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

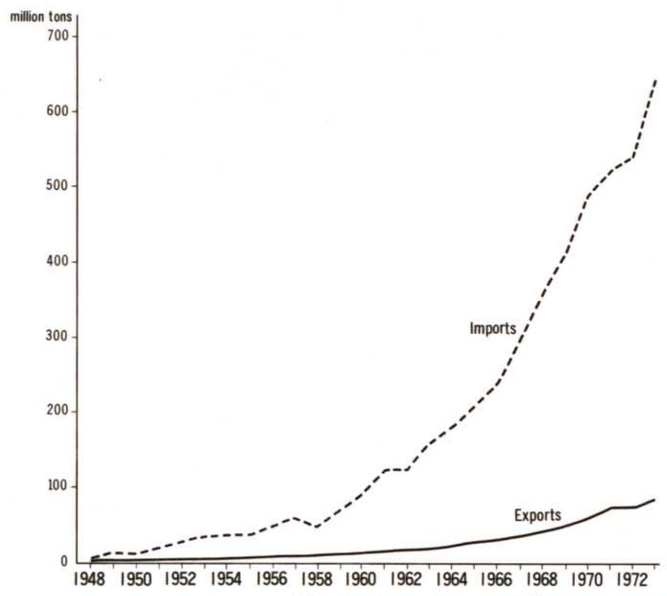
1. Quantity of Exports and Imports by Commodity

The quantity of exports from Japan in 1972 was 74.7 million tons, while imports totaled 548.0 million tons.

The following is the quantity of exports by commodity in 1972:

Metals, machinery and equipment comprised 62.3% (46.5 million tons) of the total exports. Among these items, the percentage of iron and steel was 44.8% and transport machines 34.2%. Chemicals accounted for 19.8% (14.8 million tons). Of this item, the percentage of chemical fertilizer was 33.0%; paint, synthetic resin, and other chemical industrial products 23.1%, pharmaceuticals 15.2%, and cement 8.1%. Light industry products took up 7.0% (5.3 million tons) of the total exports. Of these products, the percentage of thread, semimanufactured spun goods and other textile products was 61.5%. Other industry products comprised 6.5% (4.8 million tons), of which daily necessities accounted for 58.7% and rubber goods 19.2%.

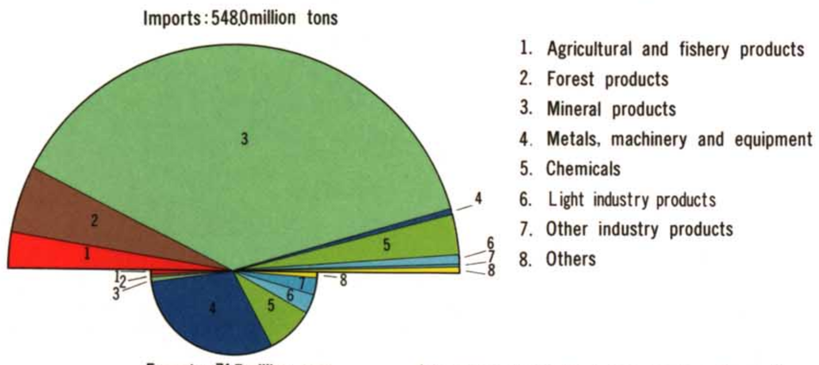
CHANGES IN QUANTITY OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS



(Compiled from Port and Harbor Survey)

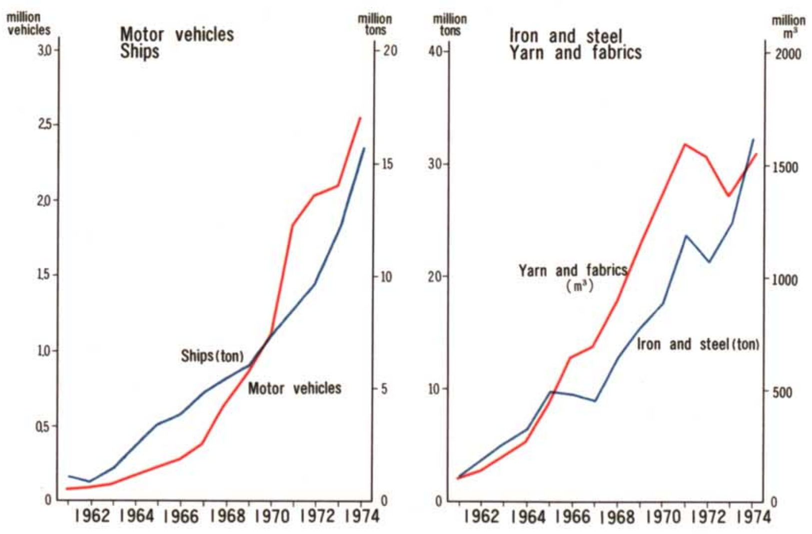
QUANTITY OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY COMMODITIES

Imports: 548.0 million tons



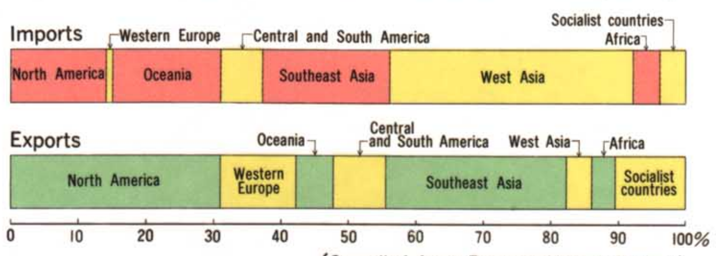
Exports: 74.7 million tons (Compiled from Port and Harbor Survey)

CHANGES IN QUANTITY OF EXPORTS



(Compiled from White Paper on International Trade)

QUANTITY OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY AREA (1972)



(Compiled from Port and Harbor Survey)

The following is the quantity of imports by commodity in 1972:

Mineral products constituted 75.8% (415.6 million tons) of the total imports. Among these items, crude oil accounted for 54.8%, iron ore 26.8% and coal 11.9%. Forest products comprised 9.9% (54.3 million tons); the percentage of lumber was 83.1%; chemical products constituted 5.9% (32.1 million tons), and heavy oil and petroleum products accounted for 88.5%. Agricultural and fishery products took up 5.2% (28.7 million tons) of the total imports, while the percentage of wheat, rice, other grains and pulses was 68.2%.

In the quantity of exports and imports by area, Japan's foreign trade showed a considerable excess of imports with areas having abundant raw materials, such as West Asia, Africa, Oceania, Southeast Asia, and North and South America, whereas it showed an excess of exports with European countries and some of the Asian countries.

In the volume of imports by commodity, mineral products assumed an overwhelming part of the imports from various areas excluding Europe and Central America. As shown on the map, crude oil constituted the huge amount of imports from West Asian countries such as Iran, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, United Arab Emirates, and Oman, as well as from Indonesia and Brunei. In the import of mined products from Australia, iron ore and coal were the main commodities. Iron ore was also imported from India and Brazil. Imports from Peru, Brazil, Chile and other South American countries consisted mostly of nonferrous metal ores such as zinc, manganese, chrome and copper; from Liberia, Angola and Mozambique—iron ore; from Nigeria—crude oil; and from South Africa—chrome ore.

83% of the forest products shown in the map were lumber, imported mainly from the United States, Indonesia, the Soviet Union, Malaysia and the Philippines.

As for agricultural products, imports from the United States were extremely large, followed by imports from Australia and Canada. Most of the imports from the United States and Canada consisted of wheat and other grains used for food and fodder. 36.8% of the imported meat to Japan was imported from Australia, and of which 53% was made up of mutton and goat meat.

The remainder of the imported foodstuffs came from such countries as South Africa, Ecuador, Thailand and Taiwan. There was a high percentage of imports of maize and raw sugar from South Africa, bananas from Ecuador, maize, fish and shellfish from Thailand, and bananas and raw sugar from Taiwan.

Metals, machinery and equipment constituted 62.3% of the total quantity of exports from Japan. Of these commodities, iron and steel were the most important export item, followed by automobiles and electrical machinery. Iron and steel were exported to the United States (26.8%), followed by China (7.9%), and Korea (5.9%). Most of the automobile exports went to the United States (43.5%), followed by Canada (8.8%) and Australia (4.5%).

The greatest quantity of chemical exports went to China, followed by the United States, Indonesia, Korea and Taiwan.

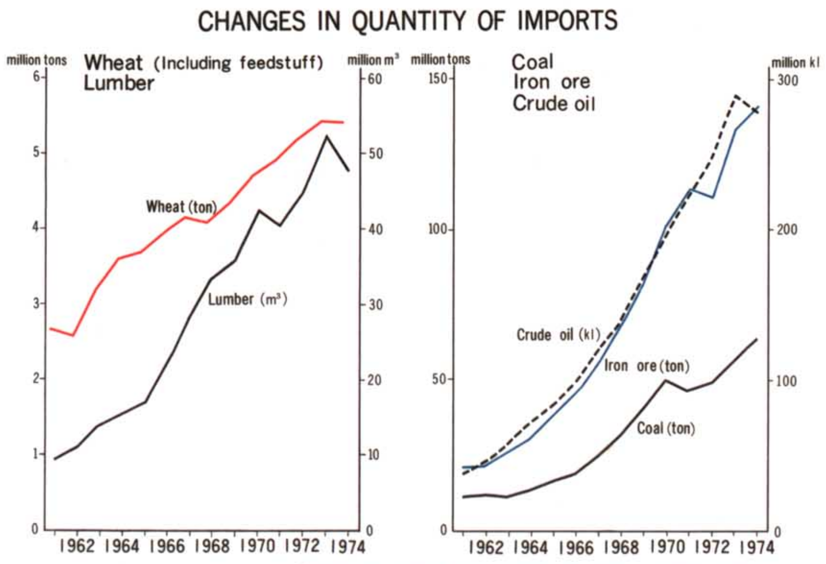
49.8% of the exports to China consisted of chemical fertilizers. Chemical fertilizers were also exported to Indonesia and other Southeast Asian countries. Organic compounds and plastics were exported mainly to the United States, Korea and Taiwan.

COMMODITY CLASSIFICATION IN THE MAP OF QUANTITY OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

(Summary of Commodity Classification for Port and Harbor Survey)

Commodities	Items
Agricultural and fishery products	Wheat and rice, other grains, pulses, vegetables, fruits, raw cotton, wool, and other agricultural, livestock and fishery products
Forest products	Lumber and other forest products
Mineral products	Coal, iron ore, crude oil, salt, and other mineral products
Metals, machinery and equipment	Iron and steel, transport equipment, other metals, and machinery
Chemicals	Heavy oil, petroleum products, chemical products, chemical fertilizers, and other chemical products
Light industry products	Pulp, textiles, sugar, and other light industry products
Other industry products	Daily necessities, wooden ware, and other manufactured products
Others	Scrap metal, animal and plant fertilizers, and others

CHANGES IN QUANTITY OF IMPORTS



(Compiled from White Paper on International Trade)

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

Symbols are not shown for the import and export of commodities less than 2,500 tons in volume.

The quantity of exports and imports is represented by freight tons—the quantity is obtained by calculating as one ton 1.113 m³ in volume or 1,000 kg in weight, whichever has the larger value.

Classification by commodity is based on the Port and Harbor Survey, Ministry of Transport.

Sources

1. Ministry of Transport, Port and Harbor Survey, 1948–1973.
2. Customhouses of Tōkyō, Yokohama, Kōbe, Ōsaka, Nagoya, Mozi, Hakodate and Okinawa, December 1973 Monthly Tables on Foreign Trade
3. Ministry of Finance, Summary Report, Trade of Japan, December 1973.

2. Ratio of Import Dependency on Principal Raw Materials

The percentage of Japan's dependence on imports is very high. The percentage of import dependency on crude oil, iron ore, bauxite, tin, nickel, manganese, wool, raw cotton, wheat, maize, soybeans, etc., was all higher than 90%. The volume of imports showed a continuous increase through the 1960s and the beginning half of the 1970s.

As for the import of raw materials by area, Japan imported foodstuffs from the United States, mineral fuels from West Asia, and was mostly dependent on other raw materials from Southeast Asia, the United States, Australia and Canada.

The demand for the supply of fuels for energy in Japan increased about 3.5 times between 1960 and 1970. A large percentage of this demand was attributed to petroleum. As a result, the percentage of petroleum used for energy increased from 38.5% in 1960 to 71.5% in 1970. The demand for coal increased about 1.6 times from 1960 to 1970 during which period the supply ratio of domestic coal and imported coal changed from 83.1% to 46.7% and from 16.9% to 59.3% respectively due to the reduction in the domestic coal mining industry. In 1973, 91.2% of the coal imports to Japan was supplied by Australia, the United States and Canada.

The United States and Australia held the first to third rank in the total amount of raw materials imported to Japan in more than 10 commodities, Canada in 8 commodities, and Indonesia held the first to third rank in 5 commodities in imports.

Of the countries that exported raw materials to Japan, Australia and Indonesia exported more than 50% of 5 commodities, Canada and India—3 commodities, and the United States, Malaysia and China—2 commodities.

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

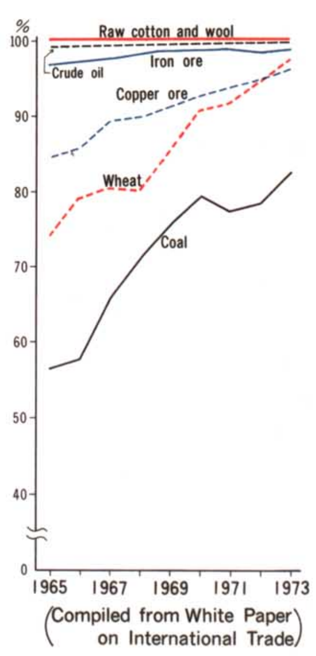
The dependence on foreign imports is defined as the ratio of imports to the total imports and the volume of domestic production. The figures are based on data by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

The items represented in the map sheet were selected after considering items with high dependency, large volume and value. Symbols are not shown for countries with less than 0.3% dependency.

Sources

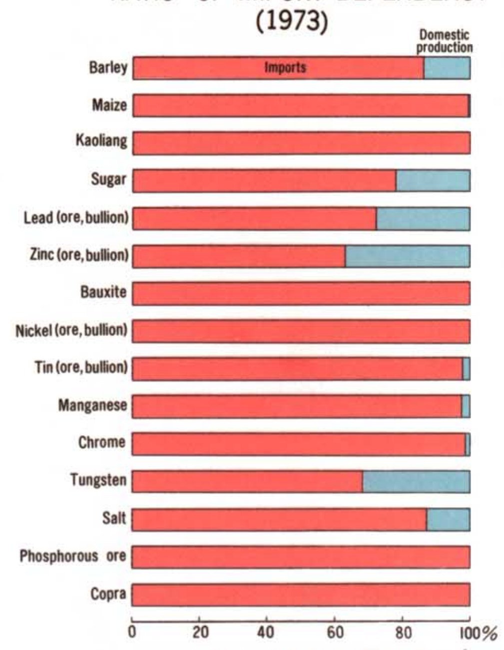
1. Ministry of International Trade and Industry, White Papers on International Trade, 1971–1975.
2. Ministry of Transport, Port and Harbor Survey, 1957–1973.
3. Ministry of International Trade and Industry, 1974, Energy Statistics.

CHANGES IN IMPORT DEPENDENCY



(Compiled from White Paper on International Trade)

RATIO OF IMPORT DEPENDENCY (1973)

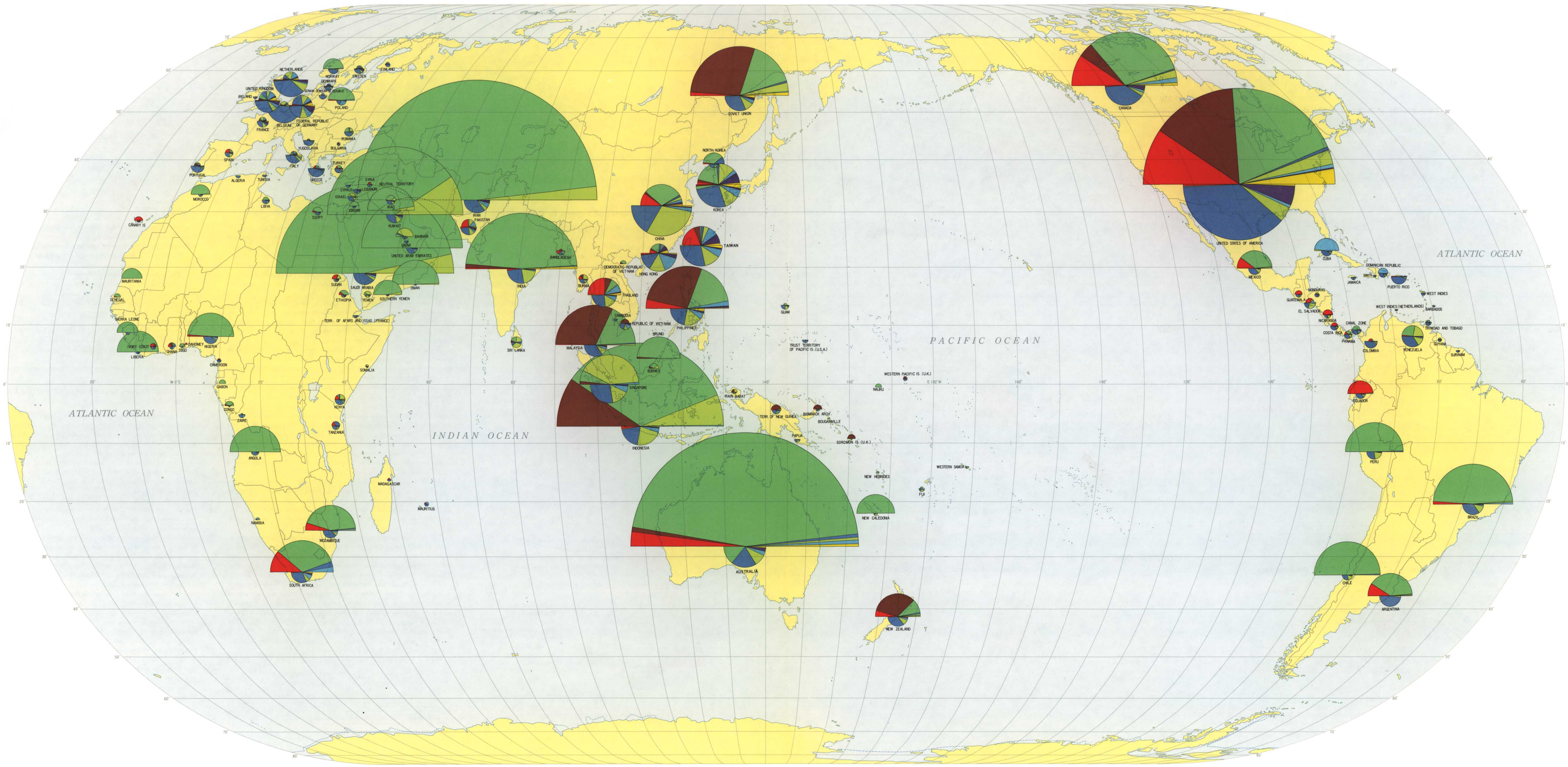


(Compiled from White Paper on International Trade)

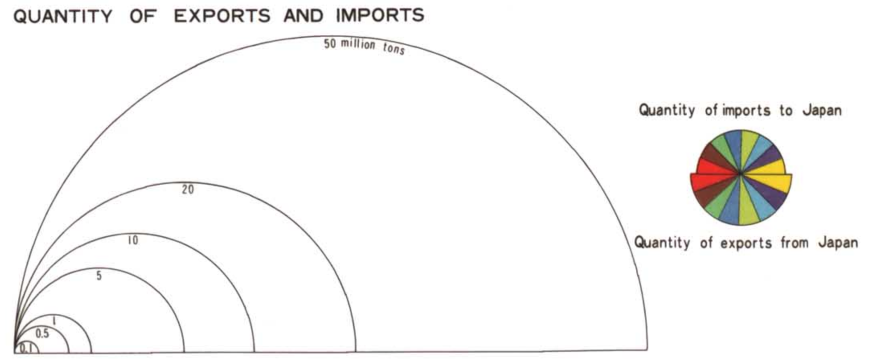
59.1

QUANTITY OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY COMMODITY

(1972)



QUANTITY OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS



Quantity of imports to Japan

Quantity of exports from Japan

Quantity of exports or imports less than 10,000 tons is omitted

COMMODITIES

- Agricultural and fishery products
- Forest products
- Mineral products
- Matals, machinery and equipment
- Chemicals
- Light industry products
- Other industry products
- Others

Total quantity of imports 548 million tons
Total quantity of exports 75 million tons

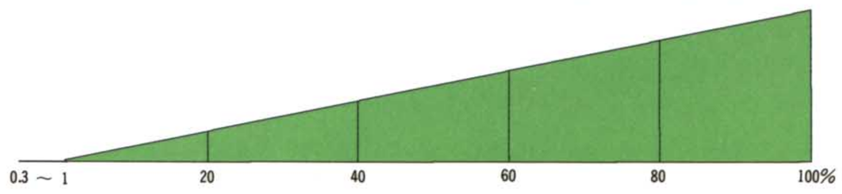
1: 55.000.000

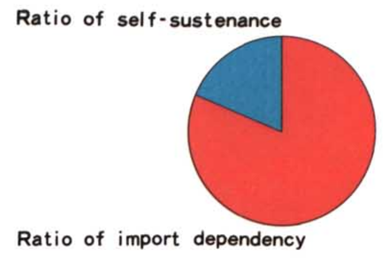
59.2

RATIO OF IMPORT DEPENDENCY ON PRINCIPAL RAW MATERIALS

(1973)

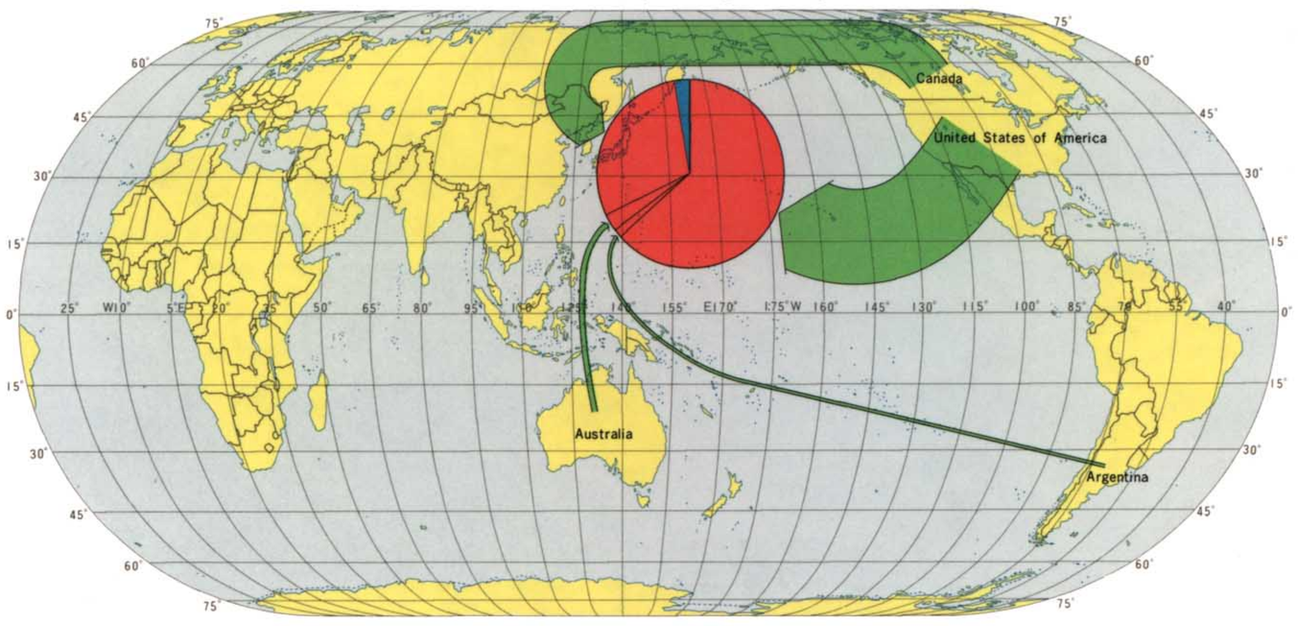
1:250,000,000





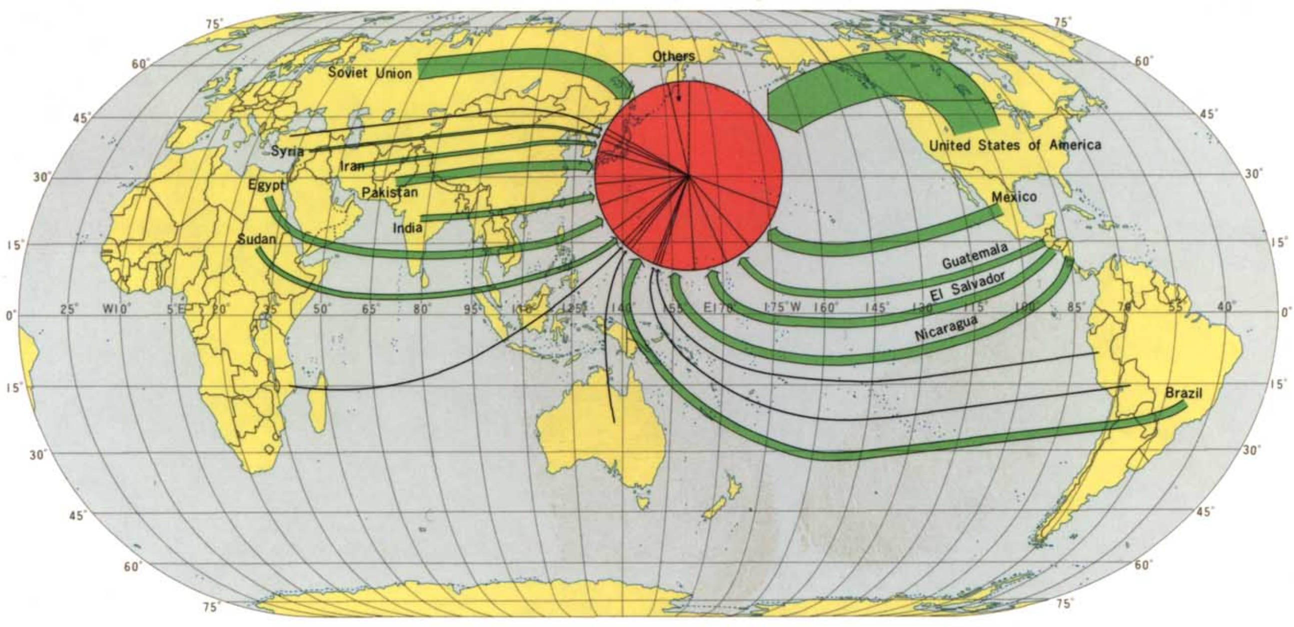
WHEAT

Total quantity of imports : 4,756 thousand tons



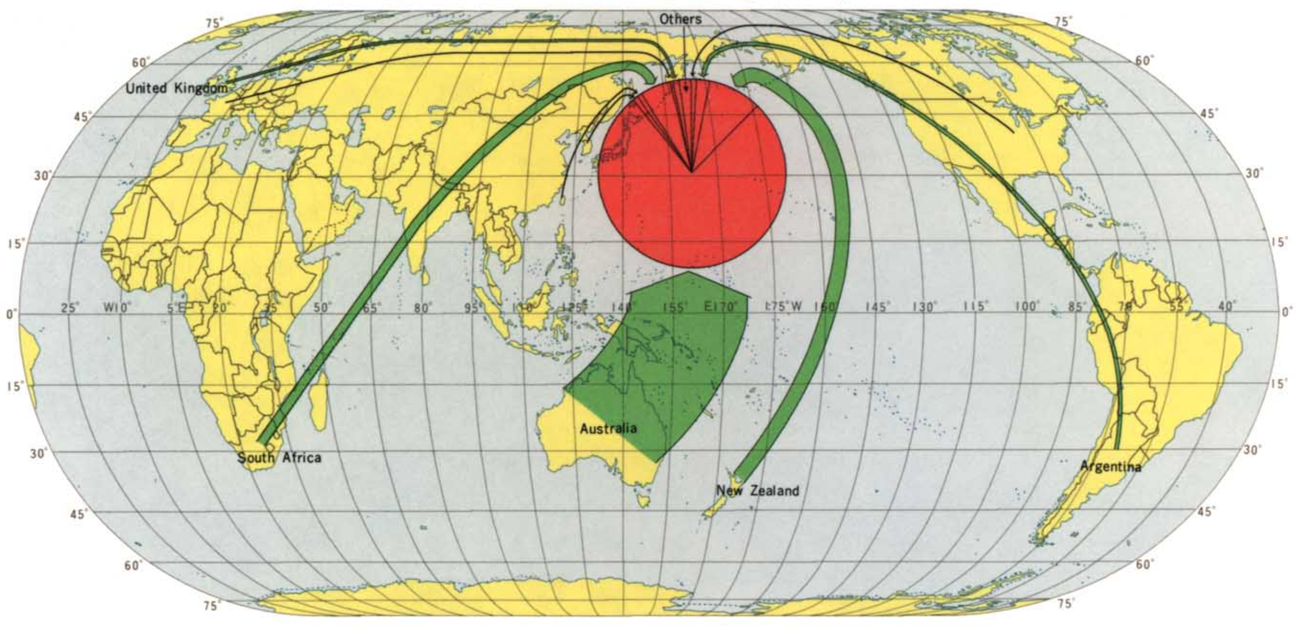
RAW COTTON

Total quantity of imports : 944 thousand tons



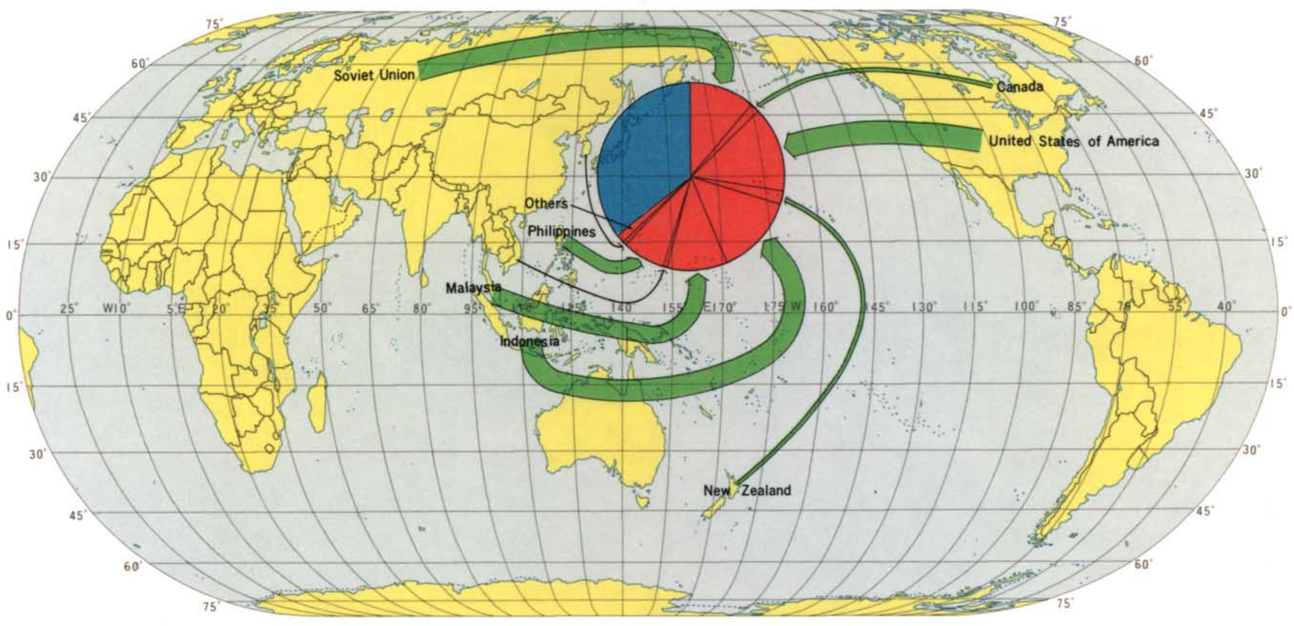
WOOL

Total quantity of imports : 340 thousand tons



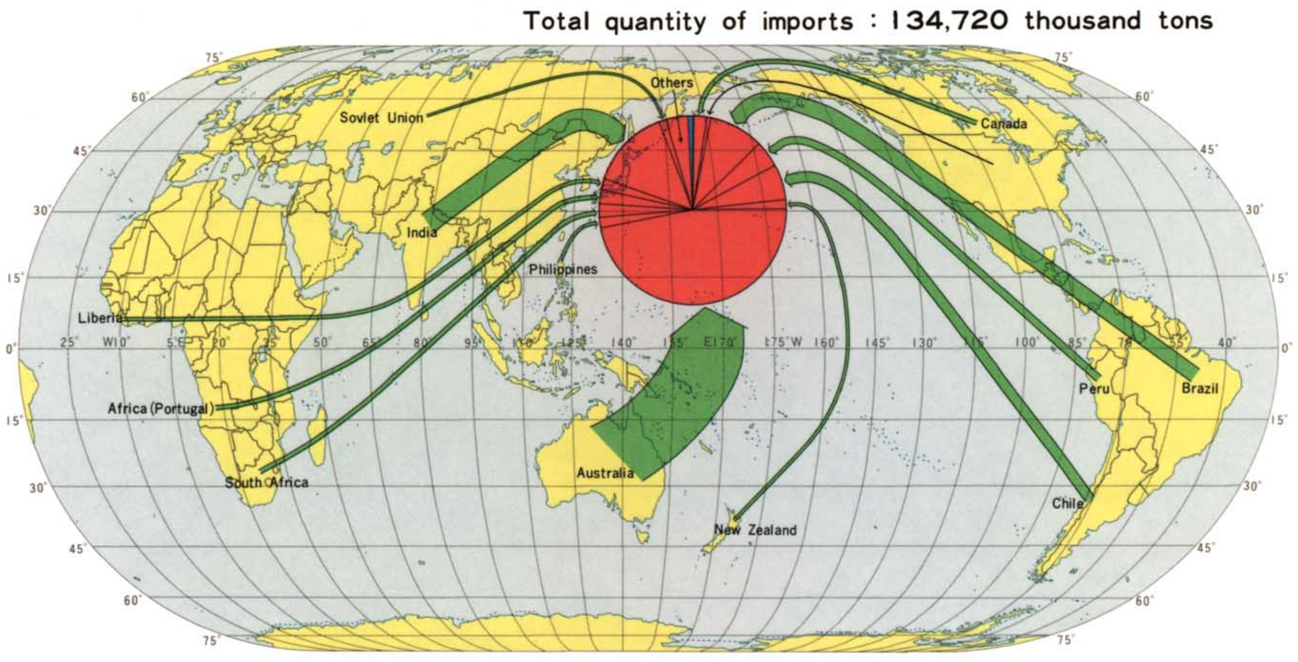
WOOD

Total quantity of imports : 52,280 thousand m^3



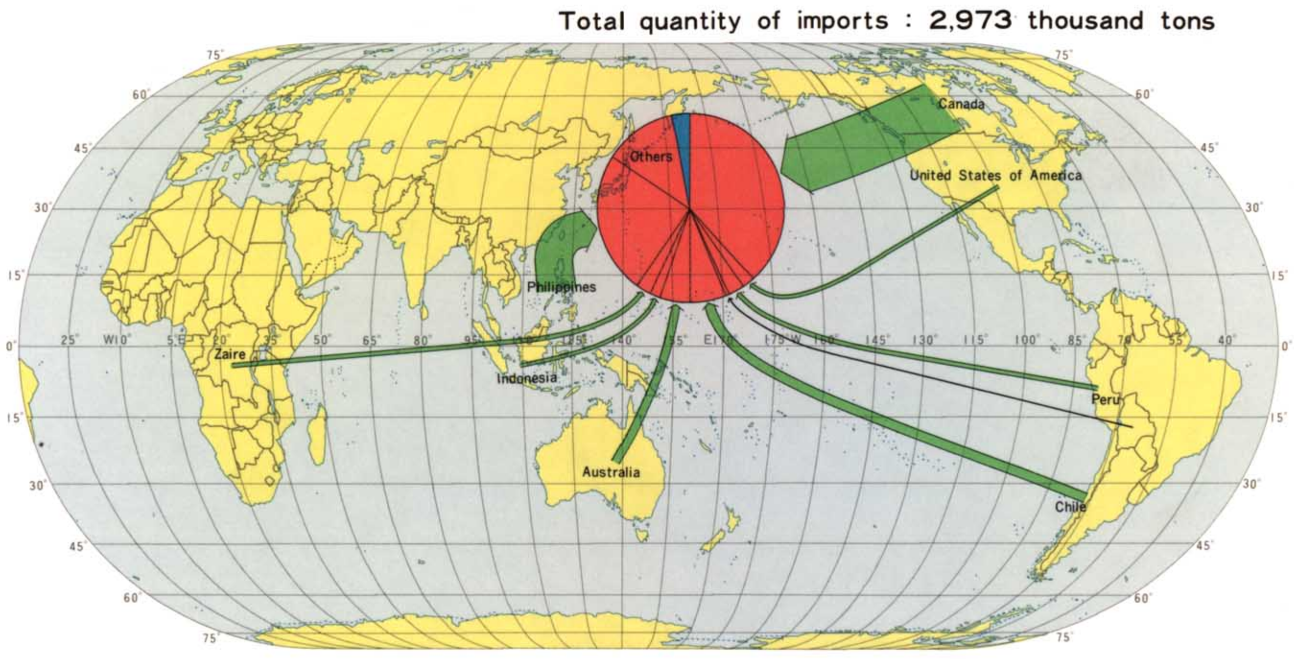
IRON ORE

Total quantity of imports : 134,720 thousand tons



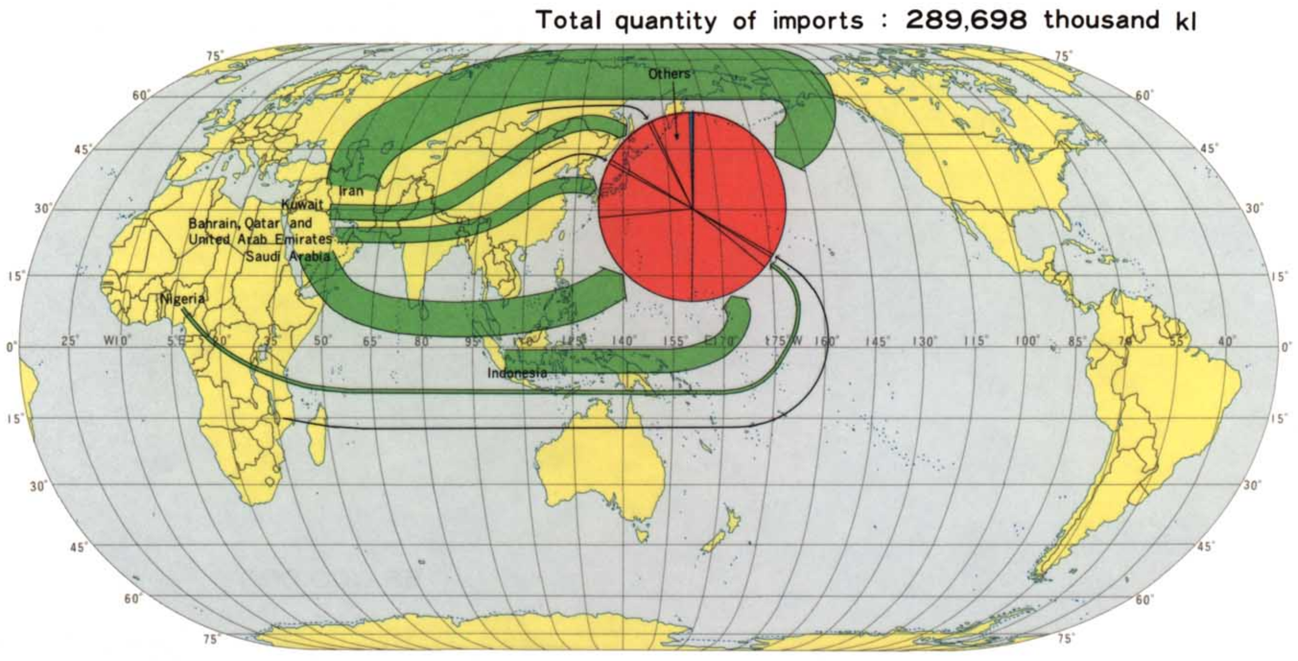
COPPER ORE

Total quantity of imports : 2,973 thousand tons



CRUDE OIL

Total quantity of imports : 289,698 thousand kl



COAL

Total quantity of imports : 55,820 thousand tons