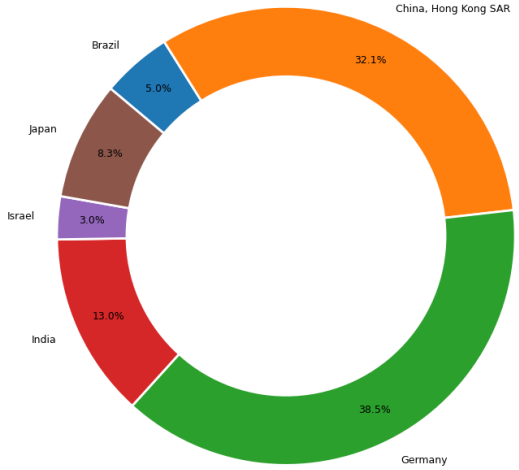
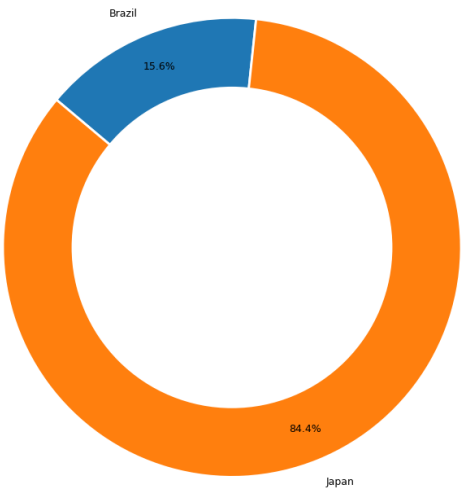
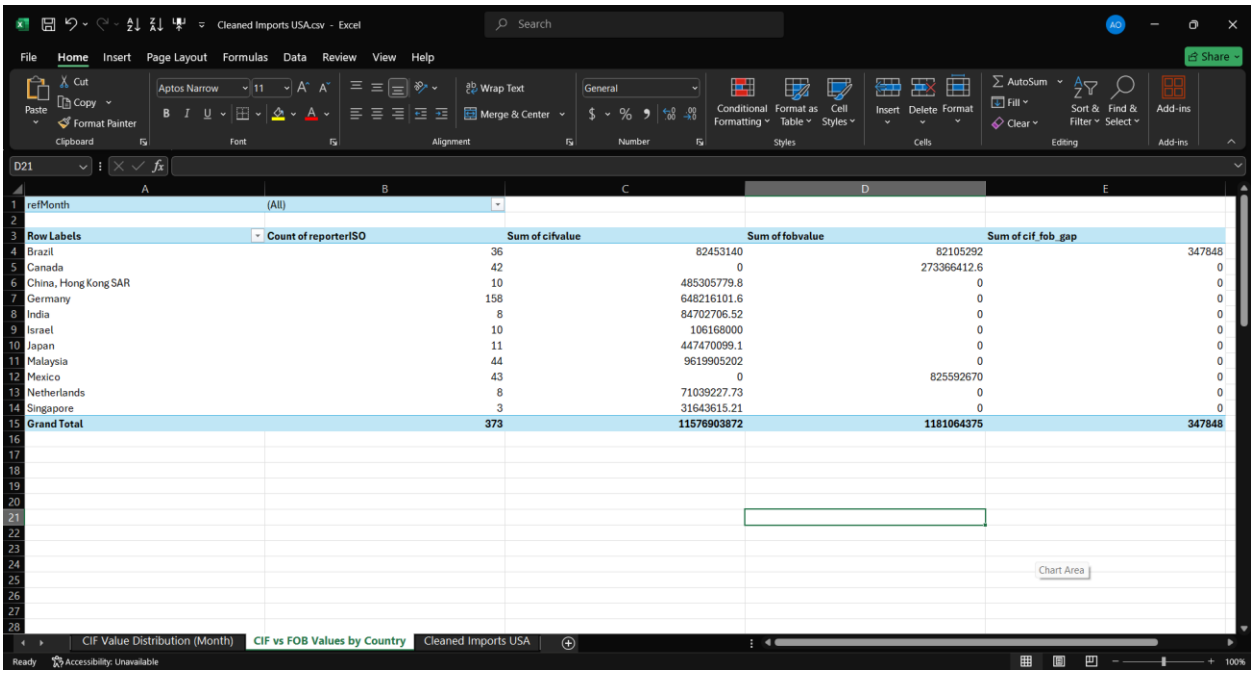


Contribution to Total CIF Imports (Excluding Malaysia) - Oct 2025





(1 Excel Pivot Table) CIF vs FOB Values by Country

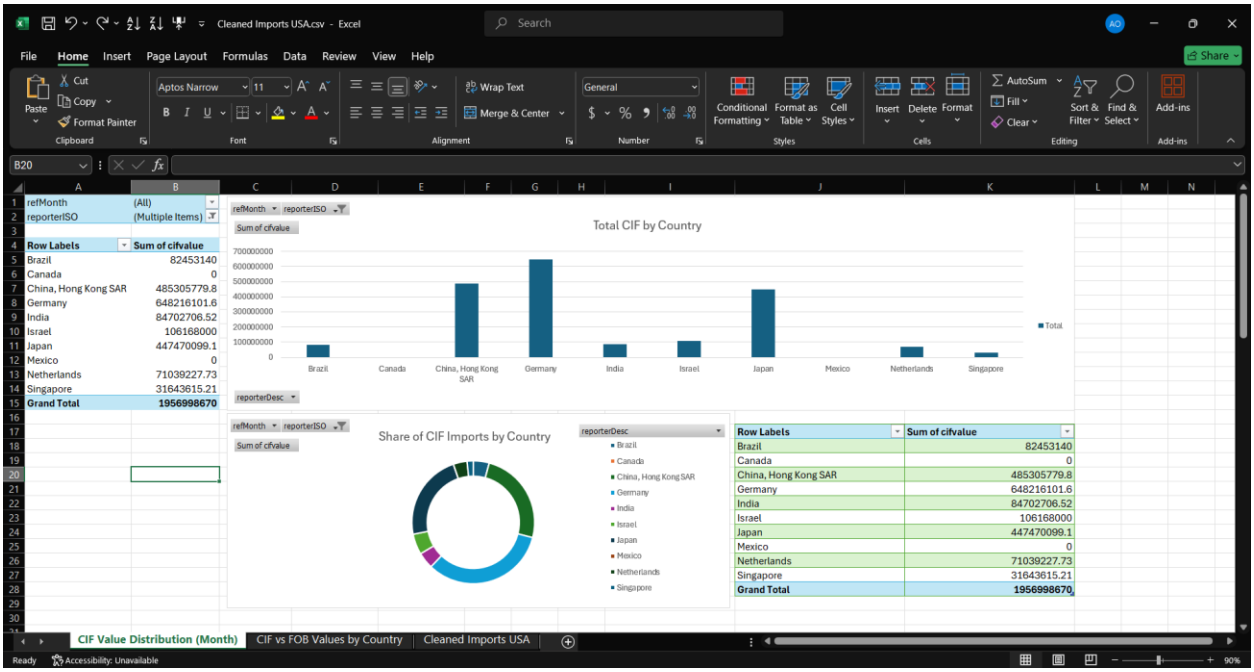


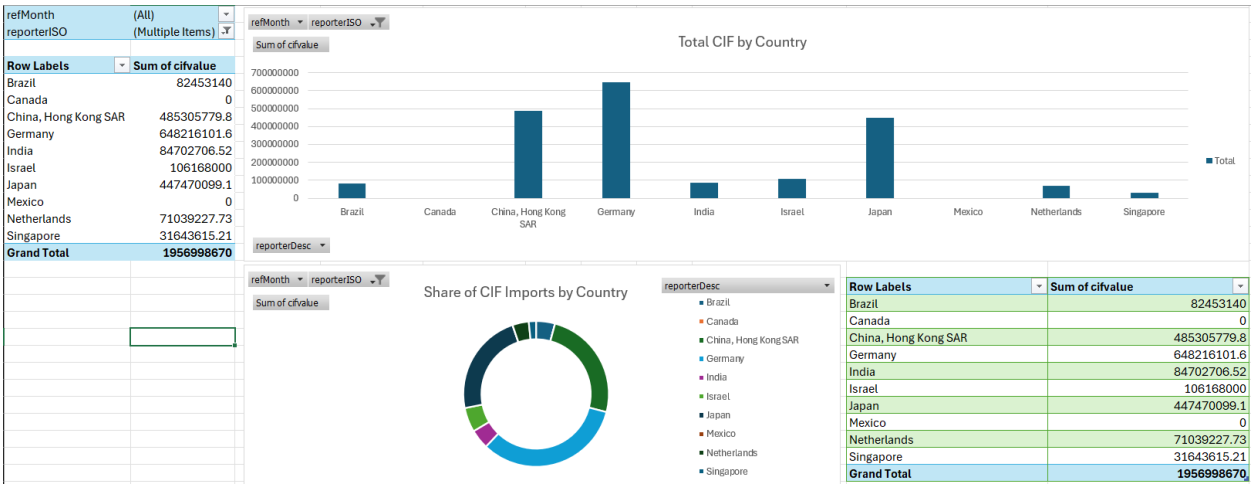
Cleaned Imports USA.csv - Excel

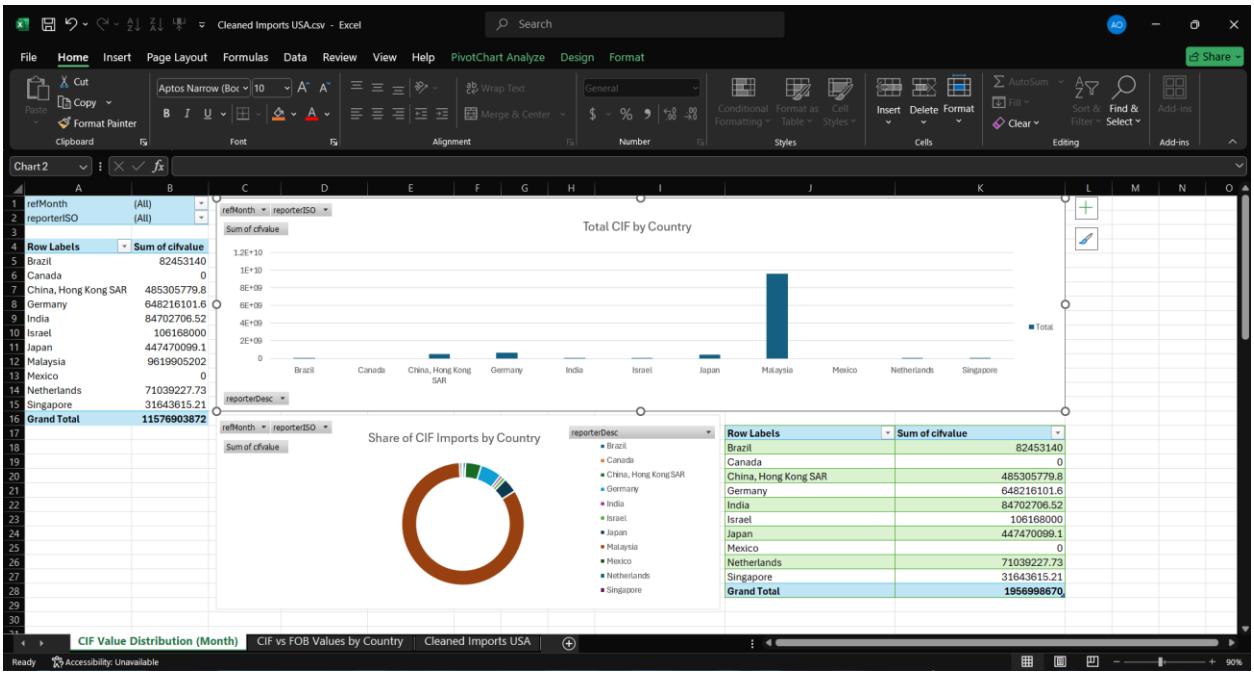
refMonth	(All)				
Row Labels	**Count of reporterISO**	**Sum of cifvalue**	**Sum of fobvalue**	**Sum of cif_fob_gap**	
Brazil	36	82453140	82105292	347848	
Canada	42	0	273366412.6	0	
China, Hong Kong SAR	10	485305779.8	0	0	
Germany	158	648216101.6	0	0	
India	8	84702706.52	0	0	
Israel	10	106168000	0	0	
Japan	11	447470099.1	0	0	
Malaysia	44	9619905202	0	0	
Mexico	43	0	825592670	0	
Netherlands	8	71039227.73	0	0	
Singapore	3	31643615.21	0	0	
Grand Total	**373**	**11576903872**	**1181064375**	**347848**	

Row Labels	Count of reporterISO	Sum of cifvalue	Sum of fobvalue	Sum of cif_fob_gap
Brazil	36	82453140	82105292	347848
Canada	42	0	273366412.6	0
China, Hong Kong SAR	10	485305779.8	0	0
Germany	158	648216101.6	0	0
India	8	84702706.52	0	0
Israel	10	106168000	0	0
Japan	11	447470099.1	0	0
Malaysia	44	9619905202	0	0
Mexico	43	0	825592670	0
Netherlands	8	71039227.73	0	0
Singapore	3	31643615.21	0	0
Grand Total	**373**	**1576903872**	**1181064375**	**347848**

(1 Excel Pivot Table) CIF Value Distribution (Month)







refMonth (All)
reporterISO (All)

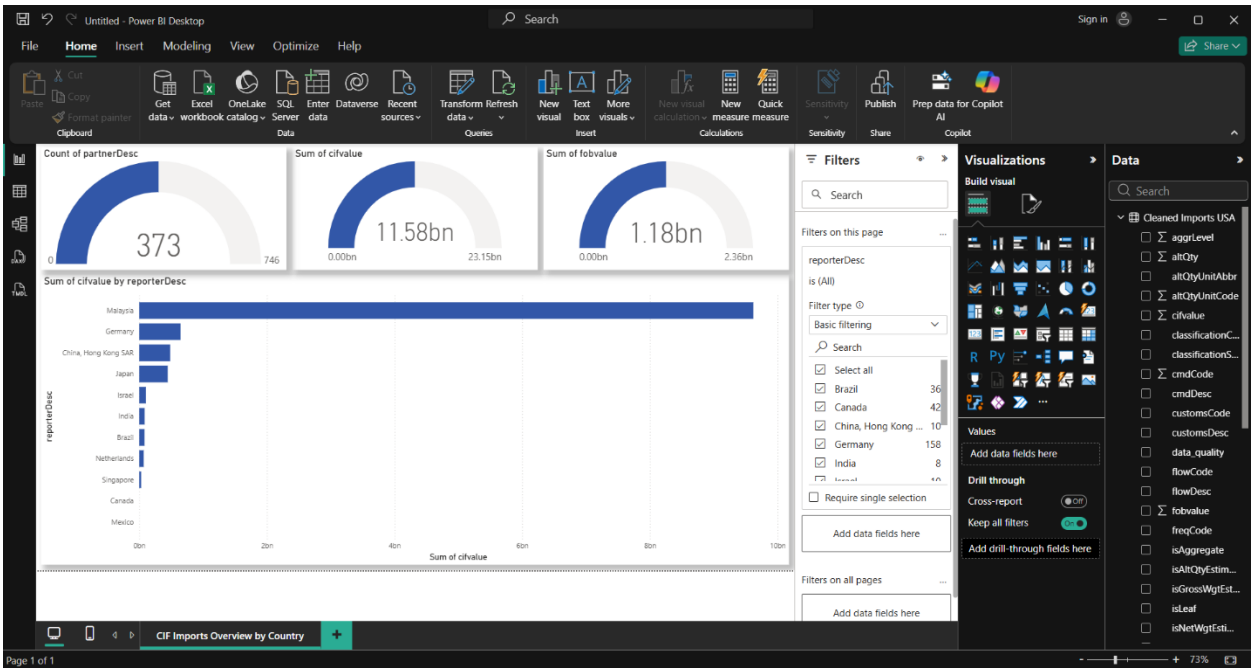
Row Labels	Sum of cifvalue
Brazil	82453140
Canada	0
China, Hong Kong SAR	485305779.8
Germany	648216101.6
India	84702706.52
Israel	106168000
Japan	447470099.1
Malaysia	9619905202
Mexico	0
Netherlands	71039227.73
Singapore	31643615.21
Grand Total	**11576903872**

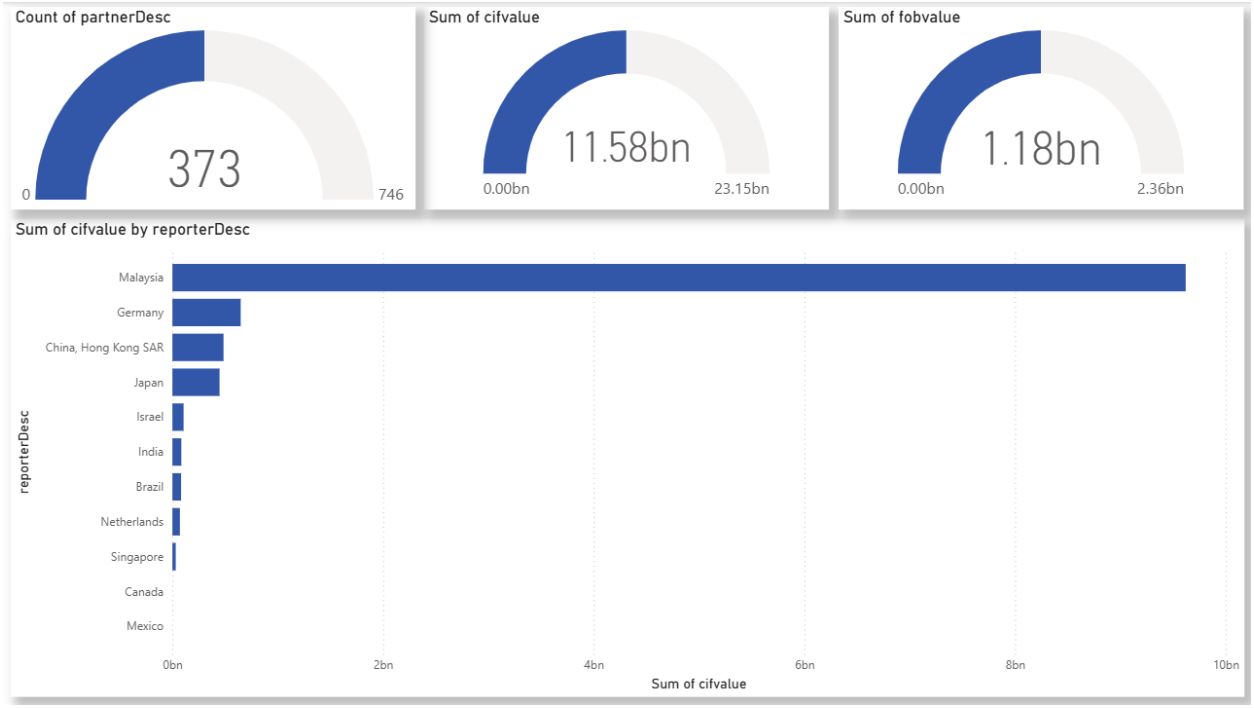
Total CIF by Country

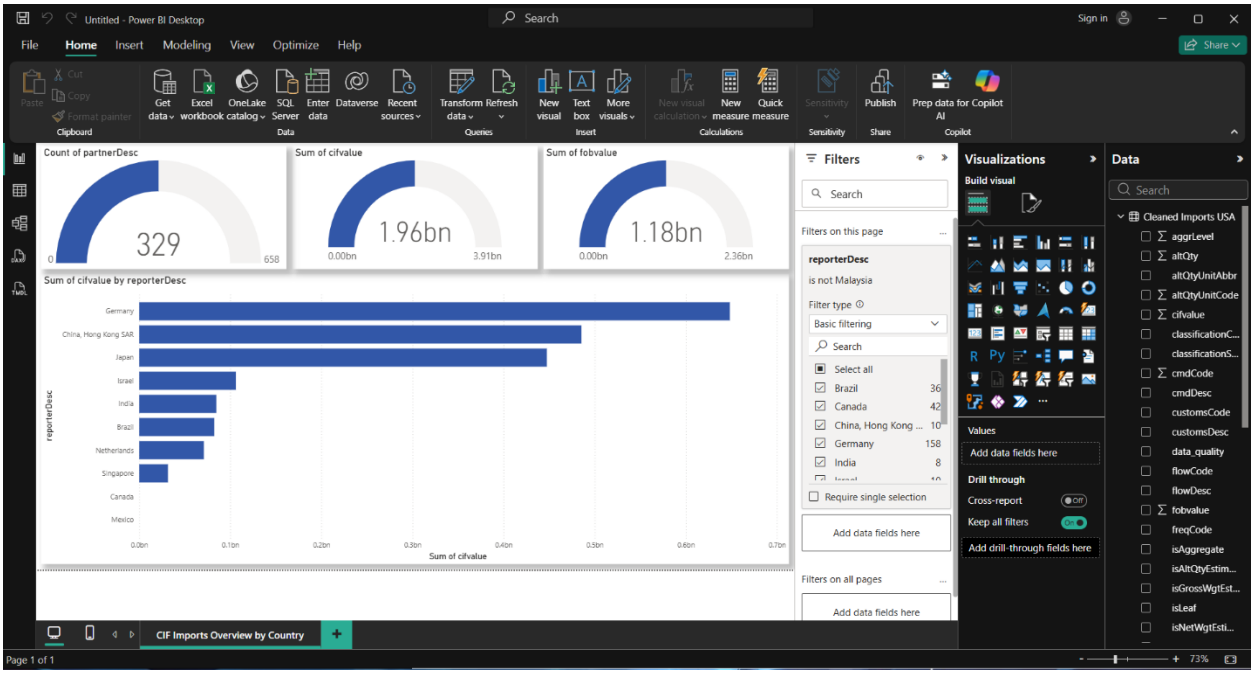
Share of CIF Imports by Country

Row Labels	Sum of cifvalue
Brazil	82453140
Canada	0
China, Hong Kong SAR	485305779.8
Germany	648216101.6
India	84702706.52
Israel	106168000
Japan	447470099.1
Mexico	0
Netherlands	71039227.73
Singapore	31643615.21
Grand Total	**1956998670**

(Power BI Dashboard) CIF Imports Overview by Country



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Search
Sign in
File
Home
Insert
Modeling
View
Optimize
Help
Share
Count of partnerDesc
329
0
658
Sum of cifvalue
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0.00bn
3.91bn
Sum of fobvalue
1.18bn
0.00bn
2.36bn
Sum of cifvalue by reporterDesc
Germany
China, Hong Kong SAR
Japan
Israel
India
Brazil
Netherlands
Singapore
Canada
Mexico
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Basic filtering
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Select all
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Canada 42
China, Hong Kong ... 10
Germany 158
India 8
Require single selection
Add data fields here
Filters on all pages
Add data fields here
Visualizations
Build visual
Values
Add data fields here
Drill through
Cross-report
Off
Keep all filters
On
Add drill-through fields here
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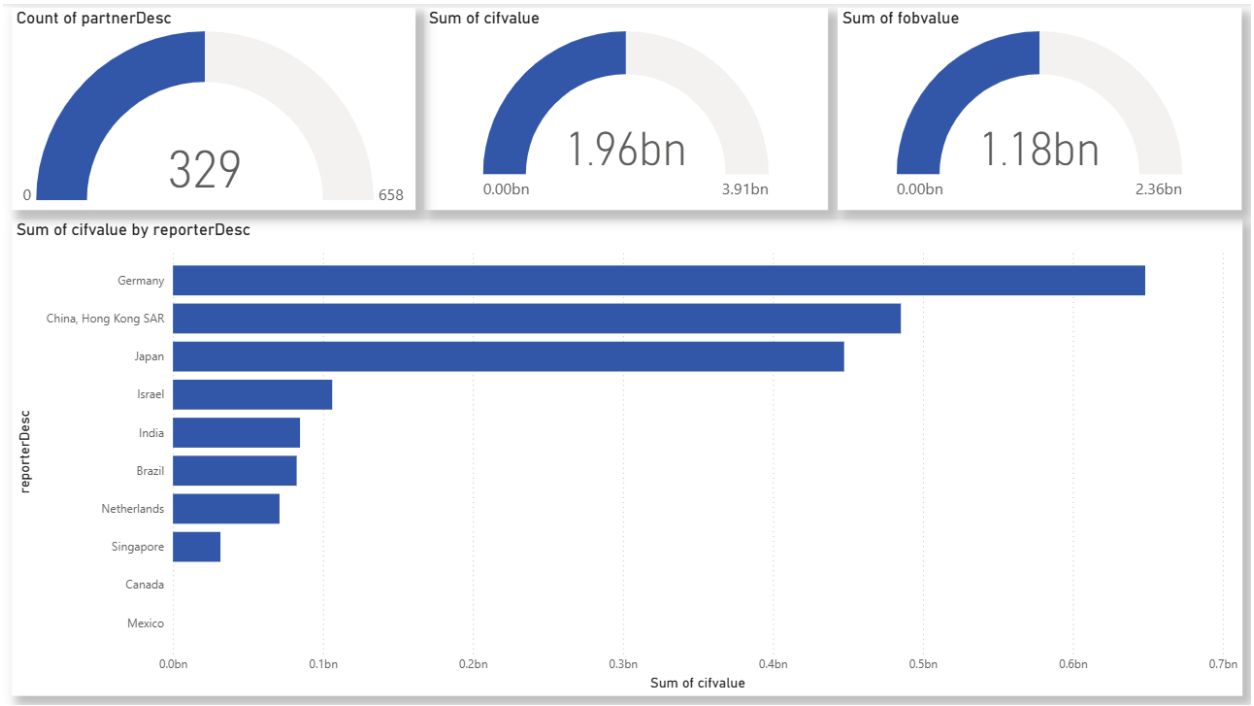
CIF Imports Overview by Country
Page 1 of 1
73%


Count of partnerDesc
329
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658
Sum of cifvalue
1.96bn
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Sum of fobvalue
1.18bn
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2.36bn
Sum of cifvalue by reporterDesc
Germany
China, Hong Kong SAR
Japan
Israel
India
Brazil
Netherlands
Singapore
Canada
Mexico
reporterDesc
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0.1bn
0.2bn
0.3bn
0.4bn
0.5bn
0.6bn
0.7bn
Sum of cifvalue