



## Where is Japan Now?

**Status Report on the Japanese Economy Following March 11** 

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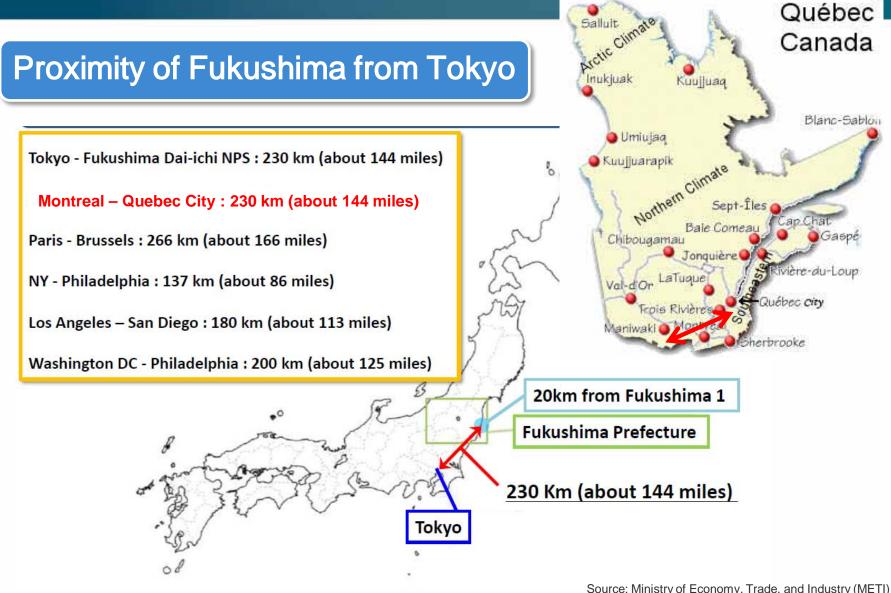
Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) JUNE 2011

# Websites providing Information about Japan after the Earthquake

## JETRO website - Invest in Japan: http://www.jetro.go.jp/en/invest

### **Useful Links**

- Prime Minister's Office of Japan
- Public Relations Office, Cabinet Office
- <u>Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry(METI)</u>
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan
- Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
- Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
- Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
- Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT)
- <u>Tokyo Electric Power Co.</u>
- Japan National Tourism Organization: Japan Travel Updates after the 3.11 Earthquake
- Canadian Food Inspection Agency: Japan Earthquake: Information for Canadians Regarding Imported Food





## Dose of radiation in the world's major cities

## The recent environmental radioactivity level of Tokyo is lower than the level in other major cities

| City      | Dose of Radiation<br>(uSv/h) | Date of<br>measurement | Referring Website  |
|-----------|------------------------------|------------------------|--|
| Tokyo     | 0.063                        | 6/10                   | http://ftp.jaist.ac.jp/pub/emergency/monitoring.tokyo<br>-eiken.go.jp/ monitoring/hourly_data.html |
| NewYork   | 0.094                        | 5/31                   | http://digistar.com/boston/  |
| Paris     | 0.04-0.09                    | 6/10                   | http://www.irsn.fr/FR/Documents/france.htm   |
| Berlin    | 0.069-0.084                  | 6/10                   | http://odlinfo.bfs.de/   |
| Singapore | 0.08                         | 6/10                   | http://app2.nea.gov.sg/index.aspx  |
| HongKong  | 0.07-0.14                    | 6/10                   | http://www.hko.gov.hk/radiation/ermp/rmn/applet/<br>map/rmn_hourly_e.htm                           |
| Beijing   | 0.065                        | 6/10                   | http://haq.mep.gov.cn/gzdt/  |
| Taipei    | 0.061                        | 6/10                   | http://www.trmc.aec.gov.tw/utf8/eng/   |
| Seoul     | 0.110                        | 6/10                   | http://www.mest.go.kr/web/42083/iernet/list.do   |

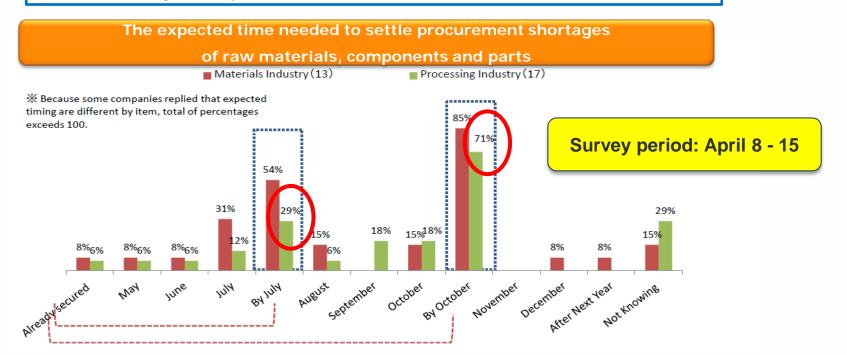
Source: Japan National Tourism Organization(JNTO)

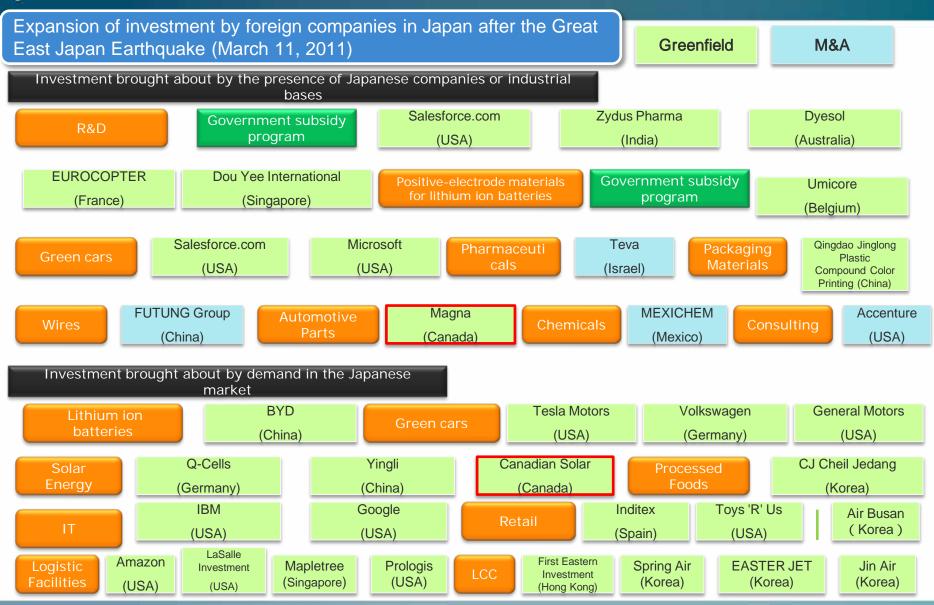
## **Economic Impact**

#### Extent of the affected areas

Adverse impact to the Japanese economy is limited since the economic size of the north pacific ocean coast, which suffered the greatest damage, accounts for only 2.5% of the total Japanese economy.

**u** The affected areas are slightly smaller in economic size than that of the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake in 1995.





**u**Umicore (headquarter:Belgium) is the second largest company for cathode materials of lithium ion batteries in the world.

 Production factories are currently located in Korea and exported to Japan but Umicore decided to move them to Japan to take advantage of the government's subsidies. The R&D base will be located in Kobe. Please visit JETRO website

#### The Great East Japan Earthquake Recovery Briefing

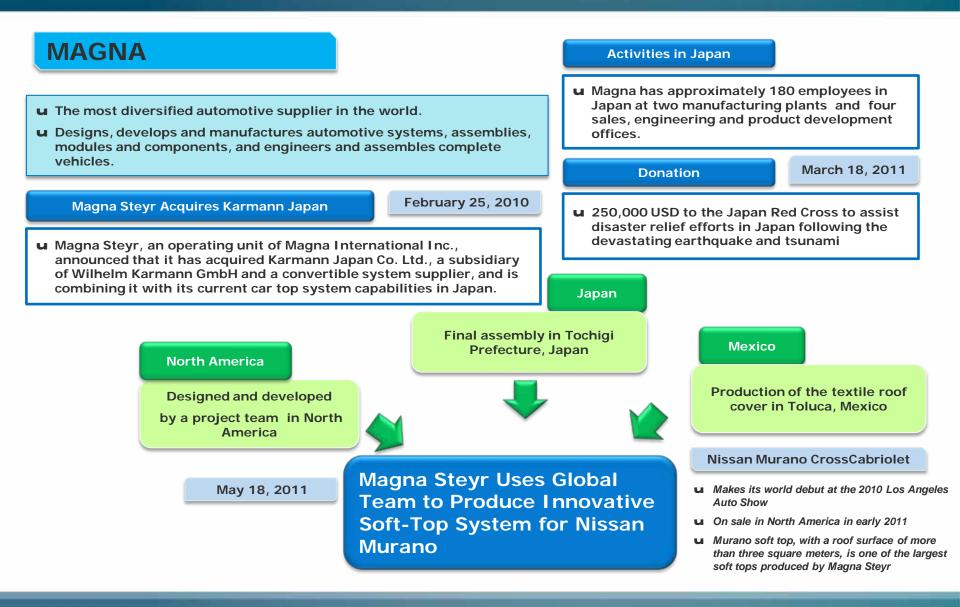
Timely information and analysis on the reconstruction efforts in Japan

Interview with CEO of Umicore group, Mr. Marc Grynberg The earthquake has not shaken Japan's value as a world business hub, although it affected their customers, thereby impacting business.

Read more...

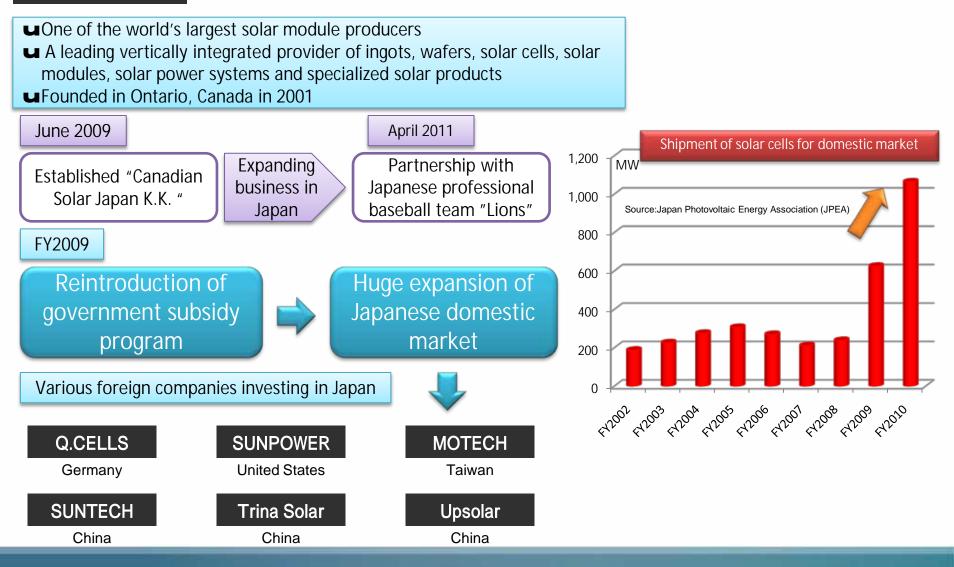


 ProLogis (headquarter: U.S.A) : Immediately after the earthquake and tsunami, ProLogis's engineering staff started repair work for the disaster-hit ProLogis Parc I wanuma I cooperating with a construction company.





#### CanadianSolar





## Macroeconomic Impact

**u** The Cabinet Office forecasts that Japan's growth will be positive following the "Great East Japan Earthquake."

**u** It estimates damage to stock due to the disaster to be about 1% of the national stock.

(Real GDP, trillion yen)

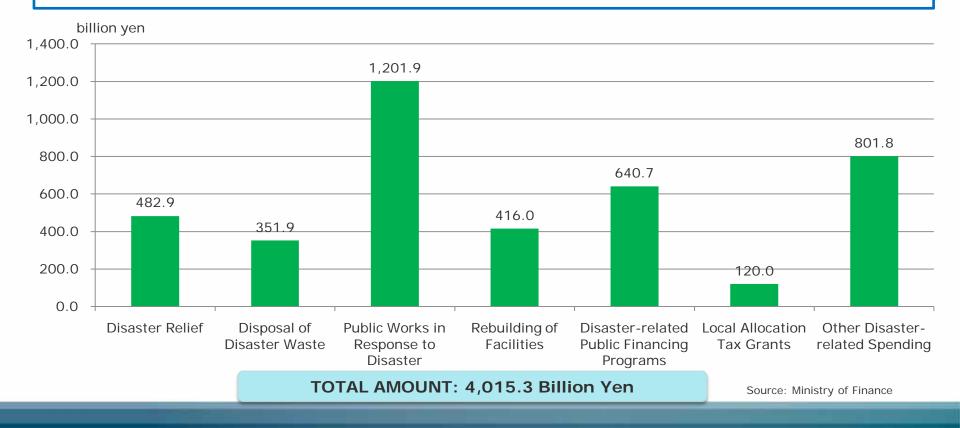
|   | FY2011                                       |              | FY2012                | FY2013                |  |  |
|---|--|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|--|
|   | First half                                   | Second half  | (Apr 2012 - Mar 2013) | (Apr 2013 - Mar 2014) |  |  |
| Impact on GDP in the affected areas<br>Decline in production due to damage to<br>private plants & equipment   | ▲1.25 - ▲0.5                                 | ▲1.25 - ▲0.5 | ▲2.25 - ▲1.25         | ▲2.25 - ▲1.25         |  |  |
| Impact on GDP in the non-affected areas via supply-chain connections  | ▲0.25  | -            | -                     | -                     |  |  |
| Impact on recovery of damaged<br>stocks (assuming a scenario where recovery<br>takes 3 years)<br>Increase in production corresponding to the<br>gross fixed capital formation | 2.0 - 3.0                                    | 3.0 - 5.0    | 6.0 - 9.5             | 5.0 - 7.75            |  |  |
| Total impact on GDP   | 0.5 - 2.25                                   | 2 - 4.25     | 3.75 - 8.25           | 2.75 - 6.5            |  |  |
| In percent of real GDP (annualized)   | 0.25 - 0.75%                                 | 0.75 - 1.5%  | 0.75 - 1.5%           | 0.5 - 1.25%           |  |  |
| Damage to stocks (Social Capital, Housing, private plants & equipment)  | 16 - 25 trillion yen (about 1% of all stock) |              |                       |                       |  |  |

(Source: Cabinet office)



### Outline of the first supplementary budget for FY 2011

- For early restoration from the Great East Japan Earthquake, the expenses which would be required within the current fiscal year are budgeted.
- To maintain confidence of the bond market, financial resources of the Supplementary Budget are secured by reallocation or reduction of predetermined expenditures, not by additional bond issuance.





## Outline of the second supplementary budget

**u**Five pillars of the second supplementary budget:

- 1. Reserve fund for the Great East Japan Earthquake
- 2. Compensation from the Nuclear Power Plant Accident
- 3. Countermeasures for the Double-Ioan problem
- 4. Assisting disaster victims to rebuild their lives
- 5. Increase of federal grants to local governments

**u**As in the first supplementary budget, to maintain confidence in the bond market, financial resources for the Supplementary Budget are secured by reallocation or reduction of predetermined expenditures, not by additional bond issuance.

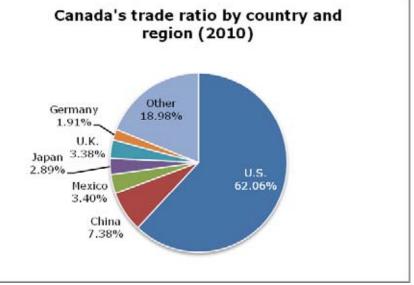


## Japan is Canada's 4<sup>th</sup> largest export market:

üCanada's trade with Japan in 2010 totaled C\$21.9 billion, up 21.8% from the previous year.

 $\ddot{\mathbf{u}}$ Japan is Canada's 5<sup>th</sup> largest trading partner after the U.S., China, Mexico, and the U.K.

| Exports |                  |         |       |    | Units:100   |         |       |      |
|---------|------------------|---------|-------|----|-------------|---------|-------|------|
|         | Country          | Value   | Share |    | Country     | Value   | Share |      |
| 1       | U.S.             | 271,441 | 74.7  | 1  | U.S.        | 197,297 | 50.4  |      |
| 2       | U.K.             | 15,112  | 4.2   | 2  | China       | 43,180  | 11.0  |      |
| 3       | China            | 12,540  |       |    | Mexico      | 21,479  | 5.5   | 0    |
| 4       | Japan            | 8,799   | 2.4   | 4  | Japan       | 13,049  | 3.3   |      |
| 5       | Mexico           | 4,181   | 1.2   | 5  | Germany     | 10,958  | 2.8   | Japa |
| 6       | South Korea      | 3,531   | 1.0   | 6  | U.K.        | 10,401  | 2.7   | 2.89 |
| 7       | Germany          | 3,495   | 1.0   | 7  | South Korea | 5,975   | 1.5   |      |
| 8       | Netherlands      | 3,016   | 0.8   | 8  | France      | 5,278   | 1.3   |      |
| 9       | Norway           | 2,440   | 0.7   | 9  | Italy       | 4,515   | 1.2   |      |
| 10      | Brazil           | 2,386   | 0.7   | 10 | Taiwan      | 3,859   | 1.0   |      |
|         | Total            | 363,529 | 100   |    | Total       | 391,762 | 100   |      |
| Sour    | rce : Statistics | Canada  |       |    |             |         |       |      |



## Japan-Canada trade trends in 2010:

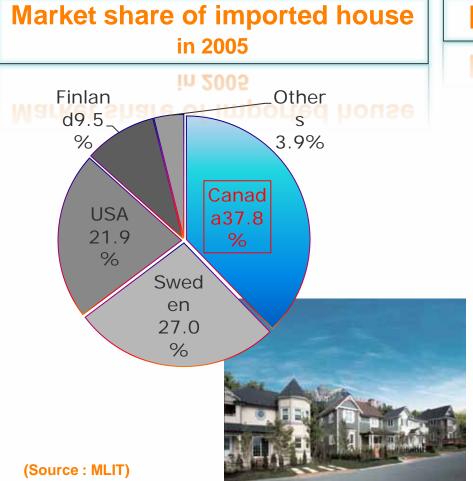
üln 2010, Canada's exports to Japan totaled C\$8.8 billion, up 24.3% from the previous year. Due to the high resource prices, exports of mineral products such as coal and base metals such as aluminum increased. Exports of wood and pulp are also on the rise.

ülmports also increased 20.3% from the previous year, totaling C\$13.1 billion. Due to the recovery of demands in the North American automobile markets, the imports of automobiles and automotive parts, which account for nearly 40% of total imports from Japan, showed a 19.9% increase from the previous year.

| Canada's Trade with Japan by product in               | n 2010       |       |       |             | (            | Units:100 | million C | \$、%)        |
|---|--------------|-------|-------|-------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
|   | Exports(FOB) |       |       |             | Imports(FOB) |           |           |              |
|   | 2009 2010    |       |       | 2009 2010   |              |           |           |              |
|   | Value        | Value | Share | Growth rate | Value        | Value     | Share     | Growth rate  |
| Foodstuffs(vegetables, seafood,<br>grains, meat, etc) | 2,643        | 2,975 | 33.8  | 12.6        | 28           | 28        | 0.2       | 0.9          |
| Mineral products                                      | 2,061        | 2,720 | 30.9  | 32.0        | 33           | 126       | 1.0       | 283.9        |
| Base metals and base metal products                   | 346          | 494   | 5.6   | 42.9        | 572          | 719       | 5.5       | 25.7         |
| Wood  | 689          | 920   | 10.5  | 33.5        | 2            | 1         | 0.0       | - 40.8       |
| Pulp, paper   | 276          | 395   | 4.5   | 43.0        | 32           | 39        | 0.3       | 21.1         |
| Industrial Chemicals                                  | 249          | 284   | 3.2   | 14.3        | 313          | 403       | 3.1       | 29.1         |
| Machinery   | 145          | 148   | 1.7   | 2.2         | 2,097        | 2,734     | 20.9      | 30.4         |
| Aircraft, spacecraft                                  | 148          | 216   | 2.5   | 46.6        | 312          | 229       | 1.8       | -26.6        |
| Electrical equipments                                 | 95           | 90    | 1.0   | -5.4        | 1,491        | 1,633     | 12.5      | 9.5          |
| Processed food products                               | 106          | 118   | 1.3   | 10.6        | 34           | 38        | 0.3       | 13.7         |
| Precision instruments                                 | 65           | 73    | 0.8   | 13.6        | 547          | 704       | 5.4       | 28.8         |
| Furniture, bedding, toys and sports equipments        | 46           | 63    | 0.7   | 37.9        | 169          | 163       | 1.3       | -3.4         |
| Plastics and rubber                                   | 49           | 74    | 0.8   | 49.2        | 474          | 552       | 4.2       | 16.6         |
| Automobiles and automotive parts                      | 28           | 37    | 0.4   | 31.3        | 4,636        | 5,557     | 42.5      | 19.9         |
| Textiles and textile products                         | 12           | 11    | 0.1   | -1.8        | 44           | 46        | 0.3       | 3.8          |
| Other   | 125          | 181   | 2.1   | 44.7        | 75           | 92        | 0.7       | 22.8         |
| Total   | 7,082        | 8,799 | 100.0 | 24.3        | 10,858       | 13,066    | 100.0     | 20.3         |
| Note: re-exports are excluded from the exp            | orts         |       |       |             |              | Sou       | ce:Stati  | stics Canada |



# Import of timber & housing from Canada



| Import of timber |          |    |                    |                  |  |  |  |
|------------------|----------|----|--------------------|------------------|--|--|--|
| mport            |          |    |                    |                  |  |  |  |
| mport o          | of timbe | I. | (unit: Million \$) |                  |  |  |  |
|                  | 2009     | 2  | 010                | Share<br>in 2010 |  |  |  |
| World            | 8,674    | -  | 10,438             | 100.0%           |  |  |  |
| China            | 1,343    |    | 1,495              | 14.3%            |  |  |  |
| Malaysia         | 1,023    |    | 1,173              | 11.2%            |  |  |  |
| Canada           | 855      |    | 1,168              | 11.2%            |  |  |  |
| Australia        | 793      |    | 989                | 9.5%             |  |  |  |
| Indonesia        | 662      |    | 783                | 7.5%             |  |  |  |
| USA              | 623      |    | 762                | 7.3%             |  |  |  |
|                  |          |    |                    |                  |  |  |  |

(Source : BOJ)



## GLOBE 2010

- JETRO organized the Japan Pavilion with various Japanese companies and municipal governments.
- JETRO also hosted a symposium which presented cutting-edge technologies by Japanese exhibitors
- U Date & Place: March 24-26, 2010, in Vancouver, BC, Canada
- **u** Number of exhibitors: 420
- **u** Number of participants: 9,000

#### Negotiation under way



#### Technology, product presented



#### Japan Pavilion



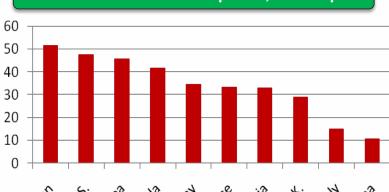
### Japan Opens "3 Windows" to the World

## 1<sup>st</sup> Window: Innovation Hub

- ➡ Japan boasts large numbers of leading global companies and SMEs with proprietary technologies which support global firms.
- Japanese firms rank high for the number of international patent applications (PCT applications). Japan comes in top for the number of environment-related patent application publications.
- With their high level technologies and R&D capabilities, Japanese firms create diverse added-values and intellectual properties.

## 2<sup>nd</sup> Window: Business Platform

- ➡ Japan plays an important role as a "bridge nation" connecting Asia and the world which contributes to Asia's growth.
- Japan has some of the best infrastructure in terms of both advanced infrastructure (ICT infrastructure) as well as basic infrastructure (electricity, gas and water).
- Japan promises a safe, secure and comfortable living environment.



#### Number of Researchers per 10,000 People



Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, "The Results of 2009 Survey on Science and Technology Research (Summary)"

## 3<sup>rd</sup> Window: Trendsetter

- Japan is one of the world's largest economies. The economic size of each region within Japan can be compared to one country's economy.
- Japan offers a market for test marketing before entering Asian markets. It is also a country with "soft power," which sets trends.
- Sectors with large growth potential exist including health and tourism markets.



## Measures to Encourage Company Location in Japan

Cabinet decision on June 18, 2010

Carrying out reforms in Japan to double the flow of people, goods and money between Japan and the rest of the world

Promotion of Japan as a hub for Asian operations

and establishment of high value-added business locations

Assisting companies from overseas to create high value-added business sites.

Location subsidies implemented from FY2010 supplementary budget (¥2 billion).

Promotion of location for low-carbon, job-creating industries

Assisting "green industries" in establishing factories within Japan and providing subsidies for locating (subsidy rate of 1/3 [1/2 for small companies]).

Establishment of contact points for administrative procedures

Objectives: facilitating business for companies, as well as promoting direct investment in Japan.

Comprehensive global strategic special zones

Promoting the concentration of industries, foreign companies etc., to serve as an engine for economic growth.

#### Subsidy Program for Projects Promoting Asian Site Location in Japan (METI)

#### Source: METI press release

- "The Subsidy Program for Promoting Asian Site Location in Japan" is intended to sustain and strengthen high valueadded business sites in Japan. Projects eligible for the subsidy shall be those for establishing a new Regional Headquarters or R&D Site.
- This program is expected to have a positive ripple effect in a broad range of fields. Benefits include an inflow of innovative technologies and highly skilled human resources into Japan, making Japan a focal point of Asian economic activities and consequently boosting the Japanese economy.
- On April 28, 2011, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) announced five projects to be subsidized by this program as listed below.
- The next subsidy program is planned to be announced in autumn 2011.

| NO. | Company name                          | Country of<br>Global HQ | Type of project site | Sector                             |
|-----|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1   | Salesforce.com Co., Ltd.              | United<br>States        | R&D Site             | IT services                        |
| 2   | Zydus Pharma Japan Co., Ltd.          | India                   | R&D Site             | Pharmaceuticals                    |
| 3   | Dyesol Japan Co., Ltd.                | Australia               | R&D Site             | Next-generation photovoltaic cells |
| 4   | Eurocopter Japan Co., Ltd.            | France                  | R&D Site             | Special-purpose<br>helicopters     |
| 5   | Dou Yee International Private Limited | Singapore               | R&D Site             | Liquid crystal displays            |



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# Thank you very much!

# Merci Beaucoup!