

1. VALUE OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY COMMODITY
QUANTITY OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY COMMODITY
2. VALUE OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY PORTS
3. RATIO OF IMPORT DEPENDENCY ON PRINCIPAL RAW MATERIALS

1. Value of Exports and Imports by Commodity

Japanese trade consists mainly of importing raw materials and fuel, and exporting the resulting ; it is, thus, a processing trade. Mineral fuels and metal materials which are necessary for the modern development of industrial technology have high relative importance among imported commodities. Heavy chemical industry products are abundant among the exported commodities ; their international competitive position being high among the industrially advanced nations (twenty countries) because of their good performance and economy.

In 1987, exports from Japan were worth 229,221 million dollars and imports, 149,515 million dollars. The balance between the value of exports and imports showed a credit of 79,706 million dollars.

Of seven exported commodities, machinery and equipment (automobiles, etc.) for heavy chemical products were highest in value, with 171,077 million dollars, accounting for 74.6% of the total value of exports. Metal and metal products followed this with 18,018 million dollars (7.9%).

Comparing the value of exports by country, that of exports to the United States was highest with 83,580 million dollars, accounting for 36.5% of the total value of exports. The value of machinery and equipment was highest of those commodities exported to the United States, with 69,494 million dollars, accounting for 83.1% of total value of exports to that country. Korea followed the United States, with 13,229 million dollars, (5.8%).

Of six imported commodities, mineral fuels were highest in value at 39,137 million dollars, accounting for 26.2% of the total value of imports. This was followed by foodstuffs with 22,395 million dollars (15.0%).

Comparing the value of imports by country, that of imports from the United States was highest at 31,490 million dollars, accounting for 21.1% of the total value of imports. The value of machinery and equipment was highest of those commodities imported from the United States, at 9,075 million dollars, accounting for 28.2% of the total value of imports from that country. Indonesia followed the United States with 8,427 million dollars (5.6%).

[Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation]

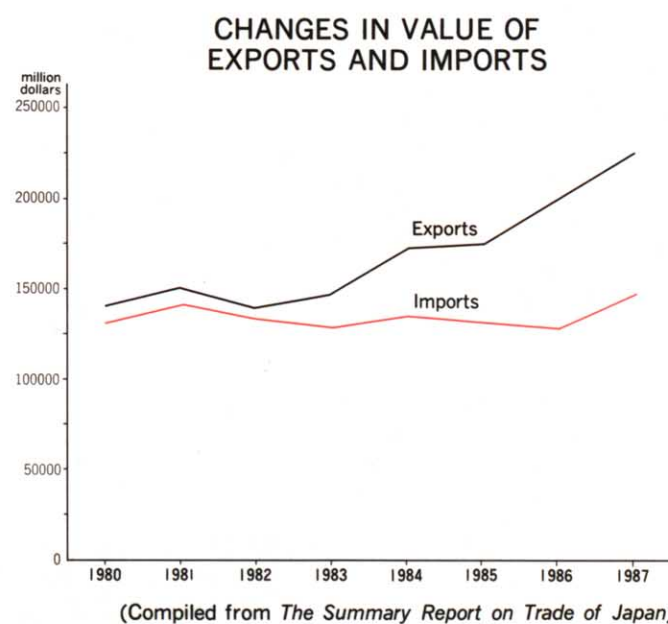
Exports or imports of less than one million dollars were omitted. The classification of commodities is based on "Exports Statistical Schedule Japan" and "Import Statistical Schedule Japan".

The value of exports is based on the F.O.B. value, whereas the value of imports is based on the C.I.F. value ; both values are in dollars converted from yen.

1. Quantity of Exports and Imports by Commodity

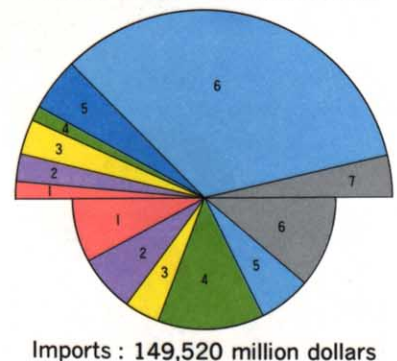
In 1987, exports from Japan totalled 164,350 thousand tons, while imports to Japan totalled 692,220 thousand tons. The balance of the quantity of exports and imports showed an excess of imports amounting to 527,870 thousand tons.

Of six exported commodities, metals, machinery and equipment (machinery for transportation, etc.) were highest in quantity at 118,350 thousand tons, accounting for 72.0% of the total quantity of exports. Chemicals are followed with 23,520 thousand tons (14.3%).



VALUE OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF JAPAN (1987)

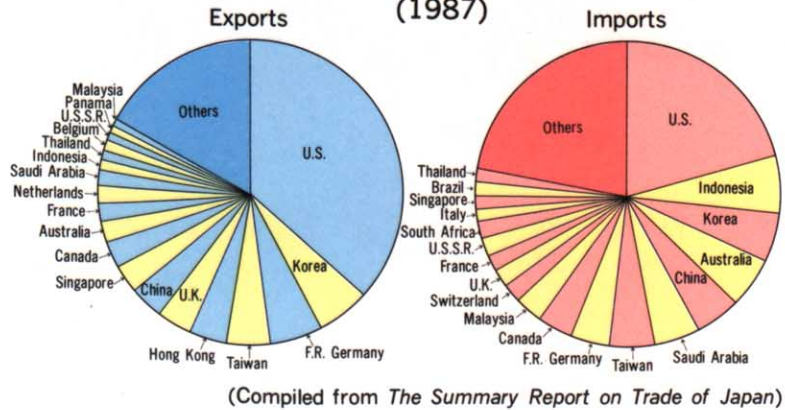
Exports : 229,220 million dollars



Imports : 149,520 million dollars

- Export commodities.
1. Foodstuffs
 2. Textiles and related products
 3. Chemicals
 4. Non-metallic mineral products
 5. Metals and metal products
 6. Machinery and equipments
 7. Others
- Import commodities
1. Foodstuffs
 2. Textile and other raw materials
 3. Chemicals
 4. Mineral fuels
 5. Machinery and equipments
 6. Others

VALUE OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY COUNTRY (1987)



(Compiled from The Summary Report on Trade of Japan)

Comparing the quantity of exports by country, the quantity exported to the United States was highest at 57,960 thousand tons, accounting for 35.3% of the total quantity of exports. The quantity of metals, machinery and equipment was highest of the commodities exported to the United States, accounting for 82.0% of the total quantity of exports to that country. Exports to China followed with 10,820 thousand tons (6.6%).

Of six imported commodities, mineral products (crude oil, etc.) were highest in quantity with 409,350 thousand tons, accounting for 59.1% of the total quantity of imports. Following this was chemicals with 127,650 thousand tons (18.4%).

Comparing the quantity of imports by country, the quantity imported from Australia was highest at 114,020 thousand tons, accounting for 16.5% of the total quantity of imports. The quantity of minerals was highest among commodities imported from Australia at 101,710 thousand tons, accounting for 89.2% of the quantity of imports from that country. The United States followed with 74,530 thousand tons (10.8%).

[Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation]

Exports or imports of less than ten thousand tons were omitted. The quantity of exports and imports is generally shown by the Freight-ton System. In this system, 1.13m³ in volume, or one thousand kg in weight, is considered as one ton and calculations are made using the largest value.

The classification of commodities is based on that of "Annual Report on Port and Harbor Statistics", 1987.

2. Value of Exports and Imports by Ports

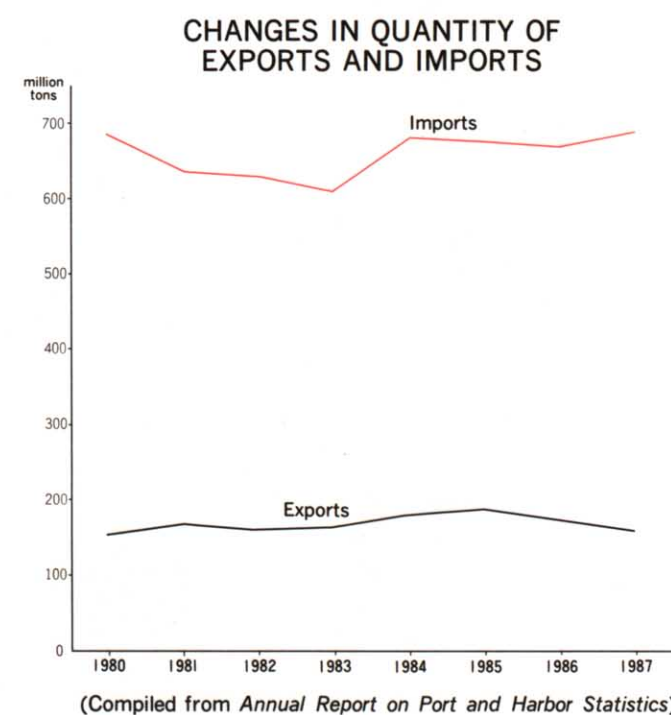
As of 1987, 109 ports and harbors and 12 customs airports were open in Japan. Yokohama Harbor had the highest value of exports, with 6,097,048 million yen. The total value of exports of five harbors or customs airport which handled the most exports (Yokohama, Kobe, Tokyo, Nagoya, Narita) was 21,036,553 million yen, accounting for 63.1% of the total value of exports.

COMMODITY CLASSIFICATION IN THE MAP OF "VALUE OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS"

(Summary of Export and Import Statistical Schedule Japan)

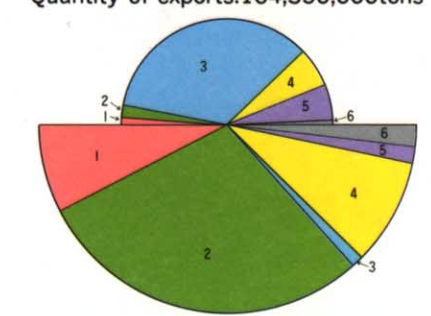
Exports	
Commodities	Items
Foodstuffs	Fish, shellfish and others
Textile and related products	Synthetic yarn and fabrics, cotton fabrics, woolen fabrics, rayon and staple fiber fabrics, Knitting and clothes and others
Chemicals	Fertilizers, pharmaceutical products, plastic and others
Non-metallic mineral products	China-ware, pearl and others
Metals and metal products	Iron and steel, nonferrous metals and metal products
Machinery and equipment	Power generating machinery, office machinery, heavy electric machinery, textile machines, televisions, radios, tape recorders, motor vehicles, Ships, scientific and optical equipment clocks and others
Others	Rubber tires, tubes, toys and others

Imports	
Commodities	Items
Foodstuffs	Meat, Fish, shellfish, wheat, sugar, maize (fodder) and others
Textile and other raw materials	Wool, raw cotton, iron ore, nonferrous metal ores, wood, soybeans, non-metallic mineral ores, natural gum and others
Mineral fuels	Coal, crude oil, natural gas and others
Chemicals	medical products and others
Machinery and equipment	office machinery, precision instruments, Power generating machinery, aircraft and others
Others	Textile products, nonferrous metals toys and others



QUANTITY OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF JAPAN (1987)

Quantity of exports: 164,350,000 tons



Quantity of imports: 692,220,000 tons

(Compiled from Annual Report on Port and Harbor Statistics)

1. Agricultural, fishery and forest products
2. Mineral products
3. Metals machinery and equipment
4. Chemicals
5. Products from light and other industries
6. Others

Machinery and equipment, which account for the highest value of exports, were mainly exported from large harbors, with the value of that exported from Yokohama Harbor being 4,828,845 million yen, accounting for 79.2% of the total value of exports from there.

Narita Airport had the highest value of imports, with 2,929,864 million yen. The total value of imports of five harbors or customs airport which handled the most imports (Narita, Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagoya) was 10,574,900 million yen, accounting for 48.6% of the total value of exports.

Mineral fuels, which account for the highest value of imports were mainly imported through ports in coastal industrial regions (Tiba, Kawasaki, Yokkai, Mizusima). In particular, the value of mineral fuels imported through Tiba Port was 958,150 million yen, accounting for 74.4% of the total value of imports through that port.

There were also special ports where only one commodity (mineral fuels) was imported (Kiire Port, Kagosima Port ; 399,930 million yen).

The value of exports by airfreight was 4,164,625 million yen and that of imports by airfreight 4,275,215 million yen, accounting for 12.5% and 19.7% of the total value of exports and imports, respectively. The value of exports and imports of Narita Airport, which ranks highest, were 3,032,713 million yen and 2,929,864 million yen, respectively.

[Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation]

The value of exports and imports through customs airport, excepting Narita, Haneda and Itami airports, were added to the value of exports and imports within the same administrative area.

3. Ratio of Import Dependency on Principal Raw Materials

In Japan, the ratio of import dependency on agricultural products, raw materials, etc. is very high due to population increase, a decrease in cultivated area and a lack of mineral fuels, etc. The ratio of import dependency on principal raw materials increased even in recent years.

The ratios of import dependency in 1987 were 100% for maize, raw cotton, wool, nickel, etc., and over 90% for iron ore, crude oil, copper ore, natural gas, etc.

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 southeast Asia for the other raw materials.

Considering wheat and crude oil which, among the raw materials, greatly influence the lives of the Japanese, quantity of wheat imports (for human consumption) was 5,476 thousand tons, while the ratio of import dependency was 86.4%. The principal countries from which wheat was imported are the United States (54.1%), Canada (29.0%) and Australia (16.9%), with Japan being 100% dependent on these three countries.

The quantity of crude oil imported was 184,702 million kl, with an import dependency ratio of 99.6%. The principal countries exporting crude oil to Japan were Saudi Arabia (21.6%), the United Arab Emirates (19.1%) and Indonesia (13.4%), with Japan being dependent on these three countries for more than 50% of its supplies.

[Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation]

Ratios of import dependency by country of less than 0.3% were omitted. The ratio of import dependency 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.

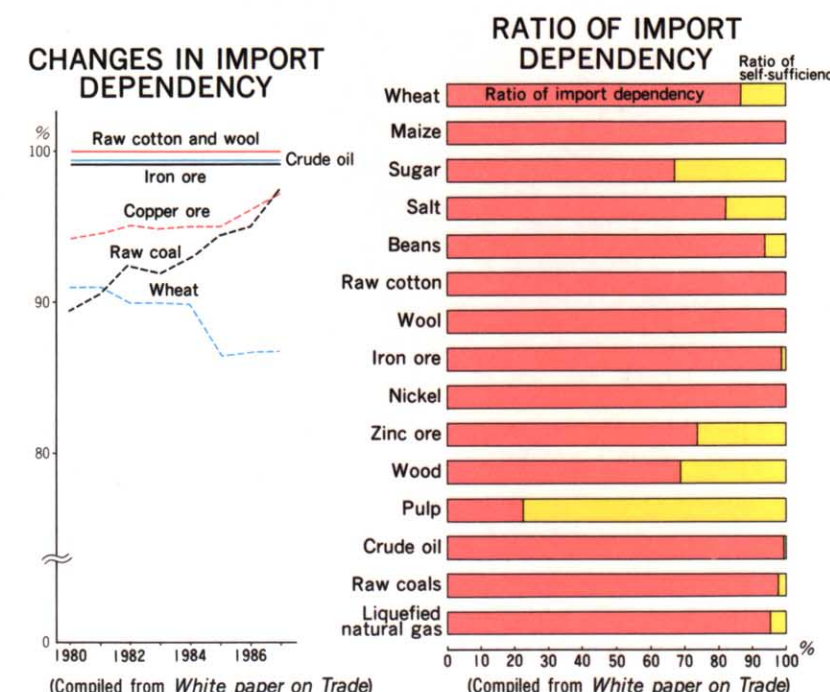
[Sources]

1. Japan Tariff Association, *The Summary Report on Trade of Japan*, No.1, No.2, 1987
2. Japan Tariff Association, *Export Statistical Schedule Japan*, 1987
3. Japan Tariff Association, *Import Statistical Schedule Japan*, 1987
4. Ministry of Transport, *Annual Report on Port and Harbor Statistics*, 1987
5. Customhouses of Hakodate, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki and Okinawa, *Tables on Foreign Trade*, 1987
6. Ministry of International Trade and Industry, *White Paper on Trade*, 1987

COMMODITY CLASSIFICATION IN THE MAP OF "QUANTITY OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS"

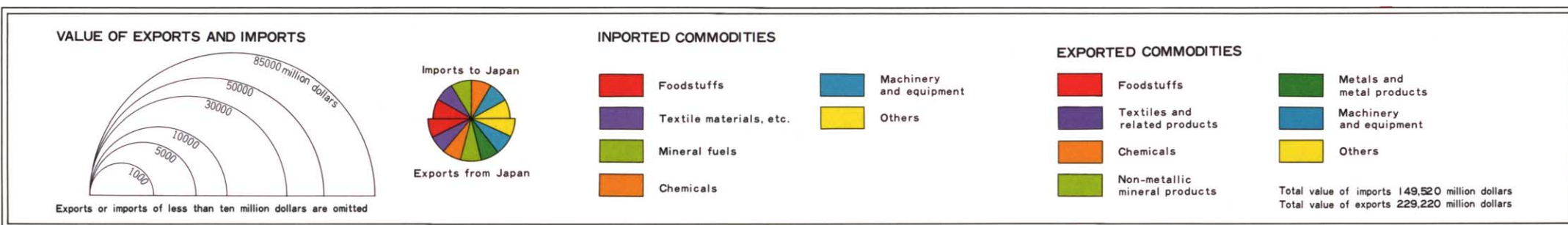
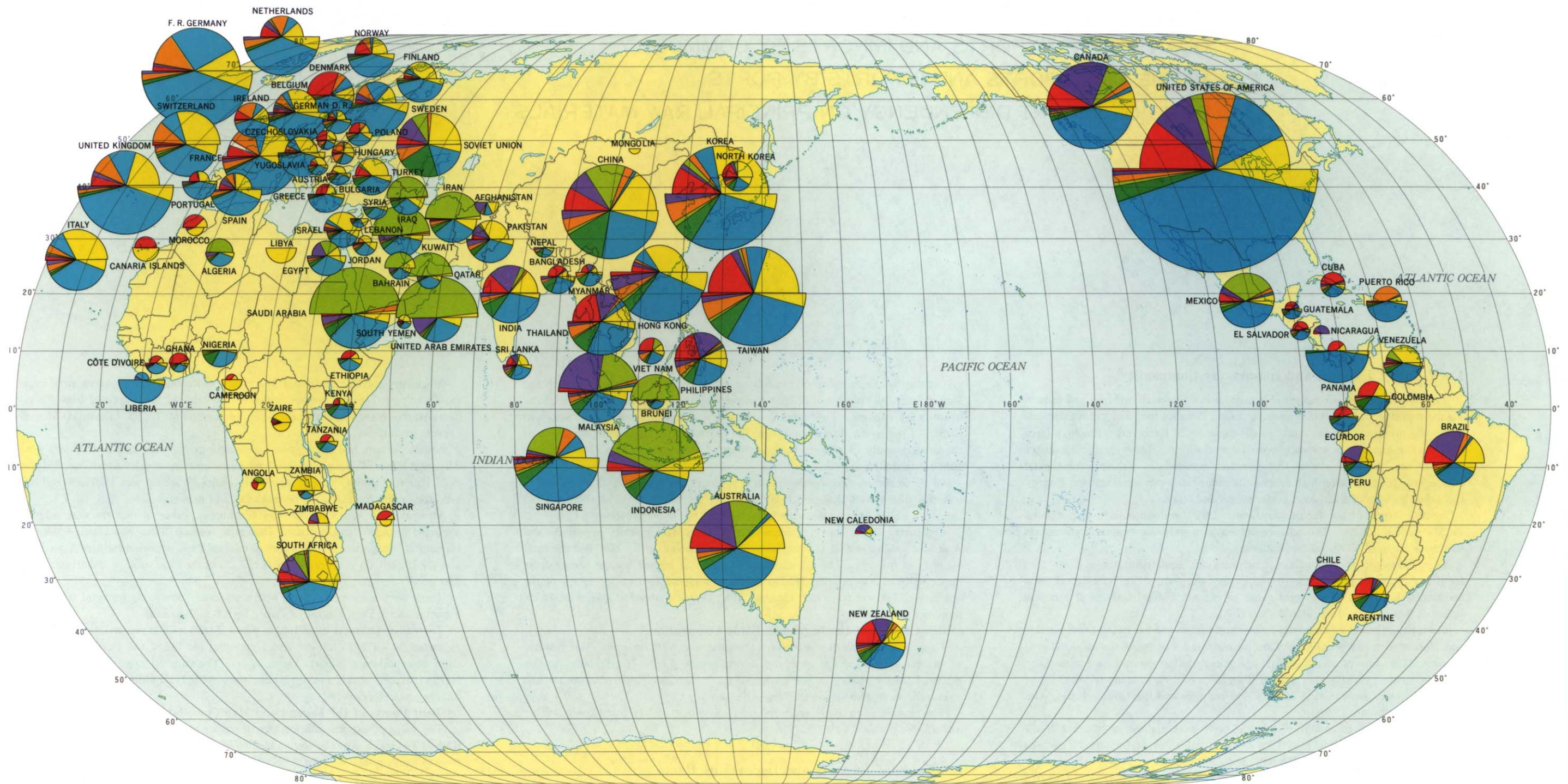
(Summary of Commodity Classification for Annual Report on Port and Harbor Statistics)

Imports	
Commodities	Items
Agricultural, fishery and forest products	Wheat, rice, cereals, beans, vegetables, fruits, raw cotton, wool, other agricultural, livestock and fishery products, logs and other forest products
Mineral products	Coal, iron ore, crude oil, salt and other mineral products
Metals, machinery and equipment	Iron and steel, transport machinery, other metals machinery and equipment
Chemicals	Heavy oil, petroleum products, chemicals, fertilizer and other chemicals
Products from light and other industries	Paper, pulp, textile products, sugar, other food products, daily necessities wooden products and other manufactured goods
Others	Scrap metal, animal and plant feed and fertilizer and Others



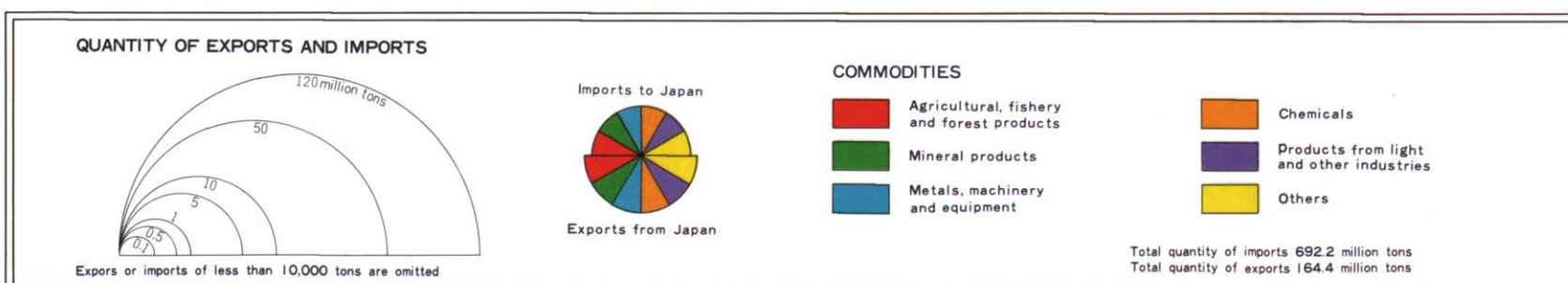
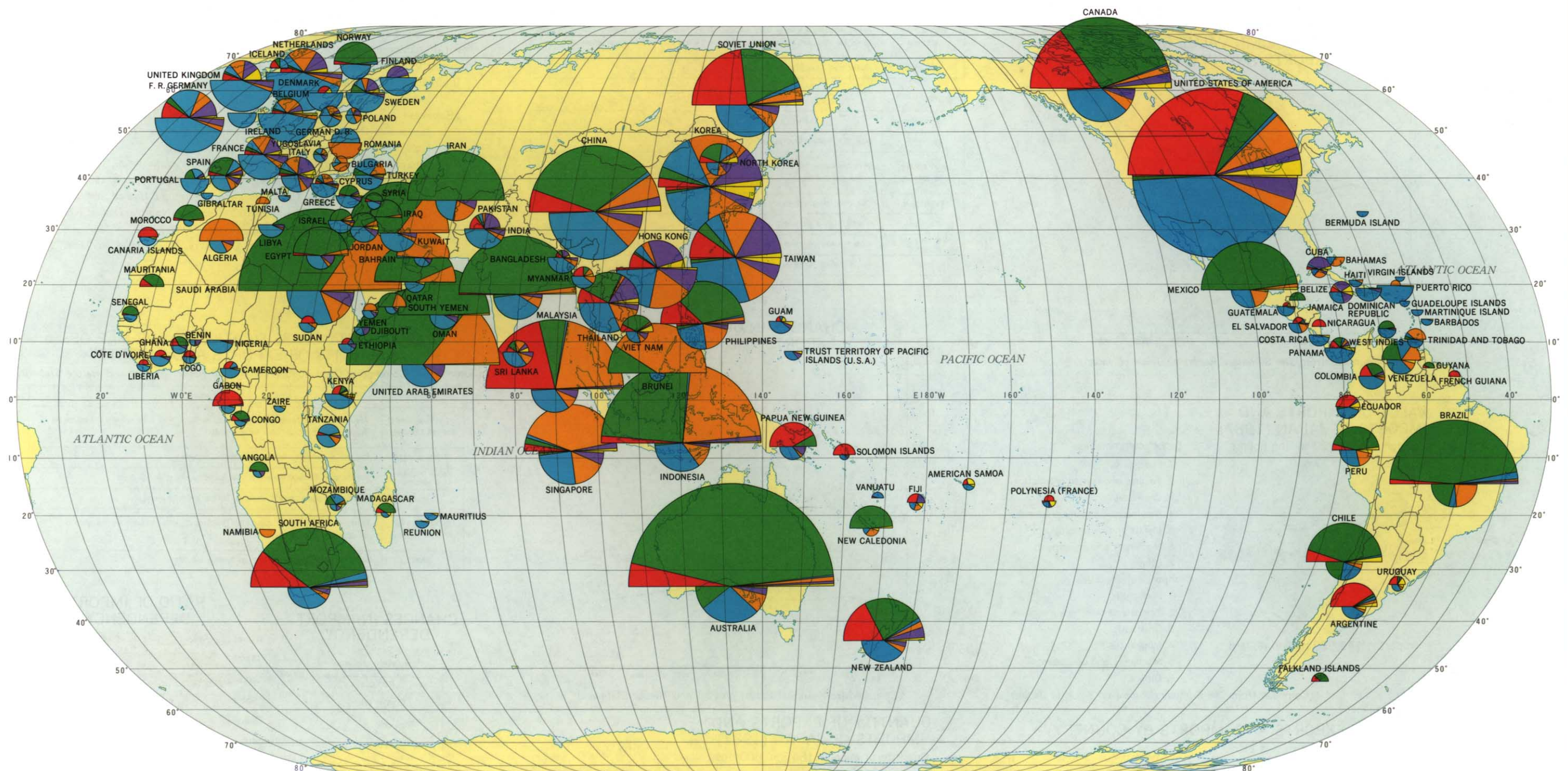
VALUE OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY COMMODITY

(1987)



QUANTITY OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY COMMODITY

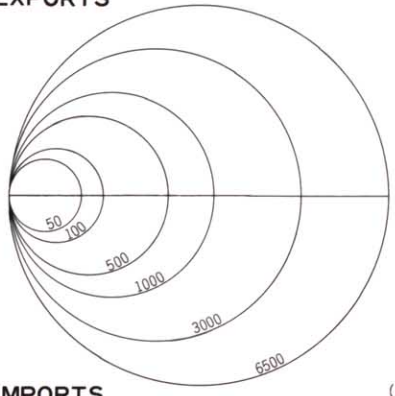
(1987)



VALUE OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY PORTS

(1987)

VALUE OF EXPORTS



VALUE OF IMPORTS

(In thousand million yen)

EXPORTED COMMODITIES

- Foodstuffs
- Textiles and related products
- Chemicals
- Non-metallic mineral products
- Metals and metal products
- Machinery and equipment
- Others

IMPORTED COMMODITIES

- Foodstuffs
- Textile materials
- Metallic materials
- Other raw materials
- Mineral fuels
- Chemicals
- Machinery and equipment
- Others

1 : 4,000,000

