

Overview

General Summary

The number of establishments in the mining industry as a whole at the end of 2005 came to 493 (-4.5% decrease compared to the previous year's end) and the number of workers came to 9,677 (-3.7% decrease). The industry had an output value (production value + other revenue; hereafter the same) of 297.5 billion yen (10.4% increase), an input value of 154.5 billion yen (1.0% increase), and a value added amount of 142.9 billion yen (22.8% increase) (Table 1).

Table 1 Trends in Major Items for Mining

Year	Number of establishments		Number of workers		Output value		Input value		Value added amount		Value added ratio	
		Compared to prev. year's end (%)	(people)	Compared to prev. year's end (%)	(100 mil. yen)	Compared to prev. year (%)		Compared to prev. year (%)	(note) (100 mil. yen)	Compared to prev. year (%)	(note) (%)	Difference from prev. year (increase/decrease)
2000	589	-7.8	14,099	-5.5	3,173	-5.3	1,848	-2.9	1,325	-8.4	41.8	-1.4
2001	575	-2.4	12,422	-11.9	3,049	-3.9	1,749	-5.4	1,300	-1.9	42.6	0.8
2002	554	-3.7	10,986	-11.6	2,784	-8.7	1,525	-12.8	1,258	-3.2	45.2	2.6
2003	528	-4.7	10,218	-7.0	2,762	-0.8	1,492	-2.2	1,270	1.0	46.0	0.8
2004	516	-2.3	10,048	-1.7	2,695	-2.4	1,531	2.6	1,164	-8.4	43.2	-2.8
2005	493	-4.5	9,677	-3.7	2,975	10.4	1,545	1.0	1,429	22.8	48.1	4.9

(Note) Value added amount = output value – input value
Value added ratio = value added amount/output value

1. Number of Establishments

The number of establishments in the mining industry as a whole at the end of 2005 came to 493, which was a -4.5% decrease compared to the previous year's end.

Looking at it by industry category reveals that there were 434 establishments for nonmetal mining, 41 for crude oil and natural gas mining, 9 for coal and lignite mining, and 9 for metal mining.

2. Number of Workers

The number of workers in the mining industry at the end of 2005 came to 9,677, which was a -3.7% decrease compared to the previous year's end.

Looking at it by industry category reveals that there were 7,038 working in nonmetal mining (-4.2% decrease compared to the previous year's end), 1,433 in crude oil and natural gas mining (-1.3% decrease), 752 in coal and lignite mining (-4.2% decrease), and 454 in metal mining (-1.5% decrease), with all of them having decreased (Figure 1).

Looking at it by employment pattern reveals that there were 7,752 regular workers (-4.0% decrease) and 1,925 temporary and contract workers (-2.5% decrease), with both having decreased.

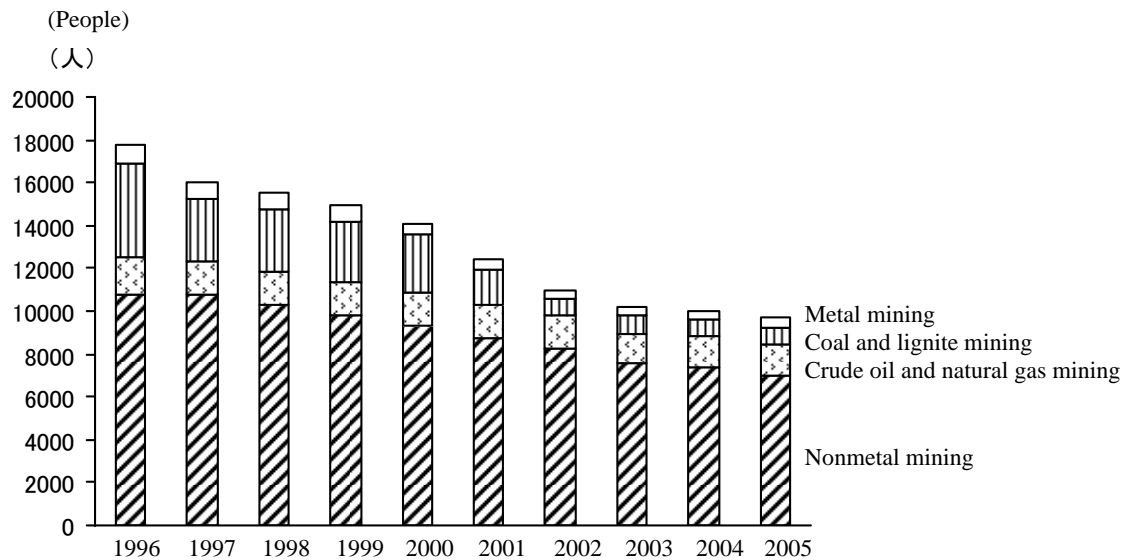


Figure 1 Trends in the Number of Workers by Industry Category

3. Output Value

The output value for the mining industry in 2005 came to 297.5 billion yen, which was an increase of 10.4% compared to the previous year.

Looking at it by industry category reveals crude oil and natural gas mining came to 117.3 billion yen (30.2% increase compared to the previous year) and metal mining came to 19.4 billion yen (18.4% increase), with both having increased. On the other hand, nonmetal mining came to 149.2 billion yen (-0.4% decrease) and coal and lignite mining came to 11.6 billion yen (-11.9% decrease), with both having decreased (Figure 2).

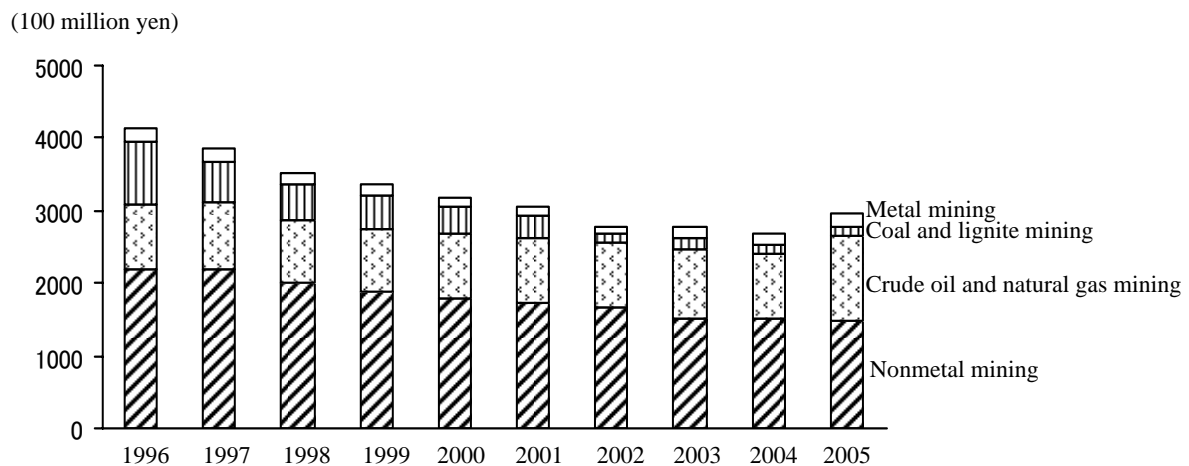


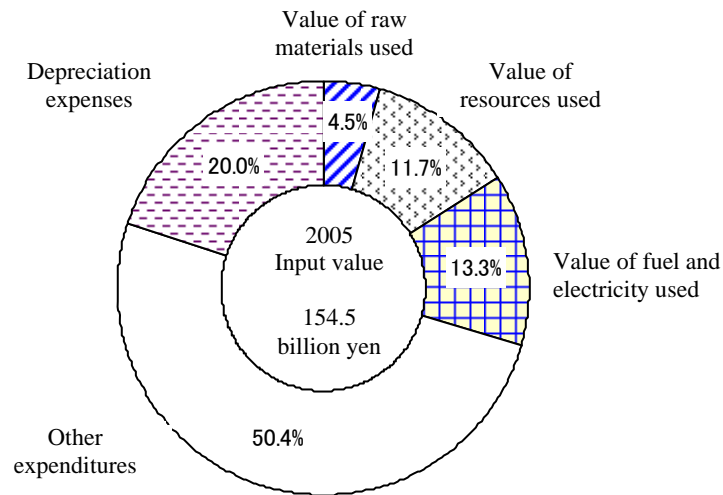
Figure 2 Trends in Output Value by Industry Category

4. Input Value

The input value for the mining industry in 2005 came to 154.5 billion yen, which was an increase of 1.0% compared to the previous year.

Looking at a breakdown of this reveals that the value of resources used came to 18.1 billion yen (composition ratio of 11.7%), the value of fuel and electricity used came to 20.6 billion yen (13.3%), other expenditures came to 77.9 billion yen (50.4%), the value of raw materials used came to 7 billion yen (4.5%), and depreciation expenses came to 30.9 billion yen (20.0%) (Figure 3).

Looking at a breakdown of this reveals that the value of resources used came to 17.6 billion yen (composition ratio of 11.5%), the value of fuel and electricity used came to 19.1 billion yen (12.5%), other expenditures came to 76.6 billion yen (50.0%), the value of raw materials used came to 7.6 billion yen (5.0%), and depreciation expenses came to 32.2 billion yen (21.0%) (Figure 3).



(Note) Other expenditures refers to things like storage fees, insurance fees, loan fees, research and development expenses, and so on.

Figure 3 Input Value Composition Ratio (%)

Viewed by industry category, nonmetal mining came to 89.7 billion yen, a -2.4% decrease, due to decreases in things like the value of raw materials used and other expenditures; coal and lignite mining came to 6.9 billion yen, a -12.8% decrease, due to decreases in things like other expenditures and the value of fuel and electricity used; and metal mining came to 6.1 billion yen, a -1.7% decrease, due to decreases in things like the value of resources used. Conversely, crude oil and natural gas mining came to 51.8 billion yen, a 10.2% increase, due to increases in things like the value of resources used and other expenditures (Figure 4).

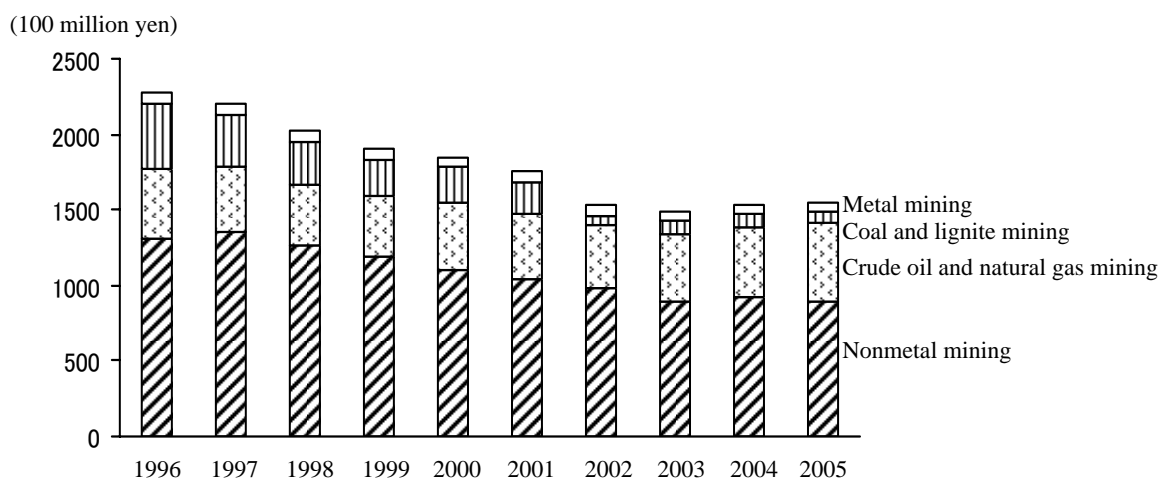


Figure 4 Trends in Input Value by Industry Category

(1) Value of Raw Materials and Resources Used

The value of raw materials and resources used in 2005 came to 25.1 billion yen, which was a -0.3% decrease compared to the previous year.

Looking at it by industry category, nonmetal mining at 17.5 billion yen (-3.2% decrease compared to the previous year) and metal mining at 1.6 billion yen (-15.8% decrease) both decreased. Conversely, crude oil and natural gas mining at 3.6 billion yen (25.2% increase) and coal and lignite mining at 2.5 billion yen (2.7% increase) both increased (Figure 5).

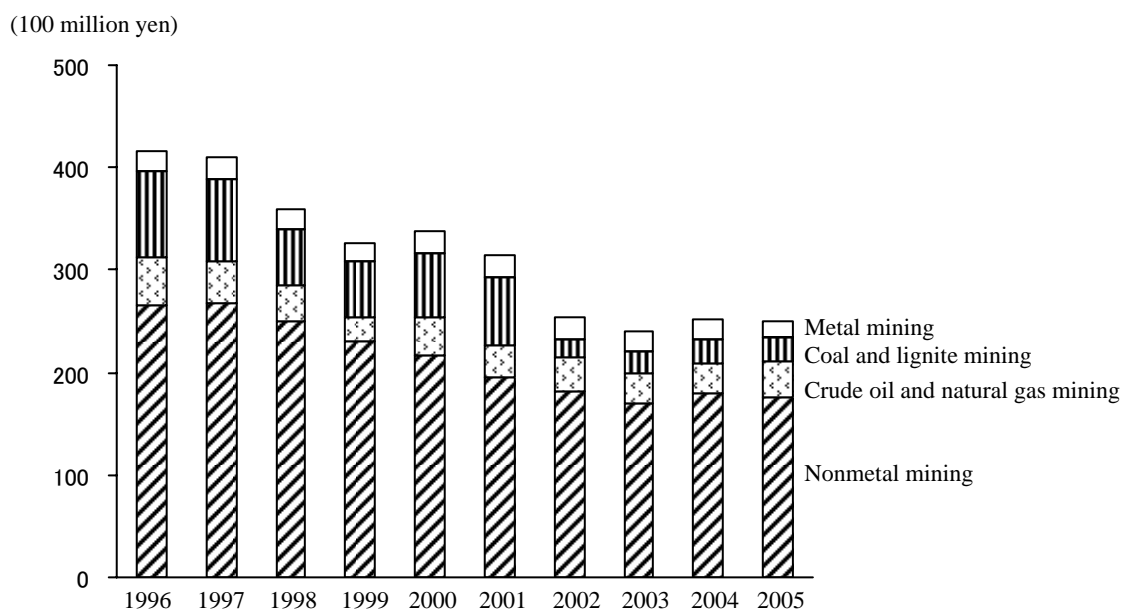


Figure 5 Trends in the Value of Raw Materials and Resources Used

(2) Value of Fuel and Electricity Used

The value of fuel and electricity used in 2005 came to 20.6 billion yen, which was a 7.8% increase compared to the previous year.

Viewed by industry category, nonmetal mining came to 15 billion yen (8.5% increase compared to the previous year) and crude oil and natural gas mining came to 3.9 billion yen (11.6% increase), with both having increased. Conversely, coal and lignite mining came to 900 million yen (-7.8% decrease), and metal mining came to 800 million yen (-1.8% decrease), with both of them having decreased.

5. Value Added Amount

The value added amount (note 1) for the mining industry in 2005 came to 142.9 billion yen, which was a 22.8% increase compared to the previous year.

Viewed by industry category, crude oil and natural gas mining came to 65.5 billion yen (52.0% decrease compared to the previous year), nonmetal mining came to 59.5 billion yen (2.7% increase), and metal mining came to 13.2 billion yen (30.7% increase and the third straight year it has risen), with all of them having increased. Coal and lignite mining, on the other hand, decreased to 4.7 billion yen (-10.4% decrease) (Figure 6).

(Note 1) Value added amount = output value (production + other revenue) – input value (value of raw materials used + value of resources used + value of fuel and electricity used + other expenditures + depreciation expenses)

The value added ratio (note 2) in 2005 for the mining industry as a whole came to 48.1%, which was a rise of 4.9 points compared to the previous year (Figure 6)

Viewed by industry category, the value added ratios rose for nonmetal mining (value added ratio of 39.9%, a 1.2 point rise compared to the previous year), crude oil and natural gas mining (55.8%, an 8.0 point rise), coal and lignite mining (40.6%, a 0.7 point rise), and metal mining (68.3%, a 6.5 point rise) .

(Note 2) Value added ratio = value added amount / output value

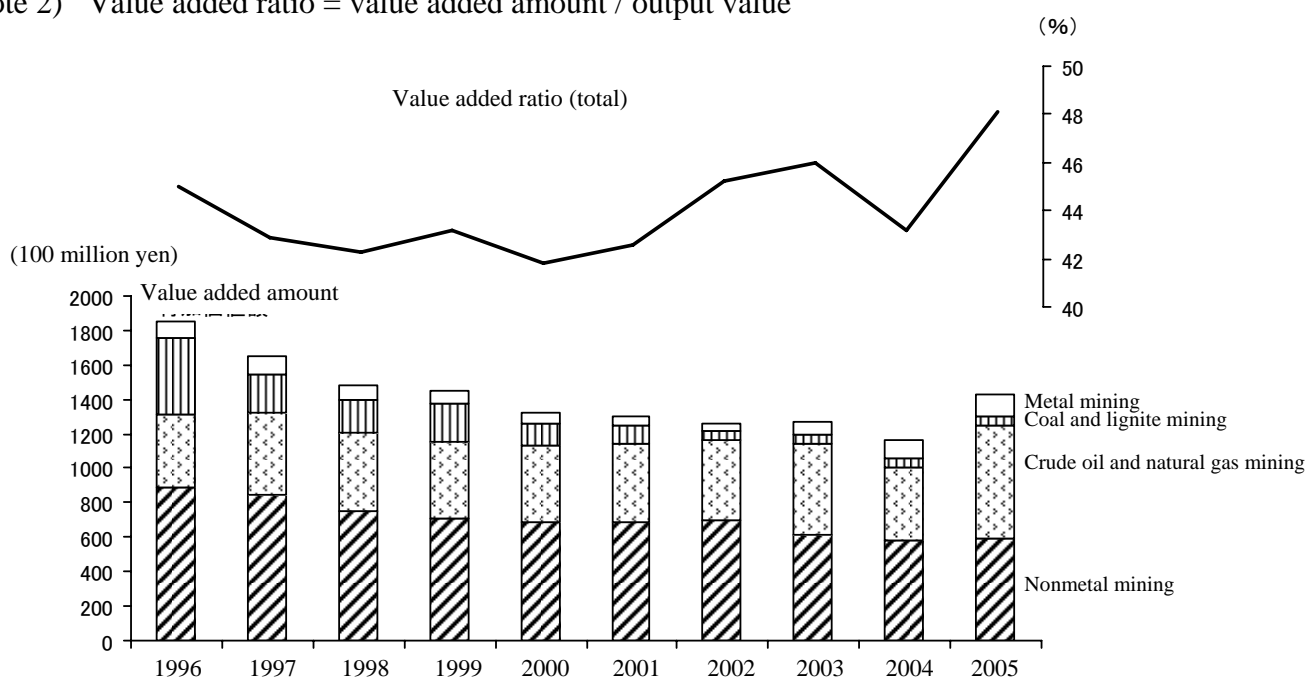


Figure 6 Value Added Ratio and Value Added Amount by Industry Category

6. Total Amount of Cash Earnings

The total amount of cash earnings for the mining industry in 2005 came to 49.5 billion yen, which was a -2.0% decrease compared to the previous year.

Viewed by industry category, both nonmetal mining at 34.2 billion yen (-2.6% decrease compared to the previous year) and coal and lignite mining at 3 billion yen (-6.7% decrease) both decreased. On the other hand, crude oil and natural gas mining at 9.7 billion yen (0.6% increase) and metal mining at 2.5 billion yen (1.9% increase) both increased (Figure 7).

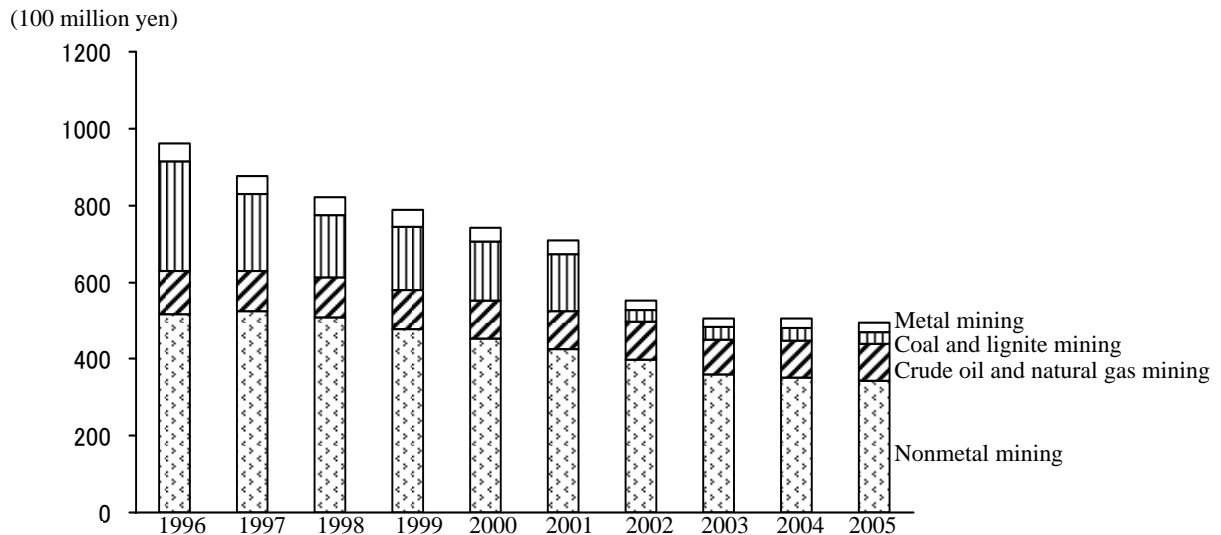


Figure 7 Trends in the Total Amount of Cash Earnings by Industry Category

The total amount of cash earnings per individual worker came to 5.11 million yen, which was a 1.7% increase compared to the previous year.

Viewed by industry category, nonmetal mining (4.86 million yen, a 1.7% increase compared to the previous year), crude oil and natural gas mining (6.79 million yen, a 1.9% increase), and metal mining (5.52 million yen, a 3.5% increase) all increased, while coal and lignite mining (3.97 million yen, a -2.6% decrease) decreased.

7. Specific Energy Consumption (SEC)

The mining industry's 2005 specific energy consumption (value of fuel and electricity used / production value; SEC) came to 7.1, which was a -0.1 point drop compared to the previous year.

Viewed by industry category, the specific consumption rose for both nonmetal mining to 10.2 (0.8 point rise compared to the previous year) and coal and lignite mining to 8.4 (0.5 point rise). However, it dropped for both crude oil and natural gas mining, which came to 3.4 (-0.5 point drop) and metal mining, which came to 4.3 (-0.9 point drop) (Figure 8).

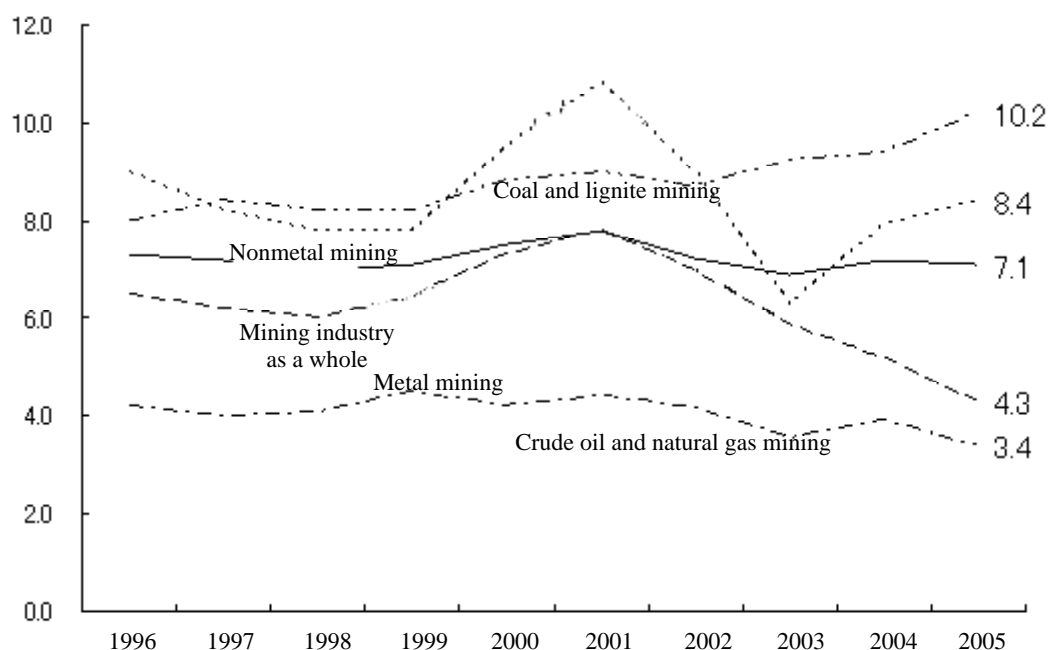


Figure 8 Trends in Specific Energy Consumption

8. By Item

(1) Metallic Minerals

The production value for metallic minerals (note) in 2005 was 19.2 billion yen, which was an 18.6% increase compared to the previous year.

Viewed by item, the production value for gold ore increased to 11.6 billion yen (a 21.3% increase compared to the previous year) and its production quantity increased to 8,473kg (6.8% increase) (Figure 9). Silver ore had a production value of 1.1 billion yen (-26.7% decrease) and a production quantity of 57t (-33.8% decrease), which both having decreased.

(Note) Figures for all metallic minerals are based on content.

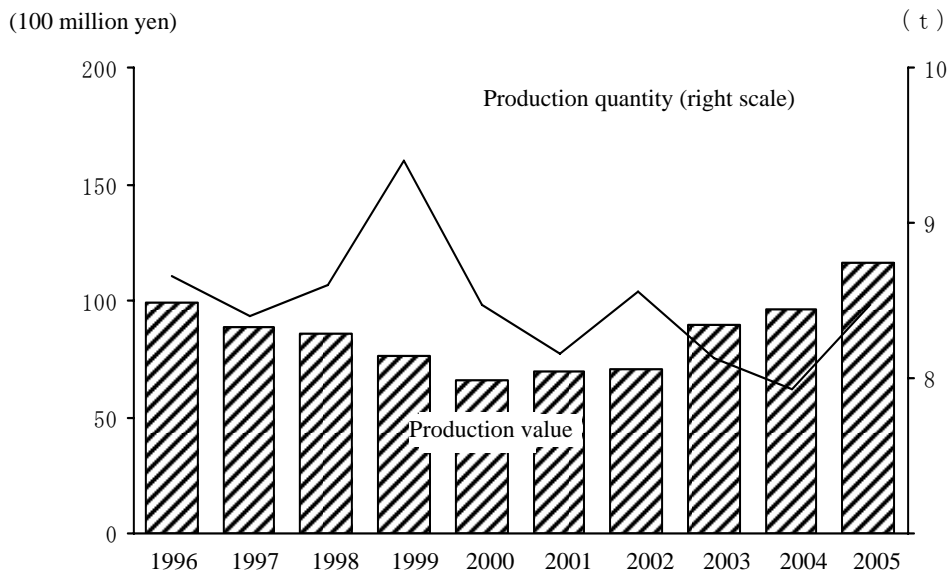


Figure 9 Production Quantity and Production Value of Gold Ore

(2) Coal and Lignite

The production value for coal and lignite in 2005 came to 10.9 billion yen, which was a -13.4% decrease compared to the previous year.

Of these, the production quantity of coal decreased (Figure 10) to 1.15 million t (-14.4% decrease).

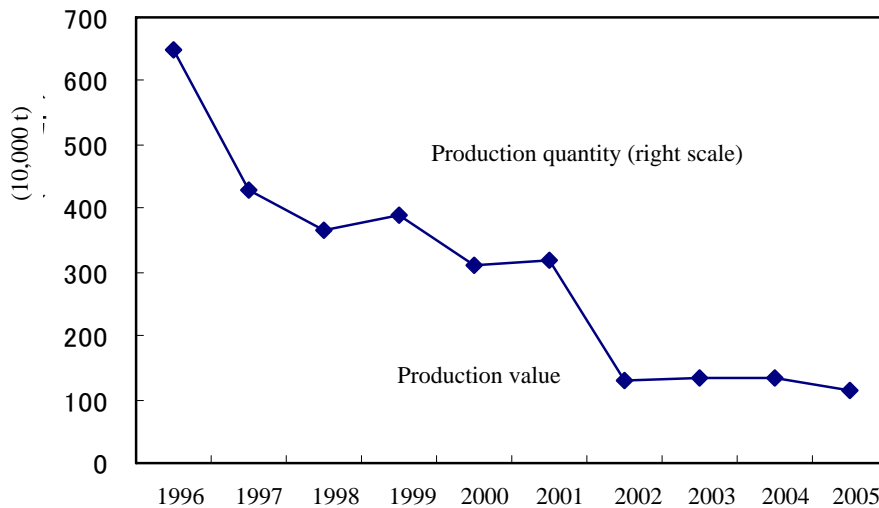


Figure 10 Production Quantity and Production Value of Coal

(3) Crude Oil and Natural Gas

The production value for crude oil and natural gas in 2005 came to 115.8 billion yen, which was a 30.4% increase compared to the previous year.

Viewed by item, the production value for natural gas was 86.8 billion yen (20.5% increase compared to the previous year) and its production quantity was 3.26259 billion m³ (16.8% increase), which were increases in both its value and quantity (Figure 11). The production value for crude oil was 29 billion yen (72.5% increase) and its production quantity was 910,000kl (6.5% increase), which were increases in both its value and quantity.

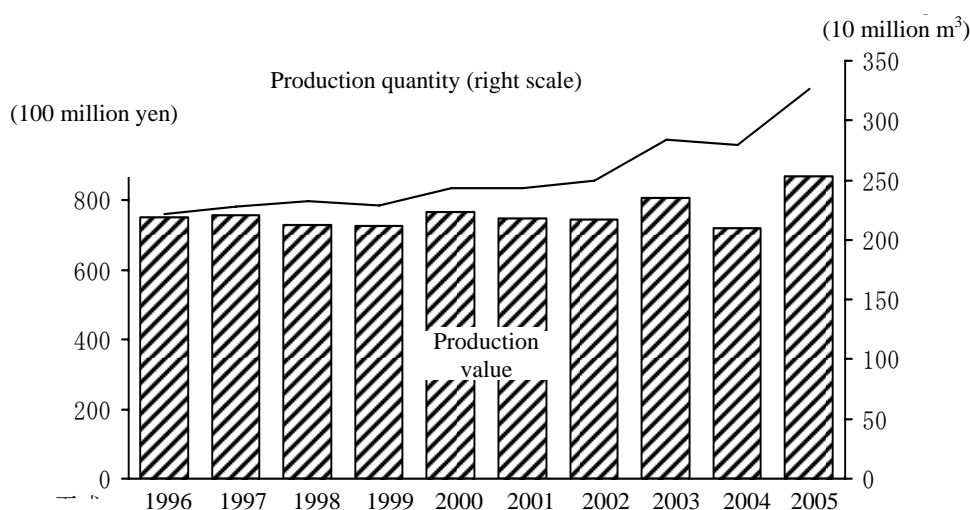


Figure 11 Production Quantity and Production Value of Natural Gas

(4) Nonmetallic Minerals

The production value for nonmetallic minerals in 2005 came to 146.1 billion yen, which was a 0.0% change and a leveling off compared to the previous year.

Viewed by item, the production value for limestone (crude ore + concentrate) increased to 103.6 billion yen (1.3% increase compared to the previous year) and its production quantity decreased to 165.82 million t (1.3% increase) (Figure 12). Natural silica sand (crude ore + concentrate) had a production value of 6.5 billion yen (2.7% increase) and a production quantity of 3.42 million t (40.7% increase) (Figure 13). Both of these minerals increased in terms of value and quantity, respectively. Clay (crude ore + concentrate for kubushi/shale and gairome clay) had a production value of 2.4 billion yen (-8.7% decrease) and a production quantity of 580,000t (-10.3% decrease), with it decreasing in terms of both value and quantity.

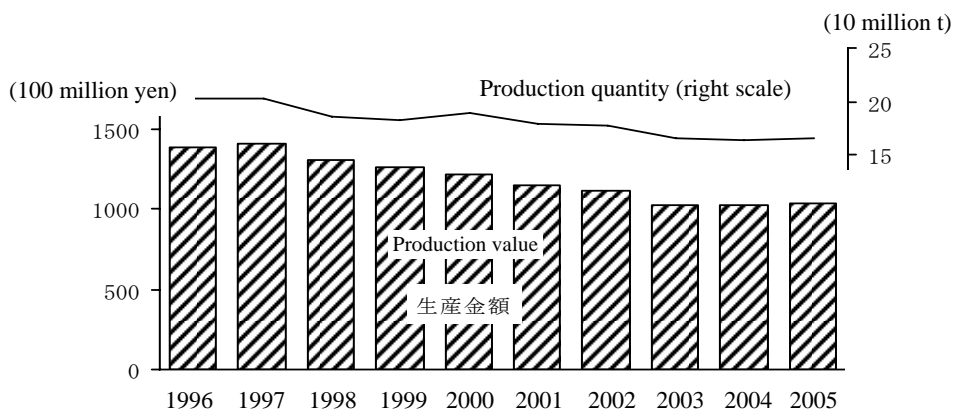


Figure 12 Production Quantity and Production Value of Limestone

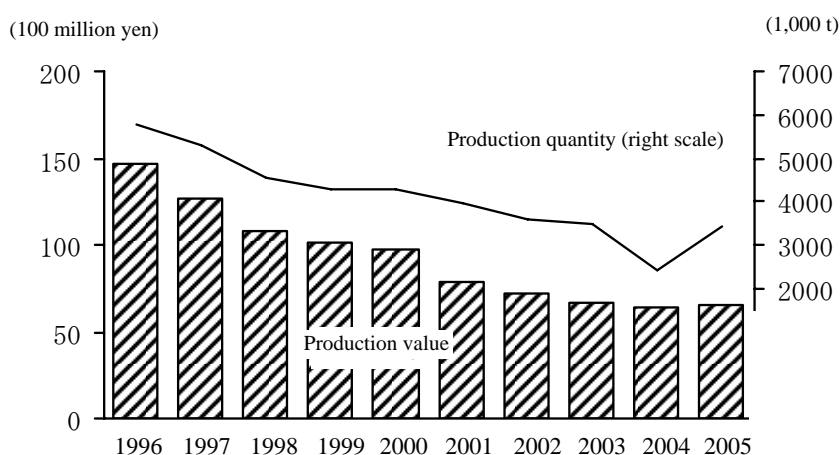


Figure 13 Production Quantity and Production Value of Silica Stone

9. By Region

(1) Number of Establishments and Workers by Bureau of Economy, Trade and Industry

For the number of mining establishments by Bureau of Economy, Trade and Industry at the end of 2005, Chubu had the most with 110 establishments (a decrease of -4 from the previous year), followed in order by Kanto with 95 (a decrease of -4), Chugoku with 67 (a decrease of -5), Tohoku with 55 (a decrease of -3), Kyushu with 54 (a decrease of -2), Okinawa with 36 (a decrease of -4), and so on (Table 2).

For the number of workers by Bureau of Economy, Trade and Industry at the end of 2005, the order is Kanto with 2,577 workers (27.1 workers per establishment), Kyushu with 1,534 (28.4 per establishment), Hokkaido with 1,274 (42.5 per establishment), Tohoku with 1,060 (19.3 per establishment), Chubu with 1,030 (9.4 per establishment), Chugoku with 1,009 (15.1 per establishment), and so on (Table 2).

Table 2 Trends in Major Items by Bureau of Economy, Trade and Industry

	Number of establishments				Number of workers (people)				Production value (100 million yen)				
	2004	2005	Compared to prev. year (%)	Composition ratio (%)	2004	2005	Compared to prev. year (%)	Composition ratio (%)	2004	2005	Compared to prev. year (%)	Composition ratio (%)	
National total	516	493	-4.5	100.0	10,048	9,677	-3.7	100.0	2,695	2,975	10.4	100.0	
Bureau of Economy, Trade and Industry	Hokkaido	32	30	-6.3	6.1	1,297	1,274	-1.8	13.2	335	429	28.3	14.4
	Tohoku	58	55	-5.2	11.2	1,072	1,060	-1.1	11.0	282	303	7.6	10.2
	Kanto	99	95	-4.0	19.3	2,664	2,577	-3.3	26.6	1,050	1,184	12.7	39.8
	Chubu	114	110	-3.5	22.3	1,140	1,030	-9.6	10.6	220	205	-6.9	6.9
	Kinki	25	26	4.0	5.3	264	286	8.3	3.0	51	51	0.9	1.7
	Chogoku	72	67	-6.9	13.6	1,022	1,009	-1.3	10.4	177	178	0.5	6.0
	Shikoku	20	20	0.0	4.1	499	450	-9.8	4.7	138	145	4.8	4.9
	Kyushu	56	54	-3.6	11.0	1,550	1,534	-1.0	15.9	358	404	13.0	13.6
	Okinawa	40	36	-10.0	7.3	540	457	-15.4	4.7	84	75	-10.8	2.5

	Input value (100 million yen)				Added value amount (100 million yen)				
	2004	2005	Compared to prev. year (%)	Composition ratio (%)	2004	2005	Compared to prev. year (%)	Composition ratio (%)	
National total	1,531	1,545	1.0	100.0	1,164	1,429	22.8	100.0	
Bureau of Economy, Trade and Industry	Hokkaido	211	209	-1.1	13.5	124	221	78.4	15.5
	Tohoku	155	153	-1.9	9.9	127	151	19.1	10.5
	Kanto	544	572	5.1	37.0	506	612	20.9	42.8
	Chubu	136	126	-7.7	8.1	84	79	-5.6	5.5
	Kinki	27	30	12.7	1.9	24	21	-12.2	1.5
	Chogoku	104	109	5.4	7.1	74	69	-6.4	4.8
	Shikoku	121	100	-17.0	6.5	17	45	155.8	3.1
	Kyushu	199	213	7.0	13.8	159	191	20.5	13.4
	Okinawa	33	33	0.0	2.2	50	41	-17.9	2.9

(2) Output Value

1) Output Value by Bureau of Economy, Trade and Industry

The output value for the mining industry by Bureau of Economy, Trade and Industry in 2005 came to 118.4 billion yen for Kanto, which was a 12.7% increase from the previous year; for Hokkaido it was 42.9 billion yen, a 28.3% increase, due to increases in things like crude oil and natural gas mining; for Kyushu it was 40.4 billion yen, a 13.0% increase, due to increases in metallic and nonmetallic mining; for Tohoku it was 30.3 billion yen, a 7.6% increase, due to an increase in crude oil and natural gas mining; and for Shikoku it was 14.5 billion yen, a 4.8% increase, due to an increase in nonmetal mining; with each of them having increased. In addition, Chugoku (17.8 billion yen, a 0.5% increase) and Kansai (5.1 billion yen, a 0.9% increase) both increased as well. Conversely, for Chubu it came to 20.5 billion yen, a -6.9% decrease, due to a decrease in nonmetal mining; and for Okinawa it came to 7.5 billion yen, a -10.8% decrease, due to a decrease in nonmetal mining, with both of them having decreased (Table 2).

Next, looking at the composition ratio for the mining industry output value by Bureau of Economy, Trade and Industry reveals that Kanto's composition ratio of 39.8% was the largest, expanding 0.8 points compared to the previous year. In addition to which Hokkaido (composition ratio of 14.4%, 2.0 point expansion from the previous year) and Kyushu (13.6%, 0.3 point expansion) all expanded, even if only slightly. On the other hand, the ratios shrank for Tohoku (10.2%, -0.3 point reduction), Chubu (6.9%, -1.3 point reduction), Chugoku, Shikoku, and Okinawa.

2) Output Value by Prefecture

The prefectures which produced minerals in 2005 came to 40, the same as in the previous year.

Looking at the output value by prefecture shows that Niigata occupied the top position with 73.5 billion yen (22.6% increase compared to the previous year) and that Hokkaido was in second place with 42.9 billion yen (28.3% increase). Following these were Oita (19.8 billion yen, 13.1% increase), Tochigi (15.6 billion yen, -2.1% decrease), and Kochi (13.2 billion yen, 4.8% increase) in that order. At 55.5%, the overall output value for the top five prefectures accounted for more than half of the total output value (Table 3).

Table 3 Output Value by Prefecture

(Unit: 100 million yen)

Prefecture	Output value	Prefecture	Output value
Niigata	735	Yamagata	28
Hokkaido	429	Ibaraki	23
Oita	198	Shiga	22
Tochigi	156	Tokyo	20
Kochi	132	Shimane	16
Chiba	131	Hyogo	16
Kagoshima	119	Hiroshima	15
Yamaguchi	92	Shizuoka	14
Aichi	89	Nagano	12
Akita	83	Miyagi	10
Aomori	80	Fukui	7
Okinawa	75	Kyoto	6
Fukuoka	74	Nagasaki	5
Gifu	68	Kumamoto	4
Fukushima	67	Ishikawa	4
Saitama	63	Miyazaki	3
Okayama	55	Toyama	2
Mie	43	Saga	1
Iwate	35		
Gunma	30		
		Total	2,975

(Note) Tokushima and Ehime are confidential.