

Japan caught the eyes of the world more than ever in 2023 because of its strengthened alliance with the U.S. in recent years. The media buzzed with words that Japan could stand a chance to break away from the lost 30 years. Fastener World got words from some Japanese fastener manufacturers that the Japanese economy and manufacturing industry are still in the midst of many difficult challenges, including high production costs and severe labor shortages among other issues, which they have yet to feel a turnaround of the Japanese economy. Can this be confirmed with figures? This article collects statistical data of fastener-related industries and several important economic indicators, which are divided into five categories: "fastener", "automobile", "construction", "machine", and "GDP & PMI", with brief descriptions to provide readers with references.

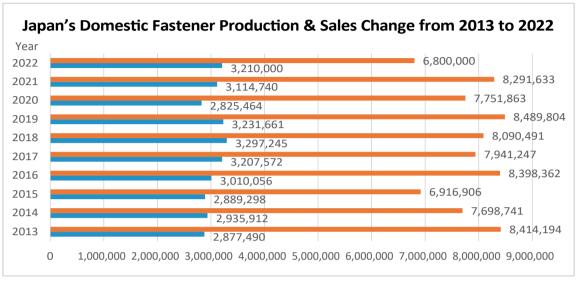
Fastener —

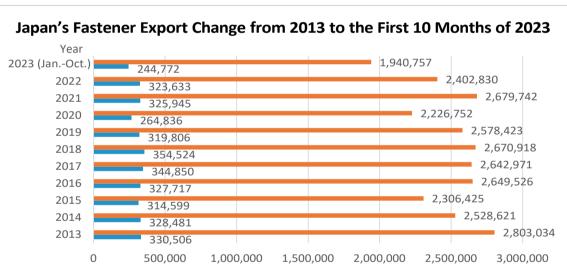
| Japan's Fastener Statistics in the Past Decade (Source: The Fasteners Institute of Japan and Ministry of Finance Japan) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|------------|----------------------|---------|-----------------|-----------|----------------------|---------|-----------------|------------|----------------------|------------|
| Year | | Pro | duction | | Export | | | | Import | | | |
| | Weight (Ton) | YoY (%) | Value (USD 1,000) | YoY (%) | Weight (Ton) | YoY (%) | Value (USD 1,000) | YoY (%) | Weight (Ton) | YoY (%) | Value (USD 1,000) | YoY (%) |
| 2013 | 2,877,490 | -2.86 | 8,414,194 | -21.71 | 330,506 | 2.54 | 2,803,034 | -11.92 | 253,649 | 12.04 | 852,255 | 1.60 |
| 2014 | 2,935,912 | 2.03 | 7,698,741 | -8.50 | 328,481 | -0.61 | 2,528,621 | -9.79 | 248,866 | -1.89 | 816,810 | -4.16 |
| 2015 | 2,889,298 | -1.59 | 6,916,906 | -10.16 | 314,599 | -4.23 | 2,306,425 | -8.79 | 233,507 | -6.17 | 768,541 | -5.91 |
| 2016 | 3,010,056 | 4.18 | 8,398,362 | 21.42 | 327,717 | 4.17 | 2,649,526 | 14.88 | 228,744 | -2.04 | 792,274 | 3.09 |
| 2017 | 3,207,572 | 6.56 | 7,941,247 | -5.44 | 344,850 | 5.23 | 2,642,971 | -0.25 | 239,533 | 4.72 | 799,244 | 0.88 |
| 2018 | 3,297,245 | 2.80 | 8,090,491 | 1.88 | 354,524 | 2.81 | 2,670,918 | 1.06 | 239,324 | -0.09 | 841,247 | 5.26 |
| 2019 | 3,231,661 | -1.99 | 8,489,804 | 4.94 | 319,806 | -9.79 | 2,578,423 | -3.46 | 254,916 | 6.52 | 886,242 | 5.35 |
| 2020 | 2,825,464 -12.57 7,751,863 | | -8.69 | 264,836 | -17.19 | 2,226,752 | -13.64 | 212,549 | -16.62 | 726,686 | -18.00 | |
| 2021 | 3,114,740 | 10.24 | 8,291,633 | 6.96 | 325,945 | 23.07 | 2,679,742 | 20.34 | 229,284 | 7.78 | 816,334 | 12.34 |
| 2022 | 3,210,000 | 1.2 | 6,800,000 | 3.5 | 323,633 | -0.70 | 2,402,830 | -10.33 | 328,346 | 43.2 | 1,066,885 | 30.69 |
| 2023 (Jan. – Oct.) | | Und | isclosed | | 244,772 | -24.36 | 1,940,757 | -19.21 | 236,860 | -27.86 | 808,311 | -24.31 |

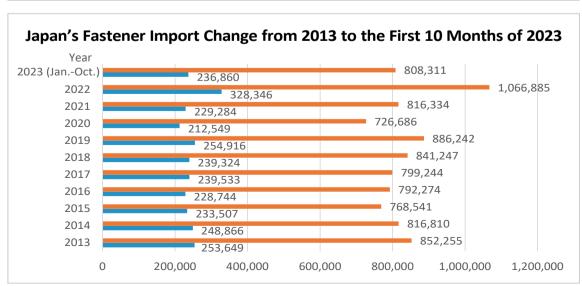
Japan's fastener production averaged about 3 million tons, with a domestic production value of about USD 7.8 billion. The average export weight is about 320,000 tons, with an export value of USD 2.5 billion, an import weight of 240,000 tons, and an import value of USD 800 million. In the COVID year 2020, Japan's production plunged 12%, export down 17%, and import down 16%. But right away in 2021,

production bounced back 10%, export up 20% and import up 12%. In 2022, production returned to a normal growth margin, up 1%, while export plunged 10% in contrast to a 30% increase in import. Export continued to plummet in the first ten months of 2023, approaching a 20% decline, while import fell 24%. Japan fastener industry's export changes resemble those of Taiwan's. Both the countries rebounded quickly in less than a year after the COVID setback, and then spiraled down for two consecutive years. It is worth monitoring 2024 for a point of potential rebound.













(Source: Ministry of Finance Japan)

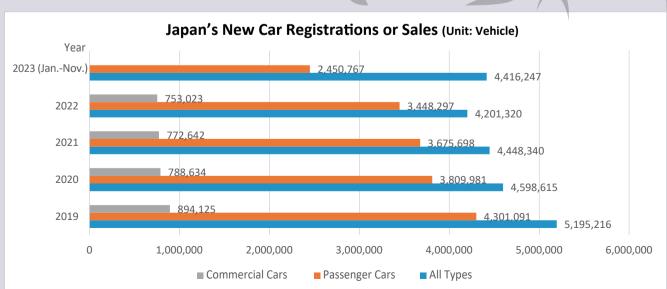
| Top 10 Fastener Import Sources for Japan | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|---------|---------|---------|------------|-------------|-------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Japan P.C. Code 61703: Nails, bolts, screws, etc. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ranking | Import | | Ton | | JPY 1,000 | | | | | | | |
| Ranking | Source | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | | | | | |
| 0 | World | 297,918 | 318,703 | 328,346 | 97,070,923 | 114,966,809 | 151,454,761 | | | | | |
| 1 | China | 194,048 | 210,569 | 216,801 | 38,055,825 | 49,276,045 | 64,728,380 | | | | | |
| 2 | Taiwan | 66,154 | 67,191 | 70,819 | 24,773,147 | 29,143,322 | 40,858,059 | | | | | |
| 3 | S. Korea | 12,839 | 15,407 | 13,619 | 4,685,725 | 6,024,996 | 6,701,217 | | | | | |
| 4 | Vietnam | 11,839 | 12,685 | 13,164 | 3,247,338 | 3,903,435 | 4,967,815 | | | | | |
| 5 | Thailand | 4,645 | 4,210 | 4,678 | 2,956,298 | 3,389,000 | 4,112,804 | | | | | |
| 6 | Malaysia | 2,533 | 1,896 | 1,988 | 1,046,231 | 936,057 | 1,330,449 | | | | | |
| 7 | Germany | 1,032 | 1,148 | 1,199 | 2,419,395 | 2,839,362 | 3,970,157 | | | | | |
| 8 | America | 933 | 1,181 | 1,157 | 13,400,879 | 11,706,991 | 14,883,356 | | | | | |
| 9 | Spain | 336 | 391 | 609 | 214,373 | 265,270 | 520,667 | | | | | |
| 10 | Australia | 803 | 807 | 561 | 491,145 | 706,076 | 622,507 | | | | | |

Up to 2022, China and Taiwan stood as the largest fastener import sources for Japan. Japan's import weight from Vietnam, Germany, the U.S., and Spain increased steadily.

| Top 10 Fastener Export Destinations for Japan Japan P.C. Code 61509: Nails, bolts, screws, etc. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------|---------|---------|---------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--|--|--|--|
| Danisia a | Export | | Ton | | | JPY 1,000 | | | | | |
| Kalikiliy | Export Destinations | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | | | | |
| 0 | World | 279,577 | 346,517 | 323,633 | 257,102,234 | 324,979,462 | 341,078,663 | | | | |
| 1 | China | 84,221 | 93,442 | 79,385 | 74,408,180 | 85,112,581 | 80,428,459 | | | | |
| 2 | America | 66,278 | 81,733 | 70,225 | 61,504,889 | 76,968,506 | 78,220,678 | | | | |
| 3 | Thailand | 32,210 | 45,353 | 45,624 | 29,203,131 | 40,602,271 | 43,502,314 | | | | |
| 4 | Indonesia | 13,283 | 22,833 | 27,531 | 10,971,757 | 18,864,526 | 25,226,327 | | | | |
| 5 | India | 8,170 | 12,215 | 13,863 | 7,805,872 | 11,344,803 | 13,625,297 | | | | |
| 6 | Mexico | 12,056 | 14,229 | 12,490 | 10,613,230 | 12,842,986 | 12,838,213 | | | | |
| 7 | Brazil | 5,930 | 9,243 | 10,066 | 4,597,655 | 7,242,948 | 9,351,117 | | | | |
| 8 | Malaysia | 4,512 | 5,032 | 6,153 | 4,149,960 | 4,882,411 | 5,890,045 | | | | |
| 9 | UK | 6,177 | 6,065 | 5,408 | 4,447,837 | 4,837,971 | 4,624,928 | | | | |
| 10 | Taiwan | 4,461 | 4,897 | 5,050 | 4,483,822 | 5,217,950 | 5,605,564 | | | | |

China and the U.S. were the largest fastener export destinations for Japan. Japan's export to Thailand, Indonesia, India, Brazil, Malaysia and Taiwan increased steadily.

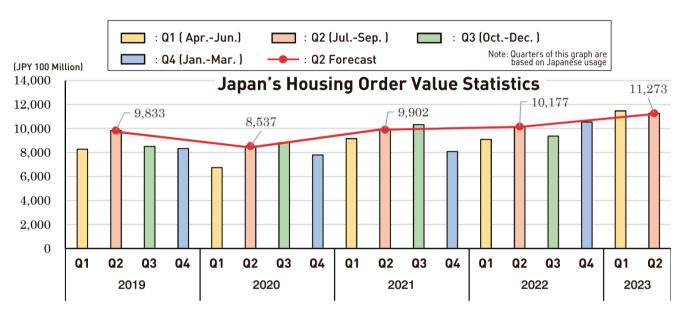
Automobile



| Japan New Car Registrations or Sales (Unit: Vehicle) | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|-------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Year | 2019 | 2020 | 2022 | 2023 (Jan. – Nov.) | | | | | | | |
| All Types | 5,195,216 | 4,598,615 | 4,448,340 | 4,201,320 | 4,416,247 | | | | | | |
| Passenger Cars | 4,301,091 | 3,809,981 | 3,675,698 | 3,448,297 | 2,450,767 | | | | | | |
| Commercial Cars | 894,125 | 788,634 | 772,642 | 753,023 | Undisclosed | | | | | | |

Vehicle registrations in Japan for all vehicle types decreased every year from 2019 to 2022, but already surpassed the level of 2022 in the first 11 months of 2023. If you look closely, registrations of passenger cars and commercial vehicles were still decreasing every year.





Japan's housing order value averaged at JPY 990 billion in the past 5 years. Apart from an obvious decline in the COVID 2020, the value was climbing up steadily afterwards.

Machine

(Source: The Japan Society of Industrial Machinery Manufacturers)

| Metal Processing Machinery Order Value Statistics (Unit: JPY Million) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------|--------------------|------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------|--------------------|--------------------|------|
| | 2021 | | | 2022 | | YoY (%) | | 2023 | | | YoY (%) | | | | |
| | Domestic Demand | External Demand | Sum | Domestic Demand | | Sum | Domestic Demand | External Demand | Sum | Domestic Demand | External Demand | Sum | Domestic Demand | External Demand | Sum |
| Metal Processing Machinery | 82,672 | 79,329 | 162,001 | 136,409 | 55,531 | 191,940 | 65.0 | -30.0 | 18.5 | 184,153 | 56,920 | 241,073 | 35.0 | 2.5 | 25.6 |
| Others | 535,155 | 216,349 | 751,504 | 561,913 | 194,715 | 756,628 | 5.0 | -10.0 | 0.7 | 505,722 | 209,319 | 715,041 | - 10.0 | 7.5 | -5.5 |
| Sum | 3,333,215 | 1,616,221 | 4,949,436 | 3,424,840 | 1,805,438 | 5,230,278 | 2.7 | 11.7 | 5.7 | 3,350,317 | 2,064,631 | 5,414,948 | - 2.2 | 14.4 | 3.5 |

From 2021 when COVID was slowly subsiding, domestic demand for Japanese metal processing machinery continued to grow, while external demand was going downwards.

GDP\PMI ——

Japan's GDP output in 2022 was USD 4.24 trillion with a GDP per capita of USD 33,900. PTS (Taiwan press) reported that Japan's GDP in Q3 2023 fell 2.1% from the same period a year earlier, also a bigger decline than the 0.6% drop that economists had forecast. For 2023, Japan's GDP has been expected to decline by 0.2% year over year to USD 4.23 trillion. IMF predicts that Japan will be pushed out by Germany this year and step backwards as the world's fourth largest economy.

