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Japan

Oilseeds and Products Annual

2012 Update (soybean, rapeseed, soybean meal, rapeseed meal, fish meal, soybean oil, rapeseed oil and sunflower seed oil)

Approved By:
Benjamin Petlock

Prepared By:
Yuichi Hayashi

Report Highlights:
Japan, a mature soybean market, consumed approximately 3.2 million metric tons (mmt) of soybeans and soybean products in CY2011. Since 2006, Japan's soybean imports have decreased by 30 percent, and in CY2011, total soybean imports were approximately 2.8 mmt, down 18 percent from the 3.5 mmt imported in CY2010. Of total soybean imports, the United States supplied 1.9 mmt, a 67 percent share. U.S. soybean imports dropped 25 percent from CY2010 because of crushing margins which favor canola, consumer preference for canola oil, and the rapid increase in soybean meal imports. Domestic production was 219,900 metric tons (mt), all of which was used in soy foods. Demand for temperate oil in CY2011 decreased by 3.5 percent from CY2010, while demand for tropical oil increased 2.4 percent over the same period.

Commodities:
Oilseed, Soybean
Oilseed, Rapeseed

Author Defined:
Oilseeds Situation and Outlook

Oilseed Production
Soybeans, like rice, have been a staple of Japanese food culture since ancient times. It is believed that soybeans came from China though the Korean peninsula about 2000 years ago. Since their wide cultivation in the Kamakura era (1185-1333), soybeans have been an important protein source for the Japanese diet. Recent research providing evidence of the health benefits of soy has further reinforced consumer demand for soy foods. The Japanese soy industry generally requires product of superior quality with high protein and sucrose content. Japanese manufactures utilize a variety of different soy species that are intended for a multiple end uses. Tofu (soybean curd), is the most common end use for soy in Japan, accounting for 57 percent of total food soybean use.

Although there is a long history of soy production in Japan, in 2011 domestic production was merely 23 percent of the volume of soy food consumption. Prospects for increased production through improved yields or other means remains limited by various factors including the lengthy rainy season, and the failure of Japanese agriculture to adopt higher biotech seeds with higher yield potential. Domestic soybean production has consistently contributed between 3-5 percent of total soybean supplies (for all uses) for the past thirty years. During that time the lowest level reached was two percent in 1995 and the highest was six percent in 2008 and 2009. Production in 2011 was 219,900 mt, down one percent from the previous year while the overall planted area decreased by one percent to 136,700 ha.

Soybean production in 2011 was 219,900 mt, approximately the same as the previous year, with yield decreasing to 1.61 mt per hectare.

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

CY	Planted Area (Hectares)	Production (mt)	Yield (mt per hectare)	Yield – U.S.* (mt 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	142,100	229,200	1.61	2.89
2007	138,300	226,700	1.64	2.78
2008	147,100	261,700	1.78	2.67
2009	145,400	229,900	1.58	2.96
2010	137,700	222,500	1.62	2.98
2111	136,700	219,900	1.61	2.8

Source: MAFF (approximate figures for CY2011) and *USDA-National Agricultural Statistics Service Crop Production Report (October 12, 2011)

Farmland dedicated to growing soybeans has often been converted from rice paddies, which comprised 86 percent of total land use in 2011. Japan's rice production has exceeded demand for many years and MAFF has encouraged farmers to switch from rice to soybeans and other crops. At the same time, soybean dry field farming has been gradually decreased because of local municipalities' farmland improvement policy and crop change from soybeans to high profit crops such as vegetables. MAFF has established nonbinding targets for soybean production for 2015 of 140,000 ha in total planted area, 270,000 mt in total production, and 1.97 mt in yield per hectare.

Soybean production reached 270,000 mt in 2001 and 2002, which is the targeted volume for the basic plan through 2015. Soybean yields have grown at a sluggish pace and production varies quite widely by region. A number of challenges make it difficult to achieve increases in the yield and quality of soybean production in Japan. For example, soybean production is often hampered by heavy rain and typhoons during the sowing and harvesting seasons. The ratio of lower quality soybeans, "3rd class" plus "specific end-use class", has been relatively high for the last eight years ranging from 35 percent to 61 percent of total production. Improved and more efficient production techniques could contribute to increased soybean production. Biotech soybeans are one example of new technology that could increase yields but Japan has not produced GM soybeans commercially despite having approved ten biotech soybean varieties.

According to a 2012 Japan Biotech report, this lack of acceptance is the result of a number of factors. One important hurdle is overly restrictive local regulation. Often, events that are approved for environmental release (i.e., commercial cultivation) by GOJ, may face additional approval processes required by local governments. For instance, in Hokkaido, farmers must first host public meetings, at their own expense, with neighboring farmers, agricultural cooperative members, regional officials, and other stakeholders. At these meetings, they must announce their intention to plant biotech crops and explain how they will ensure that their crops do not mix with non-biotech crops. Secondly, farmers must complete a detailed application for submission to the governor's office explaining their plans for growing biotech crops. This application requires precise information on the methods that will be used to monitor the crops, as well as measures for preventing cross-pollination, testing for biotech contamination, and procedures for responding to emergencies. Finally, farmers must pay a processing fee of 314,760 yen (over $4,000) to the Hokkaido Governor's office in order to cover the costs of reviewing their application. Compounding these legal restrictions, farmers also require customers who will buy their biotech harvest. Therefore, such restrictions may reduce the potential advantages that biotech traits may offer.

Rapeseed is a low yield crop and requires vast amounts of land to make commercial production feasible. Total profit from rapeseed cultivation in Japan is just one tenth of rice. In 1957, the total amount of land dedicated to rapeseed was 260,000 ha. During Japan's rapid industrial growth in the 1960-1980's, there was a major shift in labor from the agricultural sector to commercial goods; affecting rapeseed production significantly. The liberalization of soybean imports as an alternative oilseed in 1961 further accelerated the decrease in production. Due to these factors, the amount of area dedicated to rapeseed production hit a low of 300 ha by 1999 and, though slightly higher in 2011, still amounts to just 1,700 ha. Total rapeseed production in 2011 was 1,950 mt, meeting only 0.08 percent of Japan's annual consumption demand.

MAFF has announced targets for domestic agricultural production through 2020, with the goal of soybean production levels reaching 17 percent of total demand. The targeted volume for soybeans is 600,000 mt, almost three times as much as the 2010 production of 220,000 mt. To achieve this goal MAFF called for the following measures:

- Converting rice paddies to large scale dry fields (two hectares or more).
- Breeding and cultivation of high yield varieties.
- Improvement of cultivation techniques for soybeans.
- Product development emphasizing the characteristics of domestic varieties to create new demand.

It must be noted that Japan has never reached 600,000 mt in production before, and the last time soybean production last exceeded 500,000 mt was in 1955. As the current planted area is one-third of the 1955 area, coupled with a limited workforce, the proposed targets will be difficult to achieve.

MAFF's target volume for rapeseed production in 2020 is 10,000 mt, ten times the current level, which could be achieved through the use of high yield varieties and better integration between crushers and farmers. This is an ambitious target that, even if realized, would result in a gain of just 0.5 percent above current production levels.

Oilseed Consumption:

Soybeans and rapeseed are the primary oilseeds available in Japan. Soybeans are used as raw materials in food oil production and as soy meal in feeds. Recently, consumption of soybean products has been decreasing due to poor economic conditions. Higher prices for raw materials have, in turn, led to higher prices for processed foods, negatively impacting overall sales. Japan's oil production is 2.1 mmt a year with all of demand currently met by imported soybeans. The demand for oil production has increased dramatically from the 1960's as the Japanese diet shifted more toward Western style cuisines that depend on heavier oil use. Since 2004 soybean oil demand has continued to decline as prices have escalated internationally. Domestic soybeans have generally not been used for oil production due to much higher prices than imports and an insufficient amount of supplies having the characteristics desired. Soybeans for food use have been about 25 percent of total consumption for a while. However, the volume used in foods reached a low of less than one mmt for the first time in 2009, and the trend has continued since then. Food soybeans, which are not genetically modified, are used for tofu (soybean curd), boiled soybean, natto (fermented soybeans) and miso (fermented soybean paste), and some whole bean soy sauce (marudaizu shoyu). Despite declining consumption of soybean food products, soymilk alone increased 5.8 percent over previous year and it reached all-time high.

Table 2. Demand and supply of soybeans in Japan

	Demand (1,000 mt)				Supply (1,000 mt)					
CY	Total	Oil	Food	Feed	Import Total	U.S.	Brazil	Canada	China	Domestic
2007	4,226	3,044	1,045	125	4,161	3,325	367	309	137	229
2008	3,953	2,802	1,037	114	3,711	2,729	568	325	86	227
2009	3,593	2,485	993	115	3,390	2,412	570	353	51	262
2010	3,562	2,473	976	113	3,456	2,467	568	371	48	230
2011	3,121*	2,067	941*	113*	3,049	1,894	533	355	44	223

Source: MAFF ; *:MAFF estimate

All imported rapeseed is used for oil. Rapeseed meal production is a byproduct that is used in feed and fertilizer production. In CY2011, 2.3 mmt of rapeseed was consumed in Japan, up by two percent from CY2010. A healthy image for rapeseed oil continues to sustain stable demand.

Table 3. Demand and supply of rapeseeds in Japan (1,000 mt)

	Demand (all for oil)	Supply			
CY		Total	Canada	Australia	Domestic
2007	2,175	2,134	1,983	150	1
2008	2,237	2,313	2,209	103	0
2009	2,164	2,072	1,957	115	1
2010	2,296	2,344	2,145	199	2
2011	2,349	2,319	2,260	58	2

Source: MAFF

Trade

Japan's soybean imports in CY2011 were approximately 2.8 mmt, down 18 percent from 3.5 mmt in CY2010. However, due to higher global prices, the value of imports, $1.8 billion in CY2011, remained virtually the same.

Soybean prices reached a record high in July 2008 on the Chicago futures market. Although the price of other grains experiencing price surges such as wheat and corn eventually returned to previous levels, oilseed prices including that of soybeans and rapeseeds have remained at a relatively high level. The crushing industry has not been able to adjust soybean oil prices to a more profitable level during the current economic downturn. Rapeseed oil products have been in a similar situation. However, earnings performance and demand for rapeseeds has been better than soybeans and the production of rapeseed oil has been stable.

The United States supplied 1.9 mmt of soybeans to Japan in CY2011, down 23 percent from 2.5 mmt in CY2010, which is 67 percent of import market share. Other major suppliers include Brazil, Canada and China. Canada and China supply non-biotech soybeans for food use. The CIF import price of soybeans in CY2011 increased 22 percent to $640/mt from $526/mt in CY2010, setting a record high year average.

Canada's share of the Japanese rapeseed market was 97 percent in CY2011, and the average price increased by 33 percent to $661/mt from $495/mt in CY2010.

Currently the Japanese vegetable oil crushing industry uses only imported materials. Canada and Australia are the major rapeseed suppliers to Japan. No import duties are levied on soybeans or rapeseeds.

Table 4. CIF Import Price Comparison of Soybeans and Rapeseeds (Dollars per mt)

	CY2007	CY2008	CY2009	CY2010	CY2011
Soybeans (World)	(400)	(636)	(513)	(526)	(640)
U.S.	391	627	493	511	626
Brazil	372	619	461	448	561
Canada	474	677	689	702	789
China	529	851	852	869	987
Rapeseed (World)	(446)	(675)	(455)	(495)	(661)
Canada	445	674	448	491	656
Australia	464	694	513	491	724

Source: GTA, HS 1201, HS 1205 (CY2007-CY2009), Trade Statistics (MOF CY2010-CY2011)

Stocks:

Soybean ending stocks in CY2011 decreased to 166,000 mt from 235,000 mt in CY2010. Previously, the Japanese government held an additional stock of 31,000 mt but abolished this last year. Rapeseed ending stocks in CY2011 remained the same level at 193,000 mt.

Crushing Capacity:

There are 13 large scale crushing plants with a combined crushing capacity of approximately 90 percent of the Japanese total. The Japanese oil crushing industry has been operating at well below full capacity.

Table.5 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
2007	41	8,787	5,884	67.0
2009	41*	8,787*	5,259	59.8*
2010	40*	8,587*	5,388	62.7*
2011	40*	8,587*	5,087	59.2*

Source: MAFF (Note: 2001-2007), *POST estimate

Oil Meal Situation and Outlook:

Soybean meal is not just a byproduct in the Japanese crushing industry but an important product in its own right, as is soybean oil. The soybean crushing process produces 190 kg of soybean oil and 760 kg of soybean meal from one mt of soybean. In terms of demand and value, soybean meal may be more important than soybean oil. 86 percent of soybean meal was used for feed in CY2011. The rest was used for ingredients in soy sauce, miso (bean paste) and, soy protein foods, as well as an improving agent for processed foods.

In line with decreased oil production, soybean meal production in CY2011 was down 15 percent at 1.58 mmt from 1.87 mmt in CY2010. However, demand for feed was 3.40 mmt in CY2011, a slight

decrease from the previous year. Therefore, imports of soybean meal were 2.20 mmt in CY2011, an increase of one percent from 2.19 mmt in CY2010: a record high volume. It was the second consecutive year that Japan had imported more than two million mt of soybean meal.

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	3,805	3,306	499	3,936	117	2,137	1,682
2009	3,815	3,373	442	3,926	131	1,880	1,915
2010	3,917	3,467	450*	4,176	123**	1,866	2,186
2011	3,940*	3,400*	540*	3,905*	117*	1,584	2,204

Source: MAFF; *:MAFF estimate; **POST estimate

Table 7. Import Volume of Soybean Meal (1,000 mt)

Country/Year	2008	2009	2010	2011
Argentina	8.1	81.2	40.4	39.9
Brazil	0.2	42.7	71.8	195.9
China	289.4	687.3	780.2	245.8
India	902.7	647.9	817.4	1,298.5
USA	453.2	410.2	428.4	376.6
Other	28.4	45.5	47.9	47.7
Total	1,682.0	1,914.8	2,186.1	2,204.4

Source: Trade Statistics of Japan

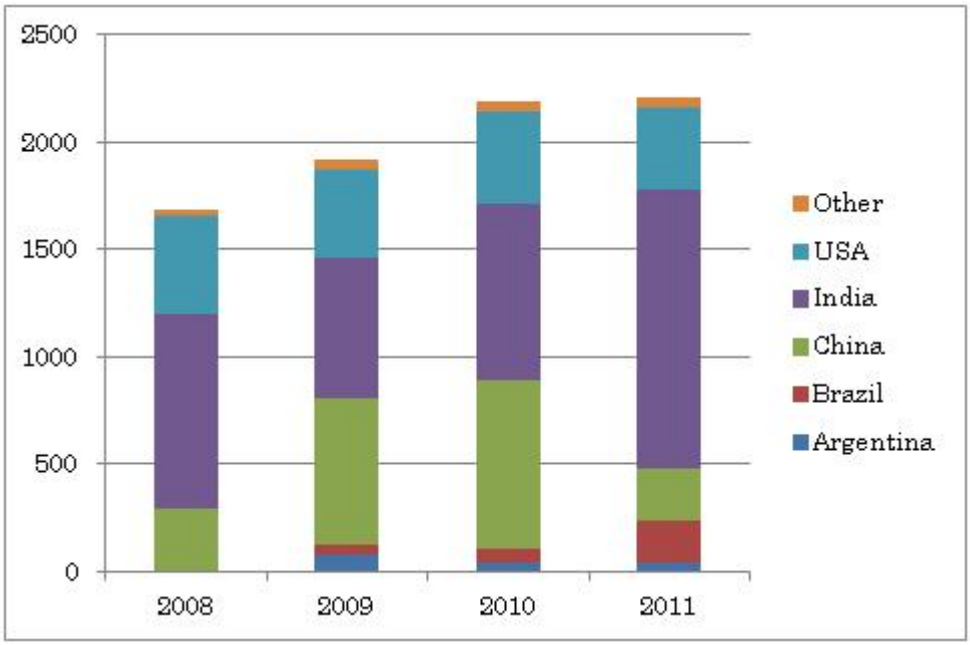


Fig. 1 Import volume of soybean meal in Japan (1,000 mt)

Rapeseed meal and fish meal are used in feed and fertilizer production in Japan. The rapeseed crushing process produces 410 kg of rapeseed oil and 570 kg of rapeseed meal for every mt of rapeseed. Rapeseed meal production was down 2.6 percent in CY2011 to 1.23 mmt from 1.27 mmt in CY2010. Demand has remained stable at around 1.3 mmt over the last five years and the import volume of rapeseed meal has increased to fill demand. There is no tariff on soybean meal (HS 2304), rapeseed meal (HS 2306.41), or fishmeal (HS 2301.20).

Table 8. 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	1,311	1,009	279	1,367	88	1,261	18
2009	1,327	1,033	293	1,381	57	1,198	126
2010	1,300	1,000	268	1,361	55	1,267	39
2011	1,270*	1,000*	270*	1,323	61*	1,234	28

Source: MAFF; *:MAFF estimate

Table 9. Japanese Livestock Population (1,000 heads)

CY	Dairy cows	Beef cattle	Swine	Layers	Broilers
2004	1,690	2,788	9,724	174,550	104,950
2005	1,655	2,747	9,750*	136,000*	102,277
2006	1,636	2,755	9,620	176,955	103,687
2007	1,592	2,806	9,759	183,224	105,287
2008	1,533	2,890	9,745	181,664	102,290
2009	1,500	2,923	9,899	178,208	107,141
2010	1,484	2,892	9,750*	139,200*	106,400*
2011	1,467	2,763	9,768	137,352	NA

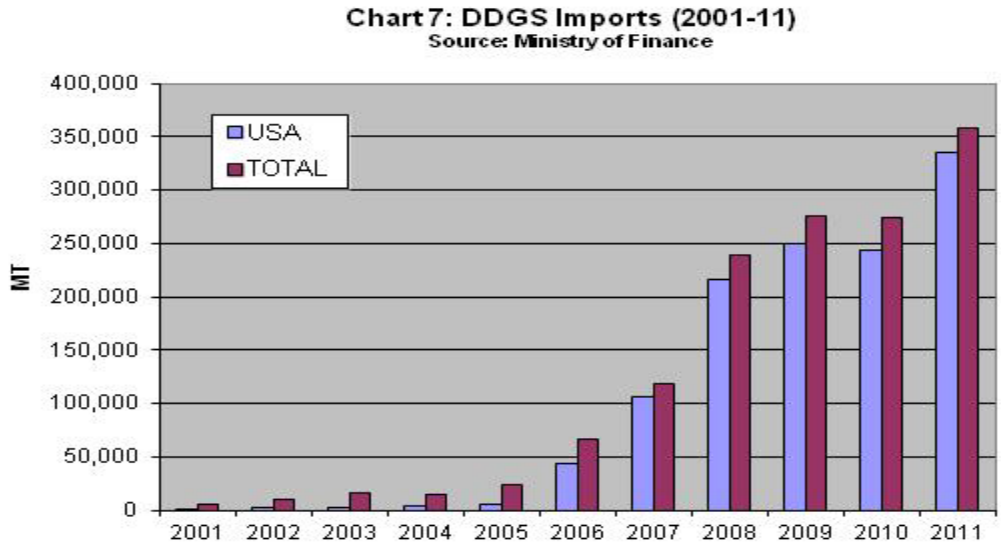
Source: MAFF Monthly Statistics of Agriculture (as of February each year)
*:POST estimate (ref. Grain and Feed Annual 2011)

Distiller's Dried Grains with Solubles (DDGS):

The distiller's Dried Grains with Solubles (DDGS) situation was detailed in the GAIN report, "Grain and Feed Annual 2012" (JA1007). The paragraph and the chart below are an excerpt from the report.

DDGS Imports Leap to a Record High Level:

One of the positive side-effects of the ethanol boom in the United States is the increasing availability of a high value co-product, Distiller's Dried Grains with Solubles (DDGS). Japan's imports of DDGS from the United Sates have been increasing remarkably and surpassed the 100,000 MT mark in 2007, and 275,000 MT in 2009. Following a slight setback in 2010, the demand for DDGS surged further as corn prices jumped. The majority of these DDGS are currently used in dairy cattle feed. Aggressive trade education activities led by the U.S. Grains Council supported this notable growth.



Oil Situation and Outlook:

The total supply of vegetable oil in CY2011 was 2.42 mmt, including 1.63 mmt from domestic production and 0.69 mmt from imports. Vegetable oil production in 2011 was 1.63 mmt, a decrease of 3.1 percent from the previous year (1.66 mmt). However, the situation is more involved than this fact alone would seem to indicate. Compared with the average volume between 2006 and 2008, production in 2011 was 128,000 mt smaller, a 6.0 percent decrease. Japanese vegetable oil production has been on a downward trend since 2000 with peak production reaching 1.89 mmt. Production of soybean oil has especially decreased considerably. After the first confirmed BSE detection in Japan occurred in 2001 and imports of meat bone meal ceased, soybean meal and oil production was increased to fill that demand. Soybean crushing was at its highest level in 2003 at 760,000 mt, resulting in a supply situation exceeding demand. Since then, soybean oil production has been decreasing every year. In contrast to soybeans, rape seed oil production has been stable at around the 950,000 mt level and reached a record high of 1.03 mmt, offsetting the shortage in soybean oil. While oils from temperate products have been decreasing, oils from tropical products such as palm oil and palm kernel oil have been increasing.

International prices for soybean oil and rapeseed oil have been soaring, while palm oil prices have been relatively low. Around 70 percent of palm oil goes to use in margarine, shortening, instant noodles, and snacks. The rest is used for various industrial production purposes such as soap, detergent, industrial lube, resin paint, and cosmetics.

Table 10. Demand and Supply of Vegetable Oil (1000 mt)

CY			2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011*1
Demand	Temperate products**		1,892	1,871	1,797	1,728	1,749	1,688
	Tropical products***		498	528	548	562	581	595
	Domestic consumption		2,390	2,399	2,345	2,290	2,330	2,283
Supply	Initial stock		122	125	107	154	119	109
	Domestic production	Soybean oil	576	576	542	477	468	401*5
		Rapeseed oil	972	942	951	929	993	1,027*5
		Other oil	215	212	211	193	196	200
		Total	1,763	1,730	1,703	1,599	1,656	1,628
	Import	Temperate products**	145	133	147	108	94	90
		Tropical products***	498	528	548	562	581	595
		Total	643	661	695	670	675	685
	Total		2,528	2,516	2,505	2,423	2,450	2,398
Year end stock			125	107	154	119	109	105

Source: MAFF

*1: MAFF estimate

*2: Temperate products include oil from soybean, rapeseed, mustard, rice, cotton seed, safflower, sesame, corn, peanut and sunflower.

*3: Tropical products for human consumption include oil from coconut, palm kernel, palm.

*4: POST estimate

*5: Actual

Trade:

Rapeseed oil comprises the largest share of vegetable oil supplies in the Japanese market and exceeded one million mt (including both domestic production and imports) in 2011. The second largest category is tropical oil (palm oil, palm kernel oil, and coconut oil), which has become the major vegetable oil in Japan. Import volumes have exceeded domestic soybean oil production since 2007.

Palm oil is the major vegetable oil imported by Japan. Unlike other oilseeds such as soybean and rapeseed, palm oil is produced from the flesh of fruit. This makes it difficult to import raw materials meeting quality specifications that are in demand for production in Japan. Malaysia dominates the palm oil market in Japan. Japan imports palm kernel oil, coconut oil, soybean oil, olive oil, and rice oil to meet various demands. Imports of soybean oil and rapeseed oil have been very minimal. The market is protected by high tariffs on soybean and rapeseed oils. The tariff for both oils is either 10.9 yen/kg or 13.2 yen/kg depending on the acid value.

Table 11. Japan's tariff on major oilseeds and oils

HS Code	Commodity	Duty JFY 2011
1201.00-010,090	Soybeans	Free
1205.10-000	Rapeseed (low erucic acid)	Free
1205.90-000	Rapeseed (others)	Free
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	Free
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

Source: Japan Tariff Association

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Oilseed, Soybean Japan	2010/2011		2011/2012		2012/2013	
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2010		Market Year Begin: Oct 2011		Market Year Begin: Oct 2012	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	145	137	145	135		135
Area Harvested	135	137	135	135		135
Beginning Stocks	220	220	102	195		115
Production	220	220	220	220		220
MY Imports	2,917	2,917	2,700	2,700		2,600
MY Imp. from U.S.	2,070	2,032	1,500	1,800		1,700
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0		0
Total Supply	3,357	3,357	3,022	3,115		2,935
MY Exports	0	0	0	0		0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0		0
Crush	2,070	2,108	1,800	1,950		1,835
Food Use Dom. Cons.	995	941	985	940		900
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	190	113	170	110		100
Total Dom. Cons.	3,255	3,162	2,955	3,000		2,835
Ending Stocks	102	195	67	115		100
Total Distribution	3,357	3,357	3,022	3,115		2,935
1000 HA, 1000 MT						

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Oilseed, Rapeseed Japan	2010/2011		2011/2012		2012/2013	
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2010		Market Year Begin: Oct 2011		Market Year Begin: Oct 2012	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	0	2	0	1		1
Area Harvested	1	2	1	1		1
Beginning Stocks	80	80	56	61		63
Production	1	2	1	2		2
MY Imports	2,321	2,321	2,350	2,250		2,250
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0		0
Total Supply	2,402	2,403	2,407	2,313		2,315
MY Exports	0	0	0	0		0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0		0
Crush	2,341	2,342	2,346	2,250		2,250
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0		0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	5	0	5	0		0
Total Dom. Cons.	2,346	2,342	2,351	2,250		2,250
Ending Stocks	56	61	56	63		65
Total Distribution	2,402	2,403	2,407	2,313		2,315
1000 HA, 1000 MT						

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Meal, Soybean Japan	2010/2011		2011/2012		2012/2013	
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2010		Market Year Begin: Oct 2011		Market Year Begin: Oct 2012	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	2,070	2,108	1,800	1,950		1,835
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	1	1	1	1		1
Beginning Stocks	256	256	251	200		130
Production	1,591	1,602	1,384	1,480		1,390
MY Imports	2,208	2,183	2,250	2,300		2,460
MY Imp. from U.S.	404	403	400	400		400
MY Imp. from EU	0	1	0	0		0
Total Supply	4,055	4,041	3,885	3,980		3,980
MY Exports	0	0	0	0		0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0		0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	330	330	330	330		330
Food Use Dom. Cons.	120	111	120	120		120
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	3,354	3,400	3,266	3,400		3,400
Total Dom. Cons.	3,804	3,841	3,716	3,850		3,850
Ending Stocks	251	200	169	130		130
Total Distribution	4,055	4,041	3,885	3,980		3,980
1000 MT, PERCENT						

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Meal, Rapeseed Japan	2010/2011		2011/2012		2012/2013	
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2010		Market Year Begin: Oct 2011		Market Year Begin: Oct 2012	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	2,341	2,342	2,346	2,250		2,250
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	1	1	1	1		1
Beginning Stocks	15	15	10	4		4
Production	1,329	1,234	1,330	1,190		1,190
MY Imports	25	25	25	80		80
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0		0
Total Supply	1,369	1,274	1,365	1,274		1,274
MY Exports	0	0	3	0		0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0		0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	330	270	330	270		270
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0		0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	1,029	1,000	1,022	1,000		1,000
Total Dom. Cons.	1,359	1,270	1,352	1,270		1,270
Ending Stocks	10	4	10	4		4
Total Distribution	1,369	1,274	1,365	1,274		1,274
1000 MT, PERCENT						

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Meal, Fish Japan	2010/2011		2011/2012		2012/2013	
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2011		Market Year Begin: Jan 2012		Market Year Begin: Jan 2012	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Catch For Reduction	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450		1,450
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0	0	0	0		0
Beginning Stocks	17	17	4	5		10
Production	305	185	305	200		200
MY Imports	237	237	280	300		300
MY Imp. from U.S.	7	7	5	5		5
MY Imp. from EU	1	0	1	0		0
Total Supply	559	439	589	505		510
MY Exports	5	1	5	10		10
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0		0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	50	50	50	50		50
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0		0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	500	383	530	435		440
Total Dom. Cons.	550	433	580	485		490
Ending Stocks	4	5	4	10		10
Total Distribution	559	439	589	505		510
1000 MT, PERCENT						

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Oil, Soybean Japan	2010/2011		2011/2012		2012/2013	
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2010		Market Year Begin: Oct 2011		Market Year Begin: Oct 2012	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	2,070	2,108	1,800	1,950		1,835
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0	0	0	0		0
Beginning Stocks	9	9	3	28		20
Production	378	401	329	350		330
MY Imports	19	19	20	20		20
MY Imp. from U.S.	5	5	5	5		5
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0		0
Total Supply	406	429	352	398		370
MY Exports	0	0	0	0		0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0		0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	25	25	25	25		25
Food Use Dom. Cons.	378	376	322	353		325
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0		0
Total Dom. Cons.	403	401	347	378		350
Ending Stocks	3	28	5	20		20
Total Distribution	406	429	352	398		370
1000 MT, PERCENT						

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Oil, Rapeseed Japan	2010/2011		2011/2012		2012/2013	
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2010		Market Year Begin: Oct 2011		Market Year Begin: Oct 2012	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	2,341	2,342	2,346	2,250		2,250
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0	0	0	0		0
Beginning Stocks	19	19	31	32		30
Production	937	1,027	939	990		990
MY Imports	26	26	20	25		25
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	1	0	0		0
MY Imp. from EU	0	2	0	0		0
Total Supply	982	1,072	990	1,047		1,045
MY Exports	1	0	1	0		0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0		0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	50	50	50	50		50
Food Use Dom. Cons.	900	990	905	967		965
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0		0
Total Dom. Cons.	950	1,040	955	1,017		1,015
Ending Stocks	31	32	34	30		30
Total Distribution	982	1,072	990	1,047		1,045
1000 MT, PERCENT						

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Oil, Sunflowerseed Japan	2010/2011		2011/2012		2012/2013	
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2010		Market Year Begin: Oct 2011		Market Year Begin: Oct 2012	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	0	0	0	0		0
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0	0	0	0		0
Beginning Stocks	5	5	5	5		5
Production	0	0	0	0		0
MY Imports	29	32	40	30		30
MY Imp. from U.S.	15	15	0	20		20
MY Imp. from EU	0	4	0	3		3
Total Supply	34	37	45	35		35
MY Exports	0	0	0	0		0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0		0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0		0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	29	32	40	30		30
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0		0
Total Dom. Cons.	29	32	40	30		30
Ending Stocks	5	5	5	5		5
Total Distribution	34	37	45	35		35
1000 MT, PERCENT						