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Report Highlights:

FAS/Tokyo revises Japan's 2020 beef production slightly upward as a result of delayed slaughter at the end of 2019, yielding one percent growth. Expected growth in beef consumption will slow to just over one percent due in part to rising prices for imported trim used in hamburger production. Beef import growth is lowered to two percent with the United States regaining market share as a result of tariff reductions. Pork production is projected to remain flat as the industry struggles to rebound from Classical Swine Fever. Pork consumption is likely to grow slower than expected as consumers seek product innovation. A buildup of pork stocks at the end of 2019 will slow import growth as the United States expands market share due to lower tariffs.

Production, Supply and Distribution Data Statistics:

Cattle PS&D

Animal Numbers, Cattle	2018		2019		2020	
	Jan 2018		Jan 2019		Jan 2020	
Market Begin Year	Jan 2018		Jan 2019		Jan 2020	
Japan	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Total Cattle Beg. Stks	3,842	3,842	3,835	3,835	3,850	3,870
Dairy Cows Beg. Stocks	847	847	839	839	840	845
Beef Cows Beg. Stocks	517	517	528	528	540	540
Production (Calf Crop)	1,224	1,224	1,225	1,235	1,230	1,235
Total Imports	14	14	15	18	15	20
Total Supply	5,080	5,080	5,075	5,088	5,095	5,125
Total Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cow Slaughter	243	243	243	243	250	250
Calf Slaughter	5	5	5	4	5	5
Other Slaughter	808	808	797	796	800	800
Total Slaughter	1,056	1,056	1,045	1,043	1,055	1,055
Loss and Residual	189	189	180	175	180	180
Ending Inventories	3,835	3,835	3,850	3,870	3,860	3,890
Total Distribution	5,080	5,080	5,075	5,088	5,095	5,125
(1000 HEAD)						

Beef and Veal PS&D

Meat, Beef and Veal	2018		2019		2020	
	Jan 2018		Jan 2019		Jan 2020	
Market Begin Year	Jan 2018		Jan 2019		Jan 2020	
Japan	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Slaughter (Reference)	1,056	1,056	1,045	1,043	1,055	1,055
Beginning Stocks	156	151	168	163	170	162
Production	475	475	470	471	475	475
Total Imports	862	840	870	853	890	870
Total Supply	1,493	1,466	1,508	1,487	1,535	1,507
Total Exports	5	5	6	6	6	6
Human Dom. Consumption	1,320	1,298	1,332	1,319	1,360	1,336
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption	1,320	1,298	1,332	1,319	1,360	1,336
Ending Stocks	168	163	170	162	169	165
Total Distribution	1,493	1,466	1,508	1,487	1,535	1,507
(1000 HEAD), (1000 MT CWE)						

Swine PS&D

Animal Numbers, Swine	2018		2019		2020	
Market Begin Year	Jan 2018		Jan 2019		Jan 2020	
Japan	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Total Beginning Stocks	9,280	9,280	9,156	9,156	9,242	9,060
Sow Beginning Stocks	824	824	853	853	855	840
Production (Pig Crop)	16,690	16,690	17,000	16,740	17,030	16,800
Total Imports	1	1	1	0	1	0
Total Supply	25,971	25,971	26,157	25,896	26,273	25,860
Total Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sow Slaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Slaughter	16,430	16,430	16,425	16,319	16,515	16,360
Total Slaughter	16,430	16,430	16,425	16,319	16,515	16,360
Loss and Residual	385	385	490	517	383	360
Ending Inventories	9,156	9,156	9,242	9,060	9,375	9,140
Total Distribution	25,971	25,971	26,157	25,896	26,273	25,860

(1000 HEAD)

Pork PS&D

Meat, Swine	2018		2019		2020	
Market Begin Year	Jan 2018		Jan 2019		Jan 2020	
Japan	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Slaughter (Reference)	16,430	16,430	16,425	16,319	16,515	16,360
Beginning Stocks	222	222	208	208	270	263
Production	1,284	1,284	1,285	1,279	1,290	1,280
Total Imports	1,481	1,480	1,510	1,493	1,490	1,485
Total Supply	2,987	2,986	3,003	2,980	3,050	3,028
Total Exports	4	4	3	3	5	4
Human Dom. Consumption	2,775	2,774	2,730	2,714	2,785	2,764
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption	2,775	2,774	2,730	2,714	2,785	2,764
Ending Stocks	208	208	270	263	260	260
Total Distribution	2,987	2,986	3,003	2,980	3,050	3,028

(1000 HEAD), (1000 MT CWE)

Correction on March 13, 2020: FAS/Tokyo corrected a previous error in the Meat, Swine PS&D. In the initial version of this report, the 2020 New Post Human Dom. Consumption estimate was incorrectly listed as 2,753 Thousand MT. The correct estimate is 2,764 Thousand MT. This correction does not affect any other attributes in the PSD. Total Supply and Total Distribution remain unchanged.

Conversion Rates: As a result of continuous efforts to improve data reliability, the “New Post” trade forecasts in this report reflect new conversion rates. Historical data revisions (from 2005 onward) will be published on April 9th in the PSD database (<http://www.fas.usda.gov/psdonline>).

Beef and Veal Conversion Factors		
Code	Description	Conversion Rate*
020110	Bovine carcasses and half carcasses, fresh or chilled	1.0
020120	Bovine cuts bone in, fresh or chilled	1.0
020130	Bovine cuts boneless, fresh or chilled	1.36
020210	Bovine carcasses and half carcasses, frozen	1.0
020220	Bovine cuts bone in, frozen	1.0
020230	Bovine cuts boneless, frozen	1.36
021020	Bovine meat salted, dried or smoked	1.74
160250	Bovine meat, offal nes, not livers, prepared/preserve	1.79
* Exception		
Argentina - Exports of HS 160250 are excluded.		

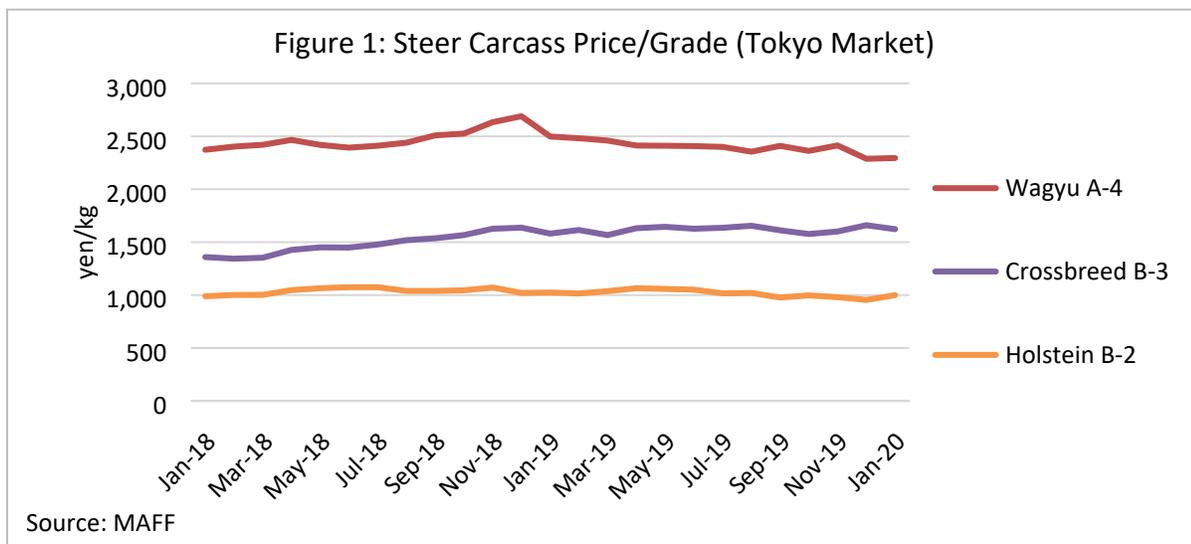
Pork Conversion Factors		Conversion factor
HS Code	Description	(T to CWE)
020311	Carcasses/half-carcasses, fr/ch	1.00
020312	Bone-In hams, shoulders and cuts thereof, fr/ch	1.00
020319	Other pork cuts, fr/ch	1.30
020321	Carcasses/half-carcasses, frozen	1.00
020322	Bone-In hams, shoulders and cuts thereof, frozen	1.00
020329	Other pork cuts, frozen	1.30
021011	Bone-In hams, shoulders and cuts thereof, processed	1.10
021012	Bellies (streaky) and cuts thereof, processed	1.20
021019	Other meat of swine, processed	1.16
160241	Hams and cuts thereof, prep/pres	1.30
160242	Shoulders and cuts thereof, prep/pres	1.30
160249	Other meat of swine including mixtures, prep/pres	1.30

Technical Note: The definition of Carcass Weight Equivalent/Product Weight Equivalent remains the same. All quantities (beef and pork) noted are in Carcass Weight Equivalent (CWE) unless otherwise noted as Product Weight Equivalent (PWE). CWE is the weight of an animal after slaughter and removal of internal organs, head, and skin. PWE is the actual weight of the meat product exported.

BEEF

Beef Production: Low Wagyu Price in Late 2019 Delays Slaughter to 2020

Estimated beginning cattle stocks for 2020 are revised slightly upward from FAS/Tokyo's previous forecast to 3.870 million head. Lower than expected wholesale wagyu prices in late 2019, particularly during the typical peak months of November and December, pushed some producers to hold off slaughter until early 2020. At the Tokyo wholesale market in December, wagyu steer carcasses prices were 15 percent lower than the previous year (see Figure 1). The decline in prices capped a bearish year for wagyu demand as consumers continued to demonstrate a growing preference for leaner red meat. Crossbreed carcasses, which are considerably less marbled than wagyu, saw prices rise around one percent, sustaining strong growth from the previous year.



FAS/Tokyo raises its forecast for live cattle imports in 2020 to 20,000 head as Japan seeks to fill the supply shortage of non-wagyu cattle. Live cattle imports increased slightly more than anticipated in 2019, reaching 18,000 head, primarily from Australia. Industry sources report that most imported cattle were non-wagyu beef breeding cows brought in to fill the demand for cheaper, leaner cattle. 2020 calf production is revised upward to 1.235 million head on higher dairy cow beginning stocks and increased breeding cattle imports.

Forecasted slaughter for 2020 is raised to 1.055 million head as a result of delayed slaughter in the final months of 2019. Year-end 2019 slaughter finished below FAS/Tokyo's previous projection, coming in at 1.043 million head. The breed mix continued to shift toward wagyu which increased one percent to account for 44 percent of total slaughter. Dairy and crossbreed slaughter decreased two and five percent, respectively (see Figure 2).

As reported in JA9105, dairy producers continue to use embryo transfer technology to produce purebred wagyu calves from Holstein cows, diminishing the supply of crossbred cattle. In December 2019, the Government of Japan announced a new support program to further increase production of

wagyu embryos and help dairy farms improve facilities for beef calf rearing. This suggests the industry shift away from crossbreed to purebred wagyu is likely to continue, despite what appears to be growing consumer preference for leaner meat.

Figure 2: Japan Cattle Slaughter in 2019

	Wagyu	Diary	Cross breed	Other	Calf	TOTAL
2018	452,961	338,653	249,012	11,058	4,562	1,056,246
2019	457,968	332,413	236,908	11,547	4,418	1,043,254
% change	1%	-2%	-5%	4%	-3%	-1%

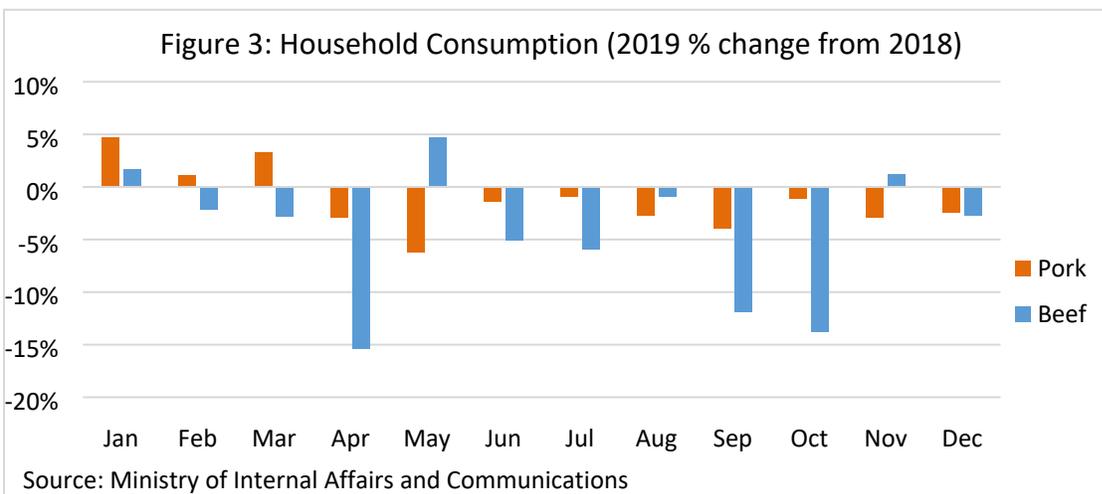
Source: MAFF

As reported in JA2019-0212, the Government of Japan recently introduced new support measures to encourage beef and dairy producers to expand breeding cow retention. The government will pay producers between approximately \$1,600 and \$2,500 per new cow added to the herd. FAS/Tokyo estimated these payments to be worth approximately 40 to 45 percent the market value for breeding cows. FAS/Tokyo expects that this program will incentivize some producers to increase cattle retention in 2020, pushing ending stocks upward around half a percent to 3.890 million head.

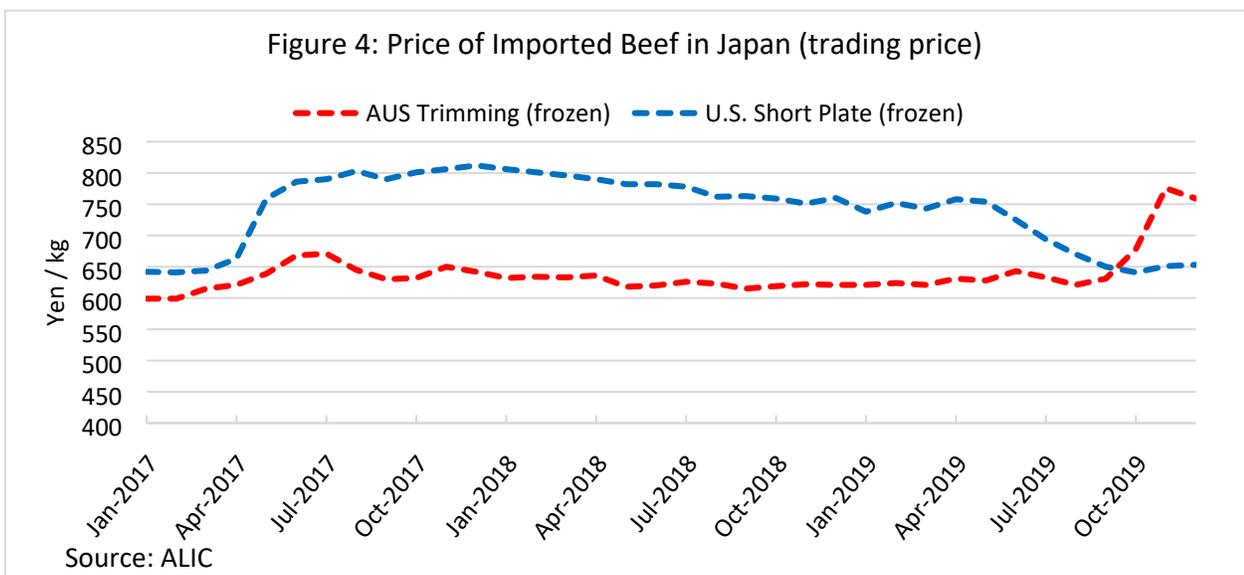
As a result of increased slaughter, projected beef production in 2020 is revised slightly higher to 475,000 metric tons.

Beef Consumption: Slowdown in 2019 Expected to Persist into 2020

FAS/Tokyo revises forecasted consumption for 2020 downward to 1.336 million MT, yielding approximately 1.3 percent growth from the previous year. Retail consumption of beef slowed in 2019, dropping two percent according to data from the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (see Figure 3). Unfavorable weather, including a series of typhoons in late summer and early fall, cut demand between 10 and 15 percent in certain months. Furthermore, despite increased availability of wagyu on the market, industry sources indicated that consumer preferences continued to trend toward leaner cuts of beef.



FAS/Tokyo anticipates that short supply from Australia could have knock-on effects for Japanese consumption of certain beef products, particularly hamburgers. Australia is the largest supplier of trim to the Japanese market, accounting for around 95 percent of Japan’s total frozen trim imports in 2019 (using HS 020230.090 as a proxy). Due to growing demand from China, Japanese retail prices for Australian trim surged in the second half of 2019, growing 22 percent to reach 759 yen/kg by December (see Figure 4). U.S. short plate, which typically trades at much higher prices, finished lower at 653 yen/kg. Industry sources indicated to FAS/Tokyo that high trim prices could have a dampening effect on hamburger consumption in 2020. However, slumping demand in China in early 2020, due in part to COVID-19 related concerns, could bring prices back down to manageable levels. It is unclear at this time what effect COVID-19 will have on domestic demand in Japan.



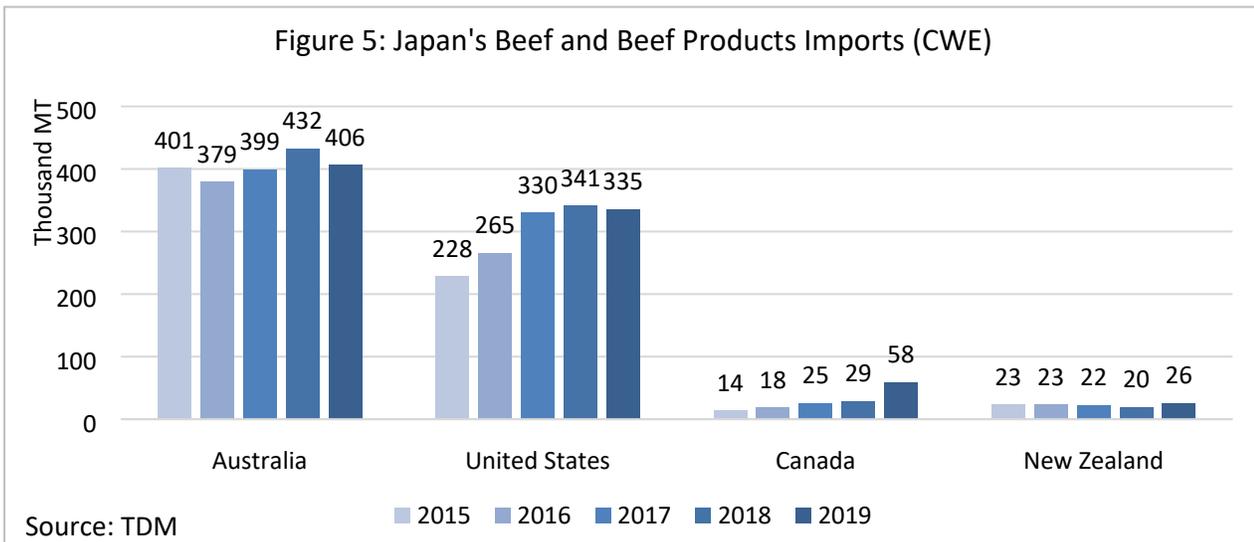
Beef Trade: Tariff Reductions to Boost U.S. Imports in 2020

Due to sluggish consumption in 2019, FAS/Tokyo revises projected imports for 2020 downward slightly to 870,000 MT. Imports slowed considerably in the second half of 2019 as traders struggled to release excess stocks which had built up in anticipation of peak summer demand which never materialized. Beef imports were on pace for four percent growth through June 2019, but slowed to only one percent growth by the end of the year. Imports ticked up again in December as ending stocks tightened to 162,000 MT, down 10 percent from October and roughly on par with the previous year (see Figure 8 in Pork section). Importers should have the flexibility to expand imports in 2020, which FAS/Tokyo projects growing approximately two percent from 2019.

Tariff reductions on U.S. beef are expected help drive imports upward in 2020. The U.S.-Japan Trade Agreement entered into force on January 1, 2020, bringing the United States into tariff alignment with competing suppliers such as Australia, Canada, and New Zealand. Upon implementation of the agreement, tariffs on U.S. chilled and frozen beef immediately fell from 38.5 percent to 26.6 percent.

The impact of the tariff reduction was immediate as January 2020 imports of U.S. beef increased 22 percent. Many importers reportedly delayed customs clearance of December imports to capitalize on lower duties. On April 1, the tariff will fall further to 25.9 percent.

Under the agreement, Japan created a country-specific safeguard for U.S. beef starting at 60,334 MT for the first quarter of 2020, then expanding to 242,000 MT for the Japanese fiscal year beginning April 1 and ending March 31, 2021. Importers are expected to closely monitor import volumes to avoid tripping the safeguard which would raise the tariff to 38.5 percent for a fixed period of time. See www.usdajapan.org/usjta for more details on the U.S.-Japan Trade Agreement. In addition, effective April 1, 2020, Japan will eliminate its WTO safeguards for beef and pork (see JA 2019-0210).



The United States is well-positioned to recapture market share ceded to competing suppliers who benefitted in 2019 from preferential tariffs under the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership. In 2019, imports of U.S. beef dropped two percent to 335,137 MT, cutting its market share from 41 to 39 percent (see Figure 5). The United States was unable to capitalize on supply shortages from Australia, the largest supplier, which fell six percent. Instead, Japan turned to countries like Canada, which doubled imports to 58,311 MT and New Zealand, which saw imports grow 32 percent.

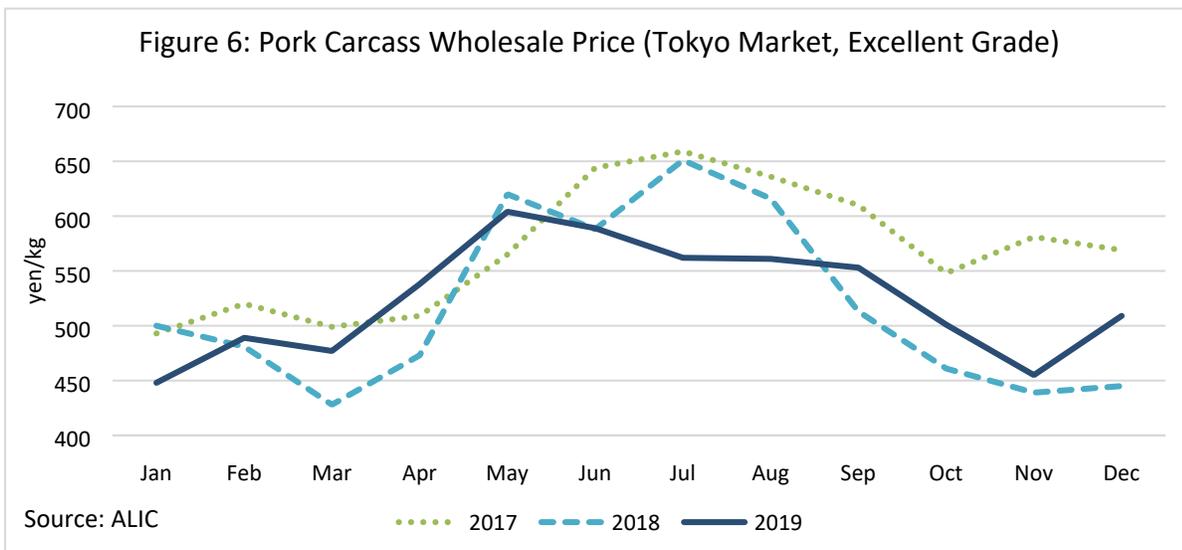
PORK

Pork Production: Classical Swine Fever Outbreak Slows Expected Growth in 2020

FAS/Tokyo lowers 2020 beginning swine stocks to 9.060 million head as operators affected by Classical Swine Fever (CSF) took longer than expected to recover. In our previous report, FAS/Tokyo anticipated that swine and sow stocks would continue growth in 2019 as larger producers ramped up operations to offset the production decline in CSF-affected regions. However, CSF has since spread to an additional nine prefectures, increasing the 2019 year-end cull figure to 144,000 hogs (1.6 percent of

beginning swine stocks). On lower 2020 beginning sow stocks, FAS/Tokyo reduces its 2020 piglet production estimate to 16.8 million head.

To prevent the continued spread of CSF, the Government of Japan announced in September 2019 that it would permit vaccination of healthy hogs in 12 prefectures. This number was later expanded to 20 (out of 47 total prefectures) in December 2019. Since there are no domestic restrictions on the movement of pork product derived from vaccinated hogs, this effort is expected to slow the spread of the disease and stabilize the national supply of pork. Unaffected regions such as Hokkaido and Aomori, the third and fourth largest producing prefectures, helped fill the supply gap in 2019 by increasing hog slaughter four percent and three percent, respectively. Carcass prices rebounded in the late 2019, incentivizing unaffected operators to expand the sow population and ramp up operations (see Figure 6).

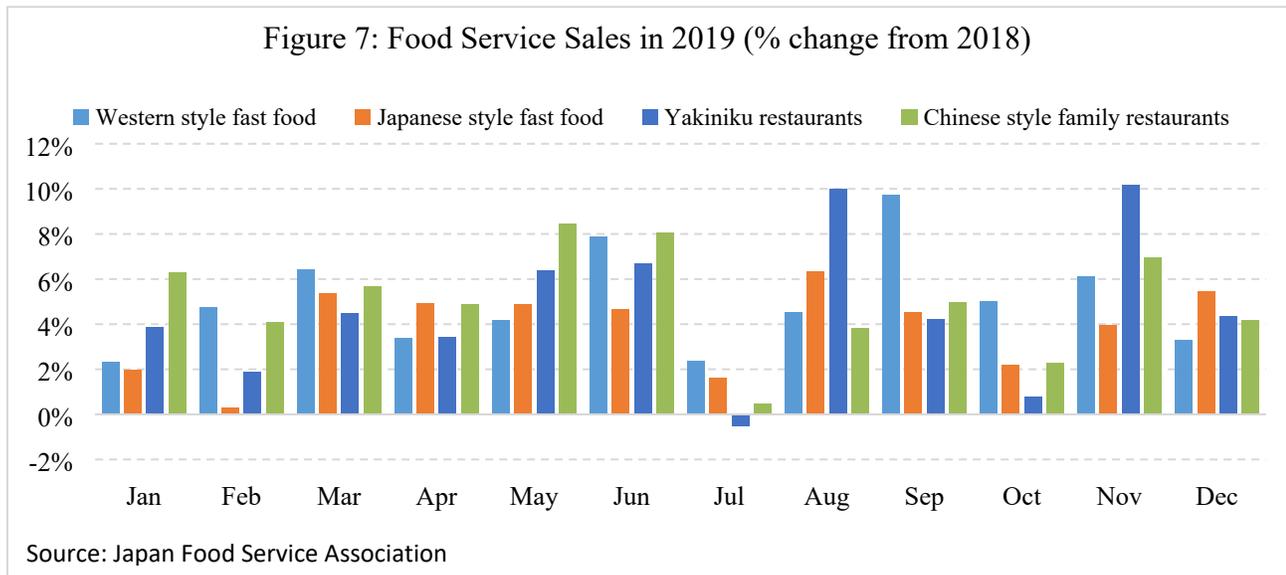


Estimated hog slaughter in 2020 is revised downward to 16.360 million head due to lower piglet production and increased sow retention. FAS/Tokyo expects year-ending swine stocks finish around 800,000 head higher than year-beginning stocks. Pork production is estimated at 1.280 million metric tons, down slightly from FAS/Tokyo's previous projection and flat from 2019.

Pork Consumption: Sluggish as Consumers Seek Innovative Products

FAS/Tokyo revises its estimate for 2020 pork consumption lower to 2.764 million MT. Consumption slowed unexpectedly in the second half of 2019 due in part to a long rainy season followed by higher than normal temperatures in summer and early winter. Industry sources report that the long rainy season reduced barbecue (yakiniku) consumption of pork belly. In the winter, warmer than average temperatures in November and December reduced home consumption of traditional hot pot dishes featuring pork offal. Household survey data from the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications estimates that average monthly table consumption of pork fell 1.3 percent in 2019 compared to 2018 (see Figure 3 in Beef section).

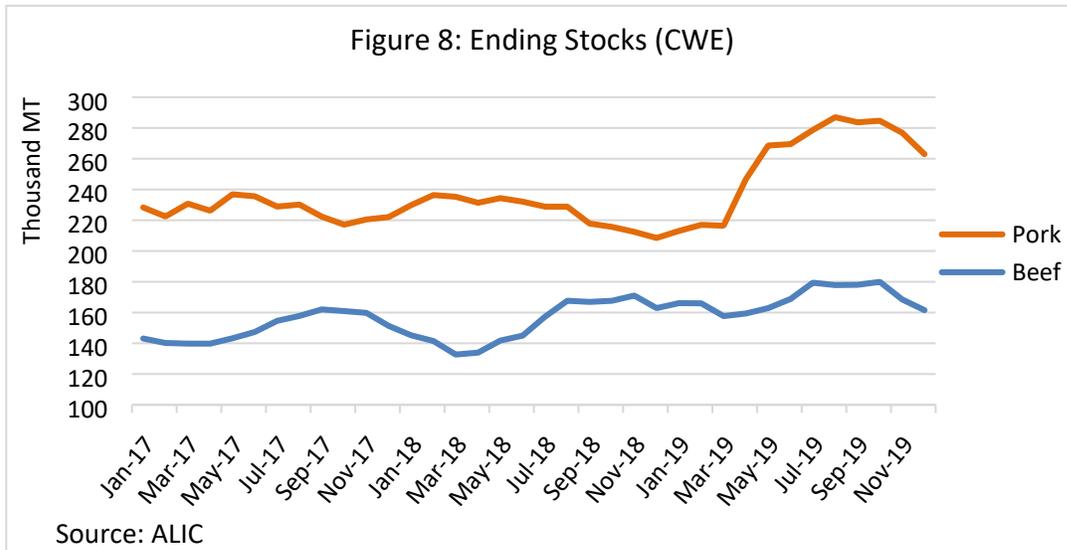
Foodservice sales were robust in 2019, up every month with the exception of July (see Figure 7). July is typically a peak season for Japanese-style barbecue (yakiniiku), but sales dipped 0.5 percent due to the prolonged rainy season.



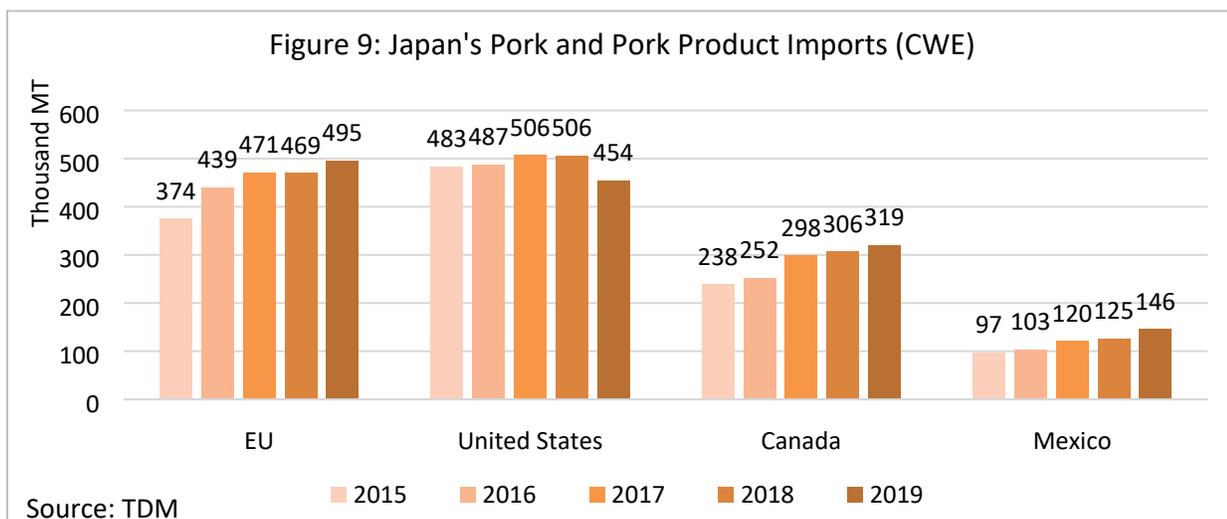
Temperatures have remained well above average in the first two months of 2020, suggesting that consumption will remain sluggish in the short term. Assuming a return to normal temperatures in the remainder of the year, consumption is estimated to increase in 2020, but fall short of FAS/Tokyo's previous projection. Innovation in the pork market has failed to keep up with beef (which saw a boost from the proliferation of stand-up steakhouses, see JA8043) and chicken (which benefited from the introduction of “salad chicken” products, see JA9107). Some industry experts have commented that Japanese consumers are looking for something new beyond the typical pork preparations of barbecue, stir-fry, hot pot, and *tonkatsu* (fried pork cutlet). American-style dishes such as pulled pork, which has the added benefit of using typically underutilized shoulder and ham cuts, could help drive demand in the coming years.

Pork Trade: Excess Stocks Stifle Import Demand Despite Lower Tariffs

Projected imports for 2020 are revised lower due to the buildup of excess stocks in 2019. As reported in JA9105, Japanese traders sought to build buffer stocks in 2019 in anticipation of the African Swine Fever outbreak in China pushing international prices upward. These stocks were expected to unwind in the second half of the year, however sluggish domestic demand caused stocks to pile up, expanding 26 percent year-on-year by December (see Figure 8). Traders cut back on chilled imports which finished nearly flat from 2019 while frozen imports grew six percent with significant volumes to remaining in cold storage. With Japan's storage facilities at near full capacity, traders will need to unload these stocks in early 2020. As a result, FAS/Tokyo revises its 2020 import estimate downward to 1.485 million MT, down slightly from 2019.



Although projected total pork imports are forecasted lower in 2020, FAS/Tokyo expects the United States to regain market share as a result of the U.S.-Japan Trade Agreement which entered into force on January 1, 2020. In 2019, major suppliers including the European Union, Canada, and Mexico gained preferential tariff advantages which lowered tariffs on pork muscle cuts (4.3 to 1.9 percent), sausages (10 to 6.6 percent), and ground-seasoned pork (20 to 13.3 percent). As a result, all three countries saw export gains in 2019. Imports from the European Union grew six percent to 495,049 MT (carcass weight equivalent) while imports from Canada grew four percent to 319,420 MT and from Mexico 16 percent to 145,627 MT (see Figure 9).



Meanwhile, 2019 imports from the United States, the second largest supplier, fell 10 percent to 453,968 MT. Most of the decline is attributable to prepared pork shoulder (mainly ground seasoned pork - a key ingredient for Japanese sausage manufacturing) which fell 26 percent to 73,738 MT (product weight equivalent; PWE). Industry sources report that high prices for U.S. ground seasoned pork pushed some Japanese sausage manufacturers to reduce output in favor of importing finished

sausage products from China. Sausage imports from China increased 28 percent to 10,620 MT (PWE) in 2019.

Under the U.S.-Japan Trade Agreement, the United States gained tariff parity with competitor suppliers for all pork products. By April 1, ad valorem tariffs will fall to 1.4 percent for chilled/frozen pork, five percent for sausage, and 10 percent for ground-seasoned pork. Reduced tariffs on ground-seasoned pork in particular are expected to boost import demand from domestic sausage manufacturers. See www.usdajapan.org/usjta for more details on the U.S.-Japan Trade Agreement.

With uncertainties remaining in the global pork market due to African Swine Fever and COVID-19, FAS/Tokyo anticipates traders will maintain buffer stocks in 2020 at around 260,000 MT, roughly unchanged from 2019.

SUPPLEMENTAL TABLES

Table 1: Monthly Ending Beef Stock Estimation
Beef Estimated Ending Stock

Unit: MT (CWE Converted)

Month / Year	2015	2016	% Chg.	2017	% Chg.	2018	% Chg.	2019	% Chg.
Jan	179,496	172,093	-4	143,120	-17	145,222	1	166,097	14
Feb	171,601	163,869	-5	140,213	-14	141,490	1	165,995	17
Mar	173,288	157,752	-9	139,798	-11	132,692	-5	157,678	19
Apr	183,476	155,676	-15	139,784	-10	133,944	-4	159,384	19
May	190,657	162,734	-15	143,260	-12	141,770	-1	162,872	15
Jun	196,483	166,902	-15	147,364	-12	144,991	-2	168,814	16
Jul	196,463	172,492	-12	154,587	-10	157,277	2	179,381	14
Aug	192,961	173,316	-10	157,798	-9	167,662	6	177,835	6
Sep	194,655	169,811	-13	162,039	-5	166,914	3	178,016	7
Oct	191,636	158,194	-17	160,948	2	167,644	4	179,936	7
Nov	190,958	153,851	-19	159,780	4	171,025	7	168,524	-1
Dec	180,049	146,798	-18	151,303	3	162,884	8	161,541	-1

Note: Data is converted with USDA conversion rate. The conversion rate is changed to 1.36 from 1.4 in the previous report.

Sources: MAFF "Meat Marketing Statistics", Ministry of Finance "Japan Exports and Imports." Figures for stocks are estimated by ALIC.

Table 2: Monthly Ending Pork Stock Estimation
Pork Estimated Ending Stock

Unit: MT (CWE Converted)

Month / Year	2016	2017	% Chg.	2018	% Chg.	2019	% Chg.
Jan	218,539	228,337	4	229,785	1	213,056	-7
Feb	218,742	222,435	2	236,361	6	216,990	-8
Mar	220,194	230,775	5	235,266	2	216,436	-8
Apr	225,502	226,226	0	231,356	2	246,696	7
May	231,754	236,863	2	234,372	-1	268,588	15
Jun	234,361	235,581	1	232,077	-1	269,469	16
Jul	223,907	228,890	2	228,848	0	278,667	22
Aug	229,206	230,182	0	228,839	-1	286,966	25
Sep	220,194	222,369	1	217,827	-2	283,667	30
Oct	212,792	217,122	2	215,679	-1	284,658	32
Nov	213,507	220,510	3	212,442	-4	276,873	30
Dec	210,908	222,074	5	208,469	-6	262,958	26

Source: ALIC

Table 3: Japanese Year Beginning Cattle Inventory (Unit: Farm, Head)

Beef Breed Cattle Inventory (Part 1)

Year Beginning (As of Feb. 1)	Total Number of Farms	Grand Total (Beef and Dairy Breed Combined)	Beef Breed Total				
			Beef Breed Total	Black Wagyu	Brown Wagyu	Others	Cows for Breeding (Cow Calf Rearing)
2010	74,400	2,892,000	1,924,000	1,853,000	26,000	44,700	683,900
2011	69,600	2,763,000	1,868,000	1,805,000	24,500	38,700	667,900
2012	65,200	2,723,000	1,831,000	1,773,000	22,700	35,700	642,200
2013	61,300	2,642,000	1,769,000	1,714,000	21,700	33,300	618,400
2014	57,500	2,567,000	1,716,000	1,663,000	21,100	31,900	595,200
2015	54,400	2,489,000	1,661,000	1,612,000	20,800	28,300	579,500
2016	51,900	2,479,000	1,642,000	1,594,000	20,500	27,400	589,100
2017	50,100	2,499,000	1,664,000	1,618,000	21,000	25,000	597,300
% Chg.	-3	1	1	2	2	-9	1
2018	48,300	2,514,000	1,701,000	1,653,000	21,800	26,500	597,300
% Chg.	-4	1	2	2	4	6	0
2019	46,300	2,503,000	1,734,000	1,683,000	22,200	28,900	625,900
% Chg.	-4	0	2	2	2	9	5

Source: MAFF Livestock Statistics

Dairy Breed Cattle Inventory (Part 2)

Year Beginning (As of Feb. 1)	Dairy Breed Total				Average Number of Cattle Raised per Farm
	Dairy Breed Total	Holstein and Others	F-1 Crossbreed (Holstein x Wagyu)	% Share of F-1 Cross Breed in Total Dairy Breed	
2010	968,300	421,000	547,300	57	39
2011	894,800	411,800	483,000	54	40
2012	891,700	392,500	499,100	56	42
2013	873,400	375,500	497,900	57	43
2014	851,400	367,500	483,900	57	45
2015	827,700	345,300	482,400	58	46
2016	837,100	331,800	505,300	60	48
% Chg.	834,700	313,100	521,600	62	50
2017	0	-6	3		4
% Chg.	813,000	295,100	517,900	64	52
2018	-3	-6	-1		4
% Chg.	768,600	274,400	494,200	64	54
2019	-5	-7	-5		4

Source: MAFF Livestock Statistics

Table 4: Japanese Year Beginning Swine Inventory

Unit: Farm, Head

Year Beginning (As of Feb. 1)	Number of Swine Farms		Number Raised					Average Number of Swine Raised per Farm
		Of Farms with Breeding Sows	Total	Breeding Sows	Breeding Males	Hogs	Others	
2003	9,430	8,290	9,725,000	929,300	66,000	8,057,000	673,000	1031.3
2004	8,880	7,770	9,724,000	917,500	63,000	8,052,000	690,900	1095
2005	Census Year							
2006	7,800	6,780	9,620,000	907,100	60,000	7,943,000	710,700	1233.3
2007	7,550	6,560	9,759,000	915,000	58,000	8,119,000	667,100	1292.6
2008	7,230	6,250	9,745,000	910,100	57,400	8,117,000	660,900	1347.9
2009	6,890	5,930	9,899,000	936,700	57,100	8,220,000	685,700	1436.7
2010	Census Year							
2011	6,010	5,110	9,768,000	901,800	51,800	8,186,000	628,700	1625.3
2012	5,840	4,900	9,735,000	900,000	51,900	8,145,000	638,700	1667
2013	5,570	4,620	9,685,000	899,700	49,100	8,106,000	629,500	1738.8
2014	5,270	4,290	9,537,000	885,300	47,500	8,020,000	583,300	1809.7
2015	Census Year							
2016	4,830	3,940	9,313,000	844,700	42,600	7,743,000	682,500	1,928.20
2017	4,670	3,800	9,346,000	839,300	43,500	7,797,000	666,100	2,001.30
% Chg.	-3	-4	0	-1	2	1	-2	4
2018	4,470	3,640	9,189,000	823,700	39,400	7,677,000	649,600	2,056
% Chg.	-4	-4	-2	-2	-9	-2	-2	3
2019	4320	3460	9156000	853100	36300	7594000	673200	2119
% Chg.	-3	-5	0	4	-8	-1	4	3

Source: MAFF Livestock Statistics

Attachments:

No Attachments