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Dairy and Products

Annual Report

2005

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Report Highlights: In 2006, weak demand for drinking milk is expected to compound the surplus in factory milk. This in turn will increase the surpluses of butter and NFDM. Japan's current access dairy commodities is fully committed for butter (mainly from the EU), but is expected to decline in 2006 due to deteriorating demand and supply conditions in the butter market. Import demand for cheese will likely be negatively affected by high international prices and unfavorable exchange rates (strong Euro and Dollar).

Includes PSD Changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: No
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Important Note – New Data Series for Fluid Milk PS&D: Starting April 2003 (JFY 2003), the Japanese government changed the statistical data for reporting utilization of fluid milk for "fluid use (drinking milk)" and "factory use (to be used to manufacture dairy products)". In light of the above, post has started a new data series from JA 5026 (2005 Semiannual Report), with the changes in MAFF's milk utilization statistics as follows: In previous data series, some fluid milk utilized by the food service sector was counted as "factory use". Under the new system, MAFF has moved this value to "drinking use" statistics.

In this report, MAFF's official numbers of 2004 for fluid milk have just been released, which are now reflected in the PS&D. Also, note that post projections for 2005 PS&D numbers for fluid milk, non-fact dry milk (NFDM), butter and cheese are revised based on preliminary production and trade data available to date covering January – August 2005.

2006 General Outlook for Fluid Milk, NFDM, Butter and Cheese

Surplus NFDM and Butter Forecast in 2006

Post provisionally projected a slight fall in Japanese national fluid milk production in 2006, down 0.5% to 8.21 million MT assuming a minor decline in the number of milking cow compared to 2005 (Note that dairy cow inventory as of August 2005 is yet to be announced by MAFF.) Industry sources predict that drinking milk consumption will continue its slow decline in 2006 with post's projection for the use for drinking milk to fall by 1% to 4.755 million MT. However, factory use milk is expected to remain at roughly the same level of last year 3.370 million MT. Thus, it is doubtful if any production cuts of NFDM and butter can be achieved in 2006.

There is minimal change expected in NFDM and butter production expected for 2006 (180,000 for NFDM and 79,000 MT for butter – slightly lowered from 2005 forecast levels) but both are expected to exceed demand (See separate section on NFDM and Butter outlook).

Despite this oversupply, it is unlikely that the GOJ will cut the direct subsidy payment for factory use milk in the JFY 2006 program. Any cut proposed by MAFF goes through intensive political scrutiny which usually results in only minor cuts and supplemental deals for supports to farmers – See JA 5026).

Due to the large surplus and high beginning stocks, imports of NFDM (for school lunch, feed and others combined) in 2006 will be kept to the bare minimum. Imports of the current access butter in 2006 will also probably shrink to a projected 7,000 MT for CY 2006. Japan's current access butter purchases are well behind schedule due to the surplus butter supply in 2005 and the situation is expected to deteriorate further into 2006 (See 2005 situation and update for details).

In light of the above, ending stocks for butter and NFDM are projected to remain high in 2006 (27,000 MT for butter and 85,000 MT for NFDM). Similar to the 2005 situation, high stocks and weak demand will likely keep market prices of these commodities under continued downward pressure.

New Cheese Manufacturing Factories to Expand Domestic Production Substantially, But Only Starting 2008

Japan's total domestic cheese production has remained around 35,000 – 36,000 MT annually for the past several years partly due to limited production capacity. However, Post projects

an increase of 37,000 MT for 2005 and 38,000 MT for 2006 as a result of a several thousand metric ton increase in cheese output that is expected to develop in response to a JFY 2005 program which increased the subsidy payment and support volume for fluid milk to be diverted for cheese (see JA 5026). In response, existing domestic cheese factories have reportedly been operating at full capacity to produce extra domestic cheese, which helps to take some of the excessive factory use milk otherwise for NFDM and butter production.

Production may expand further in 2008 when new cheese manufacturing plants are expected to become operational. According to media reports, GOJ/MAFF is extending special low interest loans to dairy companies (within the framework of the exiting current loan and facility modernization scheme) to support building factories and facilities to manufacture natural cheeses, cream and fermented milk products starting JFY 2006. The main aim is to increase the domestic capacity to handle oversupplied factory use milk.

Meiji Dairies Corp., one of the top three dairy manufacturers, announced it will build a new cheese manufacturing plant in Hokkaido with the capacity to process 200,000 MT of processed milk. The plant will be producing approximately 20,000 MT of raw material natural cheeses to make blended processed cheese products starting in 2008. Snow Brand Milk Products Co. Ltd., also among the top three largest companies, announced a strategic plan to add extra capacity to its existing cheese manufacturing plant in Hokkaido. The company aims to boost domestic natural cheeses for direct consumption by 2008.

It is difficult to assess at this time how this new development will impact imports, which holds about 80% share in the total supply. Despite the increase in domestic production, imports may not be replaced initially since most of anticipated additional production is meant for blending with imported natural cheeses under the pooled quota used to manufacture processed cheese (which accounts for a little over 40% of the total cheese consumption in Japan). (Note: Of the total 36,000 MT of domestic cheese produced annually, about two thirds are for blended processed cheese manufacturing and the remainder for direct consumption.) However, if international cheese prices stay high as in 2005, a decline in imports of natural cheese for direct consumption can be expected. Such a decline would probably have the largest impact on the EU. (Post projects a modest decline of Japanese cheese imports at 210,000 MT, down 2% from the previous year based on high international prices, coupled with strong Euro and Dollar). High prices and a strong U.S. dollar may likely cap Japan's imports of U.S. cheeses, particularly for cream cheese, which has been in competition with product from Oceania.

Fluid Milk Section

2005 Situation and Update

Declining Drinking Milk Consumption Causes Oversupply of Factory Use Milk

For the past several years, Japan's drinking milk consumption has stagnated, resulting in reduced utilization of fluid milk. Japan's annual output, which was 8.4 million MT in 2003, has been on a slow decline at an average rate of 1% a year through 2005, mainly due to the reduced number of dairy cow inventory, coupled with loss of some small/medium scale farmers.

Post projects the Japanese annual fluid milk output in 2005 at 8.255 million MT, down 1% from last year. For January – August, the total output fell 2%, but is expected to recover for the remainder of the year owing to a reported recovery in output in Hokkaido during the second half of the year. NOTE: According to MAFF, a total 1.719 million cows (milking and

dry cow and heifer with 99% Holstein breed) were raised in 2003. In 2005, the number dropped to 1.655 million head. Correspondingly, the number of dairy farms dropped from 29,800 in 2003 to 27,700 in 2005 with an average diary farm raising about 60 head. Hokkaido, the major dairy state in Japan, accounts 45 percent of the national output, whose fluid milk is mainly for factory use. END NOTE.

Despite the decline in milk production, there is an oversupply of factory use milk due to weak drinking milk consumption. Fluid milk for drinking use, which accounts roughly 60% of the national output, has fallen at an average rate of 2% a year for 2003 - 2005. The remaining 40% is for factory use (for NFDM, Butter, Cream and Cheese etc.). The oversupply of factory use milk has been compounded by a sagging demand for domestically produced dairy products such as NFDM and butter.

Industry sources attribute the decline in drinking milk consumption in Japan to increased competition from the fast growing market for soft drinks and other beverages (i.e., tea drinks, soymilk and vegetable juice etc.). Recent changes in demographics with fewer school age children in Japan also said to overshadow long-term prospects for drinking milk consumption as a minor affecting factor.

Table 1. Japanese Utilization of Fluid Milk for Drinking Use Category

Unit: 1,000 Kilo Liters

	2003	2004	% Chg	2004	2005	% Chg.
	Jan./Dec.	Jan./Dec.	Jan./Dec.	Jan./Aug.	Jan./Aug.	Jan./Aug.
Regular Milk	4,046	3,971	-2%	2,644	2,535	-4%
Processed Milk	454	483	6%	326	310	-5%
Milk Beverages	1,164	1,189	2%	790	791	0%
Fermented Milk	793	778	-2%	526	547	4%
Lactic Acid Bacteria Drinks	184	174	-5%	121	116	-4%

Note: Processed Milk: low fat, high fat, vitamin and mineral fortified, calcium enriched
Milk Beverages: flavored milk (coffee and fruits flavored)
Fermented Milk: Yogurt etc.

Source: Agriculture & Livestock Industry Corporation (ALIC), Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)

Table 2. Japanese Household Consumption of Dairy Commodities

Period: January - August 2005

		2005	05/04 % Chg.		2005	05/04 % Chg.
	Unit	Jan./Aug.	Jan./Aug.		Jan./Aug.	Jan./Aug.
Milk	Liter	64	-6%	Yen	12,364	-7%
Cheese	Gram	1,496	1%	Yen	1,985	1%
Butter	Gram	308	-3%	Yen	421	-5%
Power Milk	Gram	440	16%	Yen	769	10%
Margarine	Gram	978	-5%	Yen	528	-5%
Yogurt				Yen	5,523	1%
Lactic Acid Bacteria Drink				Yen	2,149	2%

Ice Cream				Yen	5,186	-2%
Source: Daily Dairy News, October 11th Issue (Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Post and Telecommunications)						

NFDM and Butter Section

2005 Situation and Update

Overflow of Factory Use Milk Affects NFDM Surplus

The NFDM surplus reportedly worsened during 2005 as the demand for it as an ingredient in reconstituted milk and some fermented milk products etc. remains weak. Japan's NFDM production is projected to lower only modestly by 2% from the previous year at 182,000 M. Despite voluntary efforts made by dairy industry/farm cooperatives, which have been working to cut back NFDM stocks by 25,000 MT in 2005 (See Post semiannual report JA 5026), monthly ending NFDM stock levels have remained high. According to the Agriculture and Livestock Industry Corporation (ALIC), August ending stocks were over 83,000 MT and the level is anticipated to increase toward the end of the year since the ingredient demand has reportedly been stayed lethargic.

Import projections for 2005 made in the last semiannual report are revised substantially downward from 35,000 MT to 25,000 MT reflecting deteriorating demand and supply condition and based on January – August trade data, which showed a 27% plunge compared to the same period last year (See table 6).

Industry sources predict Japan's ingredient demand situation for NFDM is not foreseen to recover anytime soon and wholesale prices will stay weak for sometime (See table 5). Cutting existing NFDM stocks will not be easy, unless the present level of domestic NFDM production is cut substantially. Unfortunately the present subsidy framework guarantees a certain amount of NFDM and butter to be produced every year. This situation is not expected to change as only minor subsidy cuts (direct payment and eligible volume) are made by GOJ/MAFF each fiscal year. Despite minimal imports for school lunch, feed and others uses, 2005 ending year NFDM stocks are projected to remain high at 85,000 MT (See table 3).

Delay Imminent for Current Access Butter Purchases for JFY 2005 - 2006

Following the NFDM surplus, butter demand and supply conditions also moved into surplus conditions during 2005 due to weak demand (reduced household consumption and lethargic industry demand for ingredient use). Japan's domestic butter production is projected to remain unchanged from the previous year at 80,000 MT while 2005 imports projected in the last semiannual report are revised lower from 10,000 MT to 5,000 MT mainly due to delayed purchases of current access butter. A deteriorating demand and supply situation is slowing down Japan's purchases of butter under the current access. [Note that for the last couple of years, Japan has committed the entire current access for general use dairy commodities to buy butter instead of NFDM, which is in surplus. The access is counted by milk equivalent, which if committed entirely to butter, equals 8,600 MT of butter purchases for Japan.]

According to MAFF and the trade press, ALIC, the state body administering the buy/sell program for current access butter, conducted several tenders in JFY 2004 (April 2004 -March 2005), and sold about 7,500 MT, but about 1,000 MT is yet to be imported in order to fulfill

the commitment (as of October 2005). For the current fiscal year JFY 2005 (April 2005 – March 2006), ALIC has yet to import and hold any tenders.

According to World Atlas Trade data, Japan imported about 4,500 MT of butter (mostly of the current access) for January – August 2005 with the two major suppliers being Netherlands and Germany. Post is skeptical if Japan will be able to speed up the current access imports anytime soon as domestic butter stocks reportedly begin to pile up, which the year ending level is projected 9% higher from the year beginning.

Table 3. Government's Subsidy Payments for Manufacturing Milk

	Unit Subsidy Payment			Eligible Volume	
JFY2000	10.30	yen/kg	Deficiency payment	2.40	Million MT
JFY2001	10.30	Yen/kg	Direct payment	2.27	Million MT
JFY2002	11.00	Yen/kg	Direct payment	2.20	Million MT
JFY2003	10.74	Yen/kg	Direct payment	2.10	Million MT
JFY2004	10.52	Yen/kg	Direct payment	2.10	Million MT
JFY2005	10.40	Yen/kg	Direct payment	2.05	Million MT
Note: Unit Subsidy Payment is calculated by using a fixed formula. The formula accounts the average rate of changes in the production costs for past three years. Eligible volume is derived based on MAFF's estimated production and demand of fluid milk for the fiscal year.					
Source: ALIC Monthly					

Table 4. Japanese Production of Processed Milk Products

						Unit: Metric Ton
	2003	2004	% Chg.	2004	2005	% Chg.
	Jan./Dec.	Jan./Dec.	Jan./Dec.	Jan./Aug.	Jan./Aug.	Jan./Aug.
Butter	80,079	80,098	0%	57,859	59,447	3%
Cream	89,240	83,059	-7%	52,766	52,311	-1%
Whole Milk Powder	16,137	14,944	-7%	10,827	10,392	-4%
Prepared Milk Powder	36,958	34,759	-6%	22,629	21,831	-4%
Skim Milk Powder (NFDM)	182,618	182,658	0%	127,550	127,472	0%
Ice Cream (Unit: kilo liter)	103,433	112,622	9%	74,476	76,797	3%
Source: ALIC Monthly (2005 figures are preliminary)						

Table 5. Average Wholesale Price of Butter and NFDM for Bulk Users

	Butter (Yen/Kg.)			NFDM (Yen/25 Kg.)		
	2004	2005	% Chg.	2004	2005	% Chg.
Jan	962	951	-1%	13,480	13,272	-2%
Feb	962	951	-1%	13,480	13,254	-2%
Mar	962	951	-1%	13,480	13,258	-2%
Apr	958	949	-1%	13,444	13,254	-1%
May	957	949	-1%	13,434	13,237	-1%
Jun	953	948	-1%	13,371	13,233	-1%

July	950	948	0%	13,370	13,233	-1%
Aug	951	948	0%	13,354	13,197	-1%
Sept	950			13,353		
Oct	949			13,289		
Nov	951			13,286		
Dec	951			13,278		
Source: ALIC Monthly						

Table 6. Japanese Imports of Non Fat Dry Milk

						Unit: Metric Ton
	2003	2004	% Chg.	2004	2005	% Chg.
	Jan./Dec.	Jan./Dec.	Jan./Dec.	Jan./Mar.	Jan./Mar.	Jan./Mar.
For School Lunch Program	2,989	2,996	0%	1,881	1,203	-36%
For Feeds	35,816	32,470	-9%	21,521	16,148	-25%
For Other Use (Mostly of Current Access)	3,654	1,374	-62%	949	442	-53%
Total NFDM Imports	42,459	36,840	-13%	24,351	17,793	-27%
Source: ALIC Monthly						

Cheese Section

2005 Situation and Update

Demand for Imported Cheese to Shrink Due to High Prices

Responding to ongoing high international prices, Japanese cheese makers and distributors have reportedly started to decrease the packaging size and portion volume smaller by 10% on the average in order to keep prices constant and maintain sales. However, such practices are expected to eventually result in reduced import volumes in the future.

Post projects Japanese 2005 cheese import levels (natural and processed combined) will fall by 2% from last year to 210,000 MT. Import data for January – August also suggests a modest declining trend, down 2% to 139,628 MT with the average C&F price 11% higher compared to the same period last year (See table 7-a and 7-b). High prices are particularly said to hurt domestic cheese manufacturers, who extensively use Oceania origin natural cheeses (under the zero tariff pooled quota of HS 0406.90.010, which 61,100 MT are allocated for JFY 2005), which are to be blended with domestic natural cheeses for locally produced processed cheeses. Imports from the EU, which are mainly imported for direct consumption, are also negatively affected by a strong Euro and high local prices. Australia and New Zealand traditionally held more than 80% of the above pooled quota imports. For January – August, about half of the quota has been filled.)

The imports from U.S. for the first eight months tumbled to 2,406 MT, down 20% compared to the same period last year, mainly affected by high prices in U.S. coupled with weak food service demand. Of the above total, the decline of fresh cheese category (HS 0406.10), which include cream cheese, was particularly large for U.S., down 35% to 1,037 MT (See table 7-c). Major competitors for U.S. cream cheese are Oceania products. In the same period, fresh cheese imports under HS 0406.10 from Australia and N.Z. cleared last year's

level. If the U.S. dollar continues to gain against the Japanese yen as it has in recent months, will be a factor against Japan's prospective imports of U.S. cheese during the second half. As a result, annual imports may fall below 4,000 MT in 2005, short of the 4,318 MT achieved in the previous year.

Table 7-a. Japanese Cheese Imports

Japan HS 0406 Cheese and Curd					
					Unit: Metric Ton
					% Change
Rank	Country	- MT - 2003	- MT - 2004	- MT - 2005	- 05/04 -
		Jan./Aug.	Jan./Aug.	Jan./Aug.	
0	--World--	123,582	141,859	139,628	-2%
1	Australia	54,158	63,753	64,468	1%
2	New Zealand	27,818	32,697	34,552	6%
3	Germany	8,364	9,099	8,507	-7%
4	Denmark	8,890	7,805	7,087	-9%
5	Netherlands	6,564	7,018	5,311	-24%
6	France	4,392	4,647	4,798	3%
7	Italy	3,000	3,524	3,407	-3%
8	Norway	3,499	3,322	2,494	-25%
9	United States	2,513	3,015	2,406	-20%
10	Belgium	1,161	2,112	1,823	-14%
11	Others	3,222	4,866	4,774	-2%
Source of data: Japan Customs (from World Trade Atlas - WTA)					

Table 7-b. Japanese Cheese Imports (Average C&F Price)

Japan Cheese (HS 0406) Avg Price (US Dollars)					
					% Change
Rank	Country	-/ KG - 2003	-/ KG - 2004	-/ KG - 2005	- 05/04 -
		Jan./Aug.	Jan./Aug.	Jan./Aug.	Jan./Aug.
0	--World--	2.9	3.1	3.44	10.97
1	Australia	2.29	2.49	2.85	14.46
2	New Zealand	2.19	2.38	2.84	19.33
3	Germany	2.71	2.8	3.2	14.29
4	Denmark	3.94	4.43	4.8	8.35
5	Netherlands	3.1	3.37	3.89	15.43
6	France	7.2	7.47	7.32	-2.01
7	Italy	8.79	9.28	9.39	1.19
8	Norway	2.43	2.53	2.72	7.51
9	United States	6.63	6.77	7.74	14.33

10	Belgium	2.18	2.56	3.19	24.61

Source of data: Japan Customs (WTA)

Table 7-c. Japanese Cheese Imports by Product Category

Japan HS 0406 CHEESE AND CURD By Category								
								% Change
HS Description		2003		2004		2005		- 05/04 -
--World--		Jan./Aug.		Jan./Aug.		Jan./Aug.		Jan./Aug.
0406 CHEESE AND CURD		123,582	KG	141,859	KG	139,628	KG	-2%
? 040690	OTHER CHEESE	77,230	KG	87,026	KG	84,486	KG	-3%
? 040610	FRESH CHEESE	39,409	KG	47,719	KG	47,796	KG	0%
? 040620	CHEESE, GRATE/POWDER*	2,698	KG	2,885	KG	2,878	KG	0%
? 040630	CHEESE, PROCESSED**	3,767	KG	3,762	KG	4,001	KG	6%
? 040640	CHEESE, BLUE, OTHER	479	KG	467	KG	465	KG	0%

Note 1: Cheese Grated/Powdered* (All Kinds, Including Processed)
Note 2: Cheese, Processed** (Not Grated or Powdered)

Source of data: Japan Customs (WTA)

Fluid Milk PS&D Table

Japan Dairy, Milk, Fluid							
	2004	Revised	2005	Estimate	2006	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		01/2004		01/2005		01/2006	MM/YYYY
Cows In Milk	936	936	930	910	0	900	(1000 HEAD)
Cows Milk Production	8333	8329	8290	8255	0	8210	(1000 MT)
Other Milk Production	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Production	8333	8329	8290	8255	0	8210	(1000 MT)
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Total Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	8333	8329	8290	8255	0	8210	(1000 MT)
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Total Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Fluid Use Dom. Consum.	4956	4955	4890	4800	0	4755	(1000 MT)
Factory Use Consum.	3290	3292	3310	3370	0	3370	(1000 MT)
Feed Use Dom. Consum.	87	82	90	85	0	85	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	8333	8329	8290	8255	0	8210	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	8333	8329	8290	8255	0	8210	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

NFDM PS&D Table

Japan Dairy, Milk, Nonfat Dry							
	2004	Revised	2005	Estimate	2006	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		01/2004		01/2005		01/2006	MM/YYYY
Beginning Stocks	85	85	83	83	83	85	(1000 MT)
Production	183	183	185	182	0	180	(1000 MT)
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Total Imports	37	37	34	25	0	20	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Imports	37	37	34	25	0	20	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	305	305	302	290	83	285	(1000 MT)
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Total Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Human Dom. Consumption	189	189	189	185	0	185	(1000 MT)
Other Use, Losses	33	33	30	20	0	15	(1000 MT)
Total Dom. Consumption	222	222	219	205	0	200	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Use	222	222	219	205	0	200	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	83	83	83	85	0	85	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	305	305	302	290	0	285	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Butter PS&D Table

Japan Dairy, Butter							
	2004	Revised	2005	Estimate	2006	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		01/2004		01/2005		01/2006	MM/YYYY
Beginning Stocks	24	24	23	23	26	25	(1000 MT)
Production	80	80	81	80	0	79	(1000 MT)
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Total Imports	7	7	10	5	0	8	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Imports	7	7	10	5	0	8	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	111	111	114	108	26	112	(1000 MT)
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Total Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Domestic Consumption	88	88	88	83	0	85	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Use	88	88	88	83	0	85	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	23	23	26	25	0	27	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	111	111	114	108	0	112	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Cheese PS&D table

Japan Dairy, Cheese							
	2004	Revised	2005	Estimate	2006	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		01/2004		01/2005		01/2006	MM/YYYY
Beginning Stocks	15	15	15	15	15	15	(1000 MT)
Production	35	35	37	37	0	38	(1000 MT)
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Total Imports	219	219	215	215	0	210	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Imports	219	219	215	215	0	210	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	269	269	267	267	15	263	(1000 MT)
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Total Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Human Dom. Consumption	254	254	252	252	0	248	(1000 MT)
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Total Dom. Consumption	254	254	252	252	0	248	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Use	254	254	252	252	0	248	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	15	15	15	15	0	15	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	269	269	267	267	0	263	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	4	4	4	4	0	4	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)