

1. VALUE OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY COMMODITY
2. VALUE OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY PORT

1. Value of Exports and Imports by Commodity

In 1973, exports from Japan totaled \$36,930 million, whereas imports totaled \$38,314 million. These figures are 7.2% and 7.4% respectively of the exports and imports of the whole world, excluding the Socialist countries. Japan ranked third after the United States and Federal Republic of Germany in the value of exports and ranked fourth after the United States, Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom in the value of imports.

The following are the percentages of the amount of exports by principal commodity in 1973:

Machinery and equipment constituted 55.1% (\$20,365 million) of the total value of exports. Among these items, automobiles (including motorcycles) made up 21.9%, ships 18.8%, and televisions and radios 9.1%. Metals and metal products took up 18.5% (\$6,820 million) of the total value of exports. Of this item, the percentage of iron and steel was 77.8%. Textiles and related products accounted for 8.9% (\$3,278 million) of the total value of exports.

The following are the percentages of the amount of imports by commodity in 1973:

Mineral fuels comprised 21.7% (\$8,326 million) of the total value of imports. Among the mineral fuels, the percentage of crude oil was 72.1% and coal 16.3%. Foodstuffs accounted for 15.7% (\$6,009 million) of the total value of imports. Of this item, the percentage of fish and shellfish was 16.5%, meat 13.9%, wheat 11.0%, and maize (for fodder) 9.2%. Other raw materials made up 15.8% (\$6,038 million) of the total value of imports. Of these items, the percentage of lumber was 56.5%, and soybeans 12.8%, non-metallic mineral ores 6.9%. Other items constituted 16.6% (\$6,370 million) of the total value of imports. Of these, the percentage of textile products was 26.9% and nonferrous metals 26.2%.

The pattern of Japan's foreign trade is such that exports center on products of heavy industries and imports on raw materials.

Before World War II, exports from Japan grew with the light industry products composed mainly of textiles. Since 1960, Japan entered a high economic growth period.

The percentage of heavy industry products increased in exports. In 1961,

light industry products reached 37.2%, and heavy industry products 47.5%, while in 1973, heavy and chemical industry products attained 79.4%. Since the heavy and chemical industry products occupied the major part of exports, the competitiveness of Japan's commodities was remarkably strengthened and the high increase of exports continued. Among the heavy and chemical industry products, the export of iron and steel, automobiles, ships and communications equipment had an especially high rate—the total value of exports being 41.7% in 1973.

Major import commodities are foodstuffs, raw materials, and fuels. This pattern is the same throughout the period before and after World War II. Especially after the war, following the development of the heavy and chemical industry, the import rate of mineral fuels and metallic materials increased annually. The import rate for foodstuffs dropped proportionately because of the high increase of mineral fuels, though the absolute value continued to increase. The import rate of machinery was low, but electronic computers and aircraft, which are included in machinery, showed a high import rate.

As for Japan's trade by area, North America and Southeast Asia had the highest percentages. Japan's exports to the United States were 21.6% of the total value of exports in 1950, while this percentage increased to approximately 30% in the 1960s. Exports to Southeast Asia amounted to 42.3% of the total value of exports in 1950, but this percentage decreased to 32.2% in 1960. From 1970, exports to West Asia, the Socialist countries, Central and South America, Oceania, and Africa increased, while the rate of exports to North America and Southeast Asia decreased.

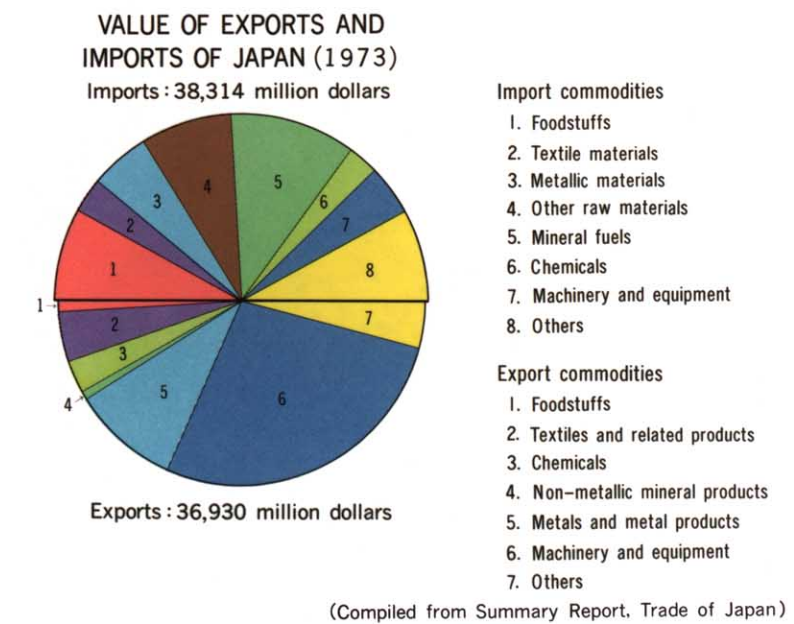
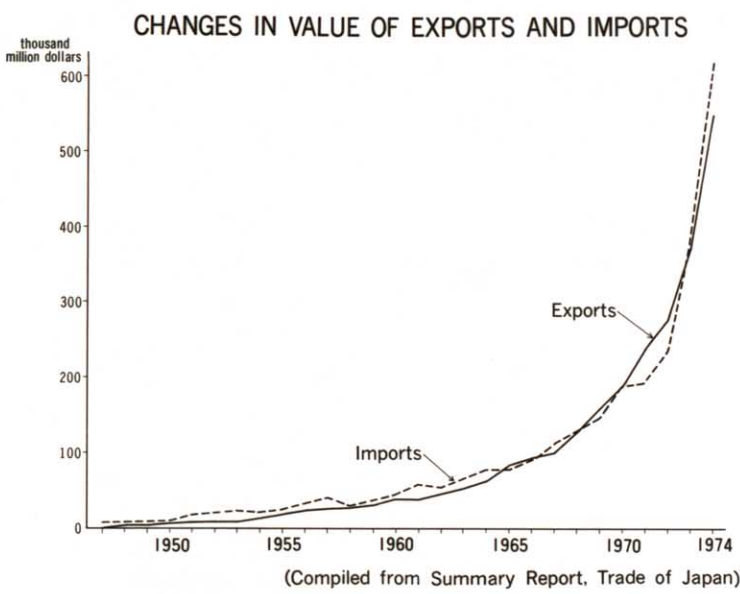
Recently, imports from oil-producing countries have increased remarkably, resulting in increasing the percentage of imports from West Asia. The percentage of imports from the United States was 43.2% in 1950. Until 1973 the United States ranked first in imports to Japan, but in 1974, West Asia assumed the first ranking.

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

- Exports and imports less than \$1,000,000 are not represented by symbols.
- Commodities are classified into 7 export and 8 import items according to the "Commodity Classification for Foreign Trade Statistics" based on the United Nations' "Standard International Trade Classification, Revised."
- 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.

Sources

- Ministry of Finance, Summary Report, Trade of Japan, December 1973.
- Ministry of International Trade and Industry, White Papers on International Trade, 1971-1975.
- Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Administration of International Trade and Industry, History of a Quarter Century, 1975.



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

Summary of Commodity Classification for Foreign Trade Statistics, Japan

Imports	
Commodities	Items
Foodstuffs	Meat, fish and shellfish, wheat, sugar, maize (fodder) and others
Textile materials	Wool, raw cotton and others
Metallic materials	Iron ore, nonferrous metal ores and others
Other raw materials	Wood, soybeans, non-metallic mineral ores and others
Mineral fuels	Coal, crude oil and others
Chemicals	Medical products and others
Machinery and equipment	Office machinery, precision instruments, power generating machinery, watches, clocks and others
Others	Textile, nonferrous metals and others

Exports	
Commodities	Items
Foodstuffs	Fish, shellfish and others
Textiles and related products	Synthetic yarn and fabrics, cotton fabrics, woolen fabrics, rayon fabrics, knitted fabrics, clothes and others
Chemicals	Fertilizers, pharmaceutical products, plastic and others
Non-metallic mineral products	Chinaware, pearls and others
Metals and metal products	Iron and steel, nonferrous metals and metal products
Machinery and equipment	Power generating machinery, office machinery, textile machines, electric generators, radio and TV receivers, tape recorders, motor vehicles, ships, scientific and optical equipment, watches, clocks and others
Others	Rubber products, toys and others

2. Value of Exports and Imports by Port

There are 109 open ports in Japan and 8 customhouses at various airports. (As of December 1975)

The five main ports for exports are Yokohama, Kobe, Nagoya, Tokyo, and Osaka. The total exports from these five ports amounted to 66.7% of the total exports. Simizu, Hiroshima, Tiba, Sakai and Kawasaki are other important ports for exports.

Yokohama, Kobe, Tokyo, and Nagoya ports and Haneda Airport handled 42.9% of the total imports. Osaka, Tiba, Kawasaki, Yokkai and Mizusima are other important ports for imports.

Among the ports mapped, 83 ports had an excess of imports in 1973, whereas 28 ports had an excess of exports. Industrial materials and mineral fuels, which make up the majority of imports to Japan, are shared by all the ports, while the products from these materials are exported from the main ports.

In ports that are situated in the coastal industrial areas such as Tiba, Kawasaki, Mizusima, and Yokkai, industrial materials and fuels accounted for 70% to 90% of the total imports.

The value of exports and imports handled by the large ports has changed as follows:

Tokyo continues to increase in exports and imports. The average annual rate of increase between 1960 and 1973 was 25.2% for exports and 19.9% for imports. Compared to Tokyo, Yokohama and Kobe were relatively stagnant in exports and imports. The rate of increase of exports and imports of ports located in industrial complexes was high, especially for Tiba where the average annual rate of increase between 1960 and 1973 was approximately 35%.

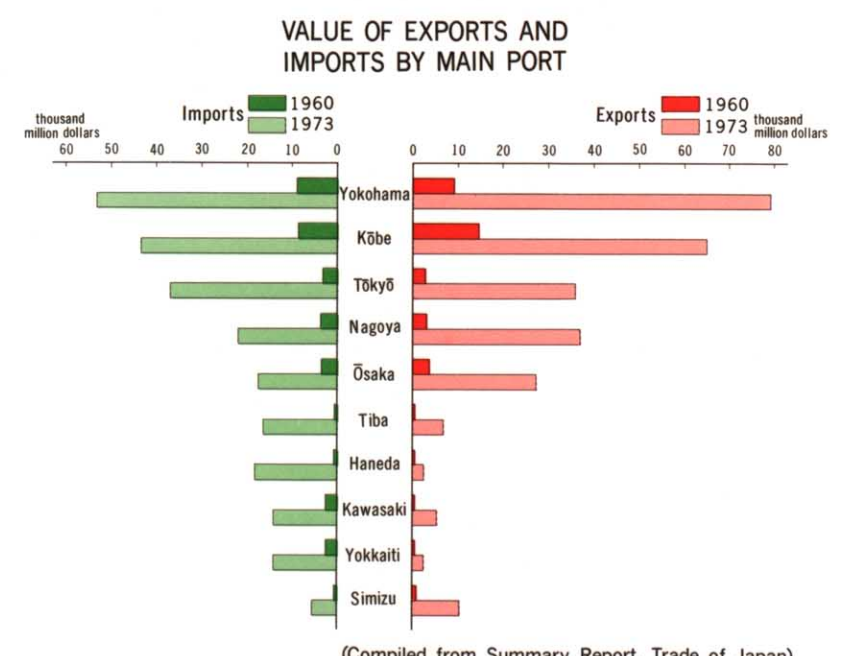
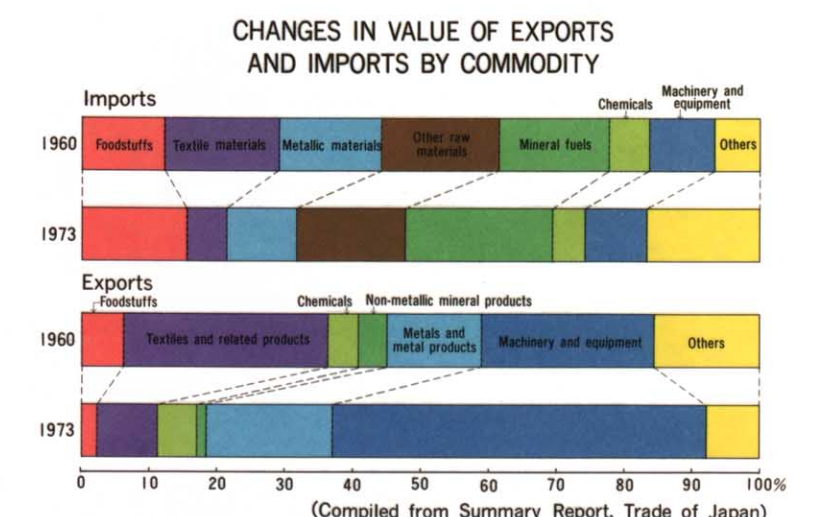
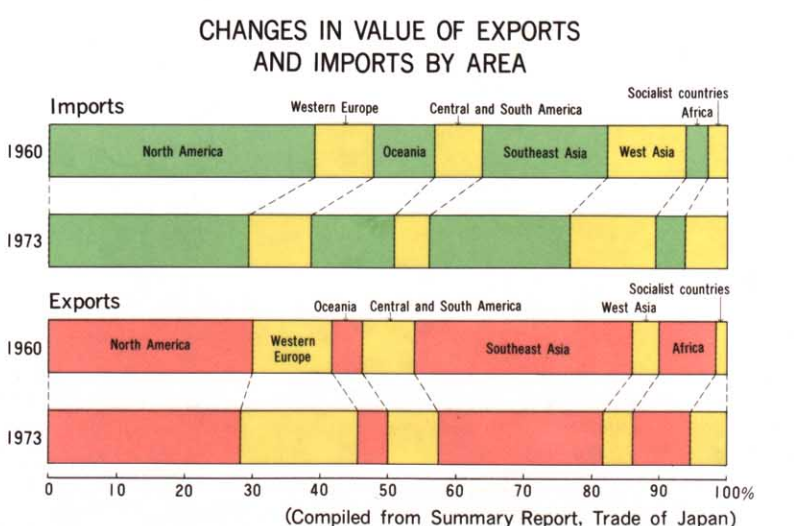
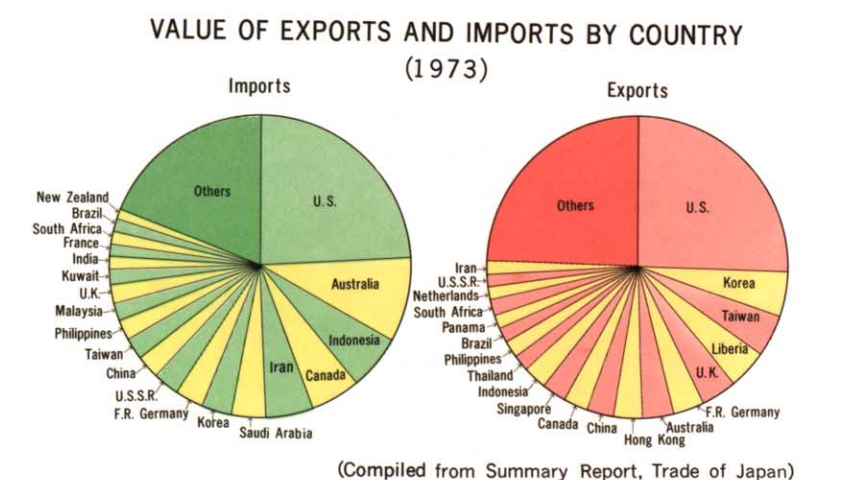
The percentage of air cargo in total exports and imports in 1973 was 5.7% and 9.7% respectively. Haneda Airport handled 50% of the imports. Principal air cargo imports consisted of electronic computers, business machines, aircraft, works of art, diamonds and precious metals, while the principal air cargo exports were business machines, scientific and optical equipment, watches, communications equipment and pearls.

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

The value of exports and imports by port is based on the "Monthly Tables on Foreign Trade" published by the customhouses. These data show the value of foreign trade by customhouse and not by port defined in "Port Law" and "Airport Law." On this sheet, the value of exports and imports handled at airports, except for Haneda and Itami airports, are added to the value of foreign trade of ports within the same administrative area.

Sources

- Customhouses of Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagoya, Moji, Hakodate and Okinawa, Monthly Tables on Foreign Trade, December 1973.
- Ministry of Transport, 1973 Port and Harbor Survey.
- Ministry of Transport, 1974 Tables on the Status of Port Facilities.



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(1973)

