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Report Highlights:
Japan's imports of U.S. soybeans will remain stable in 2003/2004. Domestic soybean acreage increased 4% due to government rice acreage diversion programs, but poor weather conditions resulted in a slight decrease in production. Total meal imports are expected to remain high in MY 2003/2004 due to their continued substitution for MBM. Imports of oil products are forecast to remain flat due to weak consumers purchases stemming from Japan's stagnant economy.

Includes PSD Changes: Yes
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SECTION I. SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

Oilseeds Situation and Outlook

Japan's total utilization of soybeans in CY 2002 was about 5.0 million metric tons with domestic production accounting for 270,200 metric tons and imports accounting for the remainder. Imports were mainly from the U.S. at 3.82 million metric tons, followed by Brazil (0.8 million metric tons). Total oilseed imports are expected to remain at the same level through Marketing Year (MY) 2003-2004 (October 2003 - September 2004) as no particular demand increase nor decrease is expected.

Total soybean planted area increased 4 percent (6,000 ha) in CY 2002 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. Despite this increase in acreage, total production decreased slightly CY 2002 to due to lower yields resulting from unfavorable weather conditions in the major production areas. Both the production levels and the self-sufficiency rate met the government's current target for soybeans; however, the supply of domestic soybeans generally does not meet the quality and quantity demands of domestic users of soybeans.

Brazil and Canada rapidly increased their soybean exports in CY 1999 and CY 2000 in hopes of increasing their market share due to Japan's increasing demand for non-biotech food soybeans. However, U.S. producers and suppliers have maintained the Japanese importers and industries' confidence in their ability to supply non-biotech soybeans through a well-established IP handling system. After an initial drop following the rapid increase in biotech soybeans, the U.S. share recovered in CY 2001 and CY 2002, and levels are expected to remain stable 2003.

The 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 2002, Japan imported 2.1 million metric tons of rapeseed with Canada capturing a 76 percent market share. The U.S. share was almost zero in the same year. Australia's rapeseed market share was 21 percent in CY 2002, and France has rapidly increased its share to 3% in CY 2000 from almost zero.

Peanut demand is about 120,000 metric tons annually with total domestic production of peanuts reaching about 24,000 metric tons in 2002. Total imports of raw peanuts and processed peanuts in CY 2002 reached 104,000 metric tons. China is the largest supplier of peanuts to Japan with a 60 percent share for raw peanuts and almost 100 percent share for processed peanuts. Only 1,185 tons of domestically produced peanuts were crushed for peanut oil, which is sold as a premium cooking oil.

Annual demand for cottonseed is about 155,000 metric tons. Cottonseed is not produced in Japan. Total imports of cottonseed in CY 2002 were 155,000 metric tons, with 31,000 tons being crushed for oil and the remaining amount used as feed primarily for dairy cattle. Australia continues to dominate the Japanese cottonseed market with a 96 percent market share. The U.S. share of imports was about 2 percent in CY 2002.

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 soy sauce. Due to a strong consumer preference for non-biotech soy products, most soy sauce manufacturers are using soybean meal from non-

biotech beans. Rapeseed and fishmeal are used exclusively for feed and fertilizer production. Total meal production is declining over the long term due to the downturn in demand for feed from the livestock sector, which has been suffering from stagnant demand.

Demand for meal has strengthened significantly following the first detection of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) infected cattle in Japan in September 2001. This finding forced the Japanese Government to ban the use of meat bone meal as an ingredient of cattle feed. Even when allowed, the livestock industry and feed manufacturers are reluctant to use animal-origin meals in any feed, which has created a demand for oilseed meals as substitutes for animal-origin meals.

As a consequence, total meal demands in MY 2001/2002 and MY 2002/2003 increased. However, the demand level in MY 2003/2004 is expected to level off at the same levels of MY 2002/2003. Since domestic meal production is not expected to increase, total meal imports are also expected to remain at the current levels through MY 2003/2004. The U.S. share of soybean meal imports decreased from 39 percent in CY 2001 to 21 percent in CY 2002 due to increased competition from China. Japan imported 613,000 tons of soybean meal from China in CY 2002, almost doubled from 294,000 in the previous calendar year because of increasing crushing capacity in China, shorter transportation time, lower prices, and the ability to purchase smaller lots which allow direct shipments to local ports in Japan.

Oil Situation and Outlook

The two primary edible oils in Japan are soybean and rapeseed, which are mainly consumed as blended oil. Imports of soybean oil are very small as Japan meets most of its demand by crushing whole soybeans. Thus, total imports of soybean oil for CY 2002 were only 3,541 metric tons. The U.S. was the largest supplier of soybean oil with 2,072 metric tons, a 59 percent market share. Rapeseed oil imports to Japan, which increased sharply in CY 2001 to 22,239 metric tons, have returned to normal levels of 16,967 metric tons due to the tight export supply in Australia and Canada caused by reduced production. Rapeseed oil imports from the United States, which increased 7.8 times to 614 metric tons in CY 2001 from the previous year, decreased to 214 metric tons in CY 2002. Total imports of refined palm oil, used for the production of margarine, shortening, instant noodles and snacks, increased 5 percent to reach 415,000 metric tons in CY 2002. Malaysia dominated the palm oil market with a 99 percent market share.

Both cottonseed oil and sunflower oil are used for salad oil production. In CY 2002, Japan imported 5,986 metric tons of cottonseed oil. Of the total, Australia's share was 53 percent and the U.S. share was 47 percent. Imports of sunflower oil were 13,647 metric tons in CY 2002. The U.S. was the largest supplier of sunflower oil to Japan with a 31 percent market share. Imports of safflower oil were 19,156 metric tons in CY 2002, with a 99.9 percent U.S. share.

Total imports of fish oil in CY 2002 returned to normal at 58,556 metric tons as the fish catch returned to normal. Fish oil imports had increased continuously to reach 90,791 metric tons in CY 2001 due to a drop in the fish catch used for oil extraction. Despite the drop in imports, US supplies, which had jumped almost 5 times to reach 32,438 metric tons in CY 2001, remained stable in CY 2002 with 33,437 metric tons.

As demand for processed oil products is likely to remain at the same level for the next few years, total oil imports are forecast to stay flat through MY 2003/2004.

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

TOTAL OILSEEDS

Production

Soybeans and peanuts are the two major oilseeds produced in Japan. In 2002, soybeans occupied about 93 percent of the total planted area for oilseeds and peanuts occupied about 7 percent. Total soybean planted area increased 17 percent (21,400 ha) in 2001, and 4 percent (6,000 ha) in 2002 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. Due to lower yields resulting from unfavorable weather conditions in major production areas, total production in 2002 decreased by 1,200 metric tons to 270,200 metric tons despite the increased planted area. Peanut area decreased about 3 percent, partly due to urbanization of the major production area. Despite the reduced planted area, good weather in major production area resulted in an increase of production of about 4 percent.

MAFF set a production target in 2010 for soybeans of about 250,000 tons (240,000 tons for food use) equal to a self-sufficiency ratio of 5 percent as part of a legislated policy to increase the country's self-sufficiency rate for major crops. Although the soybean production reached the 5% level in 2002, preference for domestic beans in the food industry have not been very enthusiastic because of their expense and poor quality.

Until 2000, soybeans had been covered by a deficiency payment policy with a fixed target level (standard price: 14,011 yen/60 kg in 1999). MAFF had paid the difference between market and target prices to farmers, regardless of the price of the soybeans for their quality. In 2000, the deficiency payments were replaced with a new Soybean Subsidy Program. Under the new subsidy program, soybean farmers are paid a fixed subsidy (8,220 yen/60 kg in 2003, 68.5 USD at 120 yen per USD) when the sum of the producer price and the fixed subsidy does not reach the production cost set by the MAFF Minister each year (13,837 yen/60 kg in 2003, or 115 USD at 120 yen per USD). If the sum of the producer price and the fixed subsidy exceeds the production cost, MAFF would pay farmers only the difference between the production cost and the producer price, instead of full amount of the fixed subsidy. If the producer price exceeds the production cost, no subsidy would be paid. Under this current subsidiary program, farmers who grow higher quality soybeans can earn higher prices. In addition to the subsidy for soybeans, farmers who transfer acreage from rice production to soybean production received an additional 83,000 yen, 664 USD, per 10 acres.

Planted Area and Production of Soybeans and Peanuts in Japan

CY	Soybeans		Peanuts	
	Planted Area (Hectares)	Production (MT)	Planted Area (Hectares)	Production (MT)
2000	122,500	235,000	10,800	26,700
2001	143,900	270,600	10,300	23,100
2002	149,900	270,200	9,950	24,000

Source: MAFF

Japan's Self-Sufficiency Ratio
(%)

	1985	1990	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Rice	107	100	102	99	95	95	95	95
Wheat	14	15	7	9	9	9	11	11

Soybeans	5	5	3	3	3	4	5	5
Vegetables	95	91	86	86	84	83	82	82
Fruits	77	63	47	53	49	49	44	44
Meats (Beef)	81 (72)	70 (51)	55 (39)	56 (36)	55 (35)	54 (36)	52 (34)	53 (36)
Eggs	98	98	96	96	96	96	95	96
Milk/Dairy	85	78	72	71	71	70	68	68
Seafood	96	86	70	73	66	66	62	61
Sugar	33	33	28	29	32	31	29	32
Self-sufficiency (Calorie Basis)	52	47	41	41	40	40	40	40
Self-sufficiency (Major Food Grains)	69	67	63	62	59	59	60	60
Self-sufficiency (Food + Feed Grains)	31	30	29	26	27	27	28	28

Source: MAFF

Consumption

Soybeans are the most consumed oilseed in Japan followed by rapeseed. About 78 percent of total demand for soybeans is for oil use; 20 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. Food soybean consumption in 2003 is expected to be stable as no particular demand increase nor decrease is expected.

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 can substitute for each other in the Japanese oil market mainly as cooking oil, and demand fluctuates depending on their import prices. Higher prices from the tight export supply from Australia and Canada decreased the import of rapeseed from 22,239 metric tons in CY 2001 to 16,967 metric tons in CY 2002. While prices remain high, consumption of rapeseed is expected to remain at the same level to fulfill the fundamental demand of rapeseed oil. Cottonseed oil is mainly used for salad oil production.

Peanuts are planted exclusively for human consumption. Only damaged and shriveled kernels not suitable for human consumption, a negligible amount, are used by the crushing industry. Both domestic and imported peanuts are generally processed--roasted, fried, sugared, etc.--into a variety of snack items. No significant change in the consumption of peanuts is forecast through MY 2003/2004.

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, however, was 6.7 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. The Japanese Government began to provide crushing capacity data biannually from 1999.

Japan's Oil Crushing Capacity

CY	Number of Factories	Annual Crushing Capacity (1000 MT)	Actual Annual Production (1000MT)	Operation Ratio (percent)
1998	92	9,055	6,516	72.0
1999	88	8,922	6,679	74.9
2000	-*	-*	6,726	-*

Source: MAFF, *MAFF began to provide crushing capacity data biannually from 1999.

Trade

From April 1, 2001, the Government of Japan implemented mandatory labeling for selected foods derived from biotechnology. In anticipation of this rule, many food manufacturers in CY 2000, shifted from U.S. supplies to non-biotech soybeans from Canada and Brazil. As a result, imports from the United States dropped 7 percent in CY 2000. As IP handling systems in the U.S. for non-biotech soybeans were established, Japanese soybean users became confident in the non-biotech supply from the U.S. with imports recovering to original levels over in CY 2001 and CY 2002.

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

	CY 2000	CY 2001	CY 2002
U.S.	3,608	3,646	3,821
Brazil	751	705	812
Canada	239	251	167
China	139	132	136
Paraguay	73	68	73
Argentina	17	27	25
Others	2	4	4
Total	4,829	4,831	5,039

Source: Ministry of Finance

Canada continues to be the dominant rapeseed supplier to Japan. However, Australia almost quadrupled its exports in CY 1996 to also become a stable supplier accounting for about 18 percent of the total rapeseed market in Japan.

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

	CY 2000	CY 2001	CY 2002
Canada	1,767	1,743	1,578
Australia	419	380	438
France	0	21	59
U.S.	6	0	1
Others	1	1	0
Total	2,201	2,150	2,075

Source: Ministry of Finance

Australia continues to dominate the Japanese cottonseed market. In recent years, the U.S. is a negligible supplier.

Japanese Cottonseed Imports by Country of Origin

(1,000 MT)

	CY 2000	CY 2001	CY 2002
Australia	161	150	149
U.S.	1	2	3
Others	0	4	3
Total	162	156	155

Source: Ministry of Finance

China has been a leading supplier of peanuts to Japan. In CY 2001, China had a 65 percent market share for raw peanuts and 100 percent market share for processed peanuts. 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 2000	CY 2001	CY 2002
Imports of Raw Peanuts			
China	28	28	26
South Africa	9	9	8
U.S.	8	5	7
Others	1	1	1
Total	46	43	42
Imports of Processed Peanuts			
China	56	61	58
Others	0	0	0
Total	56	61	58

Source: Ministry of Finance

Price

The CIF import prices of soybeans have been stable since 2000. Rapeseed prices have increased significantly due to tight supplies. U.S. peanuts CIF price in 2002 dropped around 10 percent from the previous year.

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

	CY 2000	CY 2001	CY 2002
Soybeans (World)	(253)	(242)	(243)
U.S.	248	237	239
Brazil	227	213	223
Canada	342	324	331
China	403	415	394
Rapeseed (World)	(234)	(245)	(275)
Canada	234	244	278
Australia	232	238	264
U.S.	247	256	361
Cottonseed (World)	(172)	(177)	(177)
Australia	172	176	176

U.S.	177	195	188
Raw peanuts (World)	(1,002)	(938)	(872)
China	995	921	878
South Africa	1,008	942	811
U.S.	1,030	1,039	927

Source: Ministry of Finance

Policy

Since 1974, Japan 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 held by 11 private oil crushers. In 2003, Japan decided to revise the stock program in response to increased soybean production. Although the target stock amount remains at 50, 000 metric tons, the amount will be decreased by 1,000 metric tons per year for 3 years through 2005 to 47,000 metric tons. The stock program after 2006 will be revised again based on the demand and price.

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 a quantity stipulated each year by the Cabinet. The quota uses 75,000 metric tons as a basis and is adjusted depending on other considerations such as the quantity of prospective domestic production and international market situation. The quota for JFY 2003 is 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. Japan's raw peanut imports in CY 2000, CY 2001 and CY 2002 were 46,000, 43,000 and 42,000 metric tons, respectively; therefore, the 75,000 metric tons quota amount has not been filled. 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 2003
1201.00-000	Soybeans	0
1205.10-000	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

Japan has been importing biotech soybeans and canola since 1996. As of the end of CY 2002, the Government of Japan (GOJ) had approved 44 biotechnology products (soybeans, canola, corn, potatoes, cotton and sugar beet) for food. 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 30 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.) 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. 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.

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 had been on a 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 a long-term stagnant demand. The first finding of BSE infected cattle in Japan in September 2001 created a demand for oilseed meals as substitutes for animal-origin meals. The tight supply of rapeseeds also pushed up the demand for soybeans and soybean meal in 2002. Demand levels are expected to remain at the same level for 2003.

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 detection of the first BSE cow 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.

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

CY	Soybean	Other	Fish Meal	Other	Total	Percent of

	Meal	Vegetable Meal		Ingredients	Ingredients	Veg. & Fish Meals
2000	3,023	1,065	202	19,873	24,163	17.8
2001	3,174	1,039	209	19,692	24,114	18.3
2002	3,542	981	205	19,685	24,413	19.4

Source: MAFF

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

Japanese Livestock Population
(1,000 heads)

CY	2000	2001	2002
Dairy cows	1,764	1,725	1,726
Beef cattle	2,823	2,806	2,838
Swine	9,806	9,788	9,612
Layers	178,466	177,396	177,444
Broilers	108,410	106,311	105,658

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 and bone meal as feed for cattle. As a result, the demand for soybean meal, rapeseed meal and fish meal increased dramatically in late CY 2001. Much of the increased demand for soybean meal was covered by soybean meal imports from China, where the number of oil crushing factories has increased dramatically. Japan imported 613,000 tons of soybean meal from China in CY 2002, almost doubled that of 294,000 in the previous calendar year, because of increasing crushing capacity in China, shorter transportation length, lower price, and small quantity lots allowing direct shipments to local ports in Japan. China has also expanded 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 2000	CY 2001	CY 2002
Imports of Soybean Meal			
China	12	294	613
U.S.	245	332	203
India	327	125	92
Brazil	160	90	59
Others	7	11	5
Total	752	853	971
Imports of Rapeseed Meal			
China	21	26	29
Canada	7	14	4
India	11	6	9
Others	0	0	0

Total	38	46	42
Imports of Fish Meal			
Peru	117	247	206
Chile	154	128	118
Denmark	14	20	18
U.S.	15	14	13
Others	38	62	120
Total	340	333	475

Source: Ministry of Finance

Price

In CY 2001, wholesale prices for soybean meal and rapeseed meal increased due to the increased demand for feed components as a replacement for meat and bone meal following the first BSE finding in Japan. Low production of rapeseeds in the major producing areas pushed up the price of their meal in CY 2002. Soybean meal prices have also remained due to the shortage of rapeseed meal.

Wholesale Prices for Soybean and Rapeseed Meal

CY	Soybean Meal (Yen/MT)	Rapeseed Meal (Yen/MT)
1999	35,500	19,900
2000	37,900	18,700
2001	41,900	24,100
2002	43,000	25,200

Source: Japanese feed industry publications.

Due to high demand of soybean meal and rapeseed meal for feed, the CIF import prices remained high in CY 2002. Due to continued need of soybean and rapeseed meals as a substitute of banned for meat and bone meal as feed, and the tight supply of rapeseeds, prices for MBM substitutes such as soybean, rapeseed and fish meals, are likely to remain high through MY 2003/2004.

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

	CY 2000	CY 2001	CY 2002
Soybeans Meal (World)	(221)	(240)	(229)
Brazil	224	232	229
India	206	235	233
U.S.	240	263	275
China	217	216	210
Rapeseed Meal (World)	(133)	(155)	(168)
Canada	142	164	266
India	143	145	1/
China	125	152	147
U.S.	283	1/	1/

1/ No imports
Source: Ministry of Finance

Policy

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

TOTAL OILS

Production

Production of major processed oil products remained flat in CY 2002.

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
2000	12,227	161,647	79,596	198,107	51,915
2001	9,743	161,280	74,925	194,515	51,317
2002	13,580	161,763	70,704	199,973	47,941

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 2002, consumption of oil products showed no significant change.

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)*
2000	965	1,713	3,353	8,882	2,823
2001	893	1,649	3,253	8,531	2,811
2002	848	1,542	3,344	9,709	2,848

*Only value is available.
Source: Management and Coordination Agency

Trade

Palm and fish oils are the major oils imported into Japan. Palm oil import increased for two consecutive years (CY 2001 and CY 2000) in compensation for a decline in the supply of animal origin fats due to BSE. Malaysia is the leading exporter of palm oil to Japan with a 99 percent share in CY 2002. Fish oil imports in CY 2002 returned to the level of CY 2000, from the dramatically elevated level in CY 2001 because of declined fish catch in Japan. Japan's total oil imports are expected to remain at the same level throughout MY 2003/2004.

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

	CY 2000	CY 2001	CY 2002
Imports of Palm Oil			
Malaysia	359	380	410
Singapore	3	3	2
Indonesia	10	9	1
Others	-	1	2
Total	365	373	415
Import of Fish Oil			
U.S.	5	32	33
Peru	39	39	11
Chile	-	8	6
Others	7	12	9
Total	51	91	59

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 2003
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
1508.10-100	Peanut oil, crude, of an acid value exceeding 0.6	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, 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
1504.10	Fish-liver oil	3.5 percent
1504.20	Fish & 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)

	2001	Revised	2002	Estimate	2003	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official[Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official[Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official[Old]	Post Estimate[New]	
Market Year Begin		10/2001		10/2002		10/2003	MM/YYYY
Area Planted	144	144	150	150	0	155	(1000 HA)
Area Harvested	144	144	150	150	0	155	(1000 HA)
Beginning Stocks	589	852	670	853	705	793	(1000 MT)
Production	271	271	280	270	0	280	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	5023	5023	5050	5050	0	5000	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	3894	3894	3500	3900	0	3900	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	5883	6146	6000	6173	705	6073	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Crush Dom. Consumption	3885	3965	3975	4050	0	4000	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Consump.	1003	1003	990	1000	0	1000	(1000 MT)
Feed,Seed,Waste Dm.Cn.	325	325	330	330	0	330	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	5213	5293	5295	5380	0	5330	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	670	853	705	793	0	743	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	5883	6146	6000	6173	0	6073	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports	0	4831	0	5039	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	3646	0	3821	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Soybean Meal PS&D Table

PSD Table

Country	**Japan**						
Commodity	**Meal, Soybean**				(1000 MT)(PERCENT)		
	2001	Revised	2002	Estimate	2003	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official[Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official[Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official[Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		10/2001		10/2002		10/2003	MM/YYYY
Crush	3885	3965	3975	4050	0	4000	(1000 MT)
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.775546975547	0.763682219419924338	0.775597484276 72956	0.760493827160493827	@SUM(F10/F7)	0.75	(PERCENT)
Beginning Stocks	439	442	467	487	480	197	(1000 MT)
Production	3013	3028	3083	3080	0	3000	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	1079	1079	1100	800	0	800	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	280	280	300	200	0	200	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	4531	4549	4650	4367	480	3997	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Industrial Dom. Consum	315	310	330	330	0	330	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Consump.	62	65	65	65	0	65	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	3687	3687	3775	3775	0	3500	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	4064	4062	4170	4170	0	3895	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	467	487	480	197	0	102	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	4531	4549	4650	4367	0	3997	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports	0	853	0	972	0	900	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	332	0	203	0	200	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)

Import Tade 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.	3894
Others		Others	
Brazil	716	Brazil	728
Canada	249	Canada	170
China	141	China	129
Paraguay	68	Paraguay	73
Argentina	27	Argentina	25
		Australia	3
		Switzerland	1
Total for Others	1201		1129
Others not Listed	0		0
Grand Total	4767		5023

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.	280
Others		Others	
India	151	China	653
China	103	India	97
Brazil	95	Brazil	40
Indonesia	5	Indonesia	5
Denmark	1	Canada	2
		Denmark	2
Total for Others	355		799

Others not Listed	0	0
Grand Total	609	1079

Rapeseed PS&D Table

PSD Table

Country	**Japan**						
Commodity	**Oilseed, Rapeseed**				(1000 HA)(1000 MT)		
	2001	Revised	2002	Estimate	2003	Forecast	UOM
Market Year Begin	USDA Official[Old]	Post Estimate [New] 10/2001	USDA Official[Old]	Post Estimate [New] 10/2002	USDA Official[Old]	Post Estimate [New] 10/2003	MM/YYYY
Area Planted	1	1	1	1	0	0	(1000 HA)
Area Harvested	1	1	1	1	0	0	(1000 HA)
Beginning Stocks	298	403	269	395	190	316	(1000 MT)
Production	1	1	1	1	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	2088	2079	2000	2000	0	2000	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	2	0	2	1	0	1	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from the EC	30	35	30	30	0	30	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	2387	2483	2270	2396	190	2316	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Crush Dom. Consumption	2113	2083	2075	2075	0	2075	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Feed,Seed,Waste Dm.Cn.	5	5	5	5	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	2118	2088	2080	2080	0	2075	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	269	395	190	316	0	241	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	2387	2483	2270	2396	0	2316	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports	2075	2150	2000	2075	0	2000	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	7	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Rapeseed Meal PS&D Table

PSD Table

Country	**Japan**						
Commodity	**Meal, Rapeseed**				(1000 MT)	(PERCENT)	
	2001	Revised	2002	Estimate	2003	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official[Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official[Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official[Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		10/2001		10/2002		10/2003	MM/YYYY
Crush	2113	2083	2075	2075	0	2075	(1000 MT)
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.560340747752011358	0.568410945751320211	0.563855421686746988	0.563855421686746988	@SUM(F10/F7)	0.563855421686746988	(PERCENT)
Beginning Stocks	47	26	40	18	45	28	(1000 MT)
Production	1184	1184	1170	1170	0	1170	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	41	35	38	40	0	40	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	1272	1245	1248	1228	45	1238	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Industrial Dom. Consum	408	408	411	410	0	410	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	824	819	792	790	0	790	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	1232	1227	1203	1200	0	1200	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	40	18	45	28	0	38	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	1272	1245	1248	1228	0	1238	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports	45	55	38	42	0	40	(1000 MT)

Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Rapeseed Oil PS&D Table

PSD Table

Country	**Japan**						
Commodity	**Oil, Rapeseed**				(1000 MT)(PER CENT)		
	2001	Revised	2002	Estimate	2003	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official[Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official[Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official[Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		10/2001		10/2002		10/2003	MM/YYYY
Crush	2113	2083	2075	2075	0	2075	(1000 MT)
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.40369 1433980	0.41958 7133941	0.40626 5060240	0.40963 8554216	@SUM(F10/F7)	0.41927 7108433	(PERCENT)
	123048	430629	963856	86747		73494	
Beginning Stocks	53	67	51	72	50	30	(1000 MT)
Production	853	874	843	850	0	870	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	1	18	0	18	0	18	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	1	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from the EC	0	1	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	907	959	894	940	50	918	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Industrial Dom. Consum	46	17	47	20	0	18	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Consump.	810	870	797	890	0	870	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	856	887	844	910	0	888	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	51	72	50	30	0	30	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	907	959	894	940	0	918	(1000 MT)

Calendar Year Imports	1	22	0	17	0	0 (1000 MT)
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)

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.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Canada	1836	Canada	1605
Australia	345	Australia	440
		France	35
Total for Others	2181		2080
Others not Listed	0		0
Grand Total	2181		2080

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	27
Canada	15	India	9
India	8	Canada	5
Total for Others	50		41
Others not Listed	0		0
Grand Total	50		41

Cottonseed PS&D Table

PSD Table

Country	**Japan**						
Commodity	**Oilseed, Cottonseed**						(1000 HA)(1000 MT)(RATIO)
	2001	Revised	2002	Estimate	2003	Forecast	UOM
Market Year Begin	USDA Official[Old]	Post Estimate [New] 10/2001	USDA Official[Old]	Post Estimate [New] 10/2002	USDA Official[Old]	Post Estimate [New] 10/2003	MM/YYYY
Area Planted (COTTON)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HA)
Area Harvested(COTTON)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HA)
Seed to Lint Ratio	0	0	0	0	0	0	(RATIO)
Beginning Stocks	7	7	10	10	9	10	(1000 MT)
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	159	159	165	155	0	155	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	1	2	1	2	0	2	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	166	166	175	165	9	165	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Crush Dom. Consumption	43	31	38	31	0	31	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Feed,Seed,Waste Dm.Cm.	113	125	128	124	0	124	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	156	156	166	155	0	155	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	10	10	9	10	0	10	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	166	166	175	165	0	165	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports	180	156	165	155	0	155	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	1	2	1	3	0	2	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000

							MT)
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Cottonseed Oil PS&D Table

PSD Table

Country	**Japan**						
Commodity	**Oil, Cottonseed**				(1000 MT)	(PERCENT)	
	2001	Revised	2002	Estimate	2003	Forecast	UOM
Market Year Begin	USDA Official[Old]	Post Estimate [New] 10/2001	USDA Official[Old]	Post Estimate [New] 10/2002	USDA Official[Old]	Post Estimate [New] 10/2003	MM/YYYY
Crush	43	31	38	31	0	31	(1000 MT)
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.16279 0697674 418605	0.16129 0322580 645161	0.18421 0526315 789474	0.19354 8387096 774194	@SUM(F10/F7)	0.19354 8387096 774194	(PERCENT)
Beginning Stocks	2	2	2	2	1	1	(1000 MT)
Production	7	5	7	6	0	6	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	11	11	10	10	0	11	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	5	3	4	4	0	4	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	20	18	19	18	1	18	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Consump.	18	16	18	17	0	17	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	18	16	18	17	0	17	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	2	2	1	1	0	1	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	20	18	19	18	0	18	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports	0	9	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	2	0	0	0	0	(1000

						MT)
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)

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.	2	U.S.	2
Others		Others	
Australia	149	Australia	155
Thailand	1	Brazil	1
Indonesia	1		
Total for Others	151		156
Others not Listed	1		1
Grand Total	154		159

Peanut PS&D Tabel

PSD Table

Country	**Japan**						
Commodity	**Oilseed, Peanut**				(1000 HA)(1000 MT)		
	2001	Revised	2002	Estimate	2003	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official[Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official[Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official[Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		10/2001		10/2002		10/2003	MM/YYYY
Area Planted	12	10	10	10	0	10	(1000 HA)
Area Harvested	10	12	10	0	0	0	(1000 HA)
Beginning Stocks	21	19	21	18	23	20	(1000 MT)
Production	23	23	25	24	0	23	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	102	102	102	102	0	102	(1000 MT)
My Imp. from U.S.	8	7	8	7	0	8	(1000 MT)

MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	146	144	148	144	23	145 (1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
Crush Dom. Consumption	2	2	2	1	0	1 (1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Consump.	118	119	118	118	0	118 (1000 MT)
Feed,Seed,Waste Dm.Cn.	5	5	5	5	0	5 (1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	125	126	125	124	0	124 (1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	21	18	23	20	0	21 (1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	146	144	148	144	0	145 (1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports	0	101	0	102	0	0 (1000 MT)
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	7	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)

Import Trade Matrix for Peanut

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Oilseed, Peanut		
Time period	Oct/Sep	Units:	1000MT
Imports for:	**2000**		2001
U.S.	4	U.S.	7
Others		Others	
China	87	China	85
South Africa	8	South Africa	9
Total for Others	95		94
Others not Listed	3		1
Grand Total	102		102

Palm Oil PS&D Table

PSD Table

Country	Japan						
Commodity	Oil, Palm						(1000 HA)(1000 TREES)(1000 MT)
	2001	Revised	2002	Estimate	2003	Forecast	UOM
Market Year Begin	USDA Official[Old]	Post Estimate [New] 10/2001	USDA Official[Old]	Post Estimate [New] 10/2002	USDA Official[Old]	Post Estimate [New] 10/2003	MM/YYYY
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HA)
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HA)
Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 TREES)
Beginning Stocks	22	35	20	57	20	37	(1000 MT)
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	417	417	390	390	0	390	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	439	452	410	447	20	427	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Industrial Dom. Consum	48	65	50	70	0	60	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Consump.	371	330	340	340	0	340	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Consumption	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	419	395	390	410	0	400	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	20	57	20	37	0	27	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	439	452	410	447	0	427	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports	0	393	0	415	0	400	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000

MT)

Fish Oil PS&D Table

PSD Table

Country	**Japan**						
Commodity	**Meal, Fish**				(1000 MT)(PER CENT)		
	2001	Revised	2002	Estimate	2003	Forecast	UOM
Market Year Begin	USDA Official[Old]	Post Estimate [New] 01/2001	USDA Official[Old]	Post Estimate [New] 01/2002	USDA Official[Old]	Post Estimate [New] 01/2003	MM/YYYY
Catch For Reduction	450	450	450	600	0	600	(1000 MT)
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.76889	0.50445	0.76889	0.5	@SUM(F 10/F7)	0.5	(PERCENT)
Beginning Stocks	32	9	70	11	70	26	(1000 MT)
Production	346	227	346	300	0	300	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	484	473	500	475	0	420	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	20	13	20	14	0	20	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from the EC	17	20	15	20	0	15	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	862	709	916	786	70	746	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	1	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Industrial Dom. Consum	81	10	82	10	0	10	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	711	687	764	750	0	700	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	792	697	846	760	0	710	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	70	11	70	26	0	36	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	862	709	916	786	0	746	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports	0	473	0	400	0	420	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	14	0	20	0	20	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports	0	14	0	15	0	15	(1000 MT)

Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)

Import Trade Matrix for Fish Meal

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Meal, Fish		
Time period	Jan/Dec	Units:	1000MT
Imports for:	**2001**		2002
U.S.	14	U.S.	13
Others		Others	
Peru	247	Peru	206
Chile	128	Chile	118
Ecuador	22	Denmark	18
Denmark	20	Namibia	15
		Malaysia	15
		Ecuador	15
Total for Others	417		387
Others not Listed	42		75
Grand Total	473		475

Import Trade Matrix for Fish Oil

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Oil, Fish		
Time period	Jan/Dec	Units:	1000MT
Imports for:	**2001**		2002
U.S.	32	U.S.	33
Others		Others	
Peru	39	Peru	11
Chile	8	Chile	6
Denmark	4	Denmark	4
Panama	4	Germany	2
Total for Others	55		23
Others not Listed	4		3
Grand Total	91		59