

Port Facts and Figures



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Port and Harbor Bureau, City of Yokohama

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More statistics are available here:
<https://www.city.yokohama.lg.jp/lang/overseas/port/tokei/statistics.html>



Port of Yokohama Management and Operation Entities



Port and Harbor Bureau, City of Yokohama

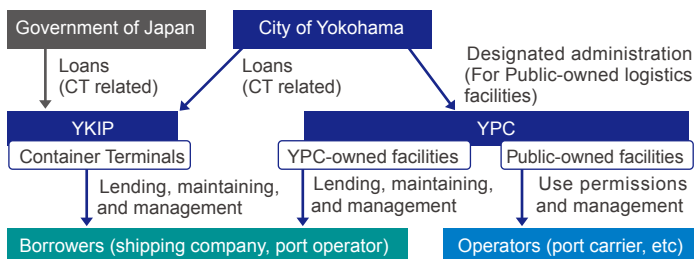
Port management body of the Port of Yokohama. Prepares the Port Plan, and conducts management, construction and maintenance. A bureau of the City of Yokohama (local government).

Yokohama-Kawasaki International Port Corporation (YKIP)

Operating company designated by the country (Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism) for the Keihin ports serving Yokohama and Kawasaki. Manages and operates port facilities including container terminals and related facilities.

Yokohama Port Corporation (YPC)

Conducts management and operation of port facilities as a designated port management company. In addition, as a designated company under port-related laws, the corporation manages and operates its own port facilities. Port facilities include logistics facilities mainly handling non-containerized goods.



Port of Yokohama 横浜港

One of Japan's representative comprehensive ports used for both commercial and industrial functions.

Vessel/Cargo Types Handled

Automobile, Container, Cruise, Breakbulk, Dry bulk, Liquid bulk

Geographic Strengths

- The port has the largest container terminal with a depth of -18m in Japan.
- Less susceptible to cargo handling restrictions resulting from weather conditions such as wind, currents, and tidal differences.
- Located about 30 km from Tokyo, the capital of Japan, and close to the entrance of Tokyo Bay.
- First port and last port of call on many North American routes facing the Pacific Ocean.

◆ Port Area (as of March 2024)

Total Port area	10,155.1ha
Water area	7,218.3ha
Waterfront/shore area	2,936.8ha

◆ Major Port Facilities (as of March 2024)

Public berths	103
Containers berths	16
Public facilities for cargo handling	
Public sheds (Total area)	42 (134,436m ²)
Cargo handling areas (Total area)	63 (548,387m ²)
Container terminals (Total area)	3 piers (1,417,067m ²)
Non-containerized Cargo terminals (Total area)	37 (84,514m ²)

◆ Seaborne Cargo Traffic (foreign and domestic) (2023)

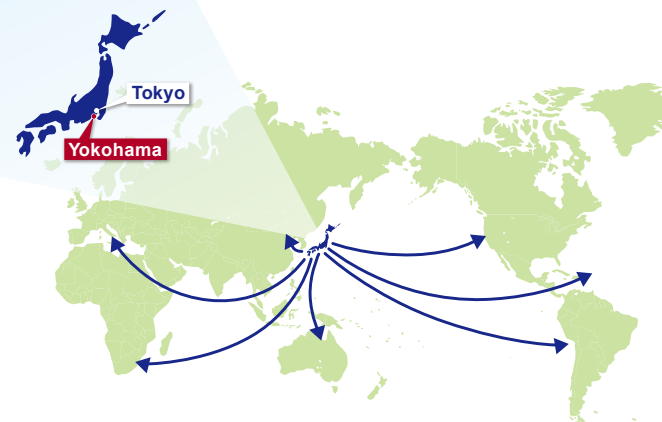
Entire cargo volume (tons)	100,966,870
Container cargo volume (tons)	40,417,570
Container throughput	2,686,431TEU

◆ Entrance of Vessels (number of ships) (2023)

Ocean-going ships	8,800
Full container ships	4,679
Domestic vessels	19,779

◆ Trade Volume (in million JPY) (2023)

Total	¥ 14,912,285M
Exports	¥ 8,520,403M
Imports	¥ 6,391,882M



◆ Major Trading Commodities (Top 3 categories/tons) (2023)

Exports (Total 29.5M)		Imports (Total 41.9M)	
Finished Automobiles	11.2M	LNG	6.1M
Automobile parts	4.2M	Crude Oil	4.9M
Industrial Machinery	3.1M	Coal	2.0M

◆ Major Trading Partners (Top 5 nations/share of total) (2023)

Exports		Imports	
China	14.2%	China	21.3%
USA	7.8%	Australia	15.4%
Australia	7.2%	USA	9.3%
Mexico	5.8%	Saudi Arabia	6.0%
Thailand	5.1%	Thailand	4.6%

◆ Number of Cruise Ship Calls (2023)

Total	171
Domestic cruise	68
International cruise	103

Economic Impact (issued in April 2022)

The logistics, production, and cultural/tourism functions provided by the Port of Yokohama have various effects on the city's economy.

Income generating effect	5,0621.0 billion yen
Job creation	557,213 employed
▶ Approximately 30% of total income/employees in Yokohama.	

Environmental Initiatives (2023)

The Port of Yokohama promotes calls from environmentally-friendly ships through an incentive systems such as GA, ESI operated by IAPH.

Ships utilizing incentives system (total)	677
Container ships	542
Car carriers	93
LNG carriers, etc.	42



Major Piers

01 Daikoku Pier 大黒

The largest automobile handling location in eastern Japan. Automobiles are a flagship export item that accounts for more than 50% of the trade cargo in the Port of Yokohama. A Metropolitan Expressway entrance is also located at the pier, providing excellent access to the hinterland. It also provides an entrance for mega cruise ships with a height of 55 meters or more.

Area	322.0ha
Non-containerized Cargo Zone	
Number of berths (Total berth length)	24 (5,280m)
Water depth	~15m

02 Honmoku Pier 本牧

Honmoku pier has played a major role as a logistics pier throughout history, was one of the first to start containerization, and is located near logistics hubs. Redevelopment is in progress to accommodate further advanced functionality, high standardization, and ICT.

Area	287.7ha
Container Zone	
Number of berths (Total berth length)	9 (2,650m)
Water depth	13~16m
Non-containerized Cargo Zone	
Number of berths (Total berth length)	14 (3,030m)

03 Minami Honmoku Pier 南本牧

This high standard container terminal with a quay depth of 18 meters (largest in Japan and the only one of its type) can accommodate the world's largest container ships. Highly functional logistics facilities are concentrated in the surrounding area, and direct access to the metropolitan expressway is available.

Area	217.2ha
Container Zone	
Number of berths (Total berth length)	4 (1,600m)
Water depth	16~18m

04 Cruise Ship Piers

The Port of Yokohama is one of Asia's leading cruise ships arrival/departure ports. Osanbashi is a symbol of the port and a beloved recreational space that connects the city's residents to the port. Shinko is the terminal combining a hotel with a commercial facility. Daikoku is the terminal for larger passenger ships.

04 1 Osanbashi Pier 大さん橋	Number of berths (Total berth length)	4 (900m)
	Water depth	10~12m
04 2 Shinko Pier 新港	Number of berths (Total berth length)	1 (340m)
	Water depth	9.5m
04 3 Daikoku Pier 大黒	Number of berths (Total berth length)	4 (845m)
	Water depth	11~12m

Port Map (Zoning of the Port of Yokohama)



Logistics Zone	where highly efficient port facilities that support residents' daily lives and the local economy are located.
Industrial Zone	where cutting-edge industry facilities that utilize port are located.
Passenger & urban Zone	where tourism resources are concentrated and diverse visitors gather.
Green Recreation Zone	promotes the use of the waterfront through activities such as marine recreation and environmental education, while also aiming to promote nature conservation and revitalization.
Industry-R&D Zone	functions as a production hub and aims to serve as a multi-functional area with facilities related to R&D and logistics.

Entrance of Tokyo bay

- Yokohama Port Area (dashed blue line)
- Expressway (yellow line)
- Port Side Road (orange line)
- JR line railway track (Passenger) (grey dashed line)

Scale: 0, 0.5, 1.0, 2.0km

Major Ongoing Development Projects

05 Yamashita Pier 山下

Yamashita pier has played an important role as one of the major logistics piers of the port. The pier is now under redevelopment to become a new vibrant hub on the urban waterfront, taking advantage of its excellent location.

Area	47.0ha
Access to Tokyo International Airport	15 minutes by car

06 Shin-Honmoku Pier 新本牧

Shin-Honmoku Pier is a new logistics hub consisting of high-depth and high-standard container terminals. It has logistics facilities with advanced distribution processing functionality as part of the international container strategic port policy. Land is currently being reclaimed for the pier. An "eco-friendly seawall" will be constructed giving consideration for the biodiversity of marine life in the area.

Area	90ha
Completion time	The first half of the 2030s
Berth extension/deepening (planned)	1,000m/18m~

Effective Domestic Transportation and Port Location

Road Networks

The Port of Yokohama is connected to an extensive network of roads with vast hinterland areas in eastern Japan, including Tokyo. There are several expressway entrances and exits in the port area, and the road network between the piers is also being developed to improve efficiency.

Truck transportation initiatives to reduce emissions

The Port of Yokohama encourages local businesses to conduct business operations with a lower environmental impact by providing subsidies for businesses to obtain green management certifications.

Variety of Domestic Transportation

Internal route networks connect individual ports in Japan, and there are container barges in Tokyo Bay as well as rail transport. The Port of Yokohama promotes use of environmentally conscious modes of transportation.

Concentration of High-Performance Logistics Warehouses

Highly functional logistics warehouses are concentrated in the areas around container terminals, and provide support such as temperature control and distribution processing for high-demand cargo.