1. Value of Exports and Imports by Commodity

Japanese trade involves mainly exporting raw materials and food, and importing machinery and manufactured goods. The trade balance between the value of exports and imports showed a credit of 57,009 million dollars.

Of the 19 million dollars of machinery and equipment (automotives, etc.) for heavy chemical products, were shipped to the United States, with 6,190 million dollars, accounting for 3,075 of the total volume of exports. Machinery and equipment were shipped to the United States, with 6,190 million dollars, accounting for 3,075 of the total volume of exports. Machinery and equipment were shipped to the United States, with 6,190 million dollars, accounting for 3,075 of the total volume of exports. Machinery and equipment were shipped to the United States, with 6,190 million dollars, accounting for 3,075 of the total volume of exports. Machinery and equipment were shipped to the United States, with 6,190 million dollars, accounting for 3,075 of the total volume of exports. Machinery and equipment were shipped to the United States, with 6,190 million dollars, accounting for 3,075 of the total volume of exports. Machinery and equipment were shipped to the United States, with 6,190 million dollars, accounting for 3,075 of the total volume of exports. Machinery and equipment were shipped to the United States, with 6,190 million dollars, accounting for 3,075 of the total volume of exports. Machinery and equipment were shipped to the United States, with 6,190 million dollars, accounting for 3,075 of the total volume of exports. Machinery and equipment were shipped to the United States, with 6,190 million dollars, accounting for 3,075 of the total volume of exports. Machinery and equipment were shipped to the United States, with 6,190 million dollars, accounting for 3,075 of the total volume of exports.


2. Commodity Classification in the Map of "Value of Exports and Imports"

The commodities are classified into seven categories: Foodstuffs, Textiles, and Related Products; Chemicals; Non-Metallic Mineral Products; Metals and Metal Products; Machinery and Equipment; and Others. Each category is further divided into subcategories. The size of each box in the map indicates the relative size of the commodity group.


3. Ratio of Import Dependence on Principal Raw Materials

Japan is the ratio of import dependence on agricultural products, raw materials, etc. to very high due to population increase, a decrease in arable area and a lack of industrial base. The ratio of import dependence on principal raw materials increased even in recent years.

The ratio of import dependence (1987) were 68% for raw cotton, wood, nickel, and over 80% for rice, linen, crude oil, copper ore, coal, and lard. Principal countries from which raw materials were imported are: the United States for foodstuffs, countries in West Asia for crude oil and the United States, Australia, Canada and countries in western Asia for the raw materials.

Considering wheat and crude oil, which are raw materials, greatly influence the flow of the economy, quantity of wheat imports (the former communistic) was 1,639 thousand tons, while the ratio of import dependence was 86.4%. The principal countries from which wheat was imported are the United States (41.4%), Canada (21.0%) and Australia (16.3%), with Japan being 86.4% dependent on these three countries.

The quantity of crude oil imported was 28,712 thousand tons, with an import dependence of 85.9%. The principal countries from which crude oil was imported are Japan were Saudi Arabia (41.3%), the United Arab Emirates (19.7%) and Indonesia (13.4%). Japan being dependent on these three countries for more than 80% of its supply.


4. Changes in Import Dependence

The ratio of import dependence by country of less than 65% was the rate of Japan's import dependence. The ratio of import dependence refers to the ratio of the quantity of imports to the quantity of products and imports, based on the ratio calculated by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry.
