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2013 Revised Market Outlook for Beef and Pork

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Report Highlights:

Expanded market access and anticipated strong demand for grain-fed cuts are expected to boost imports of American beef, as well as total consumption, this year. However, the high price outlook for U.S. beef could limit the amount of increased exports. Two successive years of growth in total domestic pork output, increased distribution of American beef, and increased competition from chicken and relatively low priced domestic pork could trim U.S. and Canadian chilled pork imports. Japan's Customs Authority is expected to continue to require inspection and monitoring to ensure compliance with the Gate Price system, holding imports of frozen pork cuts at a sustained level.

Animal Numbers, Cattle
Animal Numbers, Swine
Meat, Beef and Veal
Meat, Swine

Cattle PS&D Table

1000 HEAD, PERCENT

Animal Numbers, Swine Japan

1000 HEAD, PERCENT

Beef PS&D Table

Meat, Beef and Veal Japan	2011		2012		2013	
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2011		Market Year Begin: Jan 2012		Market Year Begin: Jan 2013	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Slaughter (Reference)	1,174	1,174	1,185	1,199	1,155	1,170
Beginning Stocks	129	129	136	136	141	136
Production	501	500	508	519	495	505
Total Imports	745	745	746	738	750	774
Total Supply	1,375	1,374	1,390	1,393	1,386	1,415
Total Exports	1	0	1	1	1	1
Human Dom. Consumption	1,238	1,238	1,248	1,256	1,248	1,275
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption	1,238	1,238	1,248	1,256	1,248	1,275
Ending Stocks	136	136	141	136	137	139
Total Distribution	1,375	1,374	1,390	1,393	1,386	1,415

1000 HEAD, 1000 MT CWE, PERCENT, PEOPLE, KG

Pork PS&D Table

Meat, Swine Japan	2011		2012		2013	
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2011		Market Year Begin: Jan 2012		Market Year Begin: Jan 2013	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Slaughter (Reference)	16,388	16,395	16,470	16,779	16,400	16,900
Beginning Stocks	218	218	216	216	217	214
Production	1,267	1,267	1,275	1,297	1,265	1,305
Total Imports	1,254	1,254	1,260	1,259	1,260	1,228
Total Supply	2,739	2,739	2,751	2,772	2,742	2,747
Total Exports	1	1	1	1	1	1
Human Dom. Consumption	2,522	2,522	2,533	2,557	2,531	2,531
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption	2,522	2,522	2,533	2,557	2,531	2,531
Ending Stocks	216	216	217	214	210	215
Total Distribution	2,739	2,739	2,751	2,772	2,742	2,747

1000 HEAD, 1000 MT CWE, PERCENT, PEOPLE, KG

Author Defined:

Preface

This report is an update to JA2023 Japan Livestock and Products Annual, dated October 2, 2012. In updating the demand and supply outlook and forecast numbers for CY 2013, Post assumed a continued lack of income growth, such that average consumers will remain price conscious.

Quantities listed in the text are made on the basis of Carcass Weight Equivalent (CWE), unless specified otherwise. Some numbers in the tables are on a product weight basis and have not been converted to CWE.

Rates of conversion from product weight to CWE are:

Beef Cuts (Boneless) – 1.40

Pork Cuts (Boneless) – 1.30

Processed/Prepared Beef Products – 1.79

Processed/Prepared Pork Products – 1.30

All supplemental tables in the report are provided for the reader's own analysis.

Beef:

2013 Revised Market Outlook Summary

- New Beef Export Program for Japan Expands Market Access

On February 1, 2013, Japan officially changed its import requirements related to BSE (Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy) for American beef by instituting a new U.S. beef export program for Japan, hereafter termed “**QSA LT 30 Program**” (see note). This revised export program is expected to improve the American beef presence in the Japanese market, help U.S. exporters regain the market share that has been lost over the past 10 years, and contribute to the overall growth of Japan’s beef market in the near future. The new program eases the age threshold from animals 20 months old or younger to cattle less than 30 months of age and revises Japan’s definitions of specified risk materials (SRM) to make them correspond with internationally recognized standards.

Note: The Food Safety Commission (FSC) completed its review of its domestic and border control BSE measures in October 2012. Based on the FSC recommendations, the United States and Japan agreed on the new export program “**USDA Less than 30 Months (LT30) Age-Verification Quality System Assessment (QSA) Program for Japan**” which went into effect on February 1, 2013. Details of the program can be found at the following USDA link:

<http://www.ams.usda.gov/AMSv1.0/getfile?dDocName=STELPRDC5070306>

The revised requirements for U.S. imports will enable Japan to once again source certain specific beef cuts, as well as products in the offal category such as tongue, hanging-tender, and outside skirt. Note: Post’s PS&D projections do not include those products in the offal category, which are an important part of U.S. beef exports in terms of value, especially tongue (see Table 7-E).

- Japanese Imports of American Beef Forecast to Show Good Growth in 2013

Given improved market access under the new beef export program for Japan, Post has revised its forecast for Japan’s 2013 total beef consumption, up slightly to **1.275 million MT**, and total imports, up five percentage points from 2012 levels to **774,000 MT**. The increase in imports is expected to be the result of an increase in imports of beef cuts, at 756,000 MT, while imports of prepared and processed products are expected to remain unchanged at 18,000 MT.

On a preliminary basis, Post projects a 25 percentage point (or 46,200 MT) increase from the previous year for imports of American beef, to **231,000 MT**. This projection assumes that Japan’s new import requirements will prompt some large scale retail and food service purchases to promote American beef. This expansion is also expected to lead to American beef replacing some Australian chilled grass fed/short grain fed cuts and frozen grain fed cuts. However, substitutability of American beef for Australian frozen grass fed cuts, which make up roughly 45 percent of Australia’s beef cuts exported to Japan, is considered fairly small as these are mostly trimmings used by fast food chains in the manufacture of hamburger patties. In light of the above, Post projects a decrease of six percentage points (or 25,200 MT) for imports of Australian beef cuts to **420,000 MT**. The prevailing market preference for medium graded grain fed cuts (American beef), coupled with a strong Australian dollar, and high Australian price offers, have stagnated Japan’s demand for Australian beef in recent years. Post expects that this downward consumption trend will most likely continue despite a long term outlook by Meat and Livestock Australia forecasting a recovery in its cattle slaughter and beef production for

2013 and 2014. Readers should note that Post's PS&D projections do not include products in the offal category, such as tongue, hanging tender, and outside skirt meat.

Based on the above projections, the American share of total beef imports in 2013 is expected to rise from 2012 levels by four percentage points to 31 percent, while Australian beef is expected drop by 6 percentage points to 56 percent. U.S. beef is expected to gradually regain much of the market share lost to Australia over the past 10 years.

- High Prices Could Cap U.S. Export Potential in 2013

Despite this positive forecast, the high price outlook for American beef in 2013, due to the tight supply of beef cattle, could affect Japan's prospective purchases this year. Although the number of Japanese buyers interested in American beef is growing, they are expected to remain price-sensitive and, despite some reported packer discounts, generally remain cautious. This apprehension may make trade somewhat less active than anticipated in the near future. The combination of these factors may reduce any risk of the beef safeguard triggering during Japanese Fiscal Year 2013, which starts in April (see –“Potential for Japan's beef safeguard triggering in the first quarter of JFY 2013” below).

- Japanese Domestic Beef Output Forecast Lower in 2013

Meanwhile, Japan's 2013 domestic cattle slaughter and beef production is expected to fall modestly to **505,000 MT** (or 1.17 million head), primarily due to low calf crops (especially for Wagyu), as well as the reduced number of beef cattle reaching finishing age this year. A tight supply of expensive domestic beef could help increase sales of American beef by attracting value-seeking consumers, especially at the retail level.

- Potential for Japan's Beef Safeguard Triggering in the First Quarter of JFY 2013

Depending on how high U.S. and Australian offers are in 2013, Japan's prospective demand for imported beef may be constrained. In Post's assessment, the greatest risk of the beef safeguard triggering, which would automatically raise the beef import duty from 38.5 percent to 50 percent for the remainder of the fiscal year, seems to exist primarily in the first quarter, when significant imports of American beef for Spring retail promotions could combine with the regular monthly import volume of Australian trimmings for hamburger patties. However, Japanese importers, who have avoided triggering the safeguard in the past by adjusting their shipping dates or delaying clearing customs, are expected to respond with a similar action if the risk of triggering the safeguard appears imminent. With the exception of the first quarter risk, trigger levels for the rest of the year should be better able to accommodate any temporary surges of monthly imports for both chilled and frozen beef (see Table 3-A).

Chilled Beef: Preliminary safeguard trigger levels calculated by Post through the third quarter for imported chilled beef are:

- 1st Quarter (April – June): Customs Clearance Product Weight at **74,339 MT** (average monthly entry of 24,780 MT)
- 1st - and 2nd Quarter (April – Sept.): 152,456 MT (average monthly entry of 25,409 MT)
- 1st – 3rd Quarter (April – Dec.): 230,642 MT (average monthly entry of 25,626 MT)

Frozen Beef: Quarterly trigger levels calculated by Post through the second quarter for imported frozen beef are:

- 1st Quarter (April – June): Customs Clearance Product Weight at **83,267 MT** (average monthly entry of 27,755 MT)
- 1st - and 2nd Quarter (April – Sept.): 184,749 MT (average monthly entry of 30,791 MT)
- 1st – 3rd Quarter (April – Dec.): 264,427 MT (average monthly entry of 29,381 MT)

2012 Market Situation Summary

- Domestic Beef Output Recovery and Increased Use in the Food Service Industry Raised Total Beef Consumption in 2012

In 2012, the recovery in Japan's domestic beef output was higher than previously anticipated, up four percentage points to **519,000 MT** (1.68 million head) partially owing to increased average carcass weight gains. Meanwhile, total imports fell slightly to **738,000 MT** compared to the previous year's actual import level (beef cuts down marginally to 720,000 MT; prepared and processed products down 17 percentage points to 18,000 MT). Although Australia remains the top exporter of beef to Japan, imports of Australian beef cuts fell six percentage points from the previous year to 445,200 MT. This decline in Australian beef imports can be attributed to a number of factors, including a high asking price, slowing Japanese demand, and a strong Australian dollar. Following a record asking price in 2011, the average import price of Australian beef remained at high levels in 2012 at US \$5,008 per MT (see Tables 7-A, 7-B, and 7-C).

In contrast, 2012 imports of American beef were at their highest level since trade resumed under the 2005 Export Verification Program, an increase of nine percentage points to 184,800 MT. This was supported in part by the strong market preference for medium and grain fed cuts. However, an 11 percent hike in the average U.S. beef import price, at US \$6,378 per MT, has been a concern among Japanese importers and end-users. As a result, the share of American beef rose to 26 percent of total beef cut imports, a three point gain from 2011.

In 2012, although there was no growth in Japan's retail beef sales (according to household consumption data), the food service sector, which accounts for 50 to 60 percent of total beef distribution in Japan, appears to have increased its utilization of beef, resulting in 2012 annual total beef consumption rising to 1.256 million MT, despite slightly reduced imports. Although there are no specific sales data available for beef, the Japan Food Service Association reported that the industry's 2012 total sales showed a recovery from the previous year's slump (see Table 1).

Pork:

2013 Revised Market Outlook Summary

- Slightly Lower Total Pork Consumption and Imports Projected for 2013

MAFF is forecasting national hog slaughter in the first half of 2013 (Jan. – June) to increase by one percentage point compared to the same period last year. This will mark two consecutive years of an increase in domestic production as the national sow inventory is rebuilt. This increase is partly due to the recovery reportedly taking place in Japan's Miyazaki prefecture, a major hog producing prefecture that was significantly affected by a massive Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) outbreak several years ago.

As the above increase is positively affecting Japan's domestic output growth in 2013, Post has revised its earlier output projection, up slightly from the 2012 level to **1.305 million MT** (or 16.9 million head).

Post also revised its earlier projection for Japan's total pork imports for 2013, lowering it by two percent to **1.228 million MT** (pork cuts, including small volume of carcasses: 987,000 MT; prepared and processed products: 241,000 MT). However, the projected increase in total beef consumption, as well as ample supplies of competitively priced fresh/chilled domestic pork and chicken which will likely reduce sales and utilization in the retail and food service sector, could result in a further reduction in chilled pork imports. Although American and Canadian chilled pork are expected to face this stiff sales competition, the United States is expected to hold its position as the top pork exporter to Japan, with its estimated share in imports of total pork cuts and total prepared and processed products at 41 percent and 62 percent, respectively.

As explained in the previous annual report, starting in April 2012, Japan's Customs enhanced its inspection of imported pork in order to investigate duty evasion cases, as well as to ensure that importers complied with Japan's complex pork import regime based on differential duties, known as the "Gate Price System". Several additional arrests of violators were reported since last year's report (see JA 2023 – Japan Livestock and Products Annual dated October 2, 2012). Post expects these inspections to continue in 2013. However, as the above action has not disrupted actual trade flows of frozen raw material pork cuts, Japanese pork importers/brokers are expected to continue their orderly trade of frozen cuts.

In light of the above, Post forecasts Japan's 2013 total consumption down slightly to **2.53 million MT**.

2012 Market Situation Summary

- Increased Domestic Pork Output Raised Overall Consumption; Import Levels Held Steady in 2012

In 2012, total domestic pork output rose two percentage points to **1.297 million MT** (1.68 million head), while total imports were flat at 1.26 million MT, compared to the previous year's actual import levels (pork cuts: **779,000 MT**, down two percentage points; prepared and processed products: 247,000 MT, up 10 percentage points). The United States was the top exporter of pork to Japan (see 8-A, 8-B, 8-C, and 8-D).

The two percent rise in total domestic pork output in 2012 put downward pressure on average market prices of domestic pork throughout the year (Tokyo market 2012 average: 446 Yen per kg. for excellent grade, down five percent, and 402 yen per kg. for medium grade, down seven percent) and contributed to a one percent rise in Japan's annual pork consumption over the previous year at an estimated **2.56 million MT** (see Table 5-A, 5-B, and 5-C).

The food service and processing sectors, as well as users of low priced domestic pork and imported frozen cuts, were active buyers, accounting for roughly 60 to 65 percent of total pork consumption in Japan, and helping raise 2012 total pork consumption slightly higher than last year. In contrast, recently published 2012 household consumption data indicate that retail pork sales, especially for domestic pork, stagnated, due mainly to increased sales of broiler meat and its prepared products, as well as to competition from imported chilled pork.

Despite the above, American chilled pork did relatively well in 2012, with imports sustaining their 2011 levels at 237,485 MT. Japan's imports of U.S. prepared and processed products, such as seasoned ground pork, were also up six percentage points to 151,596 MT, partly due to uncertainty about frozen pork imports as a result of the previously mentioned enhanced Customs inspections.

Table 1: Average monthly Expenditures and Quantities of Selected Commodities Purchased per Household (Two or more person household)

	Beef				Pork				Chicken			
	Expenditure (JP Yen)		Quantity (gram)		Expenditure (JP Yen)		Quantity (gram)		Expenditure (JP Yen)		Quantity (gram)	
2009	20,166		7,045		24,790		18,639		12,614		13,649	
2010	18,965		6,933		23,959		18,501		12,387		13,755	
% Chg.	-6%		-2%		-3%		-1%		-2%		1%	
2011	18,597		6,782		24,740		18,989		12,802		13,705	
% Chg.	-2%		-2%		3%		3%		3%		0%	
	Beef				Pork				Chicken			
Jan.	1,463	-6%	557	1%	2,044	-1%	1,612	0%	1,137	9%	1,251	11%
Feb.	1,337	-3%	529	3%	1,989	0%	1,567	2%	1,092	17%	1,248	21%
Mar.	1,468	1%	593	5%	1,998	-5%	1,613	-2%	1,102	8%	1,271	11%
Apr.	1,417	-7%	546	-4%	1,932	-5%	1,523	0%	1,067	10%	1,214	23%
May	1,498	-5%	591	2%	1,931	-4%	1,501	-1%	1,047	1%	1,186	9%
Jun.	1,394	-6%	543	-5%	1,895	-3%	1,509	2%	987	-1%	1,155	13%
July	1,365	0%	520	3%	1,860	-7%	1,495	-1%	924	-6%	1,084	3%
Aug.	1,558	5%	542	2%	1,888	-9%	1,443	-6%	916	-6%	1,030	-1%
Sept.	1,337	0%	544	0%	1,901	-5%	1,538	-1%	978	-8%	1,181	3%
Oct.	1,413	-3%	541	-1%	2,046	-4%	1,612	-4%	1,061	-8%	1,242	-2%
Nov.	1,406	-2%	540	-3%	2,062	-4%	1,659	-1%	1,070	-7%	1,260	2%
Dec.	2,517	-1%	719	-5%	2,225	-1%	1,698	-1%	1,388	-7%	1,492	-4%
2012	18,173		6,765		23,771		18,770		12,769		14,614	
% Chg.	-2%		0%		-4%		-1%		0%		7%	

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Telecommunication Bureau

	Ground Meat				Ham				Sausage			
	Expenditure (JP Yen)		Quantity (gram)		Expenditure (JP Yen)		Quantity (gram)		Expenditure (JP Yen)		Quantity (gram)	
2009	2,045		1,888		5,670		2,947		7,197		5,324	
2010	1,932		1,853		5,618		2,993		7,067		5,434	
% Chg.	-6%		-2%		-1%		2%		-2%		2%	
2011	1,982		1,892		5,634		3,025		7,099		5,400	
% Chg.	3%		2%		0%		1%		0%		-1%	
	Ground Meat				Ham				Sausage			
Jan.	157	1%	153	6%	332	4%	181	3%	539	3%	421	5%
Feb.	146	-9%	148	-8%	306	2%	174	5%	554	5%	438	10%
Mar.	172	1%	170	4%	356	3%	201	3%	601	1%	463	2%
Apr.	161	-5%	154	-1%	363	3%	206	6%	600	-1%	463	2%
May	169	-9%	157	-10%	401	2%	226	3%	632	0%	486	-2%
Jun.	169	-2%	159	-5%	464	2%	245	0%	576	0%	453	5%
July	158	3%	153	1%	561	-7%	323	-3%	561	-2%	439	-1%
Aug.	156	-5%	147	-6%	481	-2%	264	3%	580	-3%	447	-1%
Sept.	159	-6%	163	2%	369	1%	193	-8%	590	-2%	465	0%
Oct.	173	3%	173	9%	356	-1%	210	7%	628	-1%	479	0%
Nov.	157	-2%	150	-4%	544	-5%	284	-7%	595	-3%	452	-3%
Dec.	143	-5%	133	-10%	1,093	1%	552	5%	620	-1%	460	1%
2012	1,920		1,860		5,626		3,059		7,076		5,466	
% Chg.	-3%		-2%		0%		1%		0%		1%	

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Telecommunication Bureau

	Bacon				Yakitori				Cutlet			
	Expenditure (JP Yen)		Quantity (gram)		Expenditure (JP Yen)		Quantity (gram)		Expenditure (JP Yen)		Quantity (gram)	
2009	2,391		1,379									
2010	2,275		1,380									
2011	2,429		1,489		1,896				1,000			
% Chg.	7%		8%									
	Bacon				Yakitori				Cutlet			
Jan.	189	14%	113	19%	130	-3%			78	-6%		
Feb.	195	5%	115	1%	126	10%			72	-8%		
Mar.	205	0%	118	-11%	159	18%			84	-5%		
Apr.	206	1%	130	6%	168	5%			82	2%		
May	222	2%	137	5%	162	-11%			84	6%		
Jun.	201	-8%	129	-3%	170	10%			87	5%		
July	189	-4%	120	-1%	193	4%			94	18%		
Aug.	186	-7%	118	-2%	217	-2%			78	0%		
Sept.	195	-8%	117	-12%	159	6%			86	-1%		
Oct.	201	-3%	124	-5%	155	3%			94	11%		
Nov.	202	-4%	125	-3%	140	-8%			86	-9%		
Dec.	207	0%	124	-2%	173	12%			94	12%		
2012	2,398		1,470		1,952				1,019			
% Chg.	-1%		-1%		3%				2%			

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Telecommunication Bureau

Table 2: Australian Beef Exports to Japan

Unit: Metric Ton (Shipped Weight Basis)							
	2009	2010	2011	2011	2012	2012	2012
	Jan/Dec	Jan/Dec	Jan/Dec	% Chg.	Jan/Dec	% Chg.	Share
Chilled Beef	168,928	155,536	138,408	-11%	129,229	-7%	100%
Grass	55,217	51,775	45,558	-12%	43,510	-4%	34%
Grain fed	113,711	103,761	92,850	-11%	85,720	-8%	66%
Frozen Beef	187,638	200,675	203,778	2%	179,310	-12%	100%
Grass	146,162	150,074	155,172	3%	140,929	-9%	79%
Grain fed	41,476	50,601	48,606	-4%	38,381	-21%	21%
TOTAL	356,566	356,211	342,186	-4%	308,539	-10%	100%
Grass	201,379	201,850	200,731	-1%	184,439	-8%	60%
Grain fed	155,187	154,362	141,456	-8%	124,101	-12%	40%

Source: Meat Livestock Australia (Compiled by post)

Table 3-A: Beef Safeguard Trigger levels for JFY 2012 and Actual Imports Year to Date

Unit: Metric Ton (Customs Clearance Basis)					
	Trigger Level Quarterly Cumulative	Actual Entry Quarterly Total	Monthly Entry		
Chilled Beef					
Period			April	May	June
I (Apr. - Jun.)	74,339	53,797	16,874	18,970	17,953

			July	August	September
I - II (Apr. - Sept.)	152,456	113,048	20,961	20,886	17,404
			October	November	December
II - III (Apr. - Dec.)	230,642	165,569	17,835	18,656	16,030
			January	February	March
III - IV (Apr. - Mar.)	292,355	165,569			
Frozen Beef					
Period			April	May	June
I (Apr. - Jun.)	79,758	71,168	20,261	23,082	27,825
I - II (Apr. - Sept.)	178,189	157,905	28,496	34,747	23,494
			October	November	December
II - III (Apr. - Dec.)	271,266	226,006	27,572	20,657	19,872
			January	February	March
III - IV (Apr. - Mar.)	351,192				

Note: Beef SG trigger levels are set for each quarter of the Japanese fiscal year (starting April 1 and ending March 31 of the next year) on a cumulative basis. A basic formula to calculate the next year's trigger level is set at 117% of the actual imports of the previous year. Since JFY 2006, the GOJ has put into effect a special measure to determine the SG trigger levels are set at a 17% increase of average quarterly imports of JFY 2002 and JFY 2003 to help overall beef market recovery. If the trigger level of the previous year's imports for any quarter is calculated higher than the above formula, the higher number becomes the trigger level of that particular quarter.

Source: Ministry of Finance

Table 3-B: Pork Safeguard Trigger Levels for JFY 202 and Actual Imports Year to Date

Unit: Metric Ton (Customs Clearance Basis)					
	Trigger Level Quarterly Cumulative	Actual Entry Quarterly Total	Monthly Entry		
Pork (Chilled and Frozen Combined)					
Period			April	May	June
I (Apr. - Jun.)	223,444	170,045	50,349	67,679	52,017
			July	August	September
I - II (Apr. - Sept.)	421,554	356,083	61,010	67,357	57,671
			October	November	December
I - III (Apr. - Dec.)	625,909	535,146	67,143	58,093	53,827
			January	February	March
II - IV (Apr. - Mar.)	830,504		0	0	0

Note: Pork SG trigger levels are set for each quarter of Japanese fiscal year on a cumulative basis. A basic formula to calculate the next year's trigger level is set at 119% compared to the actual imports of the average of the three preceding years.

Source: Ministry of Finance

Table 4-A: Average Wholesale Price of Domestic Beef, Medium Grade Carcasses by Breed, Tokyo Market Year to Date

Unit: JP Yen/Kg.					
WAGYU STEER A-3 GRADE					
	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2008	1,807	1,639	1,577	1,575	1,650
2009	1,542	1,529	1,462	1,535	1,517
%chg	-15%	-7%	-7%	-3%	-8%
2010	1,460	1,469	1,479	1,549	1,489
%chg	-5%	-4%	1%	1%	-2%
2011	1,530	1,437	1,197	1,152	1,329
%chg	5%	-2%	-19%	-26%	-11%
2012	1,292	1,440	1,431	1,623	1,446

%chg	-16%	0%	20%	41%	9%
WAGYU STEER A-2 GRADE					
	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2008	1,539	1,339	1,265	1,197	1,335
2009	1,267	1,302	1,196	1,202	1,242
%chg	-18%	-3%	-5%	0%	-7%
2010	1,223	1,291	1,300	1,351	1,291
%chg	-4%	-1%	9%	12%	4%
2011	1,362	1,256	900	828	1,087
%chg	11%	-3%	-31%	-39%	-16%
2012	1,042	1,257	1,255	1,453	1,252
%chg	-23%	0%	39%	75%	15%
Holstein Steer B-2 Grade					
	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2008	768	801	728	788	771
2009	807	763	736	754	765
%chg	5%	-5%	1%	-4%	-1%
2010	697	685	635	648	666
%chg	-14%	-10%	-14%	-14%	-13%
2011	652	645	493	362	497
%chg	-6%	-6%	-22%	-44%	-25%
2012	380	590	591	664	556
%chg	-42%	-8%	20%	83%	12%
F1 Cross Breed Steer B-3 GRADE					
	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2008	1,287	1,256	1,211	1,238	1,252
2009	1,140	1,138	1,117	1,151	1,140
%chg	-11%	-9%	-8%	-7%	-9%
2010	1,156	1,149	1,150	1,274	1,173
%chg	1%	1%	3%	11%	3%
2011	1,202	1,176	1,040	864	1,075
%chg	4%	2%	-10%	-32%	-8%
2012	931	1,068	1,089	1,159	1,062
%chg	-22%	-9%	5%	34%	-1%
F1 Cross Breed Steer B-2 GRADE					
	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2008	1,085	1,064	977	956	1,020
2009	949	970	885	902	927
%chg	-13%	-9%	-9%	-6%	-9%
2010	929	1,031	1,000	1,144	1,026
%chg	-2%	6%	13%	27%	11%
2011	1,112	1,073	857	623	916
%chg	20%	4%	-14%	-46%	-11%
2012	747	960	964	1,030	925
%chg	-33%	-11%	13%	65%	1%

Source: ALIC Monthly Livestock Statistics (Quarterly average compiled by Post)

Table 4-B: Average Wholesale Price of Imported Beef by Cuts and Origin, Chilled Cuts Year to Date

Unit: JP Yen per Kg.					
Full Set, Aussie Beef, Chilled, (Short Grain Fed)					
	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2008	1,017	1,004	971	876	967
2009	730	746	755	743	744
%chg	-28%	-26%	-22%	-15%	-23%
2010	756	786	715	768	756
%chg	4%	5%	-5%	3%	2%
2011	842	803	758	772	794

%chg	11%	2%	6%	0%	5%
2012	797	863	813	815	822
%chg	-5%	8%	7%	6%	4%
Full Set, Aussie Beef, Chilled, (Grass Fed)					
	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2008	856	771	846	739	803
2009	638	630	648	677	648
%chg	-25%	-18%	-23%	-8%	-19%
2010	719	688	637	694	684
%chg	13%	9%	-2%	3%	6%
2011	767	703	669	687	707
%chg	7%	2%	5%	-1%	3%
2012	728	772	698	716	729
%chg	-5%	10%	4%	4%	3%
Navel-end Brisket, Aussie Beef, Chilled					
	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2008	652	598	728	622	650
2009	573	640	604	576	598
%chg	-12%	7%	-17%	-7%	-8%
2010	597	552	548	556	563
%chg	4%	-14%	-9%	-3%	-6%
2011	586	552	532	513	546
%chg	-2%	0%	-3%	-8%	-3%
2012	539	607	617	584	587
%chg	-8%	10%	16%	14%	7%
Strip Loin, Aussie Beef, Chilled					
	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2008	1,452	1,175	1,248	980	1,214
2009	1,042	989	1,068	1,078	1,044
%chg	-28%	-16%	-14%	10%	-14%
2010	1,317	1,158	975	981	1,108
%chg	26%	17%	-9%	-9%	6%
2011	1,148	1,008	940	945	1,010
%chg	-13%	-13%	-4%	-4%	-9%
2012	1,167	1,177	950	990	1,071
%chg	2%	17%	1%	5%	6%
Chuck Rib, US Beef, Chilled					
	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2008	1,473	1,487	1,419	1,342	1,430
2009	1,291	1,289	1,116	1,007	1,176
%chg	-12%	-13%	-21%	-25%	-18%
2010	1,024	1,186	1,139	1,053	1,101
%chg	-21%	-8%	2%	5%	-6%
2011	1,087	1,111	1,049	1,024	1,068
%chg	6%	-6%	-8%	-3%	-3%
2012	1,133	1,276	1,206	1,160	1,194
%chg	4%	15%	15%	13%	12%
Chuck Eye, US Beef, Chilled					
	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2008	915	876	887	896	894
2009	799	732	703	725	740
%chg	-13%	-16%	-21%	-19%	-17%
2010	743	758	718	755	743
%chg	-7%	4%	2%	4%	1%
2011	814	739	697	799	762
%chg	10%	-3%	-3%	6%	3%
2012	788	772	747	840	786
%chg	-3%	4%	7%	5%	3%

Strip Loin, US Beef, Chilled					
	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2011	Not available	1,559	1,482	1,303	1,448
2012	1,501	1,738	1,798	1,637	1,668
%chg		11%	21%	26%	15%
Rib Eye Roll, US Beef, Chilled					
	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2011	Not available	1,676	1,640	1,801	1,706
2012	1,761	1,833	1,828	2,011	1,858
%chg		9%	11%	12%	9%

Source: ALIC Monthly Livestock Statistics (Quarterly average compiled by Post)

Table 4-C: Average Wholesale Price of Imported Beef by Cuts and Origin, Frozen Cuts Year to Date

Unit: JP Yen per Kg.					
Chuck & Blade, Aussie Beef, Frozen					
	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2008	559	575	643	531	577
2009	473	458	469	478	470
%chg	-15%	-20%	-27%	-10%	-19%
2010	485	530	522	539	519
%chg	2%	16%	11%	13%	11%
2011	583	582	558	546	567
%chg	20%	10%	7%	1%	9%
2012	543	572	562	567	561
%chg	-7%	-2%	1%	4%	-1%
Top Side, Aussie Beef, Frozen					
	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2008	675	675	730	656	684
2009	538	542	569	581	557
%chg	-20%	-20%	-22%	-11%	-18%
2010	572	577	563	595	577
%chg	6%	7%	-1%	2%	3%
2011	662	633	610	613	629
%chg	16%	10%	8%	3%	9%
2012	636	642	613	608	625
%chg	-4%	1%	1%	-1%	-1%
Trimming, Aussie Beef, Frozen					
	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2008	446	517	608	464	509
2009	385	396	391	376	387
%chg	-14%	-23%	-36%	-19%	-24%
2010	398	452	431	441	431
%chg	3%	14%	10%	17%	11%
2011	493	478	449	440	465
%chg	24%	6%	4%	-0%	8%
2012	452	464	301	448	416
%chg	-8%	-3%	-33%	2%	-11%
US Short Plate					
	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2011	Not Available	511	504	535	517
2012	687	888	738	659	743
%chg		74%	46%	23%	44%
U.S. Short Rib					
	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2011	Not Available	1,825	1,710	1,707	1,747
2012	1,766	1,836	1,660	1,616	1,720

%chg		1%	-3%	-5%	-2%
U.S. Chuck Rib					
	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2011	Not Available	904	842	853	866
2012	916	1,402	1,137	1,020	1,118
%chg		55%	35%	20%	29%

Source: ALIC Monthly Livestock Statistics (Quarterly average compiled by Post)

Table 5-A: Average Wholesale Price of Domestic Pork Carcasses by Grade, Tokyo Market Year to Date

Unit: JP Yen/Kg.					
Excellent Grade					
	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2008	532	571	559	428	522
2009	409	471	414	417	428
% Chg	-23%	-17%	-26%	-3%	-18%
2010	419	485	495	446	461
% Chg	3%	3%	20%	7%	8%
2011	466	506	493	411	469
% Chg	11%	4%	-1%	-8%	2%
2012	422	478	475	408	446
% Chg	-9%	-6%	-4%	-1%	-5%
Medium Grade					
	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2008	499	549	521	397	492
2009	380	444	380	377	395
% Chg	-24%	-19%	-27%	-5%	-20%
2010	371	444	446	405	417
% Chg	-2%	-0%	17%	8%	5%
2011	425	475	455	375	433
% Chg	14%	7%	2%	-7%	4%
2012	381	430	434	369	404
% Chg	-10%	-10%	-5%	-2%	-7%

Source: ALIC Monthly Livestock Statistics (Quarterly average compiled by Post)

Table 5-B: Average Wholesale Price of Domestic Pork by Cuts, Fresh/Chilled Year to Date

Unit: JP Yen per Kg.					
Full-set: Chilled					
	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2008	736	795	805	620	739
2009	599	651	608	584	610
%chg	-19%	-18%	-25%	-6%	-17%
2010	606	669	716	640	658
%chg	1%	3%	18%	10%	8%
2011	685	729	704	586	676
%chg	13%	9%	-2%	-8%	3%
2012	598	664	670	576	627
%chg	-13%	-9%	-5%	-2%	-7%
Picnic: Chilled					
	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2008	564	630	630	495	580
2009	448	480	439	408	444
%chg	-21%	-24%	-30%	-18%	-24%
2010	422	483	494	454	463

%chg	-6%	1%	13%	11%	4%
2011	498	550	525	446	505
%chg	18%	14%	6%	-2%	9%
2012	439	477	476	414	451
%chg	-12%	-13%	-9%	-7%	-11%
Shoulder Loin: Chilled					
	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2008	969	999	1,031	848	962
2009	785	822	779	796	795
%chg	-19%	-18%	-24%	-6%	-17%
2010	781	823	892	874	842
%chg	-1%	0%	15%	10%	6%
2011	874	875	874	779	851
%chg	12%	6%	-2%	-11%	1%
2012	768	814	840	792	803
%chg	-12%	-7%	-4%	2%	-6%
Loin: Chilled					
	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2008	1,018	1,042	1,073	872	1,001
2009	826	887	837	829	845
%chg	-19%	-15%	-22%	-5%	-16%
2010	812	879	951	906	887
%chg	-2%	-1%	14%	9%	5%
2011	917	915	925	810	892
%chg	13%	4%	-3%	-11%	1%
2012	798	853	871	805	832
%chg	-13%	-7%	-6%	-1%	-7%
Tender Loin: Chilled					
	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2008	1,148	1,194	1,215	986	1,136
2009	968	1,032	971	931	975
%chg	-16%	-14%	-20%	-6%	-14%
2010	934	975	997	932	959
%chg	-4%	-5%	3%	0%	-2%
2011	963	996	991	886	959
%chg	3%	2%	-1%	-5%	-0%
2012	865	926	925	860	894
%chg	-10%	-7%	-7%	-3%	-7%
Belly: Chilled					
	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2008	924	932	930	780	891
2009	743	752	694	741	733
%chg	-20%	-19%	-25%	-5%	-18%
2010	763	786	815	861	806
%chg	3%	4%	17%	16%	10%
2011	878	868	817	754	829
%chg	15%	10%	0%	-12%	3%
2012	763	765	758	771	764
%chg	-13%	-12%	-7%	2%	-8%
Ham: Chilled					
	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2008	594	657	652	518	605
2009	478	519	474	437	477
%chg	-20%	-21%	-27%	-16%	-21%
2010	449	519	524	479	493
%chg	-6%	-0%	11%	9%	3%

2011	516	569	550	467	526
%chg	15%	10%	5%	-2%	7%
2012	457	508	503	436	476
%chg	-11%	-11%	-8%	-7%	-9%

Source: ALIC Monthly Livestock Statistics (Quarterly average compiled by Post)

Table 5-C: Average Wholesale Price of Imported Chilled Pork Cuts Year to Date

Unit: JP Yen/Kg.					
Loin, US: Chilled					
	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2008	626	622	643	625	629
2009	621	605	610	607	611
%chg	-1%	-3%	-5%	-3%	-3%
2010	611	596	604	599	603
%chg	-2%	-1%	-1%	-1%	-1%
2011	601	597	596	584	595
%chg	-2%	0%	-1%	-3%	-1%
2012	601	595	601	595	598
%chg	0%	-0%	1%	2%	1%
Loin, Canada: Chilled					
	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2008	656	650	671	650	657
2009	631	617	624	625	624
%chg	-4%	-5%	-7%	-4%	-5%
2010	621	614	622	617	618
%chg	-2%	-1%	-0%	-1%	-1%
2011	620	618	619	600	614
%chg	-0%	1%	-0%	-3%	-1%
2012	617	611	609	602	610
%chg	-0%	-1%	-2%	0%	-1%
Tender Loin, US: Chilled					
	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2008	745	751	852	763	778
2009	736	724	711	698	717
%chg	-1%	-4%	-17%	-9%	-8%
2010	696	697	689	687	692
%chg	-5%	-4%	-3%	-2%	-3%
2012	689	692	690	689	690
%chg	-1%	-1%	0%	0%	-0%
2011	687	685	686	679	684
%chg	-0%	-1%	-1%	-1%	-1%
Tender Loin, Canada: Chilled					
	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2008	846	845	884	841	854
2009	796	787	769	776	782
%chg	-6%	-7%	-13%	-8%	-8%
2010	766	767	775	777	771
%chg	-4%	-3%	1%	0%	-1%
2011	781	774	771	763	772
%chg	2%	1%	-0%	-2%	0%
2012	762	736	730	717	736
%chg	-2%	-5%	-5%	-6%	-5%
Shoulder Loin, US: Chilled					
	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2008	652	648	661	643	651
2009	631	617	624	625	624
%chg	-3%	-5%	-6%	-3%	-4%
2010	621	612	621	623	619

%chg	-2%	-1%	-0%	-0%	-1%
2011	619	632	630	608	622
%chg	-0%	3%	1%	-2%	1%
2012	614	604	608	612	609
%chg	-1%	-5%	-3%	1%	-2%
Shoulder Loin, Canada: Chilled					
	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2008	683	676	698	673	682
2009	648	649	647	645	647
%chg	-5%	-4%	-7%	-4%	-5%
2010	638	635	641	644	640
%chg	-1%	-2%	-1%	-0%	-1%
2011	642	654	654	633	646
%chg	1%	3%	2%	-2%	1%
2012	635	628	631	636	632
%chg	-1%	-4%	-4%	0%	-2%

Source: ALIC Monthly Livestock Statistics (Quarterly average compiled by Post)

Table 6-A: Monthly Ending Stock of Beef

Unit: Metric Ton (Carcass Equivalent)								
	2008	2009	2010	% Chg.	2011	% Chg.	2012	% Chg.
Jan.	101,830	114,384	109,507	-4%	121,460	11%	129,254	6%
Feb.	100,194	115,133	101,847	-12%	115,384	13%	121,915	6%
Mar.	101,938	110,956	96,699	-13%	120,288	24%	111,626	-7%
Apr.	98,662	101,165	99,306	-2%	114,618	15%	107,579	-6%
May	103,544	101,452	102,899	1%	117,349	14%	112,944	-4%
Jun.	104,682	108,608	108,482	-0%	128,628	19%	124,592	-3%
Jul.	112,221	117,881	114,444	-3%	136,346	19%	139,138	2%
Aug.	116,736	120,725	124,660	3%	139,075	12%	148,562	7%
Sept..	122,966	122,319	128,486	5%	134,746	5%	154,256	14%
Oct.	123,063	122,452	124,109	1%	131,445	6%	152,671	16%
Nov.	120,012	124,414	128,394	3%	135,610	6%	149,373	10%
Dec.	116,134	119,342	128,677	8%	136,006	6%	135,492	-0%

Source: Monthly Livestock Statistics, Agriculture Livestock Industry Corporation (ALIC)

Table 6-B: Monthly Ending Stock of Pork

Unit: Metric Ton (Carcass Equivalent)								
	2008	2009	2010	% Chg.	2011	% Chg.	2012	% Chg.
Jan.	215,210	242,187	222,352	-8%	221,793	-0%	232,219	5%
Feb.	213,395	247,941	218,429	-12%	229,346	5%	238,564	4%
Mar.	221,711	252,377	223,313	-12%	226,091	1%	237,673	5%
Apr.	238,494	256,396	227,208	-11%	225,358	-1%	231,592	3%
May	250,532	265,288	240,895	-9%	233,488	-3%	234,878	1%
Jun.	242,774	268,905	261,197	-3%	235,265	-10%	219,436	-7%
Jul.	234,295	261,222	269,677	3%	228,322	-15%	222,686	-2%
Aug.	240,890	248,970	270,292	9%	219,876	-19%	228,799	4%
Sept..	240,707	237,154	258,098	9%	210,201	-19%	233,068	11%
Oct.	240,872	228,019	242,017	6%	210,187	-13%	234,993	12%
Nov.	232,638	222,256	227,482	2%	219,132	-4%	229,995	5%
Dec.	237,377	217,071	218,404	1%	215,833	-1%	213,918	-1%

Source: Monthly Livestock Statistics, Agriculture Livestock Industry Corporation (ALIC)

Table 7-A: Japanese 2012 Total Beef Imports YTD, Chilled and Frozen Combined/CIF Price

Partner Country	Unit: Metric Ton (Customs Clearance Basis)						
	2009	2010	2011	% Change	2012	% Change	2012 % Share
	Jan/Dec	Jan/Dec	Jan/Dec		Jan/Dec		

World	481,136	499,531	517,231	4%	514,186	-1%	100%
Australia	363,907	351,118	338,744	-4%	318,400	-6%	62%
United States	69,192	91,618	120,605	32%	131,921	9%	26%
New Zealand	29,558	31,584	29,739	-6%	31,412	6%	6%
Mexico	9,629	11,938	17,406	46%	20,450	17%	4%
Canada	8,527	12,926	10,179	-21%	11,468	13%	2%
Others	323	347	558	61%	535	-4%	0%

Source of Data: Global Trade Atlas (Japan Customs)

Partner Country	Unit Value - CIF (United States Dollars) per Metric Ton					
	2009	2010	2011	% Change	2012	% Change
World	4,139	4,585	5,115	12%	5,372	5%
Australia	3,918	4,412	4,967	13%	5,008	1%
United States	5,341	5,362	5,701	6%	6,378	12%
New Zealand	3,712	4,355	5,125	18%	5,321	4%
Canada	4,850	4,603	4,754	3%	5,146	8%
Mexico	4,565	4,294	4,146	-3%	4,768	15%

Source of Data: Global Trade Atlas (Japan Customs)

Table 7-B: Japanese 2012 Beef Imports YTD, Chilled Cuts/CIF Price

Partner Country	Unit: Metric Ton (Customs Clearance Basis)						
	2009	2010	2011	% Change	12/2012	% Change	2012 % Share
	Jan/Dec	Jan/Dec	Jan/Dec		Jan/Dec		
World	212,727	211,445	213,400	1%	212,425	0%	100%
Australia	168,577	155,036	139,764	-10%	128,688	-8%	61%
United States	34,535	44,130	61,916	40%	71,605	16%	34%
New Zealand	6,057	7,316	7,531	3%	7,975	6%	4%
Canada	2,472	3,730	2,909	-22%	2,423	-17%	1%
Mexico	1,086	1,232	1,280	4%	1,732	35%	1%
Others	0	1	0		2		0%

Source of Data: Global Trade Atlas (Japan Customs)

Partner Country	Unit Value - CIF (United States Dollars) per Metric Ton					
	2009	2010	2011	% Change	2012	% Change
World	5,423	6,066	6,818	12%	7,127	5%
Australia	5,238	5,871	6,677	14%	6,847	3%
United States	6,141	6,616	7,074	7%	7,571	7%
New Zealand	6,087	6,437	7,203	12%	7,769	8%
Canada	6,152	6,998	7,376	5%	7,413	1%
Mexico	5,831	5,886	6,317	7%	6,240	-1%

Source of Data: Global Trade Atlas (Japan Customs)

Table 7-C: Japanese 2012 Beef Imports YTD, Frozen Cuts/CIF Price

Partner Country	Unit: Metric Ton (Customs Clearance Basis)						
	2009	2010	2011	% Change	2012	% Change	2012 Share
	Jan/Dec	Jan/Dec	Jan/Dec		Jan/Dec		

World	268,408	288,086	303,831	5%	301,761	-1%	100%
Australia	195,330	196,082	198,979	1%	189,712	-5%	63%
United States	34,658	47,488	58,689	24%	60,316	3%	20%
New Zealand	23,501	24,268	22,207	-8%	23,437	6%	8%
Mexico	8,543	10,705	16,126	51%	18,717	16%	6%
Canada	6,055	9,196	7,270	-21%	9,045	24%	3%
Others	321	347	560	61%	534	-5%	0%

Source of Data: Global Trade Atlas (Japan Customs)

Partner Country	Unit Value - CIF (United States Dollars) per Metric Ton					
	2009	2010	2011	% Change	2012	% Change
World	3,122	3,498	3,919	12%	4,137	6%
Australia	2,778	3,259	3,767	16%	3,760	0%
United States	4,544	4,197	4,252	1%	4,962	17%
New Zealand	3,100	3,728	4,420	19%	4,489	2%
Canada	4,319	3,632	3,705	2%	4,538	22%
Mexico	4,404	4,111	3,974	-3%	4,632	17%

Source of Data: Global Trade Atlas (Japan Customs)

Table 7-D: Japanese 2012 Beef Imports, Prepared and Processed Products/CIF Price

Partner Country	Unit: Metric Ton (Customs Clearance Basis)						
	2009	2010	2011	% Change	2012	% Change	2012 Share
	Jan/Dec	Jan/Dec	Jan/Dec		Jan/Dec		
World	12,901	11,995	11,715	-2%	9,548	-18%	100%
Australia	5,802	5,677	5,486	-3%	5,534	1%	47%
China	1,831	2,525	2,822	12%	1,983	-30%	24%
Brazil	4,393	2,994	2,761	-8%	1,279	-54%	24%
Others	875	799	646	-19%	752	16%	6%

Source of Data: Global Trade Atlas (Japan Customs)

Partner Country	Unit Value CIF (United States Dollars) per Metric Ton					
	2009	2010	2011	% Change	12/2012	% Change
World	5,621	6,042	6,802	13%	7,643	12%
China	7,196	6,762	7,052	4%	8,072	14%
Australia	4,974	5,479	6,195	13%	6,468	4%
Brazil	4,113	4,017	5,077	26%	5,124	1%

Source of Data: Global Trade Atlas (Japan Customs)

Table 7-E: Japanese 2012 Beef Imports, Edible Meat and Offal/CIF Price

Partner Country	Unit: Metric Ton (Customs Clearance Basis)						
	2009	2010	2011	% Change	2012	% Change	2012 Share
	Jan/Dec	Jan/Dec	Jan/Dec		Jan/Dec		
World	38,454	41,763	44,192	6%	43,325	-2%	100%
Australia	19,942	18,504	17,972	-3%	17,890	0%	41%
United States	9,723	13,899	17,186	24%	16,358	-5%	38%
New Zealand	4,255	3,839	3,666	-5%	3,810	4%	9%

Mexico	1,791	2,335	2,375	2%	2,645	11%	6%
Canada	1,741	2,146	2,052	-4%	1,668	-19%	4%
Others	1,002	1,040	941	-10%	954	1%	2%

Source of Data: Global Trade Atlas (Japan Customs)

Partner Country	Unit Value - CIF (United States Dollars) per MT					
	2009	2010	2011	% Change	2012	% Change
World	7,780	8,158	9,317	14%	10,128	9%
United States	10,444	9,523	10,059	6%	12,170	21%
New Zealand	5,858	7,227	9,219	28%	8,064	-13%
Canada	8,928	8,412	9,107	8%	10,633	17%
Australia	6,915	7,644	9,063	19%	9,235	2%
Mexico	7,326	6,220	6,930	11%	7,203	4%

Source of Data: Global Trade Atlas (Japan Customs)