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Report Highlights:

Cattle stocks are projected to expand in 2022 as slaughter slowed in late 2021. In the dairy sector, cow slaughter is likely to increase in 2022 to lower excess milk production. And in the beef sector production in 2022 is projected to be up from 2021. Food service demand is slowly recovering from the demand shocks caused by COVID-19 outbreaks, but higher retail prices for beef imports may shift consumption of beef to pork or chicken. Japan's 2022 pork production is projected down slightly from 2021, so expected strong retail demand will be met by greater imports in 2022.

Production Supply and Distribution (PS&D) Statistics

Cattle PS&D

Animal Numbers, Cattle	2020		2021		2022	
Market Year Begins	Jan 2020		Jan 2021		Jan 2022	
Japan	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Total Cattle Beg. Stocks (1000 HEAD)	3907	3907	3960	3960	3998	3990
Dairy Cows Beg. Stocks (1000 HEAD)	840	840	849	849	855	860
Beef Cows Beg. Stocks (1000 HEAD)	559	559	567	567	570	570
Production (Calf Crop) (1000 HEAD)	1240	1240	1245	1250	1245	1245
Total Imports (1000 HEAD)	15	15	13	13	13	10
Total Supply (1000 HEAD)	5162	5162	5218	5223	5256	5245
Total Exports (1000 HEAD)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cow Slaughter (1000 HEAD)	250	250	250	255	250	255
Calf Slaughter (1000 HEAD)	4	4	5	4	5	5
Other Slaughter (1000 HEAD)	798	798	790	797	810	805
Total Slaughter (1000 HEAD)	1052	1052	1045	1056	1065	1065
Loss and Residual (1000 HEAD)	150	150	175	177	180	182
Ending Inventories (1000 HEAD)	3960	3960	3998	3990	4011	3998
Total Distribution (1000 HEAD)	5162	5162	5218	5223	5256	5245
(1000 HEAD)						

Beef and Veal PS&D

Meat, Beef and Veal	2020		2021		2022	
Market Year Begins	Jan 2020		Jan 2021		Jan 2022	
Japan	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Slaughter (Reference) (1000 HEAD)	1052	1052	1045	1056	1065	1065
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT CWE)	162	162	169	169	180	182
Production (1000 MT CWE)	477	477	475	478	485	485
Total Imports (1000 MT CWE)	832	832	820	807	830	820
Total Supply (1000 MT CWE)	1471	1471	1464	1454	1495	1487
Total Exports (1000 MT CWE)	7	7	11	11	15	15
Human Dom. Consumption (1000 MT CWE)	1295	1295	1273	1261	1300	1287
Other Use, Losses (1000 MT CWE)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption (1000 MT CWE)	1295	1295	1273	1261	1300	1287
Ending Stocks (1000 MT CWE)	169	169	180	182	180	185
Total Distribution (1000 MT CWE)	1471	1471	1464	1454	1495	1487
(1000 HEAD) ,(1000 Metric Ton [MT] Carcass Weight Equivalent [CWE])						

Swine PS&D

Animal Numbers, Swine	2020		2021		2022	
Market Year Begins	Jan 2020		Jan 2021		Jan 2022	
Japan	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Total Beginning Stocks (1000 HEAD)	9090	9090	9290	9290	9110	9074
Sow Beginning Stocks (1000 HEAD)	845	845	823	823	835	830
Production (Pig Crop) (1000 HEAD)	17230	17230	17000	17000	17250	17150
Total Imports (1000 HEAD)	3	3	1	1	2	2
Total Supply (1000 HEAD)	26323	26323	26291	26291	26362	26226
Total Exports (1000 HEAD)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sow Slaughter (1000 HEAD)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Slaughter (1000 HEAD)	16691	16691	16800	16837	16950	16835
Total Slaughter (1000 HEAD)	16691	16691	16800	16837	16950	16835
Loss and Residual (1000 HEAD)	342	342	381	380	212	215
Ending Inventories (1000 HEAD)	9290	9290	9110	9074	9200	9176
Total Distribution (1000 HEAD)	26323	26323	26291	26291	26362	26226
(1000 HEAD)						

Pork PS&D

Meat, Swine	2020		2021		2022	
Market Year Begins	Jan 2020		Jan 2021		Jan 2022	
Japan	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Slaughter (Reference) (1000 HEAD)	16691	16691	16800	16837	16950	16835
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT CWE)	263	263	245	245	230	219
Production (1000 MT CWE)	1306	1306	1315	1318	1330	1315
Total Imports (1000 MT CWE)	1412	1412	1425	1420	1450	1445
Total Supply (1000 MT CWE)	2981	2981	2985	2983	3010	2979
Total Exports (1000 MT CWE)	4	4	6	4	5	5
Human Dom. Consumption (1000 MT CWE)	2732	2732	2749	2760	2765	2764
Other Use, Losses (1000 MT CWE)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption (1000 MT CWE)	2732	2732	2749	2760	2765	2764
Ending Stocks (1000 MT CWE)	245	245	230	219	240	210
Total Distribution (1000 MT CWE)	2981	2981	2985	2983	3010	2979
(1000 HEAD), (1000 MT CWE)						

Beef

Production

According to statistics from the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (MAFF), the total number of cattle slaughtered in 2021 numbered about 1,056,000 head (Table 1), almost the same as in 2020; accordingly, beef production was also flat. To reflect those new numbers, FAS/Tokyo raises the total cattle ending stocks of year 2021 as well as the beginning stocks in 2022 from the Livestock and Products Annual published in August 2021. We hold to our previous projections for expected total number of cattle slaughtered and for expected amount of beef to be produced in 2022. Note well, however, that FAS/Tokyo raised the number of *cows* to be slaughtered while lowering the number of *other cattle* to be slaughtered. This is in response to higher numbers of dairy cows being slaughtered to adjust for excess capacity and overproduction of milk. The ending stocks of beef will be adjusted higher for 2022 as the slow recovery of demand in food service industries failed to absorb steady beef production.

Table 1: Cattle Slaughter in 2020 and 2021 (sorted by breed)

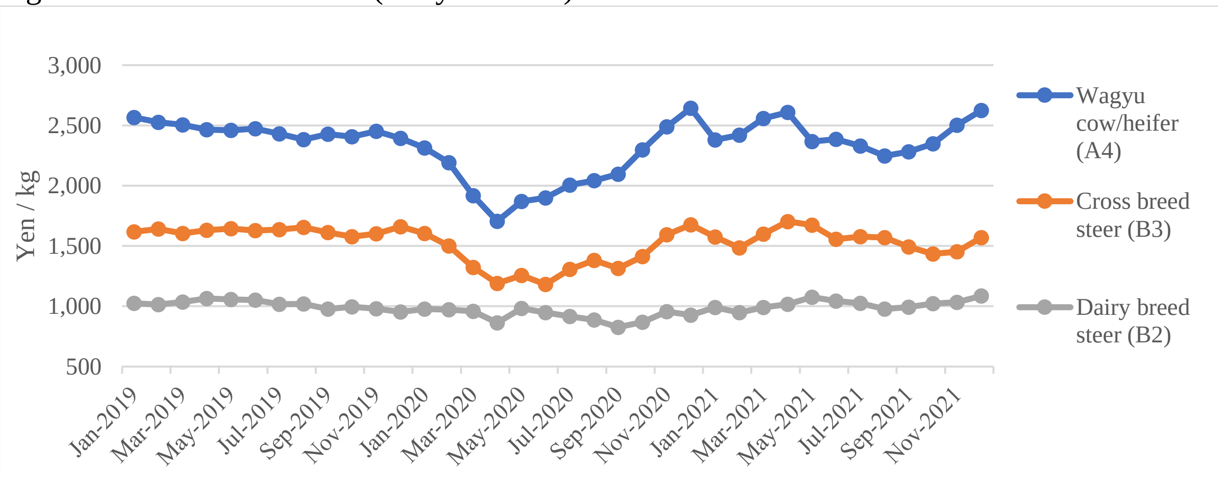
		Wagyu		Dairy		Cross		Other	Calf	Total
		steer/ bull	heifer/ cow	steer/ bull	heifer/ cow	steer/ bull	heifer/ cow			
Slaughtered number (head)	2020	262,007	215,583	161,989	166,313	121,002	107,008	13,444	4,403	1,051,749
	2021	265,323	217,816	154,447	170,911	120,565	108,413	14,134	4,288	1,055,897
	Chg.	1.3%	1.0%	-4.7%	2.8%	-0.4%	1.3%	5.1%	-2.6%	0.4%
Ave. carcass weight (kg/head)	2020	516.2	425.3	449.8	316.4	544.5	484.1	512.9	106.1	454.0
	2021	515.5	422.5	449.5	317.8	544.4	481.1	509.9	107.8	452.7
	Chg.	-0.1%	-0.7%	-0.1%	0.5%	0.0%	-0.6%	-0.6%	1.6%	-0.3%

Note: Slaughter numbers in 2020 are updated from Livestock Semiannual 2021

Source: MAFF

Total cattle slaughter in 2021 was nearly flat from 2020, which was lower than our previous projection owing to market disruptions caused by measures to control the spread of COVID-19. Note that the pace of slaughter quickened in the first half of 2021 in expectation of market recovery, but once it was clear that COVID-19 control measures would continue to limit domestic and international tourism, demand among food service industries crashed, especially in the hotel and restaurant industry (HRI) segment. In response to falling market prices for domestic beef April to September (Figure 1), some farmers slowed fattening and continued rearing cattle beyond normal slaughter dates.

Figure 1: Beef Carcass Price (Tokyo market)

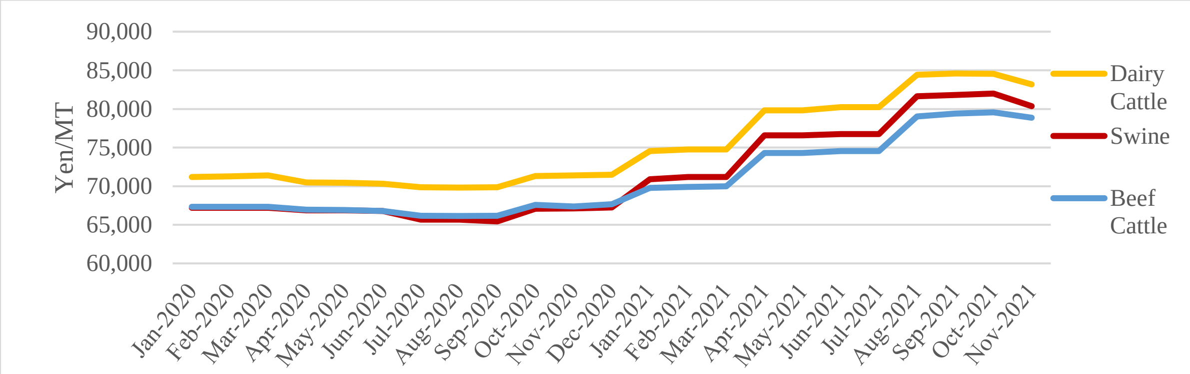


Source: Agriculture and Livestock Industries Corporation (ALIC)

By contrast, the pace of slaughter of dairy cows accelerated in November and December 2021 to slow excess production of milk. As with beef, struggling demand in the HRI sector affected consumption of dairy products. In response, beginning in November 2021 and extending through 2022, dairy farmers associations in the major production area of Hokkaido collectively agreed to limit milk production by slaughtering cows or by extending cows' dry period.

Compound feed retail prices are up by as much as 20 % year on year (Figure 2). That negative impact on cattle farm management is partly mitigated by short term support from the Compound Feed Price Stabilization System (for details of the system, see Grain and Feed Update).

Figure 2: Compound Feed Retail Price



Source: MAFF

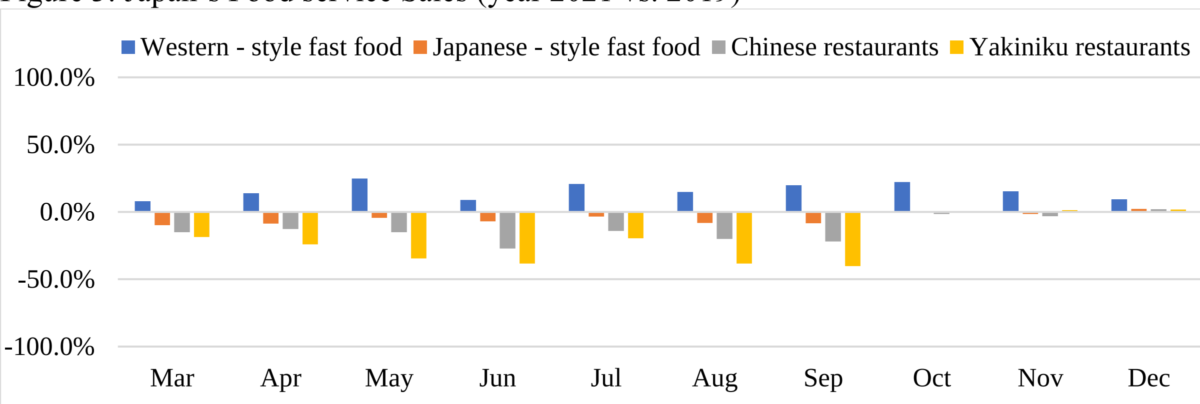
Consumption

The slow recovery of demand in the food service market segment forces FAS/Tokyo to lower Japan's projected beef consumption in 2022. Although still greater than in 2021, in 2022 consumption will not yet return to 2020 levels. In addition to pandemic-related travel restrictions, rising production costs are driving retail prices higher, which also likely will soften demand for beef, although less-expensive meats such as pork or chicken may capture some of that demand.

In response to the spreading of the Omicron variant of COVID-19, on January 7 the government of Japan (GOJ) declared a quasi-state of emergency, which allows prefectural governments to take relevant countermeasures such as limiting restaurants' business hours and alcohol services. These restrictions initially were confined to Okinawa, Yamaguchi, and Hiroshima but later expanded to Tokyo and Osaka. As of February 28, 31 of Japan's 47 prefectures remain under restrictions until March 6. For more details on the COVID-19 situation in Japan, please see the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare website.

Figure 3 below shows the impact of pandemic control measures on the food service industries in 2021 versus 2019. Sit-down restaurants suffered declining sales even as costs rose; government support programs became essential for businesses to remain solvent. By contrast, fast food restaurants increased take-out and home-delivery services to capture more of food service demand. However, after the October 1st easing of pandemic restrictions on restaurants, sales at Japanese-style fast food (e.g. beef bowl) and *Yakiniku* (Japanese barbeque) restaurants surged back to levels before the COVID-19 pandemic.

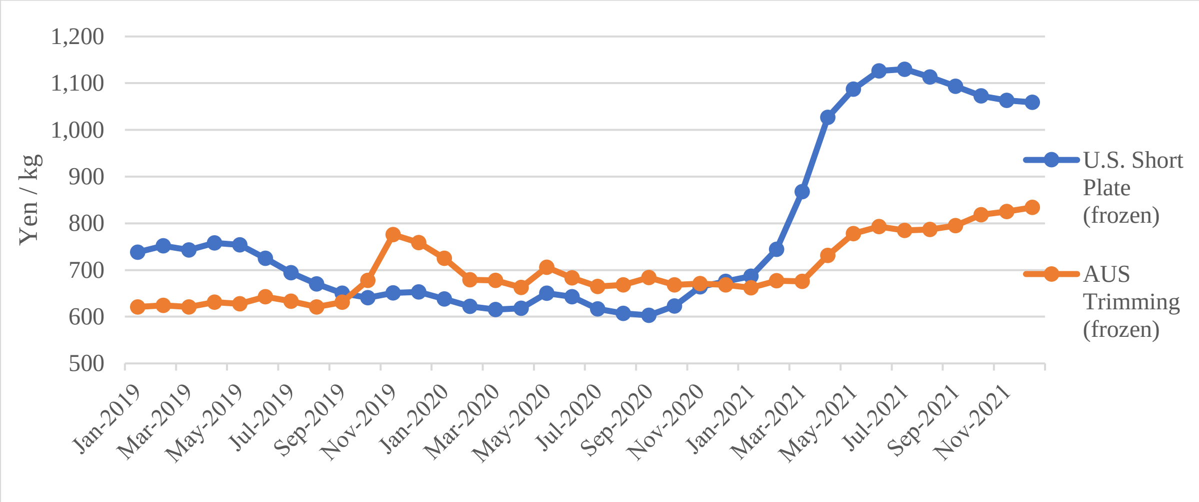
Figure 3: Japan's Food service Sales (year 2021 vs. 2019)



Source: Japan Food Service Association

Beef prices rose throughout the first half of 2021; by the peak in July prices had spiked about 83 % year on year. U.S. frozen short plate prices hit 1,130 yen ($9.83, $1 = 115 yen) per kilogram in July 2021 (Figure 4). As a result, by late 2021, major restaurant chains raised menu prices of their popular beef bowls by 10 to 14 percent.

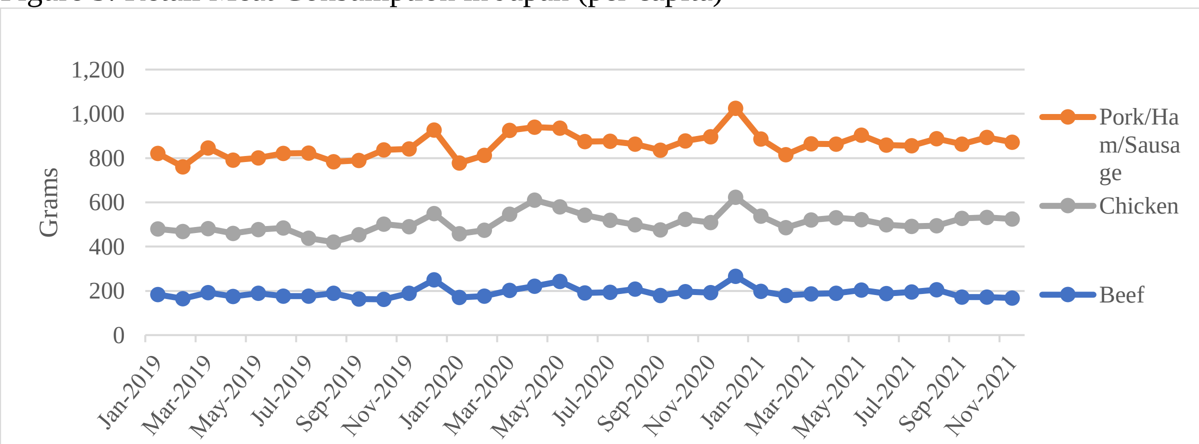
Figure 4: Price of Imported Beef in Japan (wholesale price)



Source: ALIC

Retail beef consumption in the first half of year 2021 tracked closely with 2020 consumption. Late in the year retail consumption tapered off in favor of greater food service consumption, likely the result of government of Japan's relaxing pandemic controls on restaurant services. (Figure 5)

Figure 5: Retail Meat Consumption in Japan (per capita)



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

Trade

Slow recovery of market demand and higher costs will soften demand for beef in 2022. FAS/Tokyo lowers its projection of Japan's beef imports for the year, though it will still be higher than in 2021, the year in which price spikes for beef and freight combined with severe travel restrictions to crush both market supply and demand. Global supply chain disruptions and freight cost spikes made increasing stocks a risky proposition for importers, especially given the softening of demand that higher retail prices and restaurant closures were causing. One solution reached by some importers was to diversify their trading partners: during 2021, though imports from the United States were down, Japan’s imports from Canada, New Zealand, Mexico, and European Union all increased (Table 2). FAS/Tokyo anticipates this trend will continue in 2022.

Table 2: Japan's Beef Imports (MT, CWE)

	2020	**2021**	**Chg. (%) 2021/2020**
Total	**831,901**	**806,921**	**-3**
Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP)	462,373	461,408	0
Australia	*363,749*	*329,864*	*-9*
Canada	*51,677*	*67,618*	*31*
New Zealand	*27,886*	*37,418*	*34*
Mexico	*19,012*	*26,424*	*39*
United States	353,899	320,570	-9
European Union (EU)	8,174	14,024	72
Poland	*4,125*	*10,415*	*152*
Ireland	*3,764*	*2,450*	*-35*
Uruguay	3,533	7,498	112
United Kingdom	2,552	2,098	-18
Other	1,370	1,323	-3

Source: Japan Customs

Meanwhile, Japan’s beef *exports* are projected to increase in 2022. Adjusted percentage increases are reflected in table 3 below. Stable overseas markets likely will lead to Japanese cattle operators maintaining their current production levels despite weaker domestic demand caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Table 3: Japan’s Beef Exports in 2020 and 2021 (MT, CWE)

	2020	**2021**	**Chg. (%)**
Total	**6,997**	**11,303**	**62**
CPTPP	733	1,225	67
Singapore	*435*	*629*	*45*
EU	161	404	151
Hong Kong	1,784	2,317	30
Cambodia	1,598	3,017	89
Taiwan	1,109	1,322	19
United States	713	1,601	125
Other	899	1,417	58

Source: Japan Customs

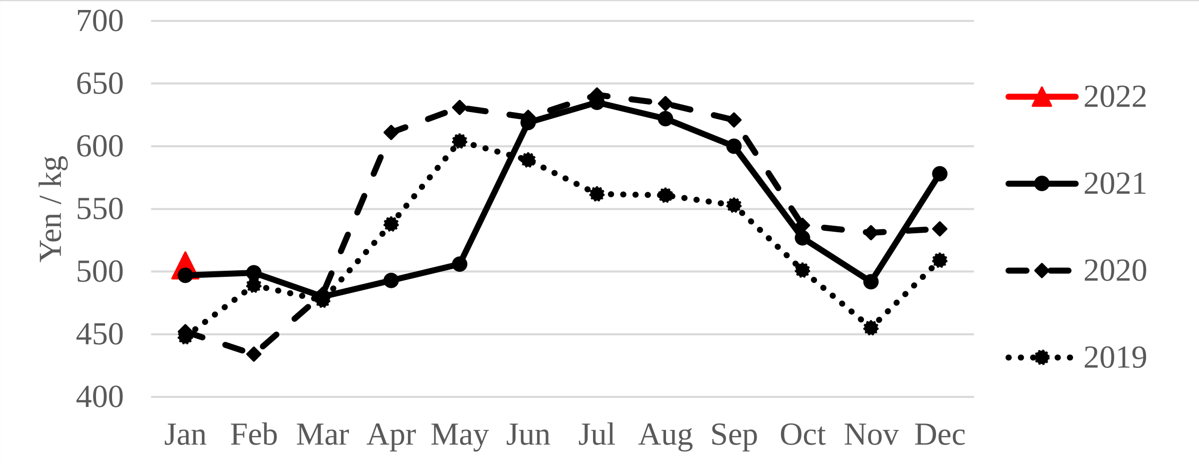
Pork

Production

Greater pork production and slower rebuilding of the hog population in 2021 lowered sow beginning stocks in 2022; as a result, FAS/Tokyo lowers Japan's forecast pig crop and pork production in 2022 from our projection in the published Livestock Products Annual.

Stable household demand for pork pushed 2021 carcass prices above pre-COVID-19 levels in 2019 (Figure 6). Despite market risk caused by the pandemic, hog operators responded to strong prices by expanding hog slaughter and pork production by just over one percent (Table 4).

Figure 6: Pork Carcass Wholesale Price (Excellent grade, Tokyo market)



Source: ALIC

Table 4: Swine Slaughter and Pork Production

	Slaughter (head)	Production (MT, CWE)	Average carcass weight (kilogram)
2020	16,691,343	1,305,823	78.2
2021	16,836,873	1,318,125	78.3
Change	1%	1%	0%

Source: MAFF

The strong market for pork production persists despite problems with classical swine fever (CSF). Even though Japan implemented a CSF vaccination program covering 36 prefectures, some 100,000 head needed to be culled in 2021. Programs to rebuild the hog population with imported breeding sows have been under way since 2018, but 2021 global freight congestion has delayed implementation, and Japan's imports of breeding swine in 2021 trended slower than 2020. As a result, the pace of slaughter exceeded the pace of stock rebuilding. Accordingly, FAS/Tokyo lowers its number for swine ending stocks in 2021 as well as for beginning stocks in 2022.

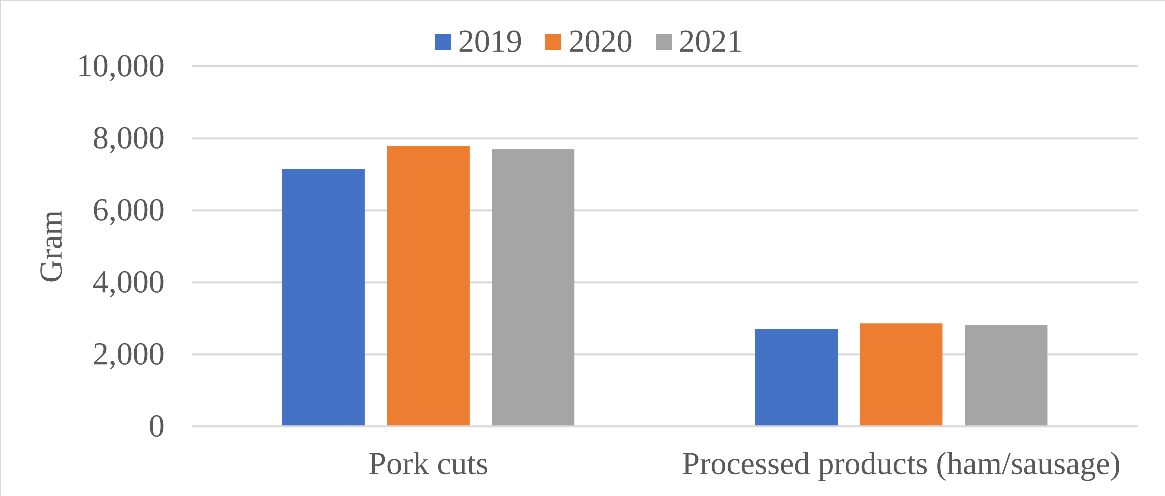
Consumption

Recovering demand for pork in the food service industries plus continued steady retail demand suggest a strong market for pork consumption. High prices for beef may also drive greater demand for pork, which leads FAS/Tokyo to increase our projection for Japan's pork consumption in 2022.

In 2021, surprisingly high retail consumption, about half of Japan's pork consumption since 2019, boosted total consumption higher than the FAS projection. Though almost flat in 2021 from 2020, greater in-home cooking pushed pork consumption higher than before the 2019 COVID-19 outbreak, by about 8 percent for fresh or frozen pork, and 4 percent for processed products. (Figure 7).

Gradual recovery of demand in food service businesses in late 2021, especially Chinese restaurants and *Yakiniku* restaurants, also spurred greater pork consumption. Sales in these meat-focused restaurants returned to pre-COVID levels by October 2021 (Figure 3 in the beef consumption section).

Figure 7: Retail Consumption of Pork and Processed Pork Products (per capita)



Source: MIAC and ALIC

Trade

FAS/Tokyo increases Japan's pork imports to balance expected lower domestic pork production in 2022. However, growth in demand may exceed supplies owing to global supply chain disruptions. As a result, FAS/Tokyo anticipates that ending stocks of Japanese importers in 2022 will end lower.

Pork imports in 2021 inched up just one-half percent from 2020 (Table 5). Exporting countries production of pork cuts for the Japanese market were still affected by labor shortages amid COVID-19 outbreaks and its countermeasures. Especially affected from North America were imports of chilled pork, which has a shorter shelf-life than frozen pork and is more dramatically affected by freight delays.

Outbreak of African swine fever (ASF) in Europe continued to limit their 2021 exports to Japan of frozen pork and prepared pork products. Imports from Germany have been suspended since September 2020, when ASF was detected in a wild boar. On January 8, 2022, imports from Italy were also suspended.

As a result, Japan's 2021 imports of chilled pork slightly exceeded 2019 levels, but frozen pork imports declined by a greater volume, making imports in 2021 still lower than 2019 (Figure 8). In the end, Japan's domestic ending stocks in 2021 were drawn lower on strong demand and slower imports. Post expects that situation will continue for at least the first half of 2022.

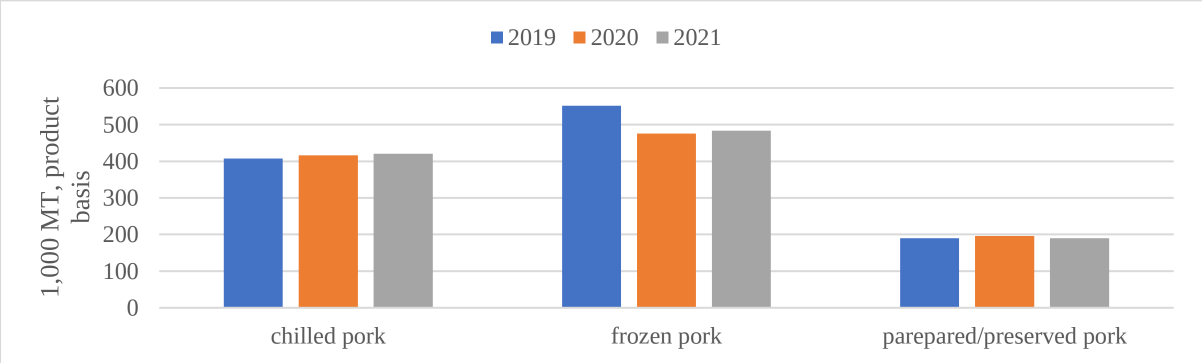
Table 5: Japan's Pork Imports in 2020 and 2021

Unit: MT, CWE

	2020	2021	% Chg.
Total	**1,412,453**	**1,420,088**	**0.5**
United States	501,042	482,776	-3.7
CPTPP	498,587	509,051	2.1
Canada	*312,535*	*308,183*	*-1.4*
Mexico	*148,194*	*157,410*	*6.2*
EU	377,136	393,543	4.4
Spain	*137,484*	*160,473*	*16.7*
Denmark	*104,175*	*118,617*	*13.9*
Netherlands	*50,686*	*54,582*	*7.7*
France	*16,857*	*18,796*	*12*
Ireland	*12,511*	*19,076*	*52*
Italy	*12,054*	*13,011*	*8*
Germany	*32,259*	*719*	*-97.8*
Other	35,688	34,718	-2.7

Source: Japan Customs

Figure 8: Japan's Pork Imports Sorted by Products



Source: ALIC

Supplemental Tables

Supplemental Table 1: Beef Estimated Ending Stocks

Unit: Metric Ton (CWE Converted)

Month / Year	2016	2017	% Chg.	2018	% Chg.	2019	% Chg.	2020	% Chg.	2021	% Chg.
Jan	172,093	143,120	-17	145,222	1	166,097	14	170,359	3	171,802	1
Feb	163,869	140,213	-14	141,490	1	165,995	17	165,749	0	170,091	3
Mar	157,752	139,798	-11	132,692	-5	157,678	19	172,506	9	159,766	-7
Apr	155,676	139,784	-10	133,944	-4	159,384	19	193,102	21	159,966	-17
May	162,734	143,260	-12	141,770	-1	162,872	15	200,967	23	167,597	-17
Jun	166,902	147,364	-12	144,991	-2	168,814	16	200,536	19	173,796	-13
Jul	172,492	154,587	-10	157,277	2	179,381	14	195,943	9	177,329	-9
Aug	173,316	157,798	-9	167,662	6	177,835	6	193,807	9	183,294	-5
Sep	169,811	162,039	-5	166,914	3	178,016	7	184,961	4	194,166	5
Oct	158,194	160,948	2	167,644	4	179,936	7	181,011	1	200,691	11
Nov	153,851	159,780	4	171,025	7	168,524	-1	173,552	3	190,873	10
Dec	146,798	151,303	3	162,884	8	161,541	-1	169,323	5	182,080	8

Source: ALIC

Supplemental Table 2: Pork Estimated Ending Stocks

Unit: Metric Ton (CWE Converted)

Month / Year	2016	2017	% Chg.	2018	% Chg.	2019	% Chg.	2020	% Chg.	2021	% Chg.
Jan	218,539	228,337	4	229,785	1	213,056	-7	271,976	28	237,333	-13
Feb	218,742	222,435	2	236,361	6	216,990	-8	270,555	25	239,556	-11
Mar	220,194	230,775	5	235,266	2	216,436	-8	273,178	26	236,579	-13
Apr	225,502	226,226	0	231,356	2	246,696	7	291,129	18	240,027	-18
May	231,754	236,863	2	234,372	-1	268,588	15	306,465	14	241,118	-21
Jun	234,361	235,581	1	232,077	-1	269,469	16	305,595	13	244,048	-20
Jul	223,907	228,890	2	228,848	0	278,667	22	293,088	5	239,940	-18
Aug	229,206	230,182	0	228,839	-1	286,966	25	287,101	0	244,999	-15
Sep	220,194	222,369	1	217,827	-2	283,667	30	276,992	-2	243,645	-12
Oct	212,792	217,122	2	215,679	-1	284,658	32	265,444	-7	237,649	-10
Nov	213,507	220,510	3	212,442	-4	276,873	30	253,486	-8	229,262	-10
Dec	210,908	222,074	5	208,469	-6	262,958	26	244,804	-7	219,164	-10

Source: ALIC

Supplemental Table 3: Beef Cattle Inventory

Unit: 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

Note: The numbers in 2020 and 2021 are based on Japan's Individual Identification Information of Cattle.

Source: MAFF Livestock Statistic

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

Note: The numbers in 2020 and 2021 are based on Japan's Individual Identification Information of Cattle.

Source: MAFF Livestock Statistics

Supplemental Table 4: Dairy Cow Inventory

Unit: Farm/Head

Year Beginning (As of Feb. 1)	Total Number of Dairy Farms	Total Number of Dairy Cows	Dairy Cows (Over Two Years of Age)					Heifers (Less Than Two Years of Age)	Animals Raised per Farm
			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

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

Source: MAFF Livestock Statistics

Supplemental Table 5: 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	
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
% 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

Source: MAFF Livestock Statistics

Supplemental Table 6: Beef *Marukin* Payments

Unit: Yen / head

Year	Month	The number of Prefectures Applied	Breed			
			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

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

Source: ALIC

Attachments:

No Attachments