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Agricultural Situation

Oilseeds and Products Annual Report

2008

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Report Highlights:
In past year, the United States soybean exports remained critical for the Japanese soybean market. With minimal domestic production of 0.229 mmt, 5.5% of whole supply, the United States provided 3.3 mmt, 80% of the supply. Brazil, Canada and China supplied 0.37, 0.31 and 0.14 mmt, respectively. The reliance on imports is the same for canola. Among the 2.18 mmt of canola consumed domestically in Japan, Canada supplied 1.98 mmt (85%), Australia 0.15 mmt (15%) and domestic production remained marginal. High prices due to globally increasing demand, among other factors, significantly affected the Japanese market, including related industries as tofu and miso producers.

Includes PSD Changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes
Annual Report
Tokyo [JA1]
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Table of Contents

Executive Summary

Oilseeds

In past year, the United States has remained a critical suppler to Japanese soybean market. With minimal domestic production of 0.229 mmt, 5.5% of demand, the U.S. provided 3.3 mmt, 80% of the supply. Brazil, Canada and China supplied 0.37, 0.31 and 0.14 mmt, respectively. The reliance on imports is the same for canola. Among the 2.18 mmt of canola consumed domestically in Japan, Canada supplied 1.98 mmt (85%), Australia 0.15 mmt (15%) and domestic production remained marginal.

In the past Japan has benefitted from the fact that the global grains and oilseeds business has been a buyer's market. Over the course of the past year that has turned on its head and end users are facing a seller's market and are having to cope with unexpected price pressures. The average unit price of imported soybeans climbed up from $350/MT (CIF) in January 2007 to $494/MT on December 2007, and reach $629/MT on March 2008. The seed oil market and livestock farmers report feeling the pinch of higher prices because they rely on imported oilseeds. Food grade soybean users have been particularly hard hit by the rising prices since they specify non-GM soybeans for tofu, miso and soy sauce production. The price of those beans and their availability has been a real cause for concern for Japanese users. So far, the impact of high prices has not led soy makers to use biotech soybeans in order to obtain a stable supply at a reasonable price, however. Only about 10 % of soy sauce makers have been using non-segregated soy beans. One of the first consumer products to publicly announce a price increase due to higher input costs was mayonnaise. In late May of 2007, Kewpie, a major Japanese processed food manufacturer, decided to increase the price of its mayonnaise by 10% -- the first price increase in 17 years. On the other hand, tofu and natto industries are resisting passing on higher prices to their consumers.

Oil Meal

Soybean and rapeseed meal are the primary protein ingredients used in compound feed production in Japan. The majority of (87%) of soybean meal is used for feed production with the remainder used for foods such as soy sauce, provided it is non-biotech. Rapeseed is used exclusively for feed and fertilizer production as in other sectors, therefore the increasing unit price thorough CY2007 significantly affected its end users.

Oil

The two primary edible oils in Japan are soybean and rapeseed, which are mainly consumed as blended oil. Imports of soybean oil and rapeseed oil have traditionally been very small as Japan meets most of its demand with domestic crushing.

Production

General situation

After ten years hovering at 40%, in February 2008 MAFF announced that Japan's food self-sufficiency rate had dropped to 39% on a calorie basis (JFY 2006 data). A significant number of media reports discussing Japan's food self sufficiency and food security followed. Almost simultaneously, a tainted imported processed food product caused a near panic among consumers and the food industry. The event was covered extensively by Japanese TV and news media. With sensational media reports raising skepticism about the safety of imported food, the mood was very favorable for promoting domestic agricultural production. Indeed, MAFF embarked on a large-scale public relations campaign to encourage citizens to buy local product and support domestic production. However, Japanese society is suffering from a declining population and an increasing proportion of elder citizens. Without a significant uptick in the number of Japanese going into farming, the political will to reform agricultural efficiency, and other necessary changes, it will be very difficult to close the self-sufficiency gap. Hence, it is unlikely that Japanese dependence on food imports will significantly change

in the near future.

On April 1, 2007 the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) enacted a new farm subsidy program that departs from the previous commodity-specific support given to practically all farmers and calls for direct payments targeting larger scale farmers on a cross-commodity basis. Soybeans are one of the "targeted farm products" under this plan. The payments are comprised of two components: a payment based on the acreage during the base period (2004-2006) and a payment based on the current year's production volume and quality. Despite the intentions of this plan to encourage consolidation and more effective production, soybean acreage has declined over the past five years. (For further information on the new policy direction please see GAIN JA5068: "Japan Embarks on a Drastic Change in its Farm Subsidy Scheme, November 22, 2005, and Appendix of GAIN JA8012: "Grain and Feed Annual, March 3, 2008).

Oilseeds production

In 2007, soybean planted area was 138,000 ha, up from 81,800 ha in 1996 as a result of policy efforts made by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) to divert rice production to alternate crops. In general, soybean yields in Japan are relatively small compared with those in the United States, possibly due to the smaller scale of fields, lack of suitable cultivars for the climate, and the absence of biotech soybean production. In an effort to increase yields, MAFF started the soybean genome project in FY2007. The Government of Japan (GOJ) will spend approximately $4 million annually in the next five years for basic and applied soybean research, including breeding.

MAFF set a soybean production target for 2015 of about 270,000 mt and 1.97 mt/ha, equal to a self-sufficiency ratio of 6 percent as part of a legislated policy to increase the country's self-sufficiency rate for major crops. In reality, however, the production target set by the government has not been met since 2002. Until a few years ago, the demand for domestic beans in the food industry was not very robust due to their expense and poor quality, even though there has been a relatively adequate supply of domestic soybeans. However, the situation has changed recently with speculation that U.S. soybean supplies would be limited with reduced soybean planting in the United States, especially under the influence of increasing corn demand and proportion of biotech soybean. The Japanese food industry is increasingly concerned about the availability of non-biotech soybeans, so this could be a motivating factor to increase domestic soybean production for food use.

Table 1. Planted Area, Production and Yield of Soybeans in Japan

CY	Planted Area (Hectares)	Production (MT)	Yield (Metric tons per hectare)	Yield – U.S.* (Metric tons per hectare)
2003	151,900	232,200	1.53	2.28
2004	136,800	163,200	1.19	2.86
2005	134,000	225,000	1.68	2.90
2006	142,000	230,900	1.63	2.89
2007	138,300	226,700	1.64	2.78

Source: MAFF (approximate figures for CY2007) and *USDA-NASS

Table 2. Demand and supply of soybeans in Japan

	Demand (1,000 mt)				Supply (1,000 mt)					
CY	Total	Oil	Food	Feed	Total	U.S.	Brazil	Canada	China	Domestic
2004	4,593	3,419	1,053	121	4,407	3,178	779	259	187	232
2005	4,257	3,080	1,052	125	4,181	3,126	563	305	184	163
2006	4,149	2,978	1,046	125	4,042	3,225	378	282	156	225
2007	4,226	3,044	1,045	125	4,161	3,325	367	309	137	229
2008	4,236	3,071	1,040	125	4,090	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	229

Source: MAFF (CY2008 is projection)

Table 3. Demand and supply of rapeseeds in Japan

	Demand (1,000 mt)	Supply (1,000 mt)			
CY	(all for oil)	Total	Canada	Australia	Domestic
2004	2,282	2,313	1,684	629	1
2005	2,253	2,295	1,867	425	1
2006	2,272	2,274	1,941	333	1
2007	2,175	2,134	1,983	150	1
2008	1,970	1,970	n/a	n/a	1

Source: MAFF (CY2008 is projection)

Table 4. Japan's Self-Sufficiency Ratio
(%)

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Rice	95	95	95	96	95	95	95	94
Wheat	9	11	11	13	14	14	14	13
Soybeans	4	5	5	5	4	3	5	5
Vegetables	83	82	82	83	82	80	79	79
Fruits	49	44	45	44	44	39	41	
Meats (Beef)	54 (36)	52 (34)	53 (36)	53 (39)	54 (39)	55 (44)	54 (43)	55 (43)
Eggs	96	95	96	96	96	95	94	95
Milk/Dairy	70	68	68	69	69	67	68	66
Seafood	55	53	53	53	57	49	50	52
Sugar	31	29	32	34	35	34	34	32
Self-sufficiency (Calorie Basis)	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	39
Self-sufficiency (Major Food Grains)	59	60	60	61	60	60	61	60
Self-sufficiency (Food + Feed Grains)	27	28	28	28	27	28	28	27

Source: MAFF

Oilseeds meal production

The first finding of BSE infected cattle in Japan in September 2001 created a demand for oilseed meals as substitutes for animal-origin meals. Since then, the demand has leveled off for soybean and rapeseed meals. Consumption is expected to remain at the same level for 2007 (4 mmt); therefore, imports are expected to remain at the current level (1.7 mmt).

Oil production

Production of major processed oil products remained flat in CY 2007 (i.e., 150,000 mt in CY2006 and 2007). However, the industry has been affected by high commodity and crude oil prices. The situation forced almost every sector of food industry, including food oil industry to increase price and/or to reduce the package volume.

Table 5. Production of Major Processed Oil Products in Japan
(MT)

CY	Margarine for Household Use	Margarine for Industrial Use	Low-fat Spread	Shortening	Refined Edible Oils
2004	13,079	155,225	78,765	208,563	49,719
2005	11,360	153,423	80,842	205,966	49,736
2006	12,204	149,470	78,757	214,117	46,783
2007	11,320	149,968	80,161	214,062	44,341

Source: Japan Margarine Industry Association

Consumption

Oilseed consumption

Soybeans are the most consumed oilseed in Japan followed by rapeseed. In 2007, total soybean consumption increased slightly, 2 percent from 2006, to 4.23 mmt. About 72 percent (3.04 mmt) of total demand for soybeans was for oil use, 25 percent (1.05 mmt) was for food use, and the remaining 3 percent (125,000 mt) was for feed use. Food soybeans are used for tofu (soybean curd), miso (fermented soybean paste), natto (fermented whole beans), boiled soybeans, soy sauce, and processed food. Production of soymilk and soymilk based drinks in JFY2007 was 165,212 mt, down from 199,745 mt in JFY2006. On the other hand, soy bars are gaining in popularity. The meal from soybean crushing is used for both animal feedstuffs and further processing into such products as soy protein and soy sauce. Virtually all users of food soybeans require “non biotech” varieties from their suppliers.

Rapeseed is almost exclusively imported for crushing. The meal from rapeseed crushing is used for animal feedstuffs and as a fertilizer and mulch for tobacco and citrus crops. Rapeseed and soybeans can substitute for each other in the Japanese oil market mainly as cooking oil, and demand fluctuates depending on their import prices. As a result of the price increase in soybeans in late CY 2003, consumption of rapeseed increased to fill the growing demand for vegetable oil as a substitute for soybeans and the level has remained the same through CY 2006. As described below in the Trade: Price of Oilseeds section, high grain prices affected all industry sectors. MAFF projects that demand in CY2008 will decrease slightly as a result.

Meal consumption

Soybeans and rapeseed meals are the primary protein ingredients used in compound feed production in Japan. About 87 percent of soybean meal is used for feed production, and the remainder is used for the production of tofu, soybean paste and soy sauce.

Table 6. Demand and supply of soybean meals
(1,000 MT)

CY	Demand			Supply			
	Total	Feed	Food and others	Total	Initial Stock	Domestic	Import
2004	3,804	3,308	495	3,928	119	2,627	1,182
2005	4,006	3,409	597	4,109	124	2,355	1,630
2006	3,879	3,401	478	4,008	103	2,258	1,647
2007	4,004	3,465	539	4,121	129	2,286	1,706
2008*	4,050	3,500	550	4,167	117	2,350	1,700

Source: MAFF (*CY2008 is prediction)

Table 7. Demand and supply of rapeseed meals
(1,000 MT)

CY	Demand			Supply			
	Total	Feed	Fertilizer and other	Total	Initial Stock	Domestic	Import
2004	1,354	917	428	1,410	63	1,329	18
2005	1,303	909	394	1,386	56	1,394	36
2006	1,305	930	375	1,369	83	1,252	34
2007	1,270	894	375	1,358	64	1,216	78
2008*	1,180	840	340	1,223	88	1,100	35

Source: MAFF (*CY2007 is prediction)

In past several months, the cry to increase domestic farm products reached a fever pitch after a food poisoning incident in imported processed products. MAFF and other authorities are using this opportunity to promote domestic agriculture, including livestock farming. As a consequence, some are hoping to see some increase in Japanese agricultural production for a short time. However, given workforce and other limitations it is most likely that the livestock population will decrease in near future.

Table 8. Japanese Livestock Population
(1,000 heads)

CY	2004	2005	2006	2007
Dairy cows	1,690	1,655	1,636	1,592
Beef cattle	2,788	2,747	2,755	2,806
Swine	9,724	N/a	9,620	9,759
Layers	174,550	N/a	176,955	183,224
Broilers	104,950	102,277	103,687	105,287

Source: MAFF, Monthly Statistics of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery

Oil consumption

The two primary edible oils in Japan are soybean oil and rapeseed oil, which are largely consumed as blended oils. In CY 2007, consumption of edible oil showed no significant change.

Table 9. Average Annual Expenditures for Processed Oil Products
Per Japanese Household

CY	Margarine		Edible Oil		Mayonnaise & Salad Dressing
	Value (Yen)	Quantity (Gram)	Value (Yen)	Quantity (Gram)	Value (Yen)*
2003	863	1,565	3,279	9,174	2,850
2004	834	1,552	3,478	9,439	2,855
2005	780	1,443	3,401	9,708	2,867
2006	752	1,383	3,305	9,188	2,938
2007	n/a**	n/a**	3,446	9,009	n/a**

*Only value is available.
**As of May 8, 2008, data is not available
Source: Management and Coordination Agency

Crushing capacity

MAFF surveys oil crushing capacity every other year. CY2007 data will be provided at the end of March 2009. As of December 2005, there were 41 domestic crushing factories in Japan with a total crushing capacity of 8.9 million metric tons. Actual production of oil, however, was approximately 6.0 million metric tons. Due to shrinking profitability, the number of crushers has been declining gradually over the years as companies consolidate. For example, there were 117 crushing factories in CY 1990.

Table 10. Japan's Oil Crushing Capacity

CY	Number of Factories	Annual Crushing Capacity (1000 MT)	Actual Annual Production (1000 MT)	Operation Ratio (percent)
2001	53	8,992	6,669	74.2
2003	49	9,294	6,770	72.8
2005	41	8,911	5,987	67.2

Source: MAFF (Note: This data is updated biannually, 2007 data will be supplied at the end of JFY2008)

Trade

Oilseed trade

The United States captured 80 percent of Japan's total soybean import market in 2007. Other major suppliers are Brazil and Canada. Total import of soybeans for CY 2008 is forecast around 4.24 mmt, the same as CY2007. The GOJ has implemented mandatory labeling for selected foods derived from biotechnology. That, plus the perception by retailers that consumers are wary of consuming biotech foods, has led to the practice of "identity-preserving" non-biotech soybeans for Japanese food soybean users. Many non-biotech soybean users are becoming concerned that a possible reduction in soybean planting area in the United States CY2007 due to the shift to corn, as well as the increased price of non-biotech soybeans and increasingly shrinking non-biotech soybean production will significantly impact their access to non-biotech soybeans at a reasonable price. Indeed, some are already reporting difficulty in obtaining non-biotech soybean or dismay at the high premium price they have to meet.

MAFF's biotech labeling policy requires a number of soy based food products such as tofu,

miso (soybean paste) and natto (fermented soybeans) be labeled, if the ingredient soybeans are biotech. Some manufacturers of other soy base foods, including soy sauce, voluntarily label their products as non-biotech for a marketing advantage. Roughly 10% of soy sauce manufacturers use biotech soy meal as an ingredient, however. Soybean oil is not subject to the MAFF labeling scheme either and the Japanese crushing industry mainly sources biotech non-segregated soybeans.

Canada increased its dominant position as a rapeseed supplier to Japan, providing 83% in CY2007. Australia reduced its rapeseed supply for Japan as a result of a severe drought in 2007. Canada and Australia are the only suppliers and Post expects little change for 2008.

MAFF launched a new export promotion program of Japanese agricultural products in FY2007. Promotion of agricultural products is combined with marketing of Japanese foods that include some soy products such as miso. Miso exports have actually been increasing over the past 30 years without the promotional program. Miso export in CY2007 was 9,252 mt worth 1.83 billion yen. MAFF's goal is to increase the export of agricultural products to 1 trillion yen by FY2013.

Trade of oilseed meals

Japan's soy meal use in CY2007 reached 1.7 MMT with the value of USD 550 million, about a 4 % increase in quantity and 24% increase in value from CY2006.

In the early 2000s, soybean meal imports from China almost doubled to a level of 500,000 to 600,000 tons because of China's increased crushing capacity, along with shorter transportation time, lower prices, and the ability to purchase smaller lots, which allow for direct shipments to local ports in Japan. However since CY2006, the top exporter of soy meal to Japan has been India (626,144 MT, 189 million USD in CY2007), followed by China (565,251 MT, 179 million USD) and the United States (431,094 MT, 155 million USD). Imports of Chinese soy meal in the first quarter of CY2008 were 92,987 MT, the lowest since first quarter of CY2006, and could reflect the increase in Chinese domestic demand.

Imports of soybean oil and rapeseed oil, the two primary edible oils in Japan, have traditionally been very small as Japan meets most of its demand with domestic crushing.

Price of oilseeds

The CIF import price of soybeans in CY2007 jumped to $400/mt. The price continued to increase throughout the year and reached $495/mt in December 2007, and as high as $629/mt in March 2008. The price increase had already started by the fourth quarter of CY2006, however, the most recent price hike caused strong concern among the Japanese industry and government over future soybean availability. As noted throughout this report, the other major factor influencing the Japanese soyfood industry is its strong insistence on non-biotech soybeans. The proportion of biotech soybean production has been increasing in the United States and the rest of the major soybean producing countries since the introduction of biotech soybeans, and is expected to further increase. Despite heavy reliance on imported soybeans, retailers believe that they must remain true to their use as they say biotech soybeans are not well accepted yet in Japanese market, except in food oil.

The price trend for rapeseeds was similar to that of soybeans. The average price increased $313 in CY2006 to $446/mt in CY2007. The price reached $665/mt in March 2008.

Table 11. CIF Import Price Comparison of Soybeans and Rapeseeds
(Dollars per MT)

	CY 2004	CY 2005	CY 2006	CY 2007
Soybeans (World)	(403)	(342)	(317)	(400)
U.S.	393	324	304	391
Brazil	377	304	278	372
Canada	473	415	419	474
China	577	637	508	529
Rapeseed (World)	(364)	(315)	(313)	(446)
Canada	361	312	310	445
Australia	372	326	330	464
U.S.	1,548	2,439	n/a	15,010

Source: GTA

Price of oilseed meals

Table 12. Wholesale Prices for Soybean and Rapeseed Meal

CY	Soybean Meal (Yen/MT)	Rapeseed Meal (Yen/MT)
2003	45,900	26,100
2004	52,400	28,600
2005	44,800	25,100
2006	41,400	25,200
2007	48,3700	34,000

Source: Japanese Vegetable Oil Industry Publications (Shokubutsu-yu Geppo).

CIF import prices remained high in CY 2007. Also, the continued need for soybean and rapeseed meals as a substitute for banned meat and bone meal as feed, and the tight supply of rapeseeds, prices will likely remain stable through CY 2008.

Table 13. CIF Import Price Comparison of Soybean and Rapeseed Meal
(Dollars per MT)

	CY 2004	CY 2005	CY 2006	CY 2007
Soybeans Meal (World)	(350)	(297)	(269)	(322)
Brazil	376	299	276	837
India	304	277	243	301
U.S.	402	322	297	360
China	349	287	281	316
Rapeseed Meal* (World)	(202)	(213)	(199)	(239)
India	177	155	152	199
China	240	246	232	263

*: For HS Code 230649
Source: GTA

Stocks

Soybean ending stocks in CY2007 were about 250,000 mt, approximately 6 percent of total consumption (4,161,000 mt) for the year. The proportion of soybean stocks to consumption has remained same in past few years. Rapeseed ending stocks in CY2006 were 210,000 mt, approximately 10 percent of total consumption (2,175,000 mt) for the year. The proportion of rapeseeds stock to consumption has been 9 to 11 percent in past few years.

Policy

From 1974 until 2003, Japan maintained an emergency soybean stock reserve amounting to 50,000 metric tons. The reserve volume was equivalent to about 5 percent of annual demand for food soybeans. Since 2003, Japan has revised the stock program every year. The target stock amount of 50,000 metric tons in 2003 was reduced to 43,000 metric tons in 2005 and to 39,000 metric tons in April 2006. Eleven crushing plants owned by five private oil crushers hold the emergency stocks.

There are no tariffs on soybean or rapeseed. JFY 2000 was the last year of the Uruguay Round implementation, so tariff levels are set until the completion of next WTO agricultural negotiations.

Reacting to high commodity prices and import dependence, some lawmakers are actively advocating that Japan increase soybean production. Though MAFF has launched the program 'Soybean 300A' in 2002 and has been aiming to achieve a stable yield of 3 mt/ha in Japan. The program focuses on seeding and non-tillage technology suitable for the Japanese climate and geography. However, the difference between the goal and the current status is significant.

Table 14. Japan's Tariff on Major Oilseeds

HS Code	Commodity	Duty As Of JFY 2008
1201.00-000	Soybeans	0
1205.10-000	Rapeseed (low erucic acid)	0
1205.90-000	Rapeseed (others)	0

Source: Trade Statistics of Japan, Ministry of Finance

There is no tariff on soybean meal, rapeseed meal or fishmeal.

Japan's tariffs on oil are as listed below.

Table 15. Japan's Tariff on Major Oils

HS Code	Commodity	Duty JFY 2008
1507.10-100	Soybean oil, crude, of an acid value exceeding 0.6	10.9 yen/kg
1507.10-200	Soybean oil, crude, other	13.2 yen/kg
1507.90-000	Soybean oil, other	13.2 yen/kg
1509 & 1510	Olive oil	0
1512.11-110	Sunflower-seed oil, of an acid value exceeding 0.6	8.5 yen/kg
1512.11-210	Safflower oil, of an acid value exceeding 0.6	8.5 yen/kg
1512.11-120	Sunflower-seed oil, other	10.4 yen/kg
1512.11-220	Safflower-seed oil, other	10.4 yen/kg
1514.11-100	Low erucic acid rapeseed oil, crude, of an acid value exceeding 0.6	10.9 yen/kg
1514.11-200	Low erucic acid rapeseed oil, crude, other	13.2 yen/kg
1514.19-000	Low erucic acid rapeseed oil, other	13.2 yen/kg
1514.91-100	Rapeseed oil, other, crude, of an acid value exceeding 0.6	10.9 yen/kg
1514.91-200	Rapeseed oil, other, crude, other	13.2 yen/kg
1515.90-600	Jojoba oil	0

Source: Trade Statistics of Japan, Ministry of Finance
Note; tariff rates shown here are applicable under WTO agreement. General tariffs are different.

Biotechnology

Japan has been importing biotech soybeans and canola since 1996. As of May 2008, the Government of Japan (GOJ) had approved 88 biotechnology products for food, including 5 soybeans, 15 canola, 36 corn, 8 potatoes, 18 cotton and 3 sugar beets. Japanese consumer groups, however, have expressed strong concerns about the safety of these agricultural products and the Japanese mass media has actively highlighted issues about their safety. In response to these concerns, MAFF introduced mandatory labeling requirements for 31 foods in which DNA or proteins of their biotechnology ingredients can be detected.

In 2001, MAFF expanded the labeling scheme to include high oleic acid soybean oil when the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare (MHLW) approved biotech high oleic acid soybeans. However, to date, there has been no import of the oil into Japan. In an effort to gain a marketing advantage, Japanese domestic processors of soy foods (tofu, natto, etc.), corn foods (corn snacks, etc.) and potato foods (potato snacks, etc.) are using non-biotech agricultural products. As a result, all consumer products subject to the labeling scheme on the market are using non-biotech soybeans and labeled as "non-biotech."

Oils, including soybean oil, rapeseed oil and cotton oil, are exempt from the biotech labeling scheme. Oil crushers therefore have the liberty of using biotechnology non-segregated soybeans, rapeseeds and cotton for crushing purposes. However, manufacturers of certain consumer-oriented foods not subject to the labeling, including soy sauce and beer using corn starch, purchase non-biotech ingredients so that they can label their products as non-biotech on a voluntary basis.

For biotechnology information, please look at the latest Japan biotechnology information (http://www.fas.usda.gov/scriptsw/AttacheRep/default.asp).

Marketing

Japan's domestic production of soybean in CY2007 was 229 mmt, 5 % of total consumption. All domestic soybeans are used for food, and domestic took 24 % share of soybean used for food purpose in CY2007. The projection of soybean supply by domestic production and import in CY2008 is 229,000 and 4,236,000 mt, respectively. Due to the higher grain prices, freight cost and concerns about availability, the Japanese soy food industry is trying to find a way to secure non-biotech soybeans. The Japan Federation of Miso Manufacturers Cooperatives (http://zenmi.jp/Toppage-Eng.html) has indicated their members may need to find more suppliers of non-biotech soy bean in South America and Australia. They commented that the use of biotech soybeans for miso would demand careful and thoughtful consideration and consumer acceptance. The soy food industry, food oil, soy sauce and others had to increase their retail prices due to the high production cost in late 2007 and early 2008, as did most food manufacturers using other grain ingredients.

Table 16. The use of domestic soybean (1000 mt)

	2003	2004	2005	Share of domestic
Food - Total import	1,034	1,053	1,052	
Food - Total domestic	224 (100%)	156 (100%)	218 (100%)	24%
Tofu	131 (28%)	94 (58%)	132 (61%)	27%
Cooked food	29 (13%)	24 (15%)	28 (13%)	88%
Natto	17 (8%)	11 (7%)	15 (7%)	11%
Miso & Soysource	15 (7%)	5 (3%)	13 (6%)	7%

Japan Oilseed, Soybean										
	2006	Revised		2007	Estimate		2008	Forecast		UOM
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	
Market Year Begin		10/2006	10/2006		10/2007	10/2007		10/2008	10/2008	MM/YYYY
Area Planted	150	0	150	150	0	138	0	0	138	(1000 HA)
Area Harvested	142	0	142	150	0	138	0	0	138	(1000 HA)
Beginning Stocks	256	0	256	265	0	265	315	0	315	(1000 MT)
Production	225	0	225	225	0	225	0	0	225	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	4094	0	4094	4100	0	4100	0	0	4100	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	3125	0	3125	3175	0	3325	0	0	3325	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Total Supply	4575	0	4575	4590	0	4590	315	0	4640	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Crush	2925	0	2925	2875	0	2875	0	0	2875	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Cons.	1045	0	1045	1050	0	1050	0	0	1050	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	340	0	340	350	0	350	0	0	350	(1000 MT)
Total Dom. Cons.	4310	0	4310	4275	0	4275	0	0	4275	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	265	0	265	315	0	315	0	0	365	(1000 MT)
Total Distribution	4575	0	4575	4590	0	4590	0	0	4640	(1000 MT)
CY Imports	4100	0	4100	4200	0	3932	0	0	3932	(1000 MT)
CY Imp. from U.S.	3100	0	3100	3100	0	3325	0	0	3325	(1000 MT)
CY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Japan Meal, Soybean										
	2006	Revised		2007	Estimate		2008	Forecast		UOM
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	
Market Year Begin		10/2006	10/2006		10/2007	10/2007		10/2008	10/2008	MM/YYYY
Crush	2925	0	2925	2875	0	2875	0	0	2875	(1000 MT)
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.777778	0	0.777778	0.777739	0	0.79513	0	0	0.788522	(PERCENT)
Beginning Stocks	173	0	103	193	0	129	181	0	181	(1000 MT)
Production	2275	0	2275	2236	0	2286	0	0	2267	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	1737	0	1737	1725	0	1739	0	0	1706	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	515	0	515	525	0	525	0	0	525	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Total Supply	4185	0	4115	4154	0	4154	181	0	4154	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Industrial Dom. Cons.	330	0	330	330	0	330	0	0	330	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Cons.	166	0	166	167	0	167	0	0	167	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	3496	0	3496	3476	0	3476	0	0	3476	(1000 MT)
Total Dom. Cons.	3992	0	3992	3973	0	3973	0	0	3973	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	193	0	129	181	0	181	0	0	181	(1000 MT)
Total Distribution	4185	0	4121	4154	0	4154	0	0	4154	(1000 MT)
CY Imports	1650	0	1650	1675	0	1675	0	0	1675	(1000 MT)
CY Imp. from U.S.	525	0	525	535	0	535	0	0	535	(1000 MT)
CY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
SME	3992	0	3992	3973	0	3973	0	0	3973	(1000 MT)

Japan Oil, Soybean										
	2006	Revised		2007	Estimate		2008	Forecast		UOM
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	
Market Year Begin		10/2006	10/2006		10/2007	10/2007		10/2008	10/2008	MM/YYYY
Crush	2925	0	2925	2875	0	2875	0	0	3071	(1000 MT)
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.182564	0	0.182564	0.182609	0	0.182609	0	0	0.170954	(PERCENT)
Beginning Stocks	18	0	18	25	0	25	24	0	24	(1000 MT)
Production	534	0	534	525	0	525	0	0	525	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	50	0	50	62	0	62	0	0	62	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Total Supply	602	0	602	612	0	612	24	0	611	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Industrial Dom. Cons.	32	0	32	33	0	33	0	0	33	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Cons.	545	0	545	555	0	555	0	0	555	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Total Dom. Cons.	577	0	577	588	0	588	0	0	588	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	25	0	25	24	0	24	0	0	23	(1000 MT)
Total Distribution	602	0	602	612	0	612	0	0	611	(1000 MT)
CY Imports	62	0	62	63	0	63	0	0	63	(1000 MT)
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
CY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Oilseed, Soybean		
Time Period	Oct/Sept	Units:	1000MT
Imports for:	2005		**2006**
U.S.	3085	U.S.	3257
Others		Others	
Brazil	434	Brazil	406
Canada	283	Canada	268
China	159	China	140
Australia	2	Argentina	21
Total for Others	878		835
Others not Listed	0		2
Grand Total	3963		4094

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Meal, Soybean		
Time Period	Oct/Sept	Units:	1000MT
Imports for:	2005		**2006**
U.S.	477	U.S.	494
Others		Others	
India	548	China	566
China	278	India	562
Brazil	172	Argentina	97
Argentina	114		
UAE	4		
Denmark	1		
Total for Others	1117		1225
Others not Listed	0		11
Grand Total	1594		1730

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Oil, Soybean		
Time Period	Oct/Sept	Units:	1000MT
Imports for:	2005		**2006**
U.S.	8	U.S.	6
Others		Others	
China	44	China	35
Malaysia	5	Taiwan	5
Taiwan	3		
Singapore	1		
Total for Others	53		40
Others not Listed	1		3
Grand Total	62		49

Prices Table			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Oilseed, Soybean		
Prices in	US dollar	per uom	MT
Year	2006	2007	% Change
Jan	327	350	7%
Feb	323	375	16%
Mar	334	363	9%
Apr	327	388	19%
May	324	377	16%
Jun	307	371	21%
Jul	316	394	25%
Aug	312	412	32%
Sep	292	403	38%
Oct	299	413	38%
Nov	308	470	53%
Dec	329	495	50%
Exchange Rate	103.77	Local Currency/US $	
Date of Quote	5/12/2008	MM/DD/YYYY	

Prices Table			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Meal, Soybean		
Prices in	US dollars	per uom	MT
Year	2006	2007	% Change
Jan	276	268	-3%
Feb	278	284	2%
Mar	275	285	4%
Apr	256	300	17%
May	283	320	13%
Jun	260	314	21%
Jul	260	325	25%
Aug	273	338	24%
Sep	271	336	24%
Oct	257	348	35%
Nov	276	392	42%
Dec	268	392	46%
Exchange Rate	103.77	Local Currency/US $	
Date of Quote	5/12/2008	MM/DD/YYYY	

Prices Table			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Oil, Soybean		
Prices in	US dollar	per uom	MT
Year	2006	2007	% Change
Jan	928	845	-9%
Feb	747	1042	39%
Mar	840	920	10%
Apr	1042	975	-6%
May	951	922	-3%
Jun	827	944	14%
Jul	1034	1135	10%
Aug	730	992	36%
Sep	856	1043	22%
Oct	838	918	10%
Nov	962	1425	48%
Dec	840	1367	63%
Exchange Rate	103.77	Local Currency/US $	
Date of Quote	5/12/2008	MM/DD/YYYY	

Japan Oilseed, Rapeseed										
	2006	Revised		2007	Estimate		2008	Forecast		UOM
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	
Market Year Begin		10/2006	10/2006		10/2007	10/2007		10/2008	10/2008	MM/YYYY
Area Planted	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	(1000 HA)
Area Harvested	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	(1000 HA)
Beginning Stocks	181	0	181	132	0	132	140	0	140	(1000 MT)
Production	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	2165	0	2165	2200	0	2133	0	0	1970	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Total Supply	2347	0	2347	2333	0	2266	140	0	2110	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Crush	2210	0	2210	2188	0	2175	0	0	1970	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	5	0	5	5	0	5	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Total Dom. Cons.	2215	0	2215	2193	0	2180	0	0	1970	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	132	0	132	140	0	140	0	0	140	(1000 MT)
Total Distribution	2347	0	2347	2333	0	2320	0	0	2110	(1000 MT)
CY Imports	2134	0	2134	2200	0	2133	0	0	1970	(1000 MT)
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
CY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Japan Meal, Rapeseed										
	2006	Revised		2007	Estimate		2008	Forecast		UOM
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	
Market Year Begin		10/2006	10/2006		10/2007	10/2007		10/2008	10/2008	MM/YYYY
Crush	2210	0	2210	2188	0	2188	0	0	1970	(1000 MT)
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.567873	0	0.567873	0.568099	0	0.56947	0	0	0.558376	(PERCENT)
Beginning Stocks	40	0	40	29	0	29	26	0	64	(1000 MT)
Production	1255	0	1255	1243	0	1246	0	0	1100	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	64	0	64	75	0	78	0	0	35	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Total Supply	1359	0	1359	1347	0	1353	26	0	1199	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Industrial Dom. Cons.	430	0	430	430	0	375	0	0	340	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	900	0	900	891	0	894	0	0	840	(1000 MT)
Total Dom. Cons.	1330	0	1330	1321	0	1269	0	0	1180	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	29	0	29	26	0	64	0	0	88	(1000 MT)
Total Distribution	1359	0	1359	1347	0	1333	0	0	1268	(1000 MT)
CY Imports	78	0	78	75	0	78	0	0	35	(1000 MT)
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
CY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
SME	946.295	0	946.295	939.8915	0	902.8935	0	0	839.57	(1000 MT)

Japan Oil, Rapeseed										
	2006	Revised		2007	Estimate		2008	Forecast		UOM
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	
Market Year Begin		10/2006	10/2006		10/2007	10/2007		10/2008	10/2008	MM/YYYY
Crush	2210	0	2210	2188	0	2188	0	0	1970	(1000 MT)
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.402715	0	0.402715	0.402194	0	0.402194	0	0	0.42132	(PERCENT)
Beginning Stocks	48	0	48	38	0	38	31	0	31	(1000 MT)
Production	890	0	890	880	0	880	0	0	830	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	18	0	18	12	0	12	0	0	18	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Total Supply	956	0	956	930	0	930	31	0	879	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Industrial Dom. Cons.	50	0	50	50	0	50	0	0	50	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Cons.	868	0	868	849	0	849	0	0	829	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Total Dom. Cons.	918	0	918	899	0	899	0	0	879	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	38	0	38	31	0	31	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Total Distribution	956	0	956	930	0	930	0	0	879	(1000 MT)
CY Imports	18	0	18	16	0	16	0	0	16	(1000 MT)
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
CY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Oilseed, Rapeseed		
Time Period	Oct/Sept	Units:	1000MT
Imports for:	2005		**2006**
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Canada	1963	Canada	1962
Australia	318	Australia	202
Total for Others	2281		2164
Others not Listed	0		0
Grand Total	2281		2164

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Meal, Rapeseed		
Time Period	Oct/Sept	Units:	1000MT
Imports for:	2005		**2006**
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
China	24	China	14
India	6	India	7
Canada	5	Canada	5
Total for Others	35		26
Others not Listed	0		0
Grand Total	35		26

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Oil, Rapeseed		
Time Period	Oct/Sept	Units:	1000MT
Imports for:	2005		**2006**
U.S.	1	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Canada	20	Canada	8
Australia	6	Australia	2
China	1		
Total for Others	27		10
Others not Listed	0		0
Grand Total	28		10

Prices Table			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Oilseed, Rapeseed		
Prices in	US dollars	per uom	1000MT
Year	2006	2007	% Change
Jan	296	375	27%
Feb	284	399	40%
Mar	289	412	43%
Apr	287	407	42%
May	303	408	35%
Jun	305	402	32%
Jul	320	441	38%
Aug	314	461	47%
Sep	330	479	45%
Oct	333	494	48%
Nov	346	539	56%
Dec	343	536	56%
Exchange Rate	103.77	Local Currency/US $	
Date of Quote	5/12/2008	MM/DD/YYYY	

Prices Table			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Meal, Rapeseed		
Prices in	US dollars	per uom	1000MT
Year	2006	2007	% Change
Jan	243	255	5%
Feb	249	269	8%
Mar	256	182	-29%
Apr	214	255	19%
May	278	246	-12%
Jun	157	226	44%
Jul	254	274	8%
Aug	255	260	2%
Sep	187	246	32%
Oct	242	262	8%
Nov	250	220	-12%
Dec	243	261	7%
Exchange Rate	103.77	Local Currency/US $	
Date of Quote	5/12/2008	MM/DD/YYYY	

Prices Table			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Oil, Rapeseed		
Prices in	US dollars	per uom	1000MT
Year	2006	2007	% Change
Jan	668	790	18%
Feb	646	804	24%
Mar	656	897	37%
Apr	647	855	32%
May	670	767	14%
Jun	706	833	18%
Jul	728	859	18%
Aug	1010	1049	4%
Sep	3079	0	-100%
Oct	1200	1206	1%
Nov	0	8285	
Dec	748	0	-100%
Exchange Rate	103.77	Local Currency/US $	
Date of Quote	5/12/2008	MM/DD/YYYY	

Japan Oilseed, Sunflowerseed										
	2006	Revised		2007	Estimate		2008	Forecast		UOM
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	
Market Year Begin		01/2006	01/2006		01/2006	01/2006		01/2006	01/2006	MM/YYYY
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HA)
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HA)
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Total Supply	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Crush	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Total Dom. Cons.	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Total Distribution	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	(1000 MT)
CY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
CY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Japan Oil, Sunflowerseed										
	2006	Revised		2007	Estimate		2008	Forecast		UOM
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	
Market Year Begin		10/2006	10/2006		10/2007	10/2007		10/2008	10/2008	MM/YYYY
Crush	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(PERCENT)
Beginning Stocks	5	0	5	5	0	5	5	0	5	(1000 MT)
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	35	0	35	37	0	35	0	0	35	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	14	0	0	14	0	0	14	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Total Supply	40	0	40	42	0	40	5	0	40	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Cons.	35	0	35	37	0	35	0	0	35	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Total Dom. Cons.	35	0	35	37	0	35	0	0	35	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	5	0	5	5	0	5	0	0	5	(1000 MT)
Total Distribution	40	0	40	42	0	40	0	0	40	(1000 MT)
CY Imports	37	0	37	37	0	37	0	0	37	(1000 MT)
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
CY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Oilseed, Sunflowerseed		
Time Period	Oct/Sept	Units:	MT
Imports for:	2005		**2006**
U.S.	851	U.S.	1091
Others		Others	
China	516	Canada	731
Canada	272	Netherlands	208
Netherlands	183	Hungary	76
Australia	110	China	58
Bulgaria	24	Poland	46
Agentina	23	Australia	43
Poland	22	Germany	26
Italy	14	Italy	24
Chile	13	Bulgaria	22
France	5	Chile	11
Total for Others	1182		1245
Others not Listed	0		0
Grand Total	2033		2336

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Oil, Sunflowerseed		
Time Period	Oct/Sept	Units:	1000MT
Imports for:	2005		**2006**
U.S.	15	U.S.	16
Others		Others	
Argentina	7	Argentina	8
France	2	France	1
Italy	1		
Total for Others	10		9
Others not Listed	0		1
Grand Total	25		26

Prices Table			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Oilseed, Sunflowerseed		
Prices in	US dollars	per uom	1000MT
Year	2006	2007	% Change
Jan	1683	1170	-30%
Feb	1974	849	-57%
Mar	1244	1570	26%
Apr	1000	777	-22%
May	1058	876	-17%
Jun	1109	1384	25%
Jul	1290	997	-23%
Aug	724	845	17%
Sep	1189	1381	16%
Oct	1149	1679	46%
Nov	841	1429	70%
Dec	2264	1782	-21%
Exchange Rate	103.77	Local Currency/US $	
Date of Quote	5/12/2008	MM/DD/YYYY	

Prices Table			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Oil, Sunflowerseed		
Prices in	US dollars	per uom	MT
Year	2006	2007	% Change
Jan	1039	1075	3%
Feb	1151	1234	7%
Mar	1224	1144	-7%
Apr	1167	1197	3%
May	1391	1132	-19%
Jun	1147	1107	-3%
Jul	1096	1193	9%
Aug	1079	994	-8%
Sep	1102	1226	11%
Oct	1067	1337	25%
Nov	1161	1218	5%
Dec	1180	1499	27%
Exchange Rate	103.77	Local Currency/US $	
Date of Quote	5/12/2008	MM/DD/YYYY	