

Directions

The Census of Manufacture compiles findings on survey items by manufacturing establishment (factory). In recent years, however, as it is becoming more and more important to identify relationship between manufacturing establishments and enterprises, as well as the economic activities of enterprises. For the purpose of identifying their activities, findings on items surveyed, by establishment, with regard to establishments with 4 or more employees are recompiled into those by enterprise where each manufacturing establishment belongs, and then published as the Report by Enterprise.

I Census of Manufactures

1. Purpose of the Census

The Census of Manufactures (hereafter referred to as the Census) is intended to determine current developments of manufacturing industry in Japan.

2. Legal Framework

The Census represents designated statistics survey (Designated Statistics No. 10) based on the Statistics Law (Law No. 18 of 1947) and is implemented according to the Regulations for the Census of Manufactures (Ordinance No. 81 of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry of 1951).

3. Date of Survey

The date of survey of the 2003 Census is December 31, 2003.

4. Scope of the Census

The Census covers all establishments (excluding those belonging to the government) falling under [Division F - Manufacturing Industry] listed in the Standard Industrial Classification for Japan (2002 Announcement No. 139 of Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications). The Census is conducted on all establishments in years ending with 0, 3, 5 and 8 of the Western calendar year. For other years, the Census covers establishments with 4 or more employees.

5. Method of Survey

For the purpose of the Census, the Census of Manufactures Form A applies to establishments with 30 or more employees (except head offices not directly engaged in manufacturing, processing or repair of industrial products), while Form B applies to those with 29 or fewer employees (except head offices not directly engaged in manufacturing, processing or repair of industrial products). The Census is based on entries in these forms filled by managers or administrators of applicable establishments.

6. Publication

The 2003 Census compiles its findings by "industry", "commodity", "city, town and village", "industrial district", "industrial site and water", and by "enterprise".

The Report by Enterprise tallies up findings of survey with regard to establishments with 4 or more employees by establishment after recompiling them by enterprise. The Report by Industry classifies all establishments by the Standard Industrial Classification for Japan according to their major activities and tallies up major items surveyed by industry. The Report by Commodity tallies up goods manufactured and processed by all establishments by commodity. The Report by City, Town and Village tallies up findings on major items surveyed with regard to establishments with 4 or more employees by city, town and village. The Report by Industrial District tallies up findings on major items surveyed with regard to establishments with 4 or more employees by prefecture and by industrial district. The Report by Industrial Site and Water tallies up findings on survey items concerning industrial site and water, with regard to establishments with 30 or more employees, representing the status of the use of industrial site and industrial water.

7. Industrial Classification for the Census

- (1) The Industrial Classification for the Census conforms in principle to the Standard Industrial Classification for Japan. The exception is as follows.

Industrial classification for the Census of Manufactures		Standard industrial classification for Japan	
1521	Paper and machine-made Japanese paper, integrating paper (1521) and machine-made Japanese paper (1523)	1521 1523	Paper Machine-made Japanese paper

- (2) Inside classification "19 plastic product manufacturing industry (except for mentioned elsewhere)." About mentioned elsewhere, it is as follows.

Product	Industry	Product	Industry
Furniture	1499	Musical instruments	3221-3229
Plastic plates	1621	Toys, gears for toys, and bearings for toys	3231
Photographic films, including dry plates	1795	Dolls	3232
Footwear and findings	2022	Sporting and athletic goods	3234
Luggage	2161	Office supplies	3241-3249
Small leather cases	2171	Costume jewelry and costume accessories	3251
Handbags	2172	Buttons	3253
Gears, except gears for watches, clocks and toys	2675	Wigs of human hair	3255
Bearings, except bearings for watches, clocks and toys, ball bearings and roller bearings	2675	Lacquer ware	3261
Bearings (ball and roller bearings)	2694	Straw-mats "tatami"	3272
Resistors for distribution boards	2713	Japanese-style fans	3273
Capacitors, except for telecommunication equipment	2719	Brooms and brushes	3274
Resistors and capacitors for telecommunication equipment	2914	Umbrellas, parasols and parts	3275
Ophthalmic goods	3161	Smoking accessories and supplies	3277
Gears and bearings for watches and clocks	3171	Thermos bottles	3278
Watch cases	3172	Signboards and signs	3292
		Pallets for transportation	3293
		Models and patterns	3294
		Pattern manufactured for industrial use	3295
		Records	3296

8 Criteria for Classification of Establishments

Establishments are classified by industry with the following criteria of classification.

(1) Common method

With respect to establishments manufacturing a single type of products, industry is classified based on upper four digits of the six-digit commodity number.

On the other hand, concerning establishments engaged in manufacturing of two or more types of products, total shipment values of products sharing the upper two-digit number (major group) are compared, and final two-digit major group classification is collectively represented by the product registering the largest shipment value. Then, three-digit group and four-digit industry classifications are determined in the same way as for two-digit major group classification to come up with the final industrial classification.

(2) Special method

Other than the above, in some cases, industrial classification is determined based on raw materials, work process, and mechanical installations involved.

Such industries are represented by 11 industries classified in "the major group 23 Manufacture of iron and steel " including "Iron industries, with blast furnaces", "Steel manufactured, including converters and electric furnaces and with rolling facilities", "Hot rolling", "Cold rolling, "Cold rolled steel shapes", "Steel pipes and tubes", "Re-rolled steel products", "Cold finished steel bars", "Pipes and tubes drawing", "Wire drawing", "Miscellaneous steel materials, except made by smelting furnaces and steel works with rolling facilities, except coated steel".

II Report by Enterprise of the 2003 Census

1. Tabulation of Report by Enterprise

- (1) The Report by Enterprise tallies up findings on major items surveyed with regard to establishments with 4 or more employees by establishment, after recompiling them into those by enterprise.

(2) Number of enterprises

Number of enterprises represents the total number of enterprises obtained by regrouping manufacturing establishments for each enterprise where they belong, based on the following and .

Enterprises composed of single establishment refer to an enterprise which has only one manufacturing establishment.

Enterprises composed of two establishments or more refer to an enterprise which has two manufacturing establishments or more.

(3) Industrial classification of enterprises

The industrial classification of an Enterprises composed of single establishment is made based on value of manufactured goods shipments of the establishment concerned (= enterprise).

The industrial classification of an Enterprises composed of two establishments or more is made based on its major manufacturing activities identified by aggregating value of manufactured goods shipments by commodity (6-digit commodity classification) of each establishment affiliated.

(4) Legal Status

Companies refer to those which operate businesses with the status of legal entity approved under the provisions of laws - a joint-stock company, a limited company, a general partnership, and a limited partnership.

Corporations and bodies other than " company " (hereafter, other corporations) refer to corporations and bodies operating businesses, with the status of legal entity recognized under the provisions of laws, including other enterprises except for those stated in the above item .

Individuals refer to those who operate businesses privately. If individuals operate businesses under joint management, they are classified into individuals, without the status of legal entity authorized.

- (5) Capital or investment refers to the amount of paid-up capital or investment as of December 31, 2003.

2. Attention of the Report by Enterprise

When statistics of this edition are utilized, it should be noted that they were obtained by recompiling, by enterprise, findings on items surveyed for each establishment through the Census of Manufactures.

- (1) For establishments belonging to a non-manufacturing enterprise, the establishment concerned is classified based on its Value of manufactured goods shipments and is regarded as one enterprise.

- (2) Relation in findings of survey by industry between the Report by Enterprise and the Report by Industry.

Findings of survey by industry in the Report by Industry are classified based on the major manufacturing activities of each establishment, and are tallied up for each industry. Findings of survey by industry in the

Report by Enterprise are classified based on the major manufacturing activities of an integrate body (enterprise), for which manufacturing establishments are regrouped, and are tallied up for each industry. Accordingly, there are differences in results tallied up for the same industry between the Report by Enterprise and the Report by Industry.

3. Items of Statistical Tables

(1) Number of establishments

The 2003 Census represents the number of establishments as of December 31, 2003.

These establishments cover factories, works, plants, etc. engaged in manufacture or processing of industrial products in individual sites.

(2) Number of employees

The 2003 Census represents a total number of regular workers, sole proprietors and unpaid family workers as of December 31, 2003.

"Regular workers" refer to persons who:

- a. are employed on the indefinite or longer than-a-month labor contract,
- b. were employed for 18 days or longer during the previous and current months out of casual hires on a daily or less-than-monthly basis,
- c. are dispatched by temporary employment agencies, and are loaned workers from a parent company, to whom the same rules mentioned above (a,b) are applicable,
- d. work full time and receive monthly remuneration as directors, executives, etc., and
- e. are the family of a solo proprietor and work for him, earning monthly salaries or wages.

"Sole proprietors and unpaid family workers" are defined as sole proprietors engaged in business and their families working full time for them without remuneration. Accordingly, proprietors not practically engaged in business and their dependents providing no more than casual help are not included in this definition.

"Temporary employees" refer to persons who are employed on the shorter than a month or daily labor contract.

(3) Value of total cash wages and salaries

Total amount of salaries (basic wages plus allowances), special allowances (year-end bonus, etc.) paid to regular workers and other allowances during 2003.

Other allowances include retirement allowances and severance pay on advance notice to regular employees, and wages paid to casual or daily hires.

(4) Value of raw materials, fuels and electricity consumed, and subcontracting expenses for consigned production

Payments for annual raw materials, fuels and electricity consumed, and subcontracting expenses for consigned production during 2003, including consumption tax.

"The value of raw materials consumed" represents total consumption on major raw materials, auxiliary supplies, purchased components and parts, containers, packing materials, plant maintenance materials, consumables, etc., including coal, petroleum, etc. used as raw materials, and the value of raw materials supplied to subcontractors on consigned production.

"The value of electricity consumed" represents total payments for power supply by vendors, excluding private power generation.

"The subcontracting expenses for consigned production" represent payments made and accounts payable to subcontractors for consigned production and/or processing, supplying raw materials or semi-manufactured

goods to them.

(5) Value of manufactured goods shipments

Total value of annual income in 2003 from manufactured goods shipment, Processing fees received, Repair fees received, Shipments for scraps and salable refuse from manufacturing process, etc., including internal tax on consumption and consumption tax.

"Manufactured goods shipment" refers to the case where products manufactured by an establishment using its own raw materials (including material-supplied subcontract processing) are delivered by the establishment in 2003, including the following.

- a. Products delivered to other establishments owned by the same enterprise,
- b. Private consumption (consumed by the establishment as end products), and
- c. Shipped on consigned sale (including those shipped but unsold, but excluding those returned in 2003).

"The value of processing fees received" represents payments received and / or receivable against manufacture of end products using client-owned raw materials or against processing or treatment of products or semi-manufactured products owned by the client, during 2003.

"The value of other receipt" refers to proceeds from cold storage, sale of privately-generated surplus power.

(6) The value of tangible fixed assets (establishment with 30 or more employees) is based on the book value effective in 2003.

"The value of acquisition of tangible fixed assets" is classified as follows:

- a. Land,
- b. Buildings and structures (including civil engineering and attached facilities),
- c. Machinery and equipment (including attachments), and
- d. Vessels, rolling stock, vehicles, tools, apparatuses, fixtures and furniture with a durable life of a year or longer, etc.

"The value of a increase in the construction process accounts" represents amount debited to this account and

"The value of a decrease" represents amount transferred from this account to others.

"The value of elimination of tangible fixed assets" represents the Value of tangible fixed assets sold, removed, lost or transferred to other establishments which belong to the same enterprise.

Value of investment of Tangible fixed assets = Value of acquisition + Increase or decrease during the year of construction in process accounts (value of increase - value of decrease).

(7) Gross value added is calculated as follows:

Formula:

Gross value added = Value of manufactured goods shipment - (internal tax on consumption (*1) + estimated consumption tax (*2)) - Value of raw materials, fuels and electricity consumed, and subcontracting expenses for consigned production

*1: The value of internal tax on consumption is the total tax amount paid or payable as liquor tax, tobacco tax, gasoline tax and local road tax.

*2: Estimated consumption tax is calculated excluding the direct export.

(8) Refer to the annexed Census of Manufactures Forms for details.

4. Representation

(1) The statistical table, [1. (7) Number of Manufacturing Establishments by Enterprise], shows the number of enterprises and their affiliated establishments by industry.

(2) In the Outline of this Report, the names of industries are sometimes represented by abbreviation.

Formal name of manufacture		Abbreviation	Formal name of manufacture		Abbreviation
09	Manufacture of food	Food	23	Manufacture of iron and steel	Iron & steel
10	Manufacture of beverages, tobacco and feed	Beverages	24	Manufacture of non-ferrous metals and products	Non-ferrous metals
11	Manufacture of textile mill products	Textile	25	Manufacture of fabricated metal products	Fabricated metal
12	Manufacture of apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	Apparel	26	Manufacture of general machinery	General machinery
13	Manufacture of lumber and wood products	Lumber	27	Manufacture of electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	Electrical machinery
14	Manufacture of furniture and fixtures	Furniture	28	Manufacture of information and communication electronics equipment	Information machinery
15	Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products	Paper & pulp	29	Manufacture of electronic parts and device	Electronic parts
16	Publishing, printing and allied industries	Printing	30	Manufacture of transportation equipment	Transportation equipment
17	Manufacture of chemical and allied products	Chemical	31	Manufacture of precision instruments and machinery	Precision instruments
18	Manufacture of petroleum and coal products	Petroleum	32	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Miscellaneous
19	Manufacture of plastic products	Plastic			
20	Manufacture of rubber products	Rubber			
21	Manufacture of leather tanning, leather products and fur skins	Leather			
22	Manufacture of ceramic, stone and clay products	Ceramic			

5. Symbols and Notes

(1) In this statistical table, the symbol [-] is used where there is no relevant value, and the numerical symbol [0] represents fractions of a unit rounded off, and the symbol [], negative figures. The symbol [] represents figures relating to one or two establishments. Relevant figures are intentionally represented by this symbol to keep individual applicants business secrets confidential to the public. With respect to establishments of three or more, too, numerals relating to three or more factories are represented by this symbol are treated in the same way.

(2) Values are represented in millions of yen and fractions less than a unit were rounded off.

III Special Instructions

1. In the disaster area resulting from the volcanic eruption of Miyake Island, Tokyo, there is no objective establishment.
2. Any person who intends to release these figures in other publications should state the source of information as follows:

The Census of Manufactures (2003 edition) compiled by the Research and Statistics Department, Economic and Industrial Policy Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

3. Address your questions or inquiries on this statistics table to:

Industrial Statistics Office, Research and Statistics Department,
Economic and Industrial Policy Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.
1-3-1, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 〒100-8902
Phone (03) 3501-9929 or 9945 (dial-in)
URL access for statistical information: <http://www.meti.go.jp/english/statistics/>

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The Report by Enterprise of the Census of Manufactures

1. Statistical Tables (Enterprises)

(1) Number of Enterprises by Industry, Legal Status, Size of Capital, and Number of Employees (3-digit industrial subclassification)

Industries, Stratum of number of employees	Grand total	Companies (a joint-stock company, a limited company, a general partnership, and a limited partnership)							
		Total	Capital less than 3 million yen	Capital 3 to less than 10 million yen	Capital 10 to less than 30 million yen	Capital 30 to less than 50 million yen	Capital 50 to less than 100 million yen	Capital 100 to less than 300 million yen	Capital 300 million to less than 1 billion yen
						Other corporations		Individuals	
		Capital 1 to less than 10 billion yen	Capital 10 billion yen or more						

This is a single-page table.

For industrial classification, refer to page 16.

The stratum of number of employees is represented as follows.

Stratum of number of employees
4 to 9
10 to 19
20 to 29
30 to 49
50 to 99
100 to 199
200 to 299
300 to 499
500 to 999
1,000 to 4,999
5,000 or more (persons)

1. Statistical Tables (Enterprises)

(2) Number of Employees by Industry, Legal Status, Size of Capital and Number of Employees (2-digit industrial classification)

Industries, stratum of number of employees	Grand total	Companies (a joint-stock company, a limited company, a general partnership, and a limited partnership)							
		Total	Capital less than 3 million yen	Capital 3 to less than 10 million yen	Capital 10 to less than 30 million yen	Capital 30 to less than 50 million yen	Capital 50 to less than 100 million yen	Capital 100 to less than 300 million yen	Capital 300 million to less than 1 billion yen
				Other corporations	Individuals				
		Capital 1 to less than 10 billion yen	Capital 10 billion yen or more						

This is a single-page table.

For industrial classification, refer to page 16.

For stratum of number of employees, refer to 1. (1).

1. Statistical Tables (Enterprises)

(3) Gross Value Added by Industry, Legal Status, Size of Capital and Number of Employees (2-digit industrial classification)

Industries, stratum of number of employees	Grand total	Companies (a joint-stock company, a limited company, a general partnership, and a limited partnership)							
		Total	Capital less than 3 million yen	Capital 3 to less than 10 million yen	Capital 10 to less than 30 million yen	Capital 30 to less than 50 million yen	Capital 50 to less than 100 million yen	Capital 100 to less than 300 million yen	Capital 300 million to less than 1 billion yen
				Other corporations	Individuals				
Capital 1 to less than 10 billion yen		Capital 10 billion yen or more							

This is a single-page table.

For industrial classification, refer to page 16.

For stratum of number, refer to 1. (1).

1. Statistical Tables (Enterprises)

(4) Value of Investment by Industry, Legal Status, Size of Capital and Number of Employees
(2-digit industrial classification)

Industries, stratum of number of employees	Grand total	Companies (a joint-stock company, a limited company, a general partnership, and a limited partnership)							
		Total	Capital less than 3 million yen	Capital 3 to less than 10 million yen	Capital 10 to less than 30 million yen	Capital 30 to less than 50 million yen	Capital 50 to less than 100 million yen	Capital 100 to less than 300 million yen	Capital 300 million to less than 1 billion yen
				Other Corporations	Individuals				
Capital 1 to less than 10 billion yen		Capital 10 billion yen or more							

This is a single-page table.

For industrial classification, refer to page 16.

For stratum of number of employees, refer to 1. (1).

1. Statistical Tables (Enterprises)

(5) Statistical Tables by Industry, Legal Status and Size of Capital
(3-digit industrial subclassification)

a. All Enterprises

Industries, legal status and size of capital	Number of enterprises	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Total cash wages and salaries	Value of manufactur ed goods shipments	Gross value added	Value of tangible fixed assets			
							Actual value at beginning of the year	Value of investment	Liquidated	Depreciation
			(persons)	(mil. yen)	(mil. yen)	(mil. yen)	(mil. yen)	(mil. yen)	(mil. yen)	(mil. yen)

This is a single-page table.

For industrial classification, refer to page 16.

Form of Legal status and size of capital are represented as follows.

Form of legal status and size of capital
Companies
Less than 3 million yen
3 to less than 10 million yen
10 to less than 30 million yen
30 to less than 50 million yen
50 to less than 100 million yen
100 to less than 300 million yen
300 million to less than 1 billion yen
1 to less than 10 billion yen
10 billion yen or more
Other corporations
Individuals

1. Statistical Tables (Enterprises)

(5) Statistical Tables by Industry, Legal Status and Size of Capital
(3-digit industrial subclassification)

b. Enterprises Composed of Single Establishment

Industries, legal status and size of capital	Number of enterprises	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Total cash wages and salaries	Value of manufactur ed goods shipments	Gross value added	Tangible fixed assets			
							Actual value at beginning of the year	Value of investment	Liquidated	Depreciation
			(persons)	(mil. yen)	(mil. yen)	(mil. yen)	(mil. yen)	(mil. yen)	(mil. yen)	(mil. yen)

This is a single-page table.

For industrial classification, refer to page 16.

For form of legal status and size of capital, refer to 1. (5) a.

1. Statistical Tables (Enterprises)

(5) Statistical Tables by Industry, Legal Status and Size of Capital
(3-digit industrial subclassification)

c. Enterprises Composed of Two Establishments or More

Industries, legal status and size of capital	Number of enterprises	Number of establishments	Number of employees (persons)	Total cash wages and salaries (mil. yen)	Value of manufactur ed goods shipments (mil. yen)	Gross value added (mil. yen)	Tangible fixed assets			
							Actual value at beginning of the year (mil. yen)	Value of investment (mil. yen)	Liquidated (mil. yen)	Depreciation (mil. yen)

This is a single-page table.

For industrial classification, refer to page 16.

For form of legal status and size of capital, refer to 1. (5) a.

1. Statistical Tables (Enterprises)

(6) Statistical Tables by Industry and Number of Employees
(3-digit industrial subclassification)

a. All Enterprises

Industries, stratum of number of employees	Number of enterprises	Number of establishments	Number of employees (persons)	Total cash wages and salaries (mil. yen)	Value of manufactur ed goods shipments (mil. yen)	Gross value added (mil. yen)	Tangible fixed assets			
							Actual value at beginning of the year (mil. yen)	Value of investment (mil. yen)	Liquidated (mil. yen)	Depreciation (mil. yen)

This is a single-page table.

For industrial classification, refer to page 16.

For stratum of number of employees, refer to 1. (1).

1. Statistical Tables (Enterprises)

(6) Statistical Tables by Industry and Number of Employees
(3-digit industrial subclassification)

b. Enterprises Composed of Single Establishment

Industries, stratum of number of employees	Number of enterprises	Number of establishments	Number of employees (persons)	Total cash wages and salaries (mil. yen)	Value of manufactur ed goods shipments (mil. yen)	Gross value added (mil. yen)	Tangible fixed assets			
							Actual value at beginning of the year (mil. yen)	Value of investment (mil. yen)	Liquidated (mil. yen)	Depreciation (mil. yen)

This is a single-page table.

For industrial classification, refer to page 16.

For stratum of number of employees, refer to 1. (1).

1. Statistical Tables (Enterprises)

(6) Statistical Tables by Industry and Number of Employees
(3-digit industrial subclassification)

c. Enterprises Composed of Two Establishments or More

Industries, stratum of number of employees	Number of enterprises	Number of establishments	Number of persons employees (persons)	Total cash wages and salaries (mil. yen)	Value of manufactur ed goods shipments (mil. yen)	Gross value added (mil. yen)	Tangible fixed assets			
							Actual value at beginning of the year (mil. yen)	Value of investment (mil. yen)	Liquidated (mil. yen)	Depreciation (mil. yen)

This is a single-page table.

For industrial classification, refer to page 16.

For stratum of number of employees, refer to 1. (1).

1. Statistical Tables (Enterprises)

(7) Number of Manufacturing Establishments by Enterprise (Enterprises composed of two establishments or more) (3-digit industrial subclassification)

Industries,	Number of enterprises	Number of establishments
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This is a half-page table.

For industrial classification, refer to page 16.

2. Statistical Tables (Establishments)

(1) Statistical Tables by Industry, Legal Status and Size of Capital

(4-digit industrial subclassification)

Industries, legal status and size of capital	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Total cash wages and salaries	Value of raw materials, fuels and electricity consumed, and subcontracting expenses for consigned production	Value of manufactur ed goods shipments	Gross value added	Establishments with 30 or more	
							Tangible fixed assets	
							Actual value at beginning of the year	Value of investment (Temporary construction accounts for establishments with 30 or more employees)
		(persons)	(mil. yen)	(mil. yen)	(mil. yen)	(mil. yen)	(mil. yen)	(mil. yen)

employees	
Liquidated	Depreciation
(mil. yen)	(mil. yen)

This is a single-page table.

For industrial classification, refer to page 16.

For form of legal status and size of capital, refer to 1. (5) a.

2. Statistical Tables (Establishments)

(2) Statistical Tables by Commodity, Legal Status and Size of Capital

Commodities	Grand total		Companies (a joint-stock company, a limited company, a general partnership, and a limited partnership)							
			Total		Capital less than 3 million yen		Capital 3 to less than 10 million yen		Capital 10 to less than 30 million yen	
	Value of shipments	Composition	Value of shipments	Composition	Value of shipments	Composition	Value of shipments	Composition	Value of shipments	Composition
	(mil. yen)	(%)	(mil. yen)	(%)	(mil. yen)	(%)	(mil. yen)	(%)	(mil. yen)	(%)

Companies (a joint-stock company, a limited company, a general partnership, and a limited partnership)									
Capital 30 to less than 50 million yen		Capital 50 to less than 100 million yen		Capital 100 to less than 300 million yen		Capital 300 million to less than 1 billion yen		Capital 1 to less than 10 billion yen	
Value of shipments	Composition	Value of shipments	Composition	Value of shipments	Composition	Value of shipments	Composition	Value of shipments	Composition
(mil. yen)	(%)	(mil. yen)	(%)	(mil. yen)	(%)	(mil. yen)	(%)	(mil. yen)	(%)

Capital 10 billion yen or more		Other corporations		Individuals		Code of commodities
Value of shipments	Composition	Value of shipments	Composition	Value of shipments	Composition	
(mil. yen)	(%)	(mil. yen)	(%)	(mil. yen)	(%)	

This is a double-page table.

For commodity classification, refer to page 27.