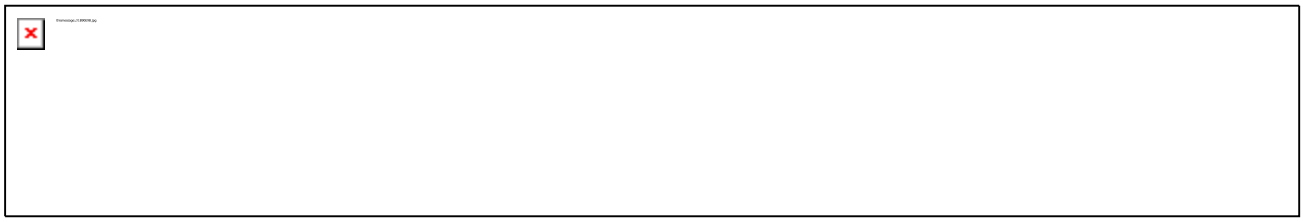

Required Report - public distribution

Date: 4/3/2013
GAIN Report Number: JA3011

Japan

Oilseeds and Products Annual

Soybean, rapeseed, soybean meal, rapeseed meal, fish meal, soybean oil, rapeseed oil, sunflower seed oil situation and outlook.

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Report Highlights:
Japan, a mature soybean market, consumed approximately 3.1 million metric tons (mmt) of soybeans and soybean products in 2012. Since 2007, Japan's soybean imports have decreased by 35 percent, and in MY 2011/12, total soybean imports were down 5.4 percent from the previous year. For total soybean imports, the United States is the largest supplier of soybeans, primarily for food and oil, and held a 62 percent market share. However, imports of U.S. soybeans dropped 16 percent, partly due to importers' expectations that the price would increase as a result of last year drought. Post anticipates total soybean

imports will be stable in MY2012/13, and imports from the United States have shown signs of recovering as importers' fear were not realized.

Commodities:
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Author Defined:

Oilseed Production

Soybeans, like rice, have been a staple of Japanese food culture since ancient times. 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 multiple end uses. Tofu (soybean curd), is the most common end use for soy in Japan, accounting for 58 percent of total food soybean use.

Although there is a long history of soy production in Japan, in 2012, domestic production was only 23 percent of the volume of soy food consumption. Prospects for increased production through improved yields or other means remain limited by various factors including the lengthy rainy season and complicated regulations by central and local governments for adopting biotech seeds with higher yield potential. For many years, domestic soybean production consistently contributed between three to five percent of total soybean supply (for all uses), although from 1993 to 1995, this level dropped to two percent. Since 2005, this level has gradually increased, reaching a record high of seven percent in 2011, primarily due to a decline in consumption of soybeans, mainly for oil production. Japanese soybean production in 2012 was 229,100 mt, up five percent from the previous year, with yields increasing to 1.75 mt per hectare, while the overall planted area decreased by four percent to 131,100 ha. This production increase was due to favorable weather during the sowing and harvesting seasons.

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

MY	Planted Area (Hectares)	Production (mt)	Yield (mt per hectare)	Yield – U.S.* (mt per hectare)
2004/05	136,800	163,200	1.19	2.86
2005/06	134,000	225,000	1.68	2.90
2006/07	142,100	229,200	1.61	2.89
2007/08	138,300	226,700	1.64	2.78
2008/09	147,100	261,700	1.78	2.67
2009/10	145,400	229,900	1.58	2.96
2010/11	137,700	222,500	1.62	2.98
2011/12	136,700	218,800	1.60	2.82
2012/13	131,100	229,100	1.75	2.66

Source: MAFF (approximate figures for CY2012) and *USDA-National Agricultural Statistics Service, Crop Production 2012 Summary (January, 2013)

Farmland dedicated to growing soybeans has often been converted from rice paddies, and in 2012, 85 percent of soybeans were planted in converted fields. Japan's rice production has exceeded demand for

many years, and as a result, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) has provided a diversion subsidy to encourage farmers to switch from rice to soybeans and other crops. At the same time, soybean dry field farming has gradually decreased due to local municipalities' farmland improvement policies and changes from soybeans to high profit crops such as vegetables. In MY2011/12, the planted area of soybeans decreased four percent from MY2010/11. MAFF started an individual income support allowance for farmers in JFY2011 which pays more for non-table use rice than soybeans. The non-table use rice includes feed rice, rice for powder, and paddy rice for whole crop silage. Therefore, some soybean farmers went back to planting non-table use rice, because it is more suitable for growing in rice paddies than soybeans and they can receive a higher subsidy. Moreover, some farmers went back to planting table rice due to current high prices. For these reasons, and despite a new subsidy that MAFF is providing to support soybean farmers beginning April 1, 2013, the beginning of the Japanese fiscal year, Post expects Japanese farmers will continue to decrease the planted area of soybeans in MY2013/14.

Overall, soybean yields have grown at a sluggish pace in Japan, at around 1.64 mt/ha. However, yields vary dramatically by region. For example, in 2010, yields in Hokkaido and Saga were more than 2.0 mt/ha, but those in Kyoto, Kochi and Oita were about 1.0/ha. A number of challenges make it difficult to achieve increases in yield and quality of soybean production in Japan. For example, soybean production is affected by meteorological influences such as heavy rain and typhoons during the sowing and harvesting seasons. Additionally, soybeans are not suitable to grow in rice paddies due to poor soil drainage quality. Nevertheless, the development of new varieties to correspond to regional climate differences, as well as the spread of new cultivation technologies, has been significantly delayed. Although a number of new varieties of soybeans have been developed, there is no guarantee that end users will buy those varieties. Therefore, soybean farmers are reluctant to switch to new varieties and instead keep planting three traditional varieties which account for about 50 percent of total soybean acreage. In addition, many farmers are not interested in introducing new technology due to the financial burden and effort required to improve to more efficient and high yield soybean farming.

The ratio of lower quality soybeans, "3rd class" plus "specific end-use class", has been relatively high for the last five years ranging from 36 percent to 51 percent of total production. Improved and more efficient production techniques could contribute to increased soybean production. Biotech soybeans are one example of a new technology that could increase yields. However, Japan has not produced GM soybeans commercially despite having approved nine biotech soybean varieties for food and feed use, five of which are also approved to grow as of February 25, 2013.

According to Post's 2012 Japan Biotech (GAIN JA2013) report, this lack of acceptance is the result of a number of factors. One important hurdle is overly restrictive local regulations. Often, events that are approved for environmental release (i.e., commercial cultivation) by the Government of Japan may face additional approval processes required by local governments. For instance, in Hokkaido, where 29 percent of Japanese soybeans are grown, 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 (about $3,300) 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 are willing to buy their biotech crop. Such restrictions reduce the potential advantages that biotech traits can offer.

In March 2010, MAFF established the "Basic Plan for Food, Agriculture and Rural Areas", which calls for soybean production to reach a number of targets by 2020, including: 300,000 ha in total planted area, 600,000 mt in total production, and supplying 17 percent of total domestic consumption. This proposed target for soybean volume is almost three times as much as the 2012 production of 229,100 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 exceeded 500,000 mt was in 1955. Given that the current planted area is one-third of the 1955 area, coupled with a declining workforce, these proposed targets will be difficult to achieve.

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 that 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. Furthermore, liberalization of soybean imports in 1961 further accelerated the decrease in rapeseed 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 2012, still amounts to just 1,610 ha. Total rapeseed production in 2012 was 1,890 mt, meeting only 0.08 percent of Japan's annual consumption demand.

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, soybean consumption has decreased due to

rising international prices, which in turn have led to higher prices for processed foods, negatively impacting overall sales. Japan utilized 1.96 mmt of soybeans for oil production in MY2011/12, with demand being met by imported soybeans. Overall 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 are generally not been used for oil production as they are priced higher than imports and often lack favored characteristics.

Since 2009, Japanese consumption of soybeans for food use has been below one mmt. Food soybeans, which are not genetically modified, are used for tofu (soybean curd), boiled soybean, natto (fermented soybeans), miso (fermented soybean paste), and some whole bean soy sauce (marudaizu shoyu). Despite declining consumption of soybean food products, soymilk consumption increased 17 percent in 2012 over the previous year, reaching a record high. Post estimates that 39,000 mt of soybeans were utilized for soymilk production in CY2012. This is still only about four percent of total food soybean consumption. Table 2 below shows demand data from MAFF on a CY basis.

Table 2. Demand and supply of soybeans in Japan

	Demand (1,000 mt)				Supply (1,000 mt)					
CY	Total	Oil	Food	Feed	Import Total MY	U.S. MY	Brazil MY	Canada MY	China MY	Domestic MY
2008	3,953	2,802	1,037	114	4,014	2,977	575	335	103	227
2009	3,593	2,485	993	115	3,396	2,469	529	350	46	262
2010	3,562	2,473	976	113	3,401	2,492	495	495	46	230
2011	3,123	2,067	950	106	2,917	2,032	496	346	40	223
2012	2,987	1,935	946*	106*	2,759	1,718	624	372	42	219

Source: MAFF ; *: estimate

All imported rapeseed is used for oil. Rapeseed meal production is a byproduct that is used in feed and fertilizer production. In CY2012, 2.4 mmt of rapeseed was consumed in Japan, up by two percent from CY2011. A healthy image of rapeseed oil continues to sustain stable demand.

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

	Demand (all for oil)	Supply			
MY		Total	Canada	Australia	Domestic
2007/08	2,210	2,257	2,154	102	0
2008/09	2,142	2,127	2,016	107	1
2009/10	2,277	2,277	2,068	207	2
2010/11	2,342	2,323	2,266	54	2
2011/12	2,367	2,352	2,273	76	2

Source: Global Trade Atlas (GTA), MAFF

Oilseed Trade

Japan's soybean imports in MY2011/12 were approximately 2.8 mmt, down five percent from 2.9 mmt in MY2010/11. However, due to higher global prices, the value of imports, $1.8 billion in MY2011/12, remained virtually the same.

In September 2012, soybean prices reached a record high on the Chicago futures market, and oilseed prices, including those for soybeans and rapeseed, have remained at a relatively high level. The Japanese crushing industry has not been able to adjust soybean oil prices to a more profitable level due to a lack of retail demand. 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 1.7 mmt of soybeans to Japan in MY2011/12 (62 percent of the import market share), down 15 percent from 2.0 mmt in MY2010/11, because the increase in U. S. soybean prices led some Japanese buyers to switch to Brazilian soybeans. Other major suppliers include Canada and China, which supply non-biotech soybeans for food use. The CIF import price of soybeans in MY2011/12 increased three percent to $636/mt from $617/mt in the previous year, setting a record high annual average. Despite high soybean prices, demand for soybeans is expected to remain stable. As a result, Post expects imports will be steady at 2.2 mmt in both 2012/13 and 2013/14. Post anticipates the United States will regain a market share at the 1.8 mmt level due to the high prices of rape seed and Brazilian soybeans.

Canada and Australia are the major rapeseed suppliers to Japan. Canada's share of the Japanese rapeseed market was 97 percent in MY2011/12, and the average price increased by six percent to $681/mt in MY2011/12, from $642/mt in MY2010/11. At this moment, the profit of rapeseed crushing is higher than soybeans; therefore Post estimates imports will increase slightly to 2.4 mmt in MY2012/13. Post expects this trend to continue for the foreseeable future. What could change this scenario is if the price of Canadian rapeseed increased to such an extent as to make it worthwhile for crushers to go through the difficulty of switching their facilities to soybeans, thereby taking advantage of larger, more diverse supplies.

Currently, the Japanese vegetable oil crushing industry uses only imported materials. No import duties are levied on soybeans or rapeseeds.

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

	MY2006/07	MY2007/08	MY2008/09	MY2009/10	MY2010/11	MY2011/12
Soybeans (World)	363	588	540	523	617	636
U.S.	352	577	526	502	606	604
Brazil	340	588	477	463	516	611
Canada	453	632	693	699	781	779
China	510	795	877	866	969	1056
Rapeseed (World)	401	659	498	476	642	681
Canada	395	654	494	469	636	674

Australia	443	710	522	492	724	738

Source: GTA, HS 1201, HS 1205

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 about 60 percent of full capacity since 2009.

Table.5 Japan's Oil Crushing Capacity

CY	Number of Factories*	Annual Crushing Capacity* (1000 mt)	Actual Annual Production (1000 mt)	Operation Ratio* (percent)
2009	41	8,787	5,259	59.8
2010	40	8,587	5,388	62.7
2011	40	8,587	5,087	59.2
2012	40	8,587	4,977	58.0

Source: MAFF (Vegetable oil production report), *POST estimate

Oilseed Meal Situation and Outlook:

Soybean meal is not just a byproduct in the Japanese crushing industry but also 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 soybeans. In terms of demand and value, soybean meal may be more important than soybean oil. According to an estimate by MAFF, 87 percent of soybean meal was used for feed, with the rest being used for ingredients in soy sauce, miso (bean paste) and soy protein foods, as well as an improving agent for processed foods in 2012.

In line with decreased oil production, soybean meal production in MY2011/12 was down seven percent at 1.48 mmt from 1.64 mmt in MY2010/11. Demand for feed was 3.18 mmt in 2012, a four percent decrease from the previous year. However, imports of soybean meal were 2.25 mmt in MY2011/12, an increase of three percent from 2.18 mmt in MY2010/11. In MY2011/12, India increased the exports of soybean meal to Iran and decreased exports to Japan. Therefore, Japan increased imports from China and Brazil, but imports from the United States decreased 23 percent due to a relatively high price. It was the third consecutive year that Japan had imported more than two mmt of soybean meal. Post expects that soybean meal demand will decrease slightly in FY2012/13 based on the forecast of the number of livestock in Post's Grain and Feed report (JA1009). If the import price of soybean meal declines to the previous level, demand for compound feed could recover. Since Japanese production does not satisfy demand of soybean meal any more, imports will continue to substitute the lack of supply.

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

CY	Demand		Supply

	Total	Feed	Food and others	Total	Initial Stock	Domestic	MY	Import*2 MY
2007	4,004	3,465	539	4,121	129	2,286	2006/07	1,731
2008	3,805	3,306	499	3,936	117	2,137	2007/08	1,738
2009	3,815	3,373	442	3,926	131	1,880	2008/09	1,797
2010	4,048	3,505	543	4,165	111	1,868	2009/10	2,091
2011	3,798	3,313	485	3,905	117	1,584	2010/11	2,183
2012	3,660*	3,180*	480*	3,757*	107*	1,462	2011/12	2,250

Source: MAFF; *: estimate: *2; Trade Statistics of Japan

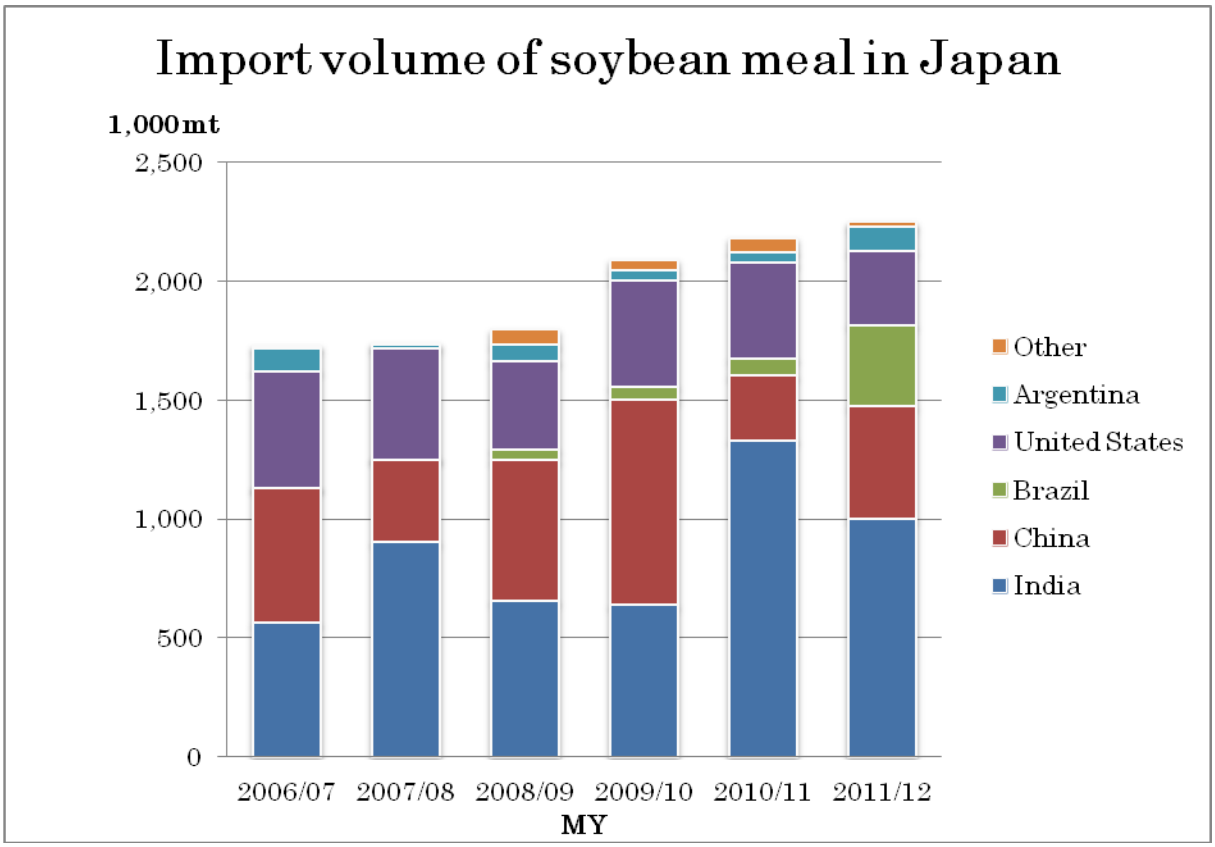

Fig. 1 Import volume of soybean meal in Japan , source: Trade Statistics of Japan

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 up marginally in MY2011/12, to 1.30 mmt from 1.29 mmt. Demand has remained stable at around 1.3 mmt over the last five years. Post expects rapeseed meal production will increase further in MY2012/13 due to an increase of rapeseed oil production.

Ninety three percent of fish meal in Japan is produced from residue of the fish (head, guts and bone) for livestock feed. The remaining 7 percent is produced from raw fish for fish feed. Fish residue has been decreasing as consumption of seafood is declining in Japan. There is no tariff on soybean meal, rapeseed meal, or fishmeal.

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

CY	Demand			Supply			
	Total	Feed	Fertilizer and other	Total	Initial Stock	Domestic	Import MY
2007	1,270	894	375	1,358	64	1,216	64
2008	1,311	1,009	279	1,367	88	1,261	29
2009	1,327	1,033	293	1,381	57	1,198	114
2010	1,300	1,032	268	1,361	55	1,267	58
2011	1,298	1,022	270*	1,323	61	1,234	25
2012	1,360*	1,090*	270*	1,447	85	1,324	14

Source: MAFF; *: estimate

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

CY	Dairy cows	Beef cattle	Swine	Layers	Broilers
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*	NA	106,400*
2011	1,467	2,763	9,768	175,917	103,800*
2012	1,449	2,723	9,735	174,949	NA

Source: MAFF Monthly Statistics of Agriculture (as of February each year)
*:POST estimate (ref. Grain and Feed Annual 2013)

Oil Situation and Outlook:

According to MAFF, the total supply of vegetable oil in CY2012 was 2.45 mmt, including 1.63 mmt from domestic production and 0.69 mmt from imports. This level of production was unchanged from the previous year, but Japanese vegetable oil production has been on a downward trend since reaching its peak production level of 1.89 mmt in 2000.

Japanese soybean oil production has decreased considerably in the last decade. Following the first detection of BSE in Japan in 2001, imports of meat bone meal ceased, and soybean meal and oil production increased to fill that demand. Soybean oil production was at its highest level in 2003 at 760,000 mt, resulting in soybean oil supply exceeding demand. This surplus led to a long-term decline in soybean crushing, with only 400,000 mt being produced in 2012. In contrast to soybeans, rapeseed oil production has remained at a record high of 1.03 mmt in 2011 and 2012, 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.

Although international prices for soybean oil and rapeseed oil have been soaring, palm oil prices have been relatively low. Around 70 percent of palm oil goes to use in margarine, shortening, instant

noodles, and snacks, with the remainder being used for various industrial production purposes such as soap, detergent, industrial lube, resin paint, and cosmetics. Japan imports about 30,000 mt of sunflower oil annually, primary for a small niche market.

Table 9. Demand and Supply of Vegetable Oil (1000 mt)

CY			2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012*1
Demand	Temperate products*2		1,871	1,797	1,728	1,749	1,718	1,720
	Tropical products*3		528	548	562	581	593	600
	Domestic consumption		2,399	2,345	2,290	2,330	2,211	2,320
Supply	Initial stock		125	107	154	119	109	128
	Domestic production	Soybean oil	576	542	477	468	401	400*4
		Rapeseed oil	942	951	929	993	1,027	1,030*4
		Other oil	212	211	193	196	207	200
		Total	1,730	1,703	1,599	1,656	1,635	1,630
	Import	Temperate products*2	133	147	108	94	110	90
		Tropical products*3	528	548	562	581	593	600
		Total	661	695	670	675	703	690
	Total		2,516	2,505	2,423	2,450	2,447	2,448
Year end stock			107	154	119	109	128	118

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: Actual

Oil Trade:

Rapeseed oil comprises the largest share of vegetable oil supplies in the Japanese market, exceeding one million mt (including both domestic production and imports) in 2012. Tropical oil (palm oil, palm kernel oil, and coconut oil) comprised the second largest share.

Palm oil is the major vegetable oil imported by Japan, with Malaysia as the primary exporter. 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. 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 acidic value.

The United States has been the major supplier of sunflower seed oil to Japan. Although, the annual average price increased 22 percent to $840/mt, Japan imported 29,000 mt in MY 2011/12, which was

the same level as the previous year. The imports from the United States were down 25 percent due to the high price and imports from Argentina, France and Turkey increased to fill the gap.

Table 10. Japan's tariff on major oilseeds and oils

HS Code	Commodity	Duty January 2013
1201.00,.10,.90	Soybeans	Free
1205.10,.90	Rapeseed	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, crude, of an acid value exceeding 0.6	8.5 yen/kg
1512.11-210	Safflower oil, crude, of an acid value exceeding 0.6	8.5 yen/kg
1512.11-120	Sunflower-seed oil, crude, other	10.4 yen/kg
1512.11-220	Safflower-seed oil, crude, 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
1512.19-010	Sunflower-seed oil and its fractions	10.4 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
2301.20	Fish meal	Free
2304.00	Soybean meal	Free
2306.41,.49	Rapeseed meal	Free

Source: Japan Tariff Association

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Oilseed, Soybean Japan	2011/2012		2012/2013		2013/2014	
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2011		Market Year Begin: Oct 2012		Market Year Begin: Oct 2013	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	145	131	145	131		120
Area Harvested	135	137	135	131		120
Beginning Stocks	170	170	150	140		125
Production	220	219	220	229		210
MY Imports	2,759	2,759	2,750	2,760		2,760
MY Imp. from U.S.	1,718	1,718	1,600	1,850		1,850
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0		0
Total Supply	3,149	3,148	3,120	3,129		3,095
MY Exports	0	0	0	0		0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0		0
Crush	1,960	1,960	1,890	1,960		1,850
Food Use Dom. Cons.	960	946	960	940		940
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	79	102	70	104		100
Total Dom. Cons.	2,999	3,008	2,920	3,004		2,890
Ending Stocks	150	140	200	125		205
Total Distribution	3,149	3,148	3,120	3,129		3,095
1000 HA, 1000 MT						

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Oilseed, Rapeseed Japan	2011/2012		2012/2013		2013/2014	
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2011		Market Year Begin: Oct 2012		Market Year Begin: Oct 2013	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	0	1	0	2		2
Area Harvested	1	1	1	2		2
Beginning Stocks	77	77	56	56		46
Production	1	1	1	2		2
MY Imports	2,350	2,350	2,300	2,360		2,370
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0		0
Total Supply	2,428	2,428	2,357	2,418		2,418
MY Exports	0	0	0	0		0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0		0
Crush	2,367	2,367	2,330	2,367		2,400
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0		0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	5	5	5	5		5
Total Dom. Cons.	2,372	2,372	2,335	2,372		2,405
Ending Stocks	56	56	22	46		13
Total Distribution	2,428	2,428	2,357	2,418		2,418
1000 HA, 1000 MT						

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Meal, Soybean Japan	2011/2012		2012/2013		2013/2014	
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2011		Market Year Begin: Oct 2012		Market Year Begin: Oct 2013	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	1,960	1,960	1,890	1,960		1,850
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	1	1	1	1		1
Beginning Stocks	286	286	211	179		244
Production	1,483	1,483	1,430	1,480		1,410
MY Imports	2,282	2,250	2,370	2,250		2,100
MY Imp. from U.S.	311	310	300	310		300
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0		0
Total Supply	4,051	4,019	4,011	3,909		3,754
MY Exports	0	0	0	0		0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0		0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	340	340	340	355		340
Food Use Dom. Cons.	130	130	130	130		130
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	3,370	3,370	3,377	3,180		3,180
Total Dom. Cons.	3,840	3,840	3,847	3,665		3,650
Ending Stocks	211	179	164	244		104
Total Distribution	4,051	4,019	4,011	3,909		3,754
1000 MT, PERCENT						

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Meal, Rapeseed Japan	2011/2012		2012/2013		2013/2014	
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2011		Market Year Begin: Oct 2012		Market Year Begin: Oct 2013	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	2,367	2,367	2,330	2,367		2,400
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	1	1	1	1		1
Beginning Stocks	10	10	4	4		7
Production	1,296	1,296	1,280	1,300		1,350
MY Imports	14	14	70	20		10
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0		0
Total Supply	1,320	1,320	1,354	1,324		1,367
MY Exports	7	7	3	7		10
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0		0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	303	303	315	270		270
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0		0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	1,006	1,006	1,025	1,040		1,060
Total Dom. Cons.	1,309	1,309	1,340	1,310		1,330
Ending Stocks	4	4	11	7		27
Total Distribution	1,320	1,320	1,354	1,324		1,367
1000 MT, PERCENT						

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Meal, Fish Japan	2011/2012		2012/2013		2013/2014	
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2012		Market Year Begin: Jan 2013		Market Year Begin: Jan 2013	
	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	4	4	2	4		14
Production	305	186	305	180		170
MY Imports	255	257	260	250		250
MY Imp. from U.S.	5	10	5	10		10
MY Imp. from EU	1	1	1	1		1
Total Supply	564	447	567	434		434
MY Exports	7	7	6	5		5
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0		0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	50	50	50	45		50
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0		0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	505	386	509	370		360
Total Dom. Cons.	555	436	559	415		410
Ending Stocks	2	4	2	14		19
Total Distribution	564	447	567	434		434
1000 MT, PERCENT						

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Oil, Soybean Japan	2011/2012		2012/2013		2013/2014	
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2011		Market Year Begin: Oct 2012		Market Year Begin: Oct 2013	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	1,960	1,960	1,890	1,960		1,850
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0	0	0	0		0
Beginning Stocks	14	14	24	24		34
Production	380	380	365	380		360
MY Imports	20	20	23	20		20
MY Imp. from U.S.	5	3	5	5		5
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0		0
Total Supply	414	414	412	424		414
MY Exports	0	0	0	0		0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0		0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	25	25	30	25		25
Food Use Dom. Cons.	365	365	358	365		360
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0		0
-	0	0	0	0		0
Total Dom. Cons.	390	390	388	390		385
Ending Stocks	24	24	24	34		29
Total Distribution	414	414	412	424		414
1000 MT, PERCENT						

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Oil, Rapeseed Japan	2011/2012		2012/2013		2013/2014	
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2011		Market Year Begin: Oct 2012		Market Year Begin: Oct 2013	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	2,367	2,367	2,330	2,367		2,400
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0	0	0	0		0
Beginning Stocks	49	49	63	63		94
Production	1,000	1,000	985	1,054		1,070
MY Imports	29	29	15	29		25
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	1	0	1		1
MY Imp. from EU	0	2	0	1		1
Total Supply	1,078	1,078	1,063	1,146		1,189
MY Exports	0	0	1	2		0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0		0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	60	60	60	70		80
Food Use Dom. Cons.	955	955	955	980		1,015
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0		0
Total Dom. Cons.	1,015	1,015	1,015	1,050		1,095
Ending Stocks	63	63	47	94		94
Total Distribution	1,078	1,078	1,063	1,146		1,189
1000 MT, PERCENT						

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Oil, Sunflowerseed Japan	2011/2012		2012/2013		2013/2014	
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2011		Market Year Begin: Oct 2012		Market Year Begin: Oct 2013	
	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		8
Production	0	0	0	0		0
MY Imports	29	29	50	30		30
MY Imp. from U.S.	11	11	0	10		15
MY Imp. from EU	0	7	0	7		10
Total Supply	34	34	55	35		38
MY Exports	0	0	0	1		0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0		0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0		0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	29	29	50	29		30
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0		0
Total Dom. Cons.	29	29	50	29		30
Ending Stocks	5	5	5	8		8
Total Distribution	34	34	55	38		38
1000 MT, PERCENT						