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Oilseeds and Products

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Report Highlights:

Japan's imports of 2002/2003 U.S. soybeans are forecast to be stable due to confidence of Japanese food soybean users for IP handling for non-biotechnology soybeans throughout the distribution channel from the U.S.. Total meal imports are expected to increase in MY 2002/2003 by an increasing demand as substitutes for animal-origin meals for compound feed, because of reluctance of feed manufacturers generated by the first finding of BSE in Japan. Imports of oil products are forecast to remain flat due to consumers' weak purchasing behavior stemming from Japan's stagnant economy.

Includes PSD changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes
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SECTION I. SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

Oilseeds Situation and Outlook

Japan's total utilization of soybeans in CY 2001 was about 4.8 million metric tons of which domestic production of soybeans was 270,600 metric tons and the balance imported. Imports from the U.S. reached 3.64 million metric tons, followed by Brazil (0.7 million metric tons). Due to Japan's continued weak economy, total oilseed imports are expected to decline slightly through Marketing Year (MY) 2002-2003 (October 2002 - September 2003).

As a result of policy efforts by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) to divert rice production to alternate crops such as soybeans, the total soybean planted area increased 17 percent (21,400 ha) in CY 2001. Total production also increased 15 percent in CY 2001 to reach 270,600 metric tons due to increased planted area and better yields resulting from good weather conditions in major production areas. Both production amount and the self-sufficiency rate met the target for soybeans; however, the supply of domestic soybeans is not stable to meet the quality and quantity demands of domestic users of soybeans.

In order to meet Japan's increasing demand for non-biotech food soybeans, both Brazil and Canada rapidly increased their soybean exports in CY 1999 and CY 2000. However, Japanese importers and industry recovered confidence in non-biotech soybean supply from the U.S. through a well-established IP handling system. In CY 2001, the U.S. share partially recovered by 1 percent, and it is expected to recover further in 2002.

Annual demand for rapeseed is about 2 million metric tons. Production of rapeseed in Japan is almost nil and like soybeans, Japan depends almost exclusively on imports. In CY 2001, Japan imported 2.2 million metric tons of rapeseed with Canada capturing an 81 percent market share. The U.S. share was almost zero in the same year. Australia's rapeseed market share reached to 18 percent in CY 2001.

Annual demand for peanuts is about 100,000 metric tons and annual domestic production of peanuts is about 230,000 - 270,000 metric tons. Total domestic production of peanuts was 23,100 metric tons in 2001. Total imports of raw peanuts and processed peanuts in CY 2001 reached 104,000 metric tons. China is the largest supplier of peanuts to Japan with a 61 percent share for raw peanuts and almost 100 percent share for processed peanuts.

Annual demand for cotton seed is about 160,000 metric tons. Cottonseed is not produced in Japan. Total imports of cottonseed in CY 2001 were 156,486 metric tons. Australia continues to dominate the Japanese cottonseed market with a 96 percent market share. Imports from the U.S. decreased by 2,000 metric tons in CY 2001.

Oil meal Situation and Outlook

Soybean and rapeseed meals are the primary protein ingredients used in compound feed production in Japan. About 90 percent of soybean meal is used for feed production, and the remainder is used for food use such as soysauce. Rapeseed and fish meals are used exclusively for feed and fertilizer production. Total meal production is declining due to the downturn in demand for feed from the livestock sector, which has been suffering from stagnant demand.

Due to the first detection of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) infected cattle in Japan in September 2001, demand for meal strengthened. The finding forced the Japanese Government to ban the use of meat bone meal as an ingredient of cattle feed. The livestock industry and feed manufacturers, in addition to the Government regulation, became reluctant to use animal-origin meals in feed, which created demand for oilseed meals as substitutes for animal-origin meals for compound feed.

As a consequence, total meal demand in MY 2002/2003 is expected to reach the level of MY 2001/2002. Since meal domestic meal production cannot meet the increased demand, total meal imports are also expected to remain at the current level through MY 2002/2003.

Oil Situation and Outlook

The two primary edible oils in Japan are soybean oil and rapeseed oil, which are mainly consumed as blended oil. Imports of soybean oil are very small as Japan produces most oil by crushing whole soybeans. Thus, total imports of soybean oil for CY 2000 were only 2,805 metric tons. The U.S. was the largest supplier of soybean oil with a 61 percent market share followed by Taiwan with a 21 percent market share. Rapeseed oil imports to Japan increased sharply in CY 2001 to reach 22,239 metric tons with Canada's market share at 53 percent. Rapeseed oil imports from the United States increased 7.8 times in CY 2001 from the previous year to reach 614 metric tons, almost the same level in CY 1999. Total imports of refined palm oil, used for the production of margarine, shortening, instant noodles and snacks increased 5 percent to reach 393,465 metric tons in CY 2001. Malaysia dominated the palm oil market with a 97 percent market share.

Both cottonseed oil and sunflower oil are used for salad oil production. In CY 2001, Japan imported 7,620 metric tons of cottonseed oil. Of the total, Australia's share was 55 percent, down from 82 percent in CY 2000 and the U.S. share increased from 17 percent to 45 percent. Imports of sunflower oil was 13,101 metric tons in CY 2001. The U.S. was the largest supplier of sunflower oil to Japan with a 77 percent market share. Imports of safflower oil were 19,274 metric tons in CY 2001, with a 99.8 percent U.S. share.

Total imports of fish oil almost doubled in CY 2001 from the previous year to 90,791 metric tons. The import of fish oil, which was 24,863 metric tons in CY 1999, has been continuously increasing due to the fish catch shortage for oil extraction. Imports from the U.S. jumped almost 5 times to reach 39,442 metric tons.

As demand for processed oil products is likely to remain weak for the next few years, total oil imports are forecast to stay flat through MY 2002/2003.

SECTION II. NARRATIVE ON SUPPLY AND DEMAND, POLICY & MARKETING

TOTAL OILSEEDS

Production

Soybeans and peanuts are the two major oilseeds produced in Japan. Soybeans occupied about 90 percent of the total planted area for oilseeds and peanuts occupied about 9 percent in 2001. As a result of policy efforts made by the

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) to divert rice production to alternate crops such as soybeans, the total soybean planted area increased 17 percent (21,400 ha) in 2001. Total production also increased 15 percent in 2001 to reach 270,600 metric tons due to increased planted area and better yields resulting from good weather conditions in major production areas. Due to reduced planted area (down 5%) and harvest yield from dry weather in July in major production area, peanut production decreased 13 percent.

As part of a legislated policy to increase the country's self-sufficiency rate for major crops, MAFF set a production target in 2010 for soybeans of about 250,000 tons (240,000 tons for food use) or a self-sufficiency ratio of 5 percent. The most recent self-sufficiency in soybeans was 5 percent in 2000. In addition to the subsidy for soybeans (8,280 yen, 66 USD at 125 yen per USD, per 60 kg), farmers transferred from rice farming to soybean production received 83,000 yen, 664 USD, per 10 are. As a result, soybean production on former rice fields increased by 17 percent (214,000 ha) in 2001, which cleared the government target self-sufficiency for soybeans in 2010 at 5 percent (230,000 metric tons). Both production amount and self-sufficiency rate met the target for soybeans; however, the supply of domestic soybeans does not meet the quality and quantity demanded by domestic users of soybeans.

Planted Area and Production of Soybeans and Peanuts in Japan

	Soybeans		Peanuts	
	Planted Area (Hectares)	Production (MT)	Planted Area (Hectares)	Production (MT)
1999	108,200	187,200	11,300	26,400
2000	122,500	235,000	10,800	26,700
2001	143,900	270,600	10,300	23,100

Source: MAFF

Japan's Self-Sufficiency Ratio
(%)

	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Rice	107	100	103	102	99	95	95	95
Wheat	14	15	7	7	9	9	9	11
Soybeans	5	5	2	3	3	3	4	5
Vegetables	95	91	85	86	86	84	83	82
Fruit	77	63	49	47	53	49	49	44

Meats (beef)	81 (72)	70 (51)	57 (39)	55 (39)	56 (36)	55 (35)	54 (36)	52 (33)
Eggs	98	98	96	96	96	96	96	95
Milk/Dairy	85	78	72	72	71	71	70	68
Seafood	96	86	75	70	73	66	66	62
Sugar	33	33	31	28	29	32	31	29
Self-sufficiency (Calorie Basis)	52	47	42	41	41	40	40	40
Self-Sufficiency (Major Food Grains)	69	67	64	63	62	59	59	60
Self-sufficiency (Food + Feed Grains)	31	30	30	29	28	27	27	28

Source: MAFF

Consumption

Soybeans are the most consumed oilseed in Japan followed by rapeseed. About 77 percent of total demand for soybeans is for oil use; 21 percent is for food use; and the remaining 2 percent is for feed use. Food soybeans are used for tofu (soybean curd), frozen tofu, fried tofu, miso (soybean paste), natto (fermented whole beans), boiled soybeans, and soy sauce. The meal from soybean crushing is used for both animal feedstuffs and further processing into such products as soy protein and soy sauce. Consumption of food soybeans in 2002 is expected to be flat due to Japan's lackluster economy and low consumer confidence.

Rapeseed is almost exclusively imported for crushing consumption. The meal from rapeseed crushing is used for animal feedstuffs and as a fertilizer and mulch for tobacco and citrus crops. Rapeseed and soybeans are substitutable oilseeds in the Japanese oil market, and demand depends on their import prices. The main use of cottonseed is for salad oil production.

Peanuts are planted exclusively for human consumption. Only a negligible amount of damaged and shriveled kernels, not suitable for human consumption, are used by the crushing industry. Both domestic and imported peanuts are generally processed--roasted, fried, sugared, etc.--into a variety of snack items. Reflecting continuing weak consumer confidence, consumption is forecast to show a slight decline through MY 2002/2003.

Crushing Capacity

As of December 1999, there were 88 domestic oil crushing factories in Japan with a total crushing capacity of 8.9 million metric tons. Actual production of oil was 6.7 million metric tons. The number of crushers has been declining gradually over the years. For example, there were 117 crushing factories in CY 1990.

Japan's Oil Crushing Capacity

CY	Number of Factories	Annual Crushing Capacity (1000 MT)	Actual Annual Production (1000 MT)	Operation Ratio (percent)
1997	95	9,196	6,655	72.4
1998	92	9,055	6,516	72.0
1999	88	8,922	6,679	74.9

Source: MAFF

Trade

The Government of Japan implemented from April 1, 2001 mandatory labeling on foods derived from biotechnology for selected foods. In reaction to this policy, many food manufacturers shifted to non-biotech soybeans from the U.S. in CY 2000, to countries including Canada and Brazil promoting non-biotech soybeans. Imports from the United States dropped 7 percent in CY 2000. In CY 2001, as IP handling system in the U.S. for non-biotech soybeans was established, Japanese soybean users became confident about the non-biotech supply from the U.S. The U.S. share in CY 2001 was partially recovered by 1%.

Japanese Soybean Imports by Country of Origin
(1,000 MT)

	CY 1999	CY 2000	CY 2001
U.S.	3,867	3,608	3,646
Brazil	585	751	705
Paraguay	81	73	68
China	144	139	132
Canada	163	239	251
Argentina	26	17	27
Others	18	2	2
Total	4,884	4,829	4,831

Source: Ministry of Finance

Canada continues to be the dominant rapeseed supplier to Japan. After almost quadrupling its exports in CY 1996,

Australia has also become a stable supplier, securing about 18 percent of the total rapeseed market in Japan.

Japanese Rapeseed Imports by Country of Origin
(1,000 MT)

	CY 1999	CY 2000	CY 2001
Canada	1,862	1,767	1,743
Australia	305	419	380
France	24	0	21
Western Samoa	0	0	5
U.S.	9	6	0
Others	-	1	1
Total	2,078	2,201	2,150

Source: Ministry of Finance

Australia continues to dominate the Japanese cottonseed market. After tripling its exports to Japan in CY 1995 (49,000 metric tons), the United States has became a negligible supplier in recent years.

Japanese Cottonseed Imports by Country of Origin
(1,000 MT)

	CY 1999	CY 2000	CY 2001
Australia	168	161	150
U.S.	2	1	2
Others	2	-	4
Total	172	172	156

Source: Ministry of Finance

China has been a leading supplier of peanuts to Japan with a 65 percent market share for raw peanuts and 100 percent market share for processed peanuts in CY 2001. Total peanut imports have been stagnant in recent years reflecting weak consumer demand for snack and confectionary items.

Japanese Peanut Imports by Country of Origin
(1,000 MT)

	CY 1999	CY 2000	CY 2001
Imports of Raw Peanuts			
China	27	28	28
South Africa	9	9	9
U.S.	6	8	5
Others	2	1	1
Total	44	46	43
Imports of Processed Peanuts			
China	51	56	61
Others	-	-	-
Total	51	56	61

Source: Ministry of Finance

Price

After reaching their highest levels in CY 1997, the CIF import prices of major oilseeds corrected in CY 1998 and continued stabilizing into CY 2001.

CIF Import Price Comparison of Major Oilseeds
(Dollars per MT)

	CY 1999	CY 2000	CY 2001
Soybeans (World)	(245)	(253)	(242)
U.S.	242	248	237
Brazil	210	227	213
Canada	357	342	324
China	388	403	415
Rapeseed (World)	(279)	(234)	(245)
Canada	278	234	244
Australia	285	232	238
U.S.	342	247	256

Cottonseed (World)	(200)	(172)	(177)
Australia	200	172	176
U.S.	219	177	195
Raw peanuts (World)	(966)	(1,002)	(938)
China	942	995	921
South Africa	1,020	1,08	942
U.S.	1,021	1,030	1,039

Source: Ministry of Finance

Policy

Since 1975 MAFF has maintained an emergency soybean stock reserve amounting to 50,000 metric tons. The reserve volume is equivalent to about 5 percent of annual demand for food soybeans. The emergency stocks are kept by 11 private oil crushers.

Japan maintained a quota system on raw peanuts until the end of JFY 1994 with a minimum annual quantity of 75,000 metric tons. However, under the Uruguay Round Agreement, the quota system was replaced by a tariff quota system. Under this system, 10 percent of the tariff is maintained within the quantity stipulated each year by the Cabinet taking 75,000 metric tons as the basis and considering other relevant considerations such as the quantity of prospective domestic production and international market situation. The quota for JFY 2001 was 75,000 metric tons. The initial tariff equivalent was set at 726 yen per kilogram and was reduced to 617 yen in the JFY 2000. The tariff on processed peanuts was also reduced from 25 percent in the JFY 1995 to 21.3 percent in JFY 2000. There are no tariffs on soybean, rapeseed and cotton seed imports. JFY 2000 was the last year of the Uruguay Round Implementation year, so tariff levels are set until the completion of next WTO agricultural negotiations.

Japan's Tariff on Major Oilseeds

HS Code	Commodity	Duty JFY 2001
1201.00-000	Soybeans	0
1205.00-000	Rapeseed	0
1207.20-000	Cottonseed	0
1202.10-010 1202.20-010	Raw peanuts for oil extraction	0

1202.10-091 1202.20-091	Raw Peanuts within TRQ	10 percent (Primary Tariff Rate)
1202.10-099 1202.20-099	Raw Peanuts outside of TRQ	617 yen/kg (Secondary Tariff Rate)
2008.11-291 2008.11-292 2008.11-299	Processed Peanuts	21.3 percent

Source: Japan Tariff Association

Biotechnology

The Government of Japan (GOJ) had approved 37 biotechnology products (soybeans, canola, corn, potatoes, cotton and sugar beet) as of the end of CY 2001. Biotech soybeans and canola have been imported into Japan since 1996. Japanese consumer groups 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 30 foods containing biotechnology ingredients.

In 2001, MAFF expanded the labeling scheme to high oleic acid soybean oil when the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare (MHLW) approved biotech high oleic acid soybeans, though there has been no import of the oil into Japan. In an effort to gain a marketing advantage, Japanese domestic food processors have announced intentions to increase their use of 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 exempted from the biotech labeling scheme. Oil crushers therefore have the liberty of using biotechnology non-segregated soybeans, rapeseeds and cotton for crushing purposes.

Given the concerns about biotech products in Japan, efforts to increase consumer acceptance will hinge on education about the safety of biotech agricultural products. FAS/Tokyo continues to conduct various seminars and round table discussions throughout Japan to educate food processors, importers and consumers on biotech food safety.

TOTAL OIL MEALS

Production

Total meal production has been on its downward trend due to the downturn in demand for feed from the livestock sector. Because of an increase in meat imports along with weak consumer confidence, the production of feed for the livestock sector has been suffering from stagnant demand. The trend is expected to continue; however, the first finding of BSE infected cattle in Japan in September 2001 created demand for oilseed meals as substitutes for animal-origin meals.

Consumption

Soybeans and rapeseed meals are the primary protein ingredients used in compound feed production in Japan. About 90 percent of soybean meal is used for feed production, and the remainder is used for the production of tofu, soybean paste and soy sauce. The first BSE cow detection in September 2001 caused a shift of ingredients from animal origin to plant origin materials due to the fear of bovine meat bone meal contamination. In October, the use of animal origin ingredient dropped from 31,219 tons in September to 5,277 tons. The level has been remaining the same for three months. Soybean meal increased from 247,046 tons in September to 311,009 tons in October.

Utilization of Major Vegetable and Fish Meals in Compound & Mixed Feed Production
(1,000 MT)

CY	Soybean Meal	Other Vegetable Meal	Fish Meal	Other Ingredients	Total Ingredients	Percent of Veg. & Fish Meals
1999	3,110	1,048	205	20,001	24,364	17.9
2000	3,023	1,065	202	19,873	24,163	17.8
2001	3,174	1,039	209	19,692	24,114	18.3

Source: MAFF

The decline in the number of Japanese livestock farmers is caused by factors including an aging farming population, lack of successors of livestock farmers, and increases in meat imports. As a consequence, the livestock population keep decreasing in 2001.

Japanese Livestock Population
(1,000 heads)

	1999	2000	2001
Dairy cows	1,816	1,764	1,726
Beef cattle	2,840	2,823	2,804
Swine	9,873	9,806	9,785
Layers	179,683	187,382	186,126
Broilers	103,942	108,410	106,311

Source: MAFF

Trade

The first confirmed BSE detection in cattle in Japan in September 2001 forced the Government of Japan to ban the use of meat bone meal as feed for cattle. As a result, demand for soybean meal, rapeseed meal and fish meal dramatically increased in late CY 2001. Increased demand for soybean meal was covered by soybean meal imports from China, where the number of oil crushing factories is dramatically increasing. China also expands its exports of rapeseed meal. Total meal imports are expected to increase through MY 2002/2003 due to continuing high demand for compound feed from the livestock sector as a substitute for meat bone meal.

Japanese Soybean, Rapeseed and Fish Meal Imports by Country of Origin
(1,000 MT)

	CY 1999	CY 2000	CY 2001
Imports of Soybean Meal			
U.S.	168	245	332
China	3	4	290
India	328	327	125
Brazil	373	160	90
Others	1	6	11
Total	873	752	848
Imports of Rapeseed Meal			
China	16	21	26
Canada	8	7	14
India	8	10	6
U.S.	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-
Total	32	38	46
Imports of Fish Meal			
Chile	175	154	128
Peru	92	117	247
Ecuador	7	9	22
U.S.	17	15	14

Others	49	38	62
Total	340	333	473

Source: Ministry of Finance

Price

In CY 2001, wholesale prices for soybean meal and rapeseed meal increased due to increased demand for feed components replacing meat bone meal after the first BSE finding in Japan.

Wholesale Prices for Soybean and Rapeseed Meal

CY	Soybean Meal (Yen/MT)	Rapeseed Meal (Yen/MT)
1998	43,200	27,300
1999	35,500	19,900
2000	37,900	18,700
2001	41,900	24,100

Source: Japanese feed industry publications.

Due to high demand of soybean meal and rapeseed meal for feed, the CIF import prices for soybean and rapeseed meal became higher in CY 2001. Due to continuation of the banned use of MBM as feed, prices of its substitutes, soybean, rapeseed and fish meals are likely to increase through MY 2002/2003.

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

	CY 1999	CY 2000	CY 2001
Soybeans Meal (World)	(180)	(221)	(240)
Brazil	178	224	232
India	169	206	235
U.S.	206	240	263
China	248	217	216
Rapeseed Meal (World)	(125)	(133)	(155)
Canada	138	142	164

India	107	143	145
China	127	125	152
U.S.	1/	283	1/

1/ No imports from U.S.
Source: Ministry of Finance

Policy

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

TOTAL OILS

Production

Production of other major processed oil products dropped slightly in CY 2001 partly because of stagnant economy.

Production of Major Processed Oil Products in Japan
(MT)

CY	Margarine for Household Use	Margarine for Institutional Use	Low-fat Spread	Shortening	Refined Edible Oils
1999	9,964	162,645	79,946	200,997	51,556
2000	12,227	161,647	79,596	198,107	51,915
2001	9,743	161,280	74,925	194,515	51,317

Source: MAFF

Consumption

The two primary edible oils in Japan are soybean oil and rapeseed oil, which are largely consumed as blended oils. Crude palm oil is used for industrial use such as soap production. Refined palm oil is used for the production of margarine, shortening, instant noodles, and snacks. Both cottonseed oil and sunflower oil are mainly used for salad oil. In CY 2001, consumption of oil products showed a slight decline partly due to health-oriented diet trend which avoid consumption of fats.

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) 1/
1999	988	1,751	3,315	9,022	2,767
2000	965	1,713	3,353	8,882	2,823
2001	893	1,649	3,253	8,531	2,811

1/ Only value is available.
Source: Management and Coordination Agency

Trade

Palm and fish oils are the major oils imported into Japan. Malaysia is the leading exporter of palm oil to Japan with a 97 percent share in CY 2001. Because of declined fish catch in Japan, fish oil imports dramatically jumped in CY 2001. Japan's total oil imports are expected to remain at the level throughout MY 2002/2003 because of low fish catch that cannot meet domestic demand for oil products.

Japanese Palm and Fish Oil Imports by Country of Origin
(1,000 MT)

	CY 1999	CY 2000	CY 2001
Imports of Palm Oil			
Malaysia	351	359	380
Singapore	4	3	3
Indonesia	9	10	9
Others	-	1	1
Total	365	373	393
Imports of Fish Oil			
Peru	6	39	39
Chile	1	-	8
U.S.	13	5	32
Others	5	6	12

Total	25	51	91

Source: Ministry of Finance

Policy

Japan's tariffs on oil are as listed below.

Japan's Tariff on Major Oils

HS Code	Commodity	Duty JFY 2000
1507.10-100	Soybean oil, crude	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
1508.10-100	Peanut oil, crude	8.5 yen/kg
1508.10-200	Peanut oil, crude, other	10.4 yen/kg
1508.90-000	Peanut oil, other	10.4 yen/kg
1509 & 1510	Olive oil	0
1511.10-000	Palm oil, crude	3.5 percent
1511.90-010	Palm stearin	2.5 percent
1511.90-090	Palm oil, other	3.5 percent
1512.11-110	Sunflower-seed oil	8.5 yen/kg
1512.11-210	Safflower oil	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
1514.10-100	Rapeseed oil, crude	10.9 yen/kg
1514.10-200	Rapeseed oil, crude, other	13.2 yen/kg
1514.90-000	Rapeseed oil, other	13.2 yen/kg
1515.60	Jojoba oil	0

1504.10	Fish-liver oil	3.5 percent
1504.20	Fats & oil, fish	7 percent or 4.20 yen/kg, whichever is higher

Source: Japan Tariff Association

SECTION III. STATISTICAL TABLES

Soybean PS&D Table

PSD Table						
Country	Japan					
Commodity	Oilseed, Soybean				(1000 HA)(1000 MT)	
	Revised	2000	Preliminary	2001	Forecast	2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/2000		10/2001		10/2002
Area Planted	110	122	110	144	0	150
Area Harvested	108	122	110	144	0	150
Beginning Stocks	618	618	650	569	560	447
Production	187	235	190	271	0	280
MY Imports	4900	4767	4750	4750	0	4750
MY Imp. from U.S.	3608	3566	3700	3700	0	3700
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	5705	5620	5590	5590	560	5477
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush Dom. Consumption	3730	3721	3720	3813	0	3800
Food Use Dom. Consump.	1000	1010	1000	1020	0	1000
Feed,Seed,Waste Dm.Cn.	325	320	310	310	0	300
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	5055	5051	5030	5143	0	5100
Ending Stocks	650	569	560	447	0	377
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	5705	5620	5590	5590	0	5477
Calendar Year Imports	4800	4829	0	4700	0	0
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	3600	3608	0	3700	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Soybean Meal PS&D

PSD Table						
Country	Japan					
Commodity	Meal, Soybean				(1000 MT)(PERCENT)	
	Revised	2000	Preliminary	2001	Forecast	2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/2000		10/2001		10/2002
Crush	3730	3721	3720	3813	0	3800
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.77748	0.760817	0.776882	0.771309	ERR	0.763158
Beginning Stocks	456	327	546	385	576	402
Production	2900	2831	2890	2941	0	2900
MY Imports	930	610	900	610	0	600
MY Imp. from U.S.	130	254	130	170	0	200
MY Imp. from the EC	0	1	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	4286	3768	4336	3936	576	3902
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	310	300	320	300	0	300
Food Use Dom. Consump.	60	60	60	60	0	60
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	3370	3023	3380	3174	0	3200
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	3740	3383	3760	3534	0	3560
Ending Stocks	546	385	576	402	0	342
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	4286	3768	4336	3936	0	3902
Calendar Year Imports	870	752	860	848	0	0
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	200	245	190	332	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Soybean Oil PS&D

PSD Table						
Country	Japan					
Commodity	Oil, Soybean				(1000 MT)(PERCENT)	

	Revised	2000	Preliminary	2001	Forecast	2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/2000		10/2001		10/2002
Crush	3730	3721	3720	3813	0	3800
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.180965	0.186509	0.180108	0.18096	ERR	0.181579
Beginning Stocks	67	21	62	33	50	31
Production	675	694	670	690	0	690
MY Imports	4	3	3	3	0	3
MY Imp. from U.S.	3	2	2	2	0	2
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	746	718	735	726	50	724
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	24	31	25	25	0	25
Food Use Dom. Consump.	660	654	660	670	0	660
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	684	685	685	695	0	685
Ending Stocks	62	33	50	31	0	39
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	746	718	735	726	0	724
Calendar Year Imports	4	1	3	3	0	3
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	2	0	2
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Import Trade Matrix for Soybean

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Oilseed, Soybean		
Time period	Oct/Sep	Units:	1000MT
Imports for:	2000		2001
U.S.	3566	U.S.	3560
Others		Others	
Brazil	716	Brazil	710
Canada	249	Canada	250
China	141	China	140

Paraguay	68	Paraguay	70
Argentina	27	Argentina	25
Total for Others	1201		1195
Others not Listed	0		0
Grand Total	4767		4755

Import Trade Matrix for Soybean Meal

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Meal, Soybean		
Time period	Oct/Sep	Units:	1000MT
Imports for:	2000		2001
U.S.	254	U.S.	240
Others		Others	
India	151	India	120
China	103	China	160
Brazil	95	Brazil	75
Indonesia	5		
Total for Others	354		355
Others not Listed	1		5
Grand Total	609		600

Rapeseed PS&D Table

PSD Table						
Country	Japan					
Commodity	Oilseed, Rapeseed				(1000 HA)(1000 MT)	
	Revised	2000	Preliminary	2001	Forecast	2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/2000		10/2001		10/2002
Area Planted	1	1	1	1	0	0
Area Harvested	1	1	1	1	0	0
Beginning Stocks	260	260	236	241	232	237
Production	1	1	1	1	0	0
MY Imports	2200	2180	2100	2100	0	2100

MY Imp. from U.S.	10	0	8	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	30	0	30	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	2461	2441	2337	2342	232	2337
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush Dom. Consumption	2220	2195	2100	2100	0	2100
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed,Seed,Waste Dm.Cn.	5	5	5	5	0	5
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	2225	2200	2105	2105	0	2105
Ending Stocks	236	241	232	237	0	232
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	2461	2441	2337	2342	0	2337
Calendar Year Imports	2200	2201	2100	2100	0	0
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	6	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Rapeseed Meal PS&D Table

PSD Table						
Country	Japan					
Commodity	Meal, Rapeseed				(1000 MT)(PERCENT)	
	Revised	1999	Preliminary	2000	Forecast	2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1999		10/2000		10/2001
Crush	2220	2195	2100	2100	0	2100
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.540541	0.415945	0.561905	0.428571	ERR	0.428571
Beginning Stocks	41	41	36	36	51	51
Production	1200	913	1180	900	0	900
MY Imports	70	50	100	50	0	50
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	1311	1004	1316	986	51	1001
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	430	133	425	95	0	100
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Feed Waste Dom. Consum	845	835	840	840	0	840
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	1275	968	1265	935	0	940
Ending Stocks	36	36	51	51	0	61
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	1311	1004	1316	986	0	1001
Calendar Year Imports	150	28	0	46	0	50
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Rapeseed Oil PS&D Table

PSD Table						
Country	Japan					
Commodity	Oil, Rapeseed				(1000 MT)(PERCENT)	
	Revised	2000	Preliminary	2001	Forecast	2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/2000		10/2001		20/2002
Crush	2220	2195	2100	2100	0	2100
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.400901	0.415945	0.419048	0.420476	ERR	0.419048
Beginning Stocks	63	63	61	103	60	101
Production	890	913	880	883	0	880
MY Imports	3	22	4	20	0	20
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	956	998	945	1006	60	1001
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	45	45	45	45	0	45
Food Use Dom. Consump.	850	850	840	860	0	840
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	895	895	885	905	0	885
Ending Stocks	61	103	60	101	0	116
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	956	998	945	1006	0	1001
Calendar Year Imports	3	19	3	22	0	20
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0

Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Import Trade Matrix for Rapeseed

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Oilseed, Rapeseed		
Time period	Oct/Sep	Units:	1000MT
Imports for:	2000		2001
U.S.	6	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Canada	1836	Canada	1830
Australia	339	Australia	350
Western Samoa	5		
Total for Others	2180		2180
Others not Listed	0		0
Grand Total	2186		2180

Import Trade Matrix for Rapeseed Meal

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Meal, Rapeseed		
Time period	Oct/Sep	Units:	1000MT
Imports for:	2000		2001
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
China	27	China	20
Canada	15	Canada	10
India	8	India	8
Total for Others	50		38
Others not Listed	0		0
Grand Total	50		38

Cottonseed PS&D Table

PSD Table						
Country	Japan					
Commodity	Oilseed, Cottonseed				(1000 HA)(1000 MT)(RATIO)	
	Revised	2000	Preliminary	2001	Forecast	2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/2000		10/2001		10/2002
Area Planted (COTTON)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested(COTTON)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seed to Lint Ratio	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	15	15	18	18	23	23
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports	175	154	174	150	0	150
MY Imp. from U.S.	1	2	1	1	0	1
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	190	169	192	168	23	173
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush Dom. Consumption	34	31	33	30	0	30
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed,Seed,Waste Dm.Cm.	138	120	136	115	0	120
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	172	151	169	145	0	150
Ending Stocks	18	18	23	23	0	23
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	190	169	192	168	0	173
Calendar Year Imports	172	162	175	156	0	0
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	2	1	1	2	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Cottonseed Oil PS&D Table

PSD Table						
Country	Japan					
Commodity	Oil, Cottonseed				(1000 MT)(PERCENT)	
	Revised	2000	Preliminary	2001	Forecast	2002

	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/2000		10/2001		20/2002
Crush	34	31	33	30	0	30
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.176471	0.258065	0.181818	0.3	ERR	0.233333
Beginning Stocks	2	1	2	2	2	2
Production	6	8	6	9	0	7
MY Imports	11	8	11	6	0	8
MY Imp. from U.S.	7	7	6	2	0	6
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	19	17	19	17	2	17
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Consump.	17	15	17	15	0	15
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	17	15	17	15	0	15
Ending Stocks	2	2	2	2	0	2
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	19	17	19	17	0	17
Calendar Year Imports	0	17	0	14	0	0
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	6	0	12	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Import Trade Matrix for Cottonseed

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Oilseed, Cottonseed		
Time period	Oct/Sep	Units:	1000MT
Imports for:	2000		2001
U.S.	1	U.S.	2
Others		Others	
Australia	7	Australia	4
Total for Others	7		4
Others not Listed	0		0
Grand Total	8		6

Peanut PS&D Table

PSD Table						
Country	Japan					
Commodity	Oilseed, Peanut				(1000 HA)(1000 MT)	
	Revised	2000	Preliminary	2001	Forecast	2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/2000		10/2001		10/2002
Area Planted	11	11	12	10	0	10
Area Harvested	11	11	12	10	0	10
Beginning Stocks	18	18	19	20	21	18
Production	26	27	27	23	0	25
MY Imports	100	100	100	100	0	100
My Imp. from U.S.	6	4	6	5	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	144	145	146	143	21	143
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush Dom. Consumption	2	2	2	2	0	2
Food Use Dom. Consump.	118	118	118	118	0	120
Feed,Seed,Waste Dm.Cn.	5	5	5	5	0	5
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	125	125	125	125	0	127
Ending Stocks	19	20	21	18	0	16
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	144	145	146	143	0	143
Calendar Year Imports	115	102	0	104	0	0
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	10	0	9	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Import Trade Matrix for Peanut

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Oilseed, Peanut		
Time period	Oct/Sep	Units:	

Imports for:	2000		2001
U.S.	4	U.S.	4
Others		Others	
China	87	China	90
South Africa	9		
Total for Others	96		90
Others not Listed	2		6
Grand Total	102		100

Palm Oil PS&D Table

PSD Table						
Country	Japan					
Commodity	Oil, Palm				(1000 HA)(1000 TREES)(1000 MT)	
	Revised	2000	Preliminary	2001	Forecast	2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/2000		10/2001		10/2002
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	23	23	26	33	27	37
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports	380	382	400	380	0	380
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	403	405	426	413	27	417
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	47	48	46	46	0	50
Food Use Dom. Consump.	330	324	353	330	0	330
Feed Waste Consumption	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	377	372	399	376	0	380
Ending Stocks	26	33	27	37	0	37
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	403	405	426	413	0	417
Calendar Year Imports	0	373	0	393	0	0
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Import Trade Matrix for Palm Oil

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Oil, Palm		
Time period	Oct/Sep	Units:	
Imports for:	2000		2001
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Malaysia	368	Malaysia	370
Indonesia	10	Indonesia	8
Singapore	3	Singapore	3
Total for Others	381		381
Others not Listed	0		0
Grand Total	381		381

Fish Meal PS&D Table

PSD Table						
Country	Japan					
Commodity	Meal, Fish				(1000 MT)(PERCENT)	
	Revised	2000	Preliminary	2001	Forecast	2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/2000		01/2001		01/2002
Catch For Reduction	440	276	430	280	0	280
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.738636	0.876812	0.744186	0.857143	ERR	0.857143
Beginning Stocks	98	102	20	4	19	7
Production	325	242	320	240	0	240
MY Imports	310	333	370	473	0	480
MY Imp. from U.S.	18	15	18	14	0	15
MY Imp. from the EC	10	20	11	11	0	11
TOTAL SUPPLY	733	677	710	717	19	727
MY Exports	1	0	1	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0

Industrial Dom. Consum	72	60	70	60	0	60
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	640	613	620	650	0	650
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	712	673	690	710	0	710
Ending Stocks	20	4	19	7	0	17
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	733	677	710	717	0	727
Calendar Year Imports	0	333	0	473	0	0
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	15	0	14	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	0	1	0	1	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Fish Oil PS&D Table

PSD Table						
Country	Japan					
Commodity	Oil, Fish				(1000 MT)(PERCENT)	
	Revised	2000	Preliminary	2001	Forecast	2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/2000		01/2001		01/2002
Catch For Reduction	440	276	430	280	0	280
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0	0.253623	0	0.25	ERR	0.25
Beginning Stocks	0	11	0	4	0	9
Production	0	70	0	70	0	70
MY Imports	0	50	0	65	0	65
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	5	0	20	0	20
MY Imp. from the EC	0	4	0	6	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	0	131	0	139	0	144
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	50	0	55	0	55
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	70	0	70	0	70
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	0	7	0	5	0	0
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	0	127	0	130	0	125
Ending Stocks	0	4	0	9	0	19
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	0	131	0	139	0	144
Calendar Year Imports	0	26	0	80	0	0

Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	13	0	20	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	0	2	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Import Trade Matrix for Fish Meal

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Meal, Fish		
Time period	Jan/Dec	Units:	1000 MT
Imports for:	2000		2001
U.S.	15	U.S.	14
Others		Others	
Chile	154	Peru	247
Peru	117	Chile	128
Denmark	14	Ecuador	22
Ecuador	9	Denmark	20
Total for Others	294		417
Others not Listed	24		42
Grand Total	333		473

Import Trade Matrix for Fish Oil

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Oil, Fish		
Time period	Jan/Dec	Units:	1000 MT
Imports for:	2000		2001
U.S.	5	U.S.	32
Others		Others	
Peru	39	Peru	40
Denmark	4	Chile	8
New Zealand	1	Denmark	4
South Korea	1	Panama	4
		South Korea	1
		Germany	1

		Ecuador	1
Total for Others	45		59
Others not Listed	0		0
Grand Total	50		91