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Japan
Dairy and Products
Annual Report
2006

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Report Highlights: Japan's overall fluid milk supply and demand in CY 2007 is projected to remain static and surplus stocks of butter and non-fat dry milk (NFDM) will continue. Fluid milk sales will continue to be hobbled by competition from non-dairy soft drinks. Compared to previous years, it will be even harder for the Government of Japan to manage its JFY 2007 WTO minimum market access commitments for dairy products. Japan's cheese imports are projected flat at 200,000 MT in 2007. Imports of U.S. cheese in 2006 may exceed 4,000 MT and are expected to rise in CY 2007.

Includes PSD Changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: No
Unscheduled Report
Tokyo [JA1]
[JA]

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Note: Import figures discussed in the text are all customs clearance based. Discussions pertaining to market access (WTO or Uruguay Round Agreement minimum market access commitments) are based on the Japanese fiscal year (JFY), which starts in April and ends in March.

2007 Outlook for Fluid Milk, NFDM, Butter and Cheese

Overall Fluid Milk Supply and Demand to Stay Static

As in recent years, Japan's fluid milk supply and demand is forecast to remain static in 2007.

In response to voluntary production targets set by the Japan's National Dairy Council, dairy farmers began cutting fluid milk production in the second half of 2006 by 2 – 3 % a month. Removal of unproductive cows has also occurred at a higher than usual rate. It is anticipated that dairy farmers will continue to pull back on production through March 2007 (the last month of the 2006 Japanese fiscal year).

In our forecast, we use the following assumptions: 1) the number of dairy cows at the beginning of 2007 will stay constant at around 900,000 head, 2) overall consumption of fluid milk and ingredient demand for NFDM will continue to be flat, 3) there will be no effective government intervention that results in a cutback of fluid milk production, and, 4) there will be no decision by the government to substantially lower dairy subsidies for fluid milk for processing.

High Stocks for Butter and NFDM to Remain

Based on the above assumptions, Japan's fluid milk production in 2007 is projected at 8.15 million MT. This is a slight decline from 2006.

In 2007, the prospects for a recovery in fluid milk consumption are poor due to increased competition with soft drinks and non-dairy beverages (including mineral water). Thus, lower utilization of fluid milk for drinking is projected for 2007, down by 1% to 4.63 million MT, which will cause the use of fluid milk for processing to rise marginally from a year ago to 3.44 million MT. Thus, stable domestic butter and NFDM production is projected in 2007. Butter production will rise slightly to 85,000 MT and NFDM will decline marginally to 185,000 MT.

Demand for butter is projected unchanged from last year at 87,000 MT. Demand for NFDM is projected down slightly to 190,000 MT. Ending stocks for both commodities in 2007 will remain high. Year-end butter stocks are forecast to rise by 3,000 MT to 32,000 MT and NFDM stocks are unchanged at 79,000 MT.

Oversupply of Fluid Milk Likely Give Government Hard Times in Managing JFY 2007 WTO Minimum Access Commitments

As a result of the Uruguay Round Agreement, Japan agreed to provide annual market access totaling 137,200 MT (milk equivalent). For the third year in a row, the Government will likely purchase a mix of products to fulfill Japan's minimum access commitments for JFY 2007. Before imports are made for this fiscal year, the Government needs to clear carryover commodities imported under the previous year's commitment (JFY 2006). Because of this, the JFY 2007 access list will probably not be announced until the latter part of JFY 2006. NFDM, which is in surplus, will likely be excluded from the list. Dairy spread, edible whey in excess of the market access commitment, and possibly butter will be the Government's likely choices for JFY 2007.

Cheese Demand and Supply to Remain Unchanged in 2007

Post projects steady domestic natural cheese production of 37,000 MT and total imports of 200,000 MT. By category, similar to 2006, imports of tariff rate quota (TRQ) natural cheeses are expected to do well in 2007. The cheese is used primarily for processing and in imported at a zero within quota duty rate. For natural cheeses for direct consumption (outside of the TRQ), imports from major EU suppliers will be substituted to some degree by other competitive suppliers such as Argentina and the United States. The main reason for this is the reportedly tight supply of fluid milk for cheese manufacturing and high prices in the EU.

In JFY 2006, in attempt to create a use of surplus fluid milk, Japan has increased subsidies for fluid milk used for cheese and cream production. Post assumes this policy will continue through JFY 2007. In part because of this policy, the Meiji Dairy Corporation's is building a new cheese factory that should become fully operational in March 2008 with the capacity to process 200,000 MT of fluid milk per year. Other major cheese manufactures are following suit. All together, Japan's domestic production of natural cheeses is expected to grow significantly in coming years along with the nation's total capacity to process more fluid milk. This may eventually change overall supply and demand outlook of fluid milk in Japan. At the same time, it may help to restore the balance in nation's overall fluid milk supply and demand provided Japan's relatively small per capita cheese consumption (which is currently less than 2 kg per year) increases over time.

2006 Situation Summary and Update for Fluid Milk, NFDM, Butter

Weak Demand for Milk and Dairy Products Persists

Due to an oversupply of fluid milk through the first half of 2006, diary farmers finally began curtailing output at a rate of 2 – 3% per month. This trend is expected to last at least through the first quarter of next year. On annual basis, Japan's national fluid milk production is forecast to decline to an estimated 8.17 million MT, down 2% from a year before. This is consistent with a slight decline in diary cattle to 0.9 million head. Post noted a move by dairy farmers to cull unproductive cows during 2006.

Dwindling consumption of regular and processed fluid milk in 2006, compounded by particularly stagnant ingredient demand for NFDM, is making it difficult for the Government to create an overall supply and demand balance for fluid milk (See Table 1, 2 and 3). Reflecting weak consumption of fluid milk, post projects a decline compared to last year's utilization of fluid milk to 4.665 million MT, down 2%. Milk used for processing is expected to remain stable at about 3.4 million MT.

Butter Consumption Stays Relatively Solid, NFDM Demand Remains Depressed

Domestic production of butter and NFDM will remain at about the same level as last year on annual basis: Butter at 84,000 MT and NFDM at 187,000 MT in 2006.

Meanwhile, Japan's butter consumption in 2006 is forecast up by 1% to 87,000 MT, supported by relatively solid demand for household and bakery, desert and confectionary use (See Table 3). However, demand will not be adequate to address high monthly ending stocks, indicating surpluses.

In the ingredient market, demand for NFDM is expected to remain fairy depressed through 2006, projected down by 3% to 220,000 MT (edible use: down by 3% to 192,000 MT and feed use: down by 7% to 28,000 MT). Note that Post's above projection includes about 30,000 MT of the surplus domestic NFDM voluntarily set for priority use at discount by dairy manufacturers and producers. This collaborative effort has been on-going for last couple of years as part of an industry effort address high NFDM stocks. In effect, it has displaced imported products such as prepared milk powder, NFDM for school lunch and feeds, etc. (See table 4).

High year ending stocks for butter and NFDM are likely. Butter stocks are projected at 29,000 MT and NFDM stocks are projected at 79,000 MT.

JFY 2006 WTO Minimum Access Likely to Contain Multiple Products

The Agriculture & Livestock Industry Cooperation (AILC), the state owned enterprise administering sales and release of WTO minimum access commitment commodities, has yet to announce its purchasing list for JFY 2006. However, since this April (the first month of JFY 2006), the situation was as such that ALIC has been spending most of their efforts clearing carryover commodities purchased under JFY 2005 commitments (See Table 6-a).

As shown in the table 6-b, clearing 4,000 MT of the carryover NFDM purchased under JFY 2005 CA commitment has been particularly troublesome for ALIC. Of the above total, only 2,052 MT has received a successful bids (as of Oct. 17, 06), which are mostly of products from New Zealand, Australia and EU. The balance, 1,067 MT, is yet to be tendered by ALIC. Industry press reports show there is not much buyer interest at present due to low demand for NFDM. Thus, like last year, Japanese imports of NFDM (combined total of school lunch, feeds and other edible purposes) in 2006 are projected to be 35,000 MT (including carryover current access NFDM from JFY2005) and it is unlikely ALIC would include NFDM for their JFY 2006 CA purchasing list.

On the other hand, firm demand for butter through the summer has helped to clear minimum access butter stocks from JFY2005.

Analogous to butter, dairy spread, which was recently added to the CA purchasing list in JFY 2005 is reportedly selling well, supported by demand from desert and confectionary users.

Furthermore, Japan also makes available 4,500 MT of edible whey under the SBS (Simultaneous Buy and Sell) system each fiscal year of its WTO minimum access commitment. For the current fiscal year, a U.S. whey protein concentrate product (WPC) supplier was successful under the SBS tender held on August 30th. This access category had long been occupied by EU brands. Out of the total 1,205 MT of WPC sold, U.S.-origin products garnered a 42% (or 510 MT) share.

As it stands now, Japan's product list for JFY 2006 dairy minimum access will likely contain edible whey, dairy spread, and possibly butter.

Table 1. Japanese Utilization of Fluid Milk for Drinking Use Category (Jan. – June)

Period: January - June, 2004 – 2006					
					Unit: 1,000 Kilo Liters
	2004	2005	% Chg.	2006	- 06/05 -
	Jan/Jun	Jan/Jun	Jan/Jun	Jan/Jun	% Chg.

Regular Milk	1,975	1,895	-4%	1,829	-3%
Processed Milk	236	224	-5%	214	-4%
Milk Beverages	567	570	1%	576	1%
Fermented Milk	393	410	4%	418	2%
Lactic Acid Bacteria Drinks	87	86	-1%	82	-5%
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 Products (Jan. – Aug.)

Period: January - August (Preliminary)						
	Quantity			Expenditure		
		2006	06/05 % Chg.		2006	06/05 % Chg.
	Unit	Jan/Aug	Jan/Aug	Unit	Jan/Aug	Jan/Aug
Milk	Liter	62.82	-2.5%	Yen	12,011	-3.4%
Cheese	Gram	1,484	1.0%	Yen	2,020	3.3%
Butter	Gram	317	4.3%	Yen	434	4.3%
Margarine	Gram	914	-6.5%	Yen	501	-4.4%
Yogurt	-	-	-	Yen	5,400	-1.9%
Lactic Acid Bacteria Drink	-	-	-	Yen	1,986	-9.1%
Coffee beverages	-	-	-	Yen	2,273	6.4%
Ice Cream	-	-	-	Yen	4,948	-4.8%
Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (Daily Dairy News, Oct. 12th Issue)						

Table 3. Japanese Production of Processed Milk Products (Jan. – June)

Period: January - June, 2004 – 2006					
					Unit: Metric Ton
	2004	2005	% Chg.	2006	- 06/05 -
	Jan/Jun	Jan/Jun	Jan/Jun	Jan/Jun	% Chg.
Butter	45,460	45,923	1%	47,440	3%
Cream	39,979	39,302	-2%	41,401	5%
Whole Milk Powder	8,308	8,295	0%	7,923	-4%
Prepared Milk Powder	17,168	16,981	-1%	16,014	-6%
Skim Milk Powder (NFDM)	99,396	97,628	-2%	101,349	4%
Ice Cream (Unit: kilo liter)	51,547	53,006	3%	59,884	13%
Source: ALIC Monthly					

Table 4. Japanese Imports of Non Fat Dry Milk (Jan. – June)

Period: January - June, 2004 – 2006					
Unit: Metric Ton					
	2004	2005	% Chg.	2006	- 06/05 -
	Jan/Jun	Jan/Jun	Jan/Jun	Jan/Jun	% Chg.
For School Lunch Program	1,445	1,203	-17%	1,147	-5%
For Feeds	16,517	13,896	-16%	12,832	-8%
For Other Use (Current Access and other)	837	328	-61%	2,142	553%
Total NFDM Imports	18,799	15,427	-18%	16,121	4%
Source: ALIC Monthly					

Table 5. Japanese Wholesale Price of Butter and NFDM for Bulk Users (Jan. – July)

Butter (Yen/Kg.)					
	2004	2005	% Chg.	2006	% Chg.
Jan	962	951	-1%	947	0%
Feb	962	951	-1%	947	0%
Mar	962	951	-1%	947	0%
Apr	958	949	-1%	947	0%
May	957	949	-1%	947	0%
Jun	953	948	-1%	948	0%
July	950	948	0%	950	0%
Aug	951	948	0%		
Sept	950	948	0%		
Oct	949	947	0%		
Nov	951	948	0%		
Dec	951	947	0%		
NFDM (Yen/25 Kg.)					
	2004	2005	% Chg.	2006	% Chg.
Jan	13,480	13,272	-2%	13,076	-1%
Feb	13,480	13,254	-2%	13,071	-1%
Mar	13,480	13,258	-2%	13,062	-1%
Apr	13,444	13,254	-1%	13,062	-1%
May	13,434	13,237	-1%	13,047	-1%
Jun	13,371	13,233	-1%	13,005	-2%
July	13,370	13,223	-1%	13,020	-2%
Aug	13,354	13,197	-1%		
Sept	13,353	13,189	-1%		
Oct	13,289	13,173	-1%		
Nov	13,286	13,078	-2%		
Dec	13,278	13,090	-1%		

Source: ALIC Monthly

Table 6-a. The Current Access Imports of Designated Dairy Commodities by ALIC (on import contract Basis)

					Unit: Metric Ton
JFY	NFDM	Whey	Butter	Dairy Spread (DS)	Carryover to Next JFY
1998	17,100	3,900			
1999	16,800	4,200			
2000	16,600	4,500			
2001	10,500	3,828	3,640		Butter 3,640 MT
2002		4,488	8,810		Butter 5,810 MT
2003		3,633	9,328		Butter 3,900 MT
2004		4,500	8,625		Butter 3,820 MT
2005	4,000	7,123	3,551	1,519	Butter 2,771 MT, NFDM 4,000 MT, DS 1,519 MT and Whey 2,622 MT)
Note 1: Imports are for Japanese fiscal year, not calendar year.					
Note 2: Japan's current access totals 137,200 MT on milk equivalent.					
Source: Daily Dairy News, March 22nd Issue					

Table 6-b. ALIC Tender and Bidding Results of the Current Access Butter and NFDM

(For Carryover Products from JFY 2005)				
CY 2006	NFDM		Butter	
Carryover Volume	4,000 MT		2,771 MT	
	Tender Volume	Successful Bid	Tender Volume	Successful Bid
May 16	498	48	189	189
May 23	450	0	0	0
May 30	450	366	0	0
June 6	637	577	42	42
July 12	807	400	16	16
Aug. 9	1,091	661	223	223
Sept. 13	729	0	597	597
Total sold		2,052		1,067
Yet to be sold	1,948 MT		1,704 MT	
Source: Daily Dairy News, September 15th Issue				

2006 Situation Summary and Update for Cheese

Weak Yen and High Prices to Lower Cheese Imports Hurting EU Suppliers

Weak prospect for Japanese yen relative to other major currencies in 2006 is expected to reduce the import demand for cheese. Assuming Yen against other major currencies stays weak for the rest of the year, post projects Japanese total cheese imports in 2006 fall by 6% to 200,000 MT. Prime factors attributing to the above projected decline are 1) reduced imports of natural cheeses for direct consumption from major EU suppliers such as Denmark and Germany (adversely affected by high prices, compounded by weak yen against Euro) and 2) significantly reduced fresh cheese imports, particularly from Australia of medium fat cream cheese. Declines in the above two categories will likely more than offset increased imports in other categories such as natural cheeses under “Pooled Quota (Zero Tariff), and grated/powdered (both natural and processed) and the processed cheese in 2006.

The prevailing situation is expected to give relatively minor suppliers a competitive edge over traditional EU countries this year. Argentina, a new comer to the market but a low price supplier, and the United States are expected to gain share. Post projects Japan’s imports of U.S. cheese in 2006 will exceed a 4,000 MT mark this year.

Below is a market summary for the first eight months this year. For Jan. – Aug., Japan’s total cheese imports fell 5% to 132,138 MT compared to the same period last year. The results were rather mixed by different product categories (see Table 7-a, 7-b and 7-c). Particularly attributing to overall decline are reduced imports of fresh cheese (HS 040610: down 6%) and of natural cheese for direct consumption (HS 040690.090: down 13%). Fresh cheese result is largely owing to reduced imports of medium-fat cream cheese from Australia, which is used as a butter fat substitute for ice cream and confection. This Australian product is replaced by dairy spread (DS) that Japan imported under the current access last fiscal year with the major supplier being Australia. It’s just the same supplier, and the product having almost the same properties, but falls under the different HS category. (Note that dairy spread purchased last fiscal year is being released into the market this year).

For Jan. – Aug., Argentina made significant inroads into the market (up 169%) with inexpensive products. The situation also favored the United States (up 34%). Frozen pizza, cream and other semi-hard and hard type natural cheese, which are for direct consumption, did fairy well.

Helped by solid household demand for processed cheese, raw material natural cheese imports (under Zero tariff TRQ), mostly from Australia and New Zealand, did well for Jan. – Aug. this year. Post expects this category of trade will continue to do well serving domestic cheese manufacturers to expand their local processed cheese production by blending with the TRQ raw material natural cheese. Domestic cheese manufacturing factories said to have been operating full capacity this year with a majority producing processed cheeses.

Table 7-a. Japanese Cheese Imports (Jan. – Aug.)

						Unit: Metric Ton
Rank	Country	2004	2005	2006	- 06/05 -	- 06/05 -
		Jan/Aug	Jan/Aug	Jan/Aug	% Change	Share
0	--World--	141,859	139,628	132,138	-5%	100%
1	Australia	63,753	64,468	55,414	-14%	42%
2	New Zealand	32,697	34,552	36,513	6%	28%
3	Germany	9,099	8,507	7,287	-14%	6%
4	Denmark	7,805	7,087	6,429	-9%	5%
5	Netherlands	7,018	5,311	5,506	4%	4%
6	France	4,647	4,798	4,899	2%	4%
7	Italy	3,524	3,407	3,579	5%	3%
8	United States	3,015	2,406	3,232	34%	2%
9	Argentina	105	1,146	3,078	169%	2%

10	Others	10,195	7,944	6,201	-22%	5%
Source of data: Japan Customs (World Trade Atlas)						

Table 7-b. Japanese Average Import Price of Cheese (Jan. – Aug.)

					Unit: US Dollars per kilo gram
					% Change
Rank	Country	2004	2005	2006	- 06/05 -
		Jan/Aug	Jan/Aug	Jan/Aug	Jan/Aug
0	--World--	3.1	3.44	3.48	1%
1	Australia	2.49	2.85	2.91	2%
2	New Zealand	2.38	2.84	2.89	2%
3	Germany	2.8	3.2	3.11	-3%
4	Denmark	4.43	4.8	4.72	-2%
5	Netherlands	3.37	3.89	3.72	-4%
6	France	7.47	7.32	7.15	-2%
7	Italy	9.28	9.39	8.71	-7%
8	United States	6.77	7.74	7.02	-9%
9	Argentina	4.64	2.67	2.85	7%
Source of data: Japan Customs (World Atlas)					

Table 7-c. Japanese Cheese Imports by Product Category (Jan. – Aug.)

							Unit: Metric Ton (Customs Clearance Basis)
HS	Description		2004	2005		2006	- 06/05 -
			Jan/Aug	Jan/Aug	% Chg.	Jan/Aug	% Chg.
- WORLD -							
0406 CHEESE AND CURD			141,859	139,628	-2%	132,138	-5%
HS Category							
040690	OTHER CHEESE (A+B)		87,026	84,486	-3%	78,906	-7%
	090	A. Outside TRQ	59,057	54,900	-7%	47,490	-13%
	010	B. Under TRQ (Pooled Quota)	27,969	29,586	6%	31,416	6%
040610	FRESH CHEESE		47,719	47,796	0%	44,710	-6%
040620	CHEESE, GRATE/POWDER		2,885	2,878	0%	3,166	10%
040630	CHEESE, PROCESSED		3,762	4,001	6%	4,845	21%
040640	CHEESE, BLUE, OTHER (A+B)		467	465	0%	511	10%
	090	A. Outside TRQ	467	465	0%	511	10%
	010	B. Under TRQ (Pooled Quota)	0	0	-	0	-
For JFY 2006 (April 06 - March 07), Japan allocated 63,600 MT of natural cheese TRQ, so called Pooled Quota (zero tariff) as raw material for processed cheese manufacturing. Outside the pooled quota, tariff rates vary by products ranging 22.4% - 29.8%. Tariff on processed cheese is 40%.							
Source of data: Japan Customs (World Trade Atlas)							

Fluid Milk and PS&D Table

Japan Dairy, Milk, Fluid										
	2005	Revised		2006	Estimate		2007	Forecast		UOM
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	
Market Year Begin		01/2005	01/2005		01/2006	01/2006		01/2007	01/2007	MM/YYYY
Cows In Milk	910	910	910	910	900	900	0	0	900	(1000 HEAD)
Cows Milk Production	8285	8255	8285	8210	8210	8170	0	0	8150	(1000 MT)
Other Milk Production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Total Production	8285	8255	8285	8210	8210	8170	0	0	8150	(1000 MT)
Other Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Total Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Total Supply	8285	8255	8285	8210	8210	8170	0	0	8150	(1000 MT)
Other Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Total Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Fluid Use Dom. Consum.	4775	4800	4775	4680	4755	4665	0	0	4630	(1000 MT)
Factory Use Consum.	3429	3370	3429	3450	3370	3425	0	0	3440	(1000 MT)
Feed Use Dom. Consum.	81	85	81	80	85	80	0	0	80	(1000 MT)
Total Dom. Consumption	8285	8255	8285	8210	8210	8170	0	0	8150	(1000 MT)
Total Distribution	8285	8255	8285	8210	8210	8170	0	0	8150	(1000 MT)
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
CY. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Non-Fat Dry Milk PS&D Table

Japan Dairy, Milk, Nonfat Dry										
	2005	Revised		2006	Estimate		2007	Forecast		UOM
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	
Market Year Begin		01/2005	01/2005		01/2006	01/2006		01/2007	01/2007	MM/YYYY
Beginning Stocks	83	83	83	77	85	77	77	85	79	(1000 MT)
Production	187	182	187	190	180	187	0	0	185	(1000 MT)
Other Imports	34	25	34	35	20	35	0	0	30	(1000 MT)
Total Imports	34	25	34	35	20	35	0	0	30	(1000 MT)
Total Supply	304	290	304	302	285	299	77	85	294	(1000 MT)
Other Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Total Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Human Dom. Consumption	197	185	197	195	185	192	0	0	190	(1000 MT)
Other Use, Losses	30	20	30	30	15	28	0	0	25	(1000 MT)
Total Dom. Consumption	227	205	227	225	200	220	0	0	215	(1000 MT)
Total Use	227	205	227	225	200	220	0	0	215	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	77	85	77	77	85	79	0	0	79	(1000 MT)
Total Distribution	304	290	304	302	285	299	0	0	294	(1000 MT)
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
CY. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Butter PS&D Table

Japan Dairy, Butter										
	2005	Revised		2006	Estimate		2007	Forecast		UOM
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	
Market Year Begin		01/2005	01/2005		01/2006	01/2006		01/2007	01/2007	MM/YYYY
Beginning Stocks	23	23	23	27	25	27	32	27	29	(1000 MT)
Production	84	80	84	86	79	84	0	0	85	(1000 MT)
Other Imports	6	5	6	5	8	5	0	0	5	(1000 MT)
Total Imports	6	5	6	5	8	5	0	0	5	(1000 MT)
Total Supply	113	108	113	118	112	116	32	27	119	(1000 MT)
Other Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Total Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Domestic Consumption	86	83	86	86	85	87	0	0	87	(1000 MT)
Total Use	86	83	86	86	85	87	0	0	87	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	27	25	27	32	27	29	0	0	32	(1000 MT)
Total Distribution	113	108	113	118	112	116	0	0	119	(1000 MT)
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
CY. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Cheese PS&D Table

Japan Dairy, Cheese									
	2005	Revised		2006	Estimate		2007	Forecast		UOM
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	
Market Year Begin		01/2005	01/2005		01/2006	01/2006		01/2007	01/2007	MM/YYYY
Beginning Stocks	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	(1000 MT)
Production	36	37	36	36	38	37	0	0	37	(1000 MT)
Other Imports	212	215	212	205	210	200	0	0	200	(1000 MT)
Total Imports	212	215	212	205	210	200	0	0	200	(1000 MT)
Total Supply	263	267	263	256	263	252	15	15	252	(1000 MT)
Other Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Total Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Human Dom. Consumption	248	252	248	241	248	237	0	0	237	(1000 MT)
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Total Dom. Consumption	248	252	248	241	248	237	0	0	237	(1000 MT)
Total Use	248	252	248	241	248	237	0	0	237	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	15	15	15	15	15	15	0	0	15	(1000 MT)
Total Distribution	263	267	263	256	263	252	0	0	252	(1000 MT)
CY Imp. from U.S.	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	4	(1000 MT)
CY. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)