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Report Highlights:

Cattle stocks decline in 2023 as farmers thin dairy herds to counter surplus production capacity. The resulting increase in domestic beef production will lower demand for imports in 2023. While tourism growth will boost food service demand for beef, inflation prompts caution among retail consumers who will consume less expensive meats such as pork or chicken. Japan's pork production will grow in 2023, but imports will be soft as large 2022 ending stocks are drawn down.

Cattle and Beef

Table 1: Cattle Production Supply and Distribution

Animal Numbers, Cattle Market Year Begins Japan	2021		2022		2023	
	Jan 2021		Jan 2022		Jan 2023	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Total Cattle Beg. Stocks (1000 HEAD)	3960	3960	3990	3990	3995	3967
Dairy Cows Beg. Stocks (1000 HEAD)	849	849	862	862	860	860
Beef Cows Beg. Stocks (1000 HEAD)	567	567	575	575	575	575
Production (Calf Crop) (1000 HEAD)	1250	1250	1255	1255	1250	1250
Total Imports (1000 HEAD)	13	13	8	8	10	10
Total Supply (1000 HEAD)	5223	5223	5253	5253	5255	5227
Total Exports (1000 HEAD)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cow Slaughter (1000 HEAD)	255	255	265	270	255	280
Calf Slaughter (1000 HEAD)	4	4	5	5	5	5
Other Slaughter (1000 HEAD)	797	797	810	813	820	820
Total Slaughter (1000 HEAD)	1056	1056	1080	1088	1080	1105
Loss and Residual (1000 HEAD)	177	177	178	198	177	180
Ending Inventories (1000 HEAD)	3990	3990	3995	3967	3998	3942
Total Distribution (1000 HEAD) (1000 HEAD)	5223	5223	5253	5253	5255	5227

Table 2: Beef and Veal Supply and Distribution

Meat, Beef and Veal Market Year Begins Japan	2021		2022		2023	
	Jan 2021		Jan 2022		Jan 2023	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Slaughter (Reference) (1000 HEAD)	1056	1056	1080	1088	1080	1105
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT CWE)	169	169	182	182	205	212
Production (1000 MT CWE)	480	478	495	492	490	500
Total Imports (1000 MT CWE)	807	807	785	777	805	775
Total Supply (1000 MT CWE)	1456	1454	1462	1451	1500	1487
Total Exports (1000 MT CWE)	11	11	10	11	10	11
Human Dom. Consumption (1000 MT CWE)	1263	1261	1247	1228	1295	1270
Other Use, Losses (1000 MT CWE)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption (1000 MT CWE)	1263	1261	1247	1228	1295	1270
Ending Stocks (1000 MT CWE)	182	182	205	212	195	206
Total Distribution (1000 MT CWE) (1000 HEAD), (1000 MT, carcass weight equivalence [CWE])	1456	1454	1462	1451	1500	1487

Production

The number of dairy cows slaughtered spiked in 2022 to reduce current excess milk production (Table 3). As a result, FAS/Tokyo decreases Japan's cattle ending stocks in 2022 as well as the 2023 beginning

stocks from our [Livestock Annual report](#) published in September 2022. The number of calves slaughtered also jumped in 2022 as dairy farmers moved to reduce milk production in the near term.

A new support payment program established by Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) incentivizes farmers to shrink their dairy herds. Accordingly, FAS/Tokyo increases expected cow slaughters in 2023 from our previous projection. Specifics of the program, which runs from March 2023 until March 2024, include a maximum cash rebate of 200,000 yen (\$1,538, 130 yen =\$1) for each producing cow culled from the dairy herd (For details, see [MAFF website](#), in Japanese). The targeted dairy herd reduction is a total of 40,000 cows, or 3 % of Japan’s dairy cow beginning inventory in 2022. So, FAS/Tokyo increases Japan’s beef production and decreases the cattle ending inventory in 2023.

According to MAFF’s recent statistics, the total cattle slaughter in 2022 was up 3 % from 2021 on all breeds except dairy steers and other unidentified breeds (Table 3). Although wagyu production is expanding, farmers have also increased cross breed production to meet growing consumer preference for leaner meat than wagyu.

Table 3: Cattle Slaughter in 2021 and 2022 (sorted by breed)

Slaughtered number (head)	Wagyu		Dairy		Cross		Other	Calf	Total
	steer/bull	heifer/cow	steer/bull	heifer/cow	steer/bull	heifer/cow			
2021	265,323	217,816	154,447	170,911	120,565	108,413	14,134	4,288	1,055,897
2022	267,155	222,992	141,121	190,000	131,949	116,701	13,197	5,391	1,088,506
Change	1%	2%	-9%	11%	9%	8%	-7%	26%	3%

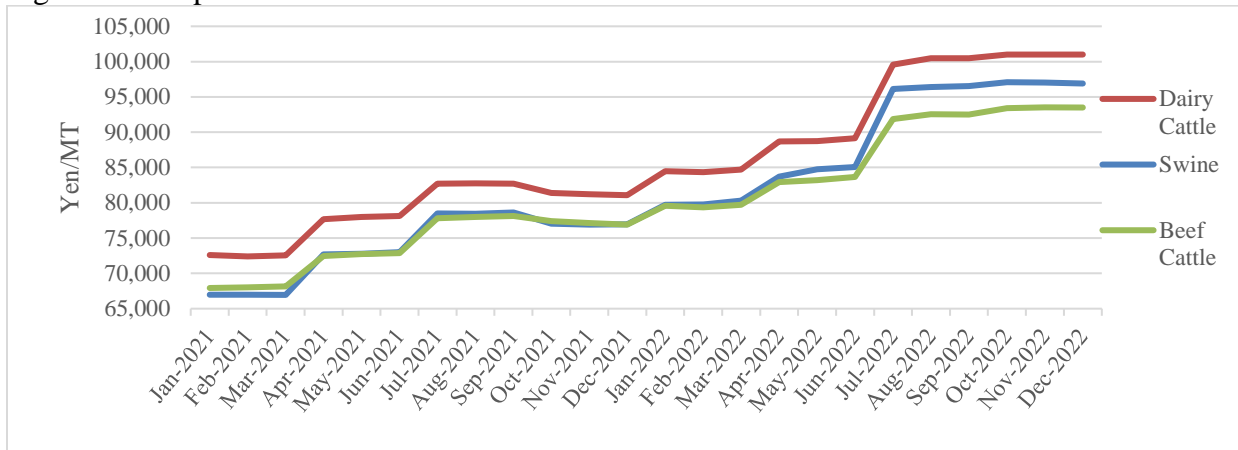
Source: Agriculture and Livestock Industries Corporation (ALIC)

In 2022, wholesale carcass prices stayed almost flat. Meanwhile, spikes in compound feed retail prices and in other costs such as energy conspired to squeeze cattle farmers margins (Figure 2). Amid market uncertainty, cattle fattening operators used caution and were slow to replace calves after slaughter, which also drove down market prices for calves. But by late 2022, the government’s easing of COVID-19 countermeasures triggered a jump in tourism and other consumption, which also prompted a rebound in prices of beef carcasses and fattening calves (For details, see beef consumption in this report).

In July, wholesale carcass prices dipped, and production costs surged, which activated the beef livestock stabilization program¹, or so-called *Marukin* payments, for wagyu beef in three production areas. Further surges of production input costs expanded the *Marukin* payments to areas in more than 30 prefectures, despite a subsequent recovery of carcass prices, which failed to match the large surge in input costs (Supplemental Table 6 in this report).

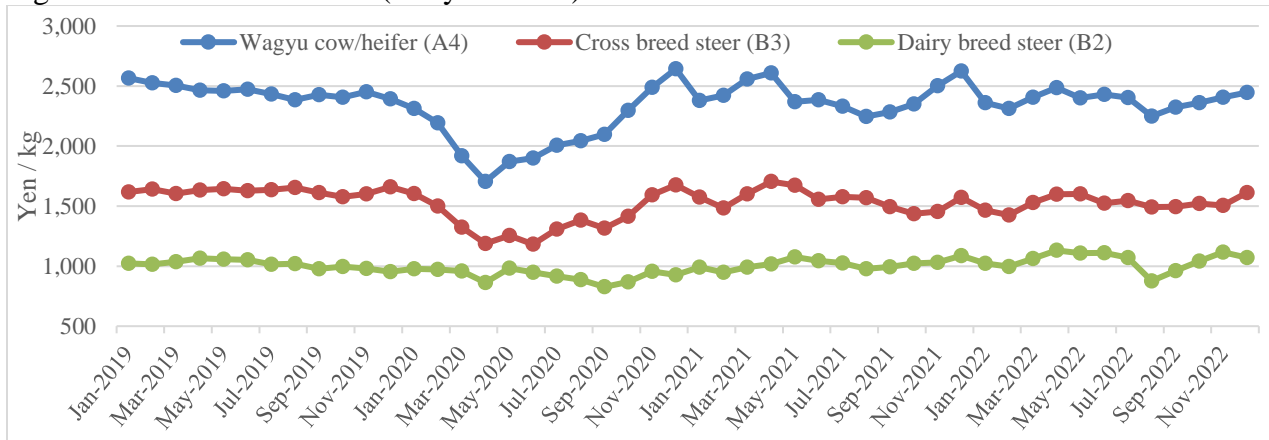
¹ Beef producers receives a payment when average production costs exceed average revenue. The payment is equal to 90% of a deficit between the cost and revenue (For the details, [JA2020-0091](#)).

Figure 1: Compound Feed Retail Price



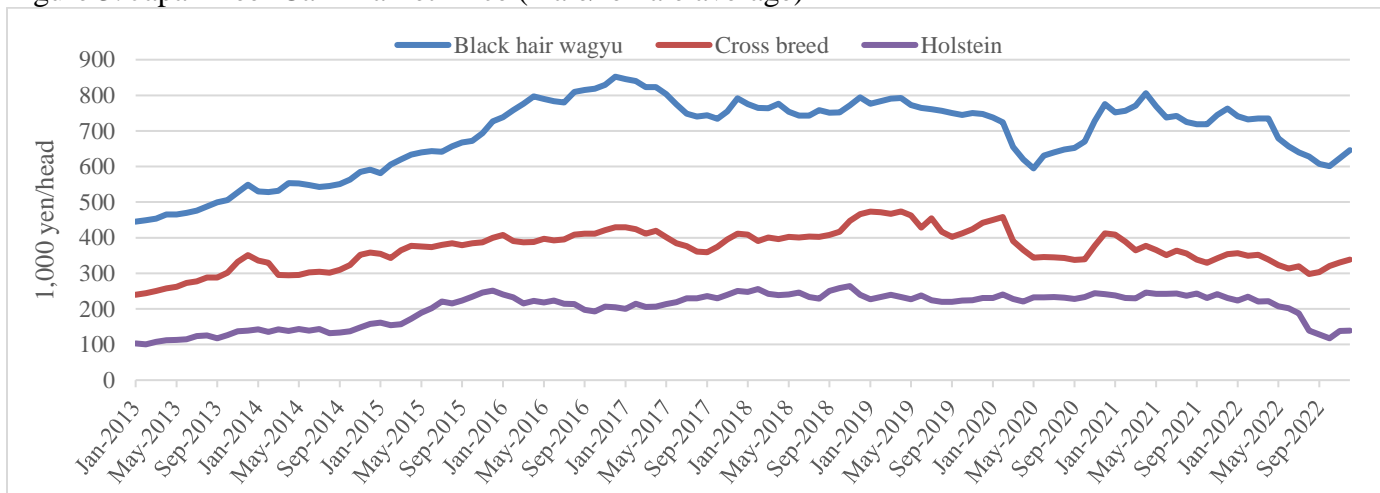
Source: MAFF

Figure 2: Beef Carcass Price (Tokyo market)



Source: ALIC

Figure 3: Japan Beef Calf Market Price (male/female average)



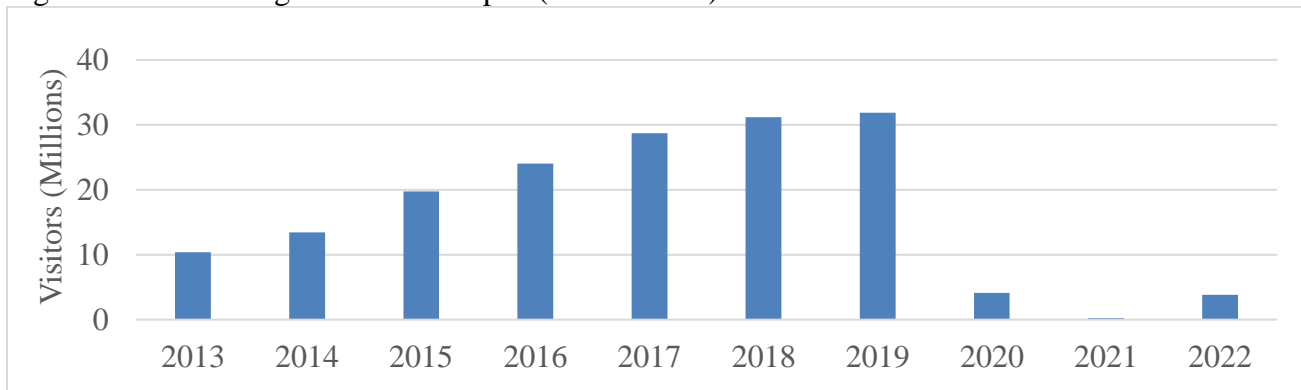
Source: ALIC

Consumption

Big jumps in tourism in Japan should drive greater 2023 beef consumption in the hotel, restaurant, and institutional (HRI) sectors, but continuing inflation may prompt caution among consumers in the retail segment, where they may favor less expensive animal proteins such as pork and chicken. Overall, FAS/Tokyo projects beef consumption will be up slightly in 2023.

International tourism's recovery began after the government lifted border and movement restrictions in October 2022, which largely removed restrictive countermeasures associated with control of COVID-19. The government also resumed domestic travel incentives to energize local economies through tourism. (For details on remaining COVID-19 travel restrictions, please visit [Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare](#) website).

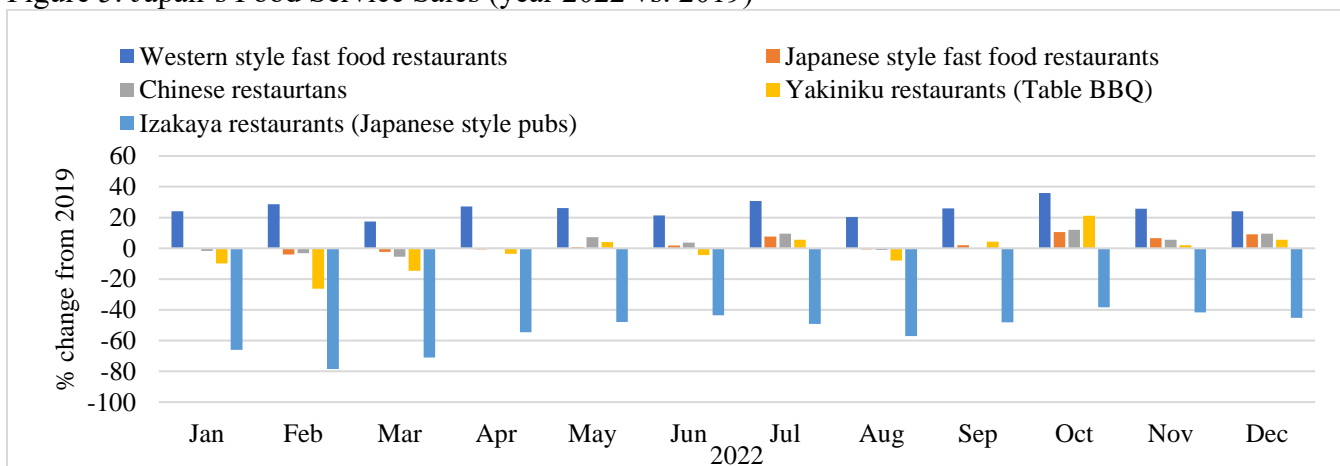
Figure 4: Total Foreign Visitors to Japan (2013 – 2022)



Source: Japan Tourism Statistics

Sales within the food service industry have largely recovered from the impact of COVID-19 and, except for Japanese style pubs, sales in all styles of restaurants surpassed pre-COVID-19 sales in late 2022 (Figure 5). Industries are expecting even greater sales in 2023 as tourism continues its recovery.

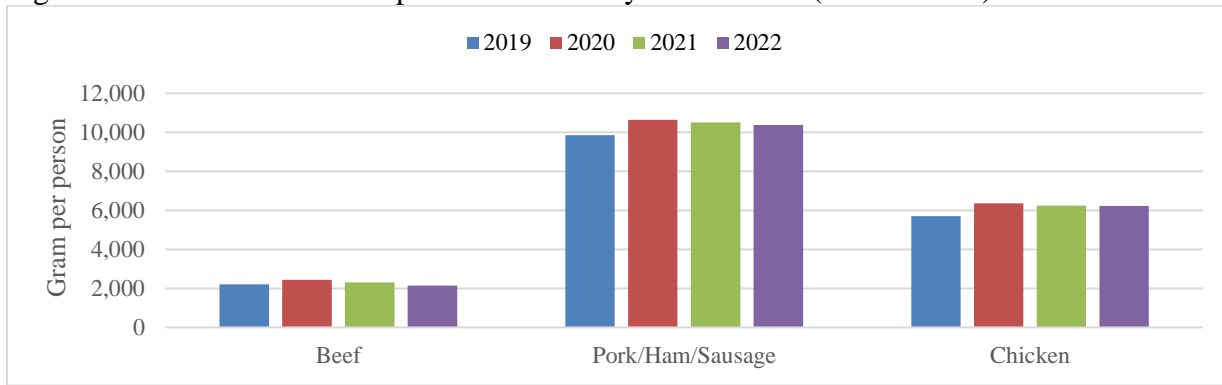
Figure 5: Japan's Food Service Sales (year 2022 vs. 2019)



Source: Japan Food Service Association

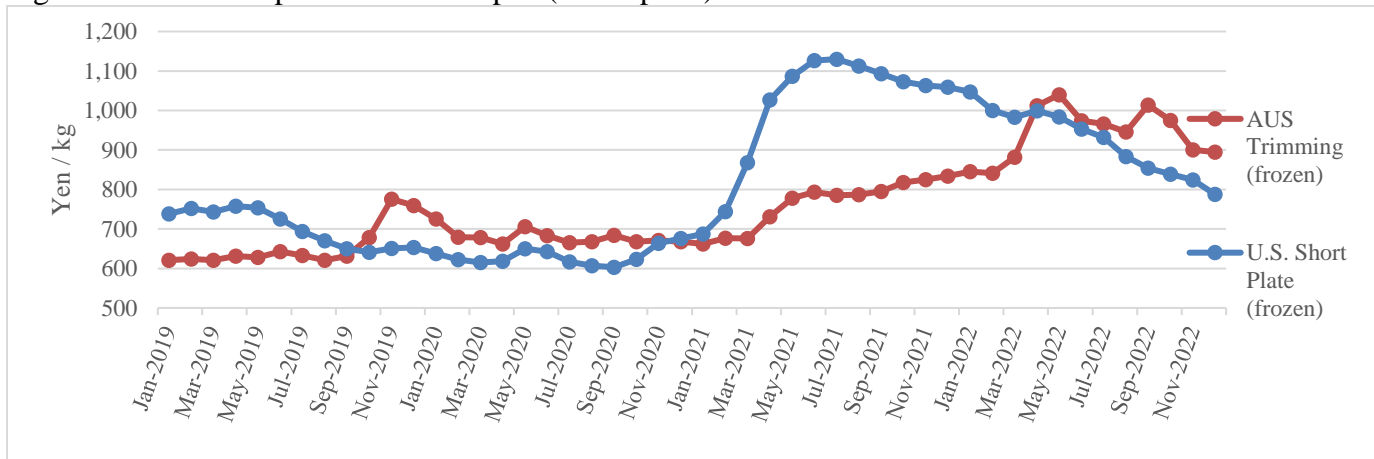
Growth of food service sales were offset by a dip in retail sales of beef in 2022, which was driven by higher import costs resulting from depreciation of the yen among other things (Figure 6). Prices for US short plate and Australian trimmings were down, but still remained higher than pre-COVID-19 levels (Figure 7).

Figure 6: Retail Meat Consumption from January – December (2019 – 2022)



Source: Ministry of International Affairs and Communication (MIAC)/ALIC

Figure 7: Price of Imported Beef in Japan (trader price)



Source: ALIC

Trade

FAS/Tokyo decreases Japan’s beef imports in 2023 from our previous projection as domestic consumption flags under impacts of inflation and a depreciated yen. Large ending stocks in 2022 also suggest lower 2023 imports.

2022 imports were down 4 % overall from 2021: imports in the premium category of chilled meat were down 18%, but frozen beef imports increased by 7 %. Japanese importers of frozen beef and food service sectors built up stocks in expectation of tourism-driven rebounds in the food service sector. When inflation dampened consumption, stocks remained high, up 16 % year-on-year for both domestic and imported beef (Supplemental Table 1).

Table 4: Japan's Beef Imports (MT, CWE)

	2021	2022	Chg.
Total	806,921	776,556	-4%
Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP)	461,381	436,876	-5%
<i>Australia</i>	329,864	292,728	-11%
<i>Canada</i>	67,618	65,439	-3%
<i>New Zealand</i>	37,418	41,768	12%
<i>Mexico</i>	26,424	36,937	40%
United States	320,570	312,676	-2%
European Union (EU)	14,024	15,067	7%
Uruguay	7,498	6,811	-9%
United Kingdom	2,098	3,685	76%
Other	1,350	1,441	7%

Source: Trade Data Monitor

Japan's beef exports dipped in 2022 as demand in Hong Kong foundered under the weight of COVID-19 countermeasures (Table 5). Exports to the United States also suffered on a volume basis when the US beef tariff quota filled prematurely and hit Japanese wagyu imports with additional tariffs of about 26%. Inflation abroad also will likely depress demand for premium Japanese beef, and FAS/Tokyo expects 2023 exports will be flat year on year.

Table 5: Japan's Beef Exports (MT, CWE)

	2021	2022	Chg. (%) 2022/2021
Total	11,303	10,839	-4
CPTPP	1,225	1,616	32
<i>Singapore</i>	629	809	29
<i>Malaysia</i>	242	328	36
Hong Kong	2,317	2,273	-2
Taiwan	1,322	1,695	29
United States	1,601	1,458	-9
EU	404	548	36
Other	4,434	4,239	-27%

Source: Trade Data Monitor

Swine and Pork

Table 6: Swine Production Supply and Distribution

Animal Numbers, Swine Market Year Begins Japan	2021		2022		2023	
	Jan 2021		Jan 2022		Jan 2023	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Total Beginning Stocks (1000 HEAD)	9290	9290	8949	8949	8895	8918
Sow Beginning Stocks (1000 HEAD)	823	823	789	789	800	795
Production (Pig Crop) (1000 HEAD)	17000	17000	16800	16795	16900	16900
Total Imports (1000 HEAD)	1	1	1	1	2	2
Total Supply (1000 HEAD)	26291	26291	25750	25745	25797	25820
Total Exports (1000 HEAD)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sow Slaughter (1000 HEAD)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Slaughter (1000 HEAD)	16838	16837	16575	16577	16600	16660
Total Slaughter (1000 HEAD)	16838	16837	16575	16577	16600	16660
Loss and Residual (1000 HEAD)	504	505	280	250	247	200
Ending Inventories (1000 HEAD)	8949	8949	8895	8918	8950	8960
Total Distribution (1000 HEAD) (1000 HEAD)	26291	26291	25750	25745	25797	25820

Table 7: Pork Production Supply and Distribution

Meat, Swine Market Year Begins Japan	2021		2022		2023	
	Jan 2021		Jan 2022		Jan 2023	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Slaughter (Reference) (1000 HEAD)	16838	16837	16575	16577	16600	16660
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT CWE)	245	245	219	219	255	267
Production (1000 MT CWE)	1318	1318	1295	1293	1305	1300
Total Imports (1000 MT CWE)	1420	1420	1525	1523	1485	1470
Total Supply (1000 MT CWE)	2983	2983	3039	3035	3045	3037
Total Exports (1000 MT CWE)	4	4	2	3	3	3
Human Dom. Consumption (1000 MT CWE)	2760	2760	2782	2765	2787	2785
Other Use, Losses (1000 MT CWE)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption (1000 MT CWE)	2760	2760	2782	2765	2787	2785
Ending Stocks (1000 MT CWE)	219	219	255	267	255	249
Total Distribution (1000 MT CWE) (1000 HEAD), (1000 MT CWE)	2983	2983	3039	3035	3045	3037

Production

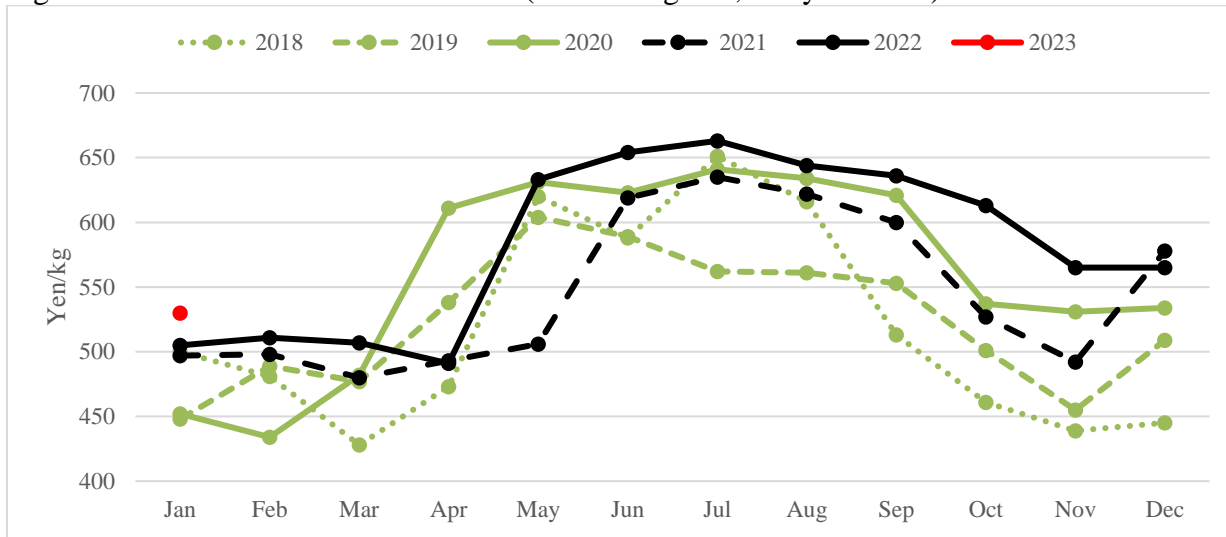
In contrast with beef and dairy farmers, despite higher production costs, strong wholesale carcass prices suggest swine operators will at least retain their current herd sizes through 2023 (Figure 8).

Farms which had been affected by classical swine fever (CSF) in late 2021 through 2022 were slow to rebuild their herds, so FAS/Tokyo lowers its 2022 pig crop as well as 2023 sow beginning stocks.

According to the latest statistics from MAFF, 2022 pig slaughter numbers as well as average carcass weight were down just under 2 % from 2021 figures (Table 8). Rising production costs prompted swine farmers to finish fattening early to lower feeding costs.

Less pig production and earlier slaughter drew down Japan’s swine ending inventories in 2022 as well as beginning inventories in 2023, which we have revised from our previous projection.

Figure 8: Pork Carcass Wholesale Price (Excellent grade, Tokyo market)



Source: ALIC

Table 8: Swine Slaughter and Pork Production

	Slaughter (head)	Production (MT, CWE)	Average carcass weight (kilogram)
2021	16,837,870	1,318,203	78.3
2022	16,577,229	1,293,280	78.0
Change	-1.5%	-1.9%	-1.9%

Source: MAFF

Consumption

FAS/Tokyo projects that pork consumption in 2023 will continue to grow on a year-on-year basis as consumers favor the cheaper meat over beef.

In 2022, retail sales of pork, ham and sausage slipped from levels in 2021 and 2020, but still saw greater volume than pre-COVID-19 (Figure 6). In casual dining, pork in Japan has enjoyed growth as a substitute good for relatively expensive beef.

Trade

Demand for frozen pork, which is mainly destined for food processing companies, will provide steady sales of processed pork products in 2023, but high beginning stocks (see below) mean 2023 imports will dip.

Japan's 2022 pork imports jumped 7 % year-on-year. Frozen import growth was led by Spanish pork which was trading at competitive prices (Table 9 and Figure 9). The bump in imports has built 2022 ending stocks 22 % higher than in 2021 (Supplemental Table 2). This surplus inventory will draw down slowly, so FAS/Tokyo raises 2023 ending stocks as well.

Chilled pork imports were steady in 2022 as Japanese importers service recovering tourism and other demand drivers, a trend that is likely to continue in 2023.

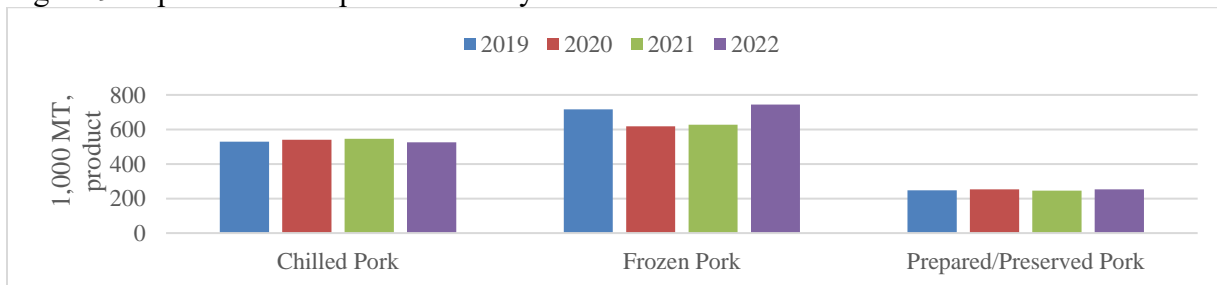
Table 9: Japan's Pork Imports (Unit: MT, CWE)

	2021	2022	Chg.
Total	1,420,088	1,523,167	7%
United States	482,776	451,409	-6%
CPTPP	466,287	467,779	0%
<i>Canada</i>	308,183	287,782	-7%
<i>Mexico</i>	157,410	179,507	14%
EU	393,543	502,964	28%
<i>Spain</i>	160,473	248,479	55%
<i>Denmark</i>	118,617	137,323	16%
<i>Netherlands</i>	54,582	57,086	5%
<i>Ireland</i>	19,076	22,505	18%
<i>France</i>	18,796	22,848	22%
Chile*	42,764	49,635	16%
Brazil	15,910	30,725	93%
Other	18,808	20,655	10%

Note *: Chile effectuates CPTPP on February 21, 2023, in Japan time.

Source: Trade Data Monitor

Figure 9: Japan's Pork Imports Sorted by Products



Source: ALIC

Supplemental Tables

Supplemental Table 1: Japan Beef Ending Stock Estimate Unit: Metric Ton (CWE Converted)

Month / Year	2017	2018	% Chg.	2019	% Chg.	2020	% Chg.	2021	% Chg.	2022	% Chg.
Jan	143,120	145,222	1	166,097	14	170,359	3	171,802	1	182,940	6
Feb	140,213	141,490	1	165,995	17	165,749	0	170,091	3	181,540	7
Mar	139,798	132,692	-5	157,678	19	172,506	9	159,766	-7	173,842	9
Apr	139,784	133,944	-4	159,384	19	193,102	21	159,966	-17	171,378	7
May	143,260	141,770	-1	162,872	15	200,967	23	167,597	-17	177,948	6
Jun	147,364	144,991	-2	168,814	16	200,536	19	173,796	-13	193,688	11
Jul	154,587	157,277	2	179,381	14	195,943	9	177,329	-9	204,815	15
Aug	157,798	167,662	6	177,835	6	193,807	9	183,294	-5	217,441	19
Sep	162,039	166,914	3	178,016	7	184,961	4	194,166	5	225,541	16
Oct	160,948	167,644	4	179,936	7	181,011	1	200,691	11	224,328	12
Nov	159,780	171,025	7	168,524	-1	173,552	3	190,873	10	221,290	16
Dec	151,303	162,884	8	161,541	-1	169,323	5	182,080	8	211,570	16

Source: ALIC

Supplemental Table 2: Japan Pork Ending Stock Estimate Unit: Metric Ton (CWE Converted)

Month / Year	2017	2018	% Chg.	2019	% Chg.	2020	% Chg.	2021	% Chg.	2022	% Chg.
Jan	228,337	229,785	1	213,056	-7	271,976	28	237,333	-13	230,454	-3
Feb	222,435	236,361	6	216,990	-8	270,555	25	239,556	-11	232,955	-3
Mar	230,775	235,266	2	216,436	-8	273,178	26	236,579	-13	234,124	-1
Apr	226,226	231,356	2	246,696	7	291,129	18	240,027	-18	249,876	4
May	236,863	234,372	-1	268,588	15	306,465	14	241,118	-21	259,221	8
Jun	235,581	232,077	-1	269,469	16	305,595	13	244,048	-20	277,459	14
Jul	228,890	228,848	0	278,667	22	293,088	5	239,940	-18	287,690	20
Aug	230,182	228,839	-1	286,966	25	287,101	0	244,999	-15	296,830	21
Sep	222,369	217,827	-2	283,667	30	276,992	-2	243,645	-12	290,996	19
Oct	217,122	215,679	-1	284,658	32	265,444	-7	237,649	-10	280,547	18
Nov	220,510	212,442	-4	276,873	30	253,486	-8	229,262	-10	278,599	22
Dec	222,074	208,469	-6	262,958	26	244,804	-7	219,164	-10	266,798	22

Source: ALIC

Supplemental Table 3: Japan Beef Cattle Inventory Farm/Head

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)
2012	65,200	2,723,000	1,831,000	1,773,000	22,700	35,700	642,200
% Chg.	-6	-1	-2	-2	-7	-8	-4
2013	61,300	2,642,000	1,769,000	1,714,000	21,700	33,300	618,400
% Chg.	-6	-3	-3	-3	-4	-7	-4
2014	57,500	2,567,000	1,716,000	1,663,000	21,100	31,900	595,200
% Chg.	-6	-3	-3	-3	-3	-4	-4
2015	54,400	2,489,000	1,661,000	1,612,000	20,800	28,300	579,500
% Chg.	-5	-3	-3	-3	-1	-11	-3
2016	51,900	2,479,000	1,642,000	1,594,000	20,500	27,400	589,100
% Chg.	-5	0	-1	-1	-1	-3	2
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
2020	43,900	2,555,000	1,792,000	1,735,000	23,300	33,500	558,700
% Chg.	-5	2	3	3	5	16	-11
2021	42,100	2,604,000	1,829,000	1,772,000	23,100	33,800	567,000
% Chg.	-4	2	2	2	-1	1	1
2022	40,400	2,614,000	1,812,000	1,758,000	23,000	31,300	574,600
% Chg.	-4	0	-1	-1	0	-7	1

Note: The numbers are based on Japan's Individual Identification Information of Cattle since 2020.

Source: MAFF Livestock Statistics

Beef Cattle Inventory cont'd Unit: Farm/Head

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	
891,700	392,500	499,100	56	42
0	-5	3		5
873,400	375,500	497,900	57	43
-2	-4	0		3
851,400	367,500	483,900	57	45
-3	-2	-3		3
827,700	345,300	482,400	58	46
-3	-6	0		3
837,100	331,800	505,300	60	48
1	-4	5		4
834,700	313,100	521,600	62	50
0	-6	3		4
813,000	295,100	517,900	64	52
-3	-6	-1		4
768,600	274,400	494,200	64	54
-5	-7	-5		4
763,400	267,900	495,400	65	58
-1	-2	0		8
775,200	249,400	525,700	68	62
2	-7	6		6
802,200	246,900	555,300	69	65
3	-1	6	2	5

Note: The numbers are based on Japan's Individual Identification Information of Cattle since 2020.

Source: MAFF Livestock Statistics

Supplemental Table 4: Japan Dairy Cow Inventory

Unit: Farm/Head

Year Beginning (As of Feb. 1)	Total Number of Dairy Farms	Total Number of Dairy Cows	Dairy Cows					Heifers (Less Than Two Years of Age)	Animals Raised per Farm
			(Over Two Years of Age)						
			Total	Cow			Heifer		
				Sub Total	Milking	Dry			
2012	20,100	1,449,000	1,012,000	942,600	812,700	129,900	69,700	436,700	72
2013	19,400	1,423,000	992,100	923,400	798,300	125,100	68,700	431,300	73
% Chg.	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-4	-1	-1	2
2014	18,600	1,395,000	957,800	893,400	772,500	121,000	64,400	436,800	75
% Chg.	-4	-2	-3	-3	-3	-3	-6	1	2
2015	17,700	1,371,000	934,100	869,700	750,100	119,600	64,400	437,200	78
% Chg.	-5	-2	-2	-3	-3	-1	0	0	3
2016	17,000	1,345,000	936,700	871,000	751,700	119,300	65,800	408,300	79
% Chg.	-4	-2	0	0	0	0	2	-7	2
2017	16,400	1,323,000	913,800	852,100	735,200	116,900	61,700	409,300	81
% Chg.	-4	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-6	0	2
2018	15,700	1,328,000	906,900	847,200	731,100	116,100	59,700	421,100	85
% Chg.	-4	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-3	3	5
2019	15,000	1,332,000	900,500	839,200	729,500	109,700	61,300	431,100	89
% Chg.	-4	0	-1	-1	0	-6	3	2	5
2020	14,400	1,352,000	900,700	839,600	716,000	123,600	61,100	451,600	94
% Chg.	-4	2	0	0	-2	13	0	5	6
2021	13,900	1,356,000	910,000	849,300	726,000	123,300	60,700	446,400	98
% Chg.	-3	0	1	1	1	0	-1	-1	4
2022	13,300	1,371,000	924,000	861,700	736,500	125,200	62,300	447,200	103
% Chg.	-4	1	2	1	1	2	3	0	6

Note: 99 percent of dairy cows raised in Japan are Holstein breed.

Source: MAFF Livestock Statistics

Supplemental Table 5: Japan 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
% Chg.	-3	-4	0	0	0	-1	2	3
2013	5,570	4,620	9,685,000	899,700	49,100	8,106,000	629,500	1738.8
% Chg.	-5	-6	-1	0	-5	0	-1	4
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	4,320	3,460	9,156,000	853,100	36,300	7,594,000	673,200	2,119
% Chg.	-3	-5	0	4	-8	-1	4	3
2020	Census Year							
2021	3,850	3,040	9,290,000	823,200	32,000	7,676,000	758,800	2,413
2022	3,590	2,750	8,949,000	789,100	30,000	7,515,000	615,400	2,493
% Chg.	-7	-10	-4	-4	-6	-2	-19	3

Source: MAFF Livestock Statistics

Supplemental Table 6: Japan Beef *Marukin* Payment

		Prefectures Applied	Wagyu		Cross breed	Dairy
			Lowest payment	Highest payment		
2018	Dec	0	N/A	N/A	-	39,700
2019	Jan	11	3,966	159,811	-	54,379
	Feb	8	8,315	87,492	-	4,69.4
	Mar	11	1,773	86,398	-	74,024
	Apr	1	-	17,067	-	42,722
	May	11	4,739	31,689	-	30,806
	Jun	4	4,014	50,013	-	31,029
	Jul	11	308	50,163	-	35,702
	Aug	24	174	79,302	-	26,906
	Sep	21	2,757	88,939	-	28,826
	Oct	21	5,660	69,293	15,271	48,722
	Nov	9	1,812	99,875	356	53,726
	Dec	16	2,237	62,574	-	63,042
2020	Jan	17	2,642	138,966	-	47,339
	Feb	30	609	152,529	24,129	39,319
	Mar	47	52,835	295,419	116,716	54,563
	Apr	47	121,079	468,145	144,130	48,145
	May	47	92,851	306,934	142,220	42,925
	Jun	46	76,555	236,813	190,413	48,078
	Jul	43	22,789	233,821	180,387	39,031
	Aug	46	36,643	225,514	114,807	51,616
	Sep	45	1,510	208,831	122,920	39,206
	Oct	38	5,140	108,545	131,468	37,969
	Nov	10	4,316	57,595	79,365	38,144
	Dec	2	3,942	58,624	29,124	38,791
2021	Jan	12	475	59,029	17,069	43,454
	Feb	26	456,975	63,665	61,906	48,484
	Mar	2	2,390	67,380	19,994	54,923
	Apr	0	-	-	-	33,157
	May	14	16	21,333	-	21,421
	Jun	14	1,170	34,965	26,485	29,786
	Jul	2	3,860	8,063	36,498	29,957
	Aug	35	220	67,057	60,016	27,918
	Sep	22	6,278	34,106	20,589	35,327
	Oct	0	-	-	13,215	17,778
	Nov	0	-	-	-	30,296

	Dec	1	-	34,151	-	40,420
2022	Jan	1	-	21,054	-	50,296
	Feb	1	-	13,879	12,520	51,054
	Mar	0	-	-	-	50,246
	Apr	0	-	-	-	32,559
	May	0	-	-	-	36,067
	Jun	0	-	-	30,939	43,892
	Jul	3	11,051	2,622	34,163	38,372
	Aug	34	107,300	4,014	43,261	44,453
	Sep	30	73,365	2,516	21,558	40,459
	Oct	30	70,182	13,813	10,292	43,010
	Nov	29	53,399	5,854	1,766	36,965
	Dec	23	52,936	22,550	-	49,166

Note: "N/A" indicates no data and "-" indicates no payment was made.

Source: ALIC

Attachments:

No Attachments