USDA Foreign Agricultural Service

GAIN Report

Global Agriculture Information Network

Template Version 2.09

Required Report - public distribution

**Date:** 2/4/2005

**GAIN Report Number:** JA4032

# Japan

# Livestock and Products

# Semi-Annual Report

# 2004

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**Report Highlights:**
Post expects Japan's beef consumption to fall by 8% in 2004 due largely to Japan's import ban on U.S. beef, which has resulted in very tight supplies, high prices, and depletion of stocks. Assuming Japan lifts its ban on U.S. beef by early summer, total imports are expected to fall by 17% to 685,000 MT. Imports from the U.S. are expected down by about half from last year, while imports from Australia and New Zealand are expected rise substantially. The U.S. beef ban is expected to strengthen 2004 pork consumption, which is projected up by 3%. Imports of U.S. Pork are expected to increase by about 2% to 357,000 MT in 2004.

Includes PSD Changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: No
Unscheduled Report
Tokyo [JA1]
[JA]

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## Beef Section

### 2004 Market Outlook
Post's 2004 Japan market outlook is based on the assumption that Japan's import ban on U.S. beef will be lifted after six months, and that trade will resume by early summer. Japan imposed a ban on U.S. beef on December 24, 2003, following the detection of a case of BSE.

### Consumption
Japan's beef consumption is projected to fall by 8% in 2004 to 1.2 MMT, due largely to Japan's ban on U.S. beef, which represents about one-third of total consumption. Prices for imported and domestic beef have jumped considerably since the ban was imposed, reflecting the overall tight supply situation. Consumers are switching to pork and seafood as a replacement for beef. Many Japanese restaurants, such as the "gyudon" (beef bowl) chains, which rely heavily on U.S. beef, have changed their menus to replace beef dishes with pork and seafood. The tight supply situation is not expected to ease until U.S. imports resume during the second half of the year. Increased imports from Australia and New Zealand during the first several months of 2004 are insufficient to offset the supply shortfall.

According to MAFF, sector shares of Japanese beef consumption in 2002 were estimated at 34% for household, 7% for processing, and 59% for food service.

### Production
Japan's 2004 beef production is expected to increase by 1% to 500,000 MT. This projection reflects the slight increase in the numbers of beef and dairy cattle coming to slaughter during the year. Total cattle slaughter is projected at 1.21 million head. A shortage of domestic beef calves will likely result in increased imports of Australian feeder calves in 2004.

### Imports
Total 2004 beef imports are projected to fall by 17% to 685,000 MT (CWE). Imports of U.S. beef are projected at about half of last year's level, while imports from Australia and New Zealand are expected to jump substantially.

The ban on U.S. beef will significantly impact Japan's beef safeguard. Lower import levels will cause the trigger levels for Japan's beef safeguard to be much lower during the last quarter of the next Japanese fiscal year (April 2004 – March 2005), and during the first quarter of the following fiscal year (April 2005 – March 2006). See Table 6 for more information on Japan's beef safeguard.

### 2003 Market Situation Summary
Japanese beef consumption rose a modest 3% to 1.337 million MT in 2003, following lower levels in 2002 due to the detection of BSE in Japan. High domestic and international prices, implementation of Japan's safeguard on imported chilled beef, and the detection of BSE in Canada, capped the recovery in demand, and limited import growth. Beef imports rebounded by 18% in 2003 to 823,000 MT (CWE), although imports remained far below the record level achieved in 2001 (964,000 MT). The U.S. import share in 2003 was 46%, compared to 49% for Australia (see Table 7).

**Table 1. Japanese Monthly Household Consumption of Beef, Pork, Chicken, and Processed Meat**

Unit. Yens, Grams per Household

| | Beef | | Pork | | Chicken | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Yen | Grams | Yen | Grams | Yen | Grams |
| 2000 | ¥ 26,140 | 10,099 | ¥ 21,546 | 16,040 | ¥ 10,605 | 11,591 |
| 2001 | ¥ 21,128 | 8,205 | ¥ 22,133 | 16,341 | ¥ 10,805 | 11,644 |
| % Chg. | -19% | -19% | 3% | 2% | 2% | 0% |
| 2002 | ¥ 20,076 | 7,694 | ¥ 23,270 | 17,010 | ¥ 11,405 | 12,061 |
| % Chg. | -5% | -6% | 5% | 4% | 6% | 4% |
| 2003 | ¥ 21,507 | 7,963 | ¥ 21,855 | 16,365 | ¥ 10,719 | 11,618 |
| % Chg. | 7% | 3% | -6% | -4% | -6% | -4% |

| | Ham | | Sausage | | Bacon | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Yen | Grams | Yen | Grams | Yen | Grams |
| 2000 | ¥ 6,928 | 3,254 | ¥ 6,806 | 4,968 | ¥ 2,251 | 1,310 |
| 2001 | ¥ 6,174 | 2,990 | ¥ 6,744 | 5,061 | ¥ 2,107 | 1,235 |
| % Chg. | -11% | -8% | -1% | 2% | -6% | -6% |
| 2002 | ¥ 6,149 | 3,115 | ¥ 6,645 | 5,028 | ¥ 2,073 | 1,211 |
| % Chg. | 0% | 4% | -1% | -1% | -2% | -2% |
| 2003 | ¥ 6,219 | 3,189 | ¥ 6,502 | 4,983 | ¥ 2,067 | 1,231 |
| % Chg. | 1% | 2% | -2% | -1% | 0% | 2% |

Source: Daily Meat and Livestock (Management and Coordination Ministry)

**Table 2. Japanese Beef and Dairy Cattle Inventory**

Unit: 1,000 heads/1,000 farms

| | 2001 | 2002 | % Chg. | 2003 | % Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Beef Cattle Farms | 110.1 | 104.2 | -5% | 98.1 | -6% |
| Number of Dairy Cattle Farms (Female) | 32.2 | 31.0 | -4% | 29.8 | -4% |
| Beef Cattle (Wagyu and Other) | 1,679 | 1,711 | 2% | 1,705 | -0% |
| Dairy Cattle for Beef | 444 | 483 | 9% | 470 | -3% |
| F-1 Cross Bred Cattle | 682 | 644 | -6% | 630 | -2% |
| 'Sub Total Dairy & F-1 Cattle for Beef | 1,126 | 1,127 | 0% | 1,100 | -2% |
| Total Beef Cattle Raised | 2,806 | 2,838 | 1% | 2,804 | -1% |
| Total Dairy Female Raised | 1,725 | 1,726 | 0% | 1,719 | -0% |
| Total Cattle Raised | | | 1% | 4,523 | -2% |

Source: Ministry of Agriculture

**Table 3. Japanese Cattle Slaughters by Breed**

Unit: 1,000 Heads

| | 2001 | 2002 | % Chg. | 2003 | % Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wagyu female | 237 | 251 | 6% | 215 | -14% |
| Dairy female | 178 | 153 | -14% | 195 | 28% |
| F1 Cross female | 96 | 145 | 51% | 128 | -11% |
| Dairy & F1 Cross female Subtotal | 274 | 297 | 8% | 324 | 9% |
| Other female | 1 | 1 | 9% | 1 | -6% |
| Total Cow Slaughter | 512 | 549 | 7% | 540 | -2% |
| Wagyu Steer | 258 | 275 | 7% | 246 | -11% |
| Wagyu Bull | 1 | 1 | 10% | 1 | -17% |
| Dairy Steer | 204 | 260 | 27% | 256 | -2% |
| F1 Cross Steer | 117 | 165 | 41% | 144 | -13% |
| Dairy & F1 Cross Steer Subtotal | 321 | 425 | 32% | 399 | -6% |
| Other | 12 | 12 | 6% | 12 | -3% |
| Total Other Slaughter | 591 | 714 | 21% | 658 | -8% |
| **Total Cattle Slaughter** | 1,103 | 1,263 | 14% | 1,198 | -5% |
| Total Calf Slaughter | 5 | 5 | -11% | 8 | 64% |
| **Total Cattle & Calf Slaughter** | 1,109 | 1,268 | 14% | 1,205 | -5% |

Source: MAFF Meat Trade Statistics

Note: 2003 figures are preliminary.

**Table 4. Quarterly Average Wholesale Price of Domestic Beef Carcass in Tokyo**

Yens per kilo

WAGYU STEER A-3 GRADE

| Year / Month | 1st Qtr. | 2nd Qtr. | 3rd Qtr. | 4th Qtr. | Yearly Ave. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2002 | 887 | 1,208 | 1,505 | 1,724 | 1,331 |
| 2003 | 1,664 | 1,668 | 1,728 | 1,789 | 1,712 |
| % Chg. | 88% | 38% | 15% | 4% | 29% |

Note: Wagyu steer average slaughtering age is about 30 months old.

WAGYU STEER A-2 GRADE

| Year / Month | 1st Qtr. | 2nd Qtr. | 3rd Qtr. | 4th Qtr. | Yearly Ave. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2002 | 531 | 964 | 1,303 | 1,423 | 1,055 |
| 2003 | 1,380 | 1,403 | 1,476 | 1,518 | 1,444 |
| % Chg. | 160% | 46% | 13% | 7% | 37% |

Note: Wagyu steer average slaughtering age is about 30 months old.

WAGYU HEIFER A-3 GRADE

| Year / Month | 1st Qtr. | 2nd Qtr. | 3rd Qtr. | 4th Qtr. | Yearly Ave. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2002 | 871 | 1,181 | 1,481 | 1,716 | 1,313 |
| 2003 | 1,653 | 1,649 | 1,706 | 1,774 | 1,696 |
| % Chg. | 90% | 40% | 15% | 3% | 29% |

Note: Wagyu heifers are for beef raised to average slaughtering age of about 30 months old.

HOLSTEIN STEER B-3 GRADE

| Year / Month | 1st Qtr. | 2nd Qtr. | 3rd Qtr. | 4th Qtr. | Yearly Ave. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2002 | 204 | 423 | 708 | 839 | 544 |
| 2003 | 686 | 694 | 699 | 754 | 708 |
| % Chg. | 236% | 64% | -1% | -10% | 30% |

Note: Holstein steer average slaughtering age is about 22 months old.

HOLSTEIN STEER B-2 Grade

| Year / Month | 1st Qtr. | 2nd Qtr. | 3rd Qtr. | 4th Qtr. | Yearly Ave. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2002 | 166 | 325 | 515 | 671 | 420 |
| 2003 | 500 | 518 | 561 | 671 | 562 |
| % Chg. | 201% | 59% | 9% | -0% | 34% |

**Table 4. Quarterly Average Wholesale Price of Domestic Beef Carcass in Tokyo (Continued)**

HOLSTEIN COW C-2 GRADE

| Year/Month | 1st Qtr. | 2nd Qtr. | 3rd Qtr. | 4th Qtr. | Yearly Ave. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2002 | 99 | 151 | 261 | 372 | 221 |
| 2003 | 319 | 364 | 372 | 388 | 361 |
| % Chg. | 223% | 142% | 43% | 4% | 64% |

Note: Holstein cow is "Spent Cow" with average slaughtering age is about 6 – 7 years old.

F1 CROSS HEIFER B-3 GRADE

| Year/Month | 1st Qtr. | 2nd Qtr. | 3rd Qtr. | 4th Qtr. | Yearly Ave. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2002 | 449 | 726 | 1,120 | 1,291 | 897 |
| 2003 | 1,202 | 1,207 | 1,240 | 1,266 | 1,229 |
| % Chg. | 168% | 66% | 11% | -2% | 37% |

Note: F1 cross heifer is for beef raised for average slaughtering age of 24 – 26 months.

F1 CROSS HEIFER B-2 GRADE

| Year/Month | 1st Qtr. | 2nd Qtr. | 3rd Qtr. | 4th Qtr. | Yearly Ave. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2002 | 289 | 568 | 937 | 1,012 | 701 |
| 2003 | 890 | 871 | 928 | 954 | 911 |
| % Chg. | 208% | 53% | -1% | -6% | 30% |

F1 CROSS STEER B-3 GRADE

| Year/Month | 1st Qtr. | 2nd Qtr. | 3rd Qtr. | 4th Qtr. | Yearly Ave. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2002 | 453 | 737 | 1,148 | 1,330 | 917 |
| 2003 | 1,252 | 1,235 | 1,276 | 1,298 | 1,265 |
| % Chg. | 177% | 67% | 11% | -2% | 38% |

Note: F1 cross steer average slaughtering age is about 24 – 26 months old.

F1 CROSS STEER B-2 GRADE

| Year/Month | 1st Qtr. | 2nd Qtr. | 3rd Qtr. | 4th Qtr. | Yearly Ave. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2002 | 304 | 579 | 947 | 1,056 | 722 |
| 2003 | 922 | 909 | 966 | 999 | 949 |
| % Chg. | 203% | 57% | 2% | -5% | 32% |

Source: ALIC Monthly

Table 5. Japanese Monthly Ending Beef Stock Estimates

Unit: MT (Carcass Equivalent)

| | 2001 | 2002 | % Chg. | 2003 | % Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. | 148,747 | 193,831 | 30% | 133,924 | -31% |
| Feb. | 146,500 | 192,626 | 31% | 133,984 | -30% |
| Mar. | 155,190 | 188,636 | 22% | 138,349 | -27% |
| Apr. | 144,791 | 177,647 | 23% | 126,871 | -29% |
| May | 147,774 | 172,891 | 17% | 122,140 | -29% |
| Jun. | 154,961 | 171,276 | 11% | 115,050 | -33% |
| Jul. | 145,696 | 161,564 | 11% | 125,347 | -22% |
| Aug. | 132,889 | 158,119 | 19% | 114,453 | -28% |
| Sept.. | 140,647 | 160,770 | 14% | 113,511 | -29% |
| Oct. | 181,937 | 146,539 | -19% | 117,189 | -20% |
| Nov. | 195,589 | 144,354 | -26% | 119,547 | -17% |
| Dec. | 198,961 | 128,636 | -35% | 109,487 | -15% |

Source: ALIC Monthly Statistics

**Table 6. Japanese Beef Safeguard Update JFY 2003 (April 03 – March 04)**

Unit: MT (Customs Clearance Basis)

| **Chilled Beef** | Trigger Level | Cum. Total | April | May | June |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I (Apr. - Jun.) | 63,563 | **72,747** | 25,132 | 25,419 | 22,196 |
| | | | July | August | September |
| I - II (Apr. - Sept.) | 137,632 | 142,974 | 30,687 | 17,709 | 21,831 |
| | | | October | November | December |
| I - III (Apr. - Dec.) | 221,878 | 204,618 | 24,061 | 18,819 | 18,764 |
| | | | January | February | March |
| I - IV (Apr. - Mar.) | 298,552 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Frozen Beef** | Trigger Level | Cum. Total | April | May | June |
| I (Apr. - Jun.) | 67,640 | 60,906 | 18,562 | 20,064 | 22,280 |
| | | | July | August | September |
| I - II (Apr. - Sept.) | 157,122 | 78,379 | 32,033 | 21,347 | 24,999 |
| | | | October | November | December |
| I - III (Apr. - Dec.) | 230,920 | 163,734 | 26,868 | 32,860 | 25,627 |
| | | | January | February | March |
| I - IV (Apr. - Mar.) | 326,035 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Source: Ministry of Finance (ALIC Monthly) | | | | | |

Note: Beef imports dropped considerably during the first quarter of Japan's 2002 fiscal year (April 2001 – March 2002) due to the detection of BSE in Japan. Subsequently, the 2003 trigger level for the safeguard was calculated at a very low level since it is based on 117% of the previous year's imports. As beef imports recovered to "normal" levels in 2003, the trigger level for chilled beef was exceeded and the tariff jumped to 50% starting August 1, 2003. The safeguard tariff will remain until the end of the current fiscal year in March 2004. The safeguard on frozen beef did not trigger.

**Table 7. Japanese Beef Imports 2003**

**World Trade Atlas**

**Product Group**

**BEEF**

**Quantity (MT, Customs Clearance Basis)**

**January - December**

| | | | | | % Change | 03 Shares |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Rank** | **Country** | **2001** | **2002** | **2003** | **03/02** | |
| **0** | **--World--** | **674,938** | **486,741** | **576,086** | **18%** | **100%** |
| **1** | **Australia** | **324,125** | **230,499** | **283,681** | **23%** | **49%** |
| **2** | **United States** | **311,060** | **226,518** | **267,288** | **18%** | **46%** |
| 3 | New Zealand | 16,497 | 10,307 | 17,061 | 66% | 3% |
| 4 | Canada | 22,642 | 19,052 | 7,463 | -61% | 1% |
| 5 | Vanuatu | 540 | 309 | 573 | 86% | 0% |
| 6 | Namibia | 0 | 0 | 15 | n.a. | 0% |
| 7 | Anguilla | 27 | 0 | 4 | n.a. | 0% |
| 8 | Chile | 0 | 10 | 0 | -96% | 0% |
| 9 | Mexico | 1 | 7 | 0 | -97% | 0% |
| 10 | Nicaragua | 0 | 0 | 0 | n.a. | 0% |
| 11 | Others | 46 | 40 | 0 | -100% | 0% |

Source: Japan Customs (Prepared by Ag. Office from World Atlas)

## Pork Section

### 2004 Market Outlook

Japan's ban on U.S. beef is expected to strengthen overall pork consumption, bolstered by solid demand in Japan's retail and food service sectors. Large stocks of frozen pork, which accumulated during 2003, are being drawn down to meet increased demand. Imports are expected to increase by about 2%, with all major suppliers, including the United States, making gains. Japan's FTA agreement with Mexico on pork is not expected to significantly impact the current trade situation.

### Beef Ban Boosts Pork Consumption

Tight beef supplies will likely boost overall demand for pork in 2004, which is projected to increase by 3% to 2.4 million MT. The pick-up in consumption is expected to be most noticeable in Japan's food service sector, which is substituting pork for imported beef. "Guydon" (beef bowl) restaurants, for example, have introduced "ton don" (pork bowl) dishes as a replacement for beef bowl dishes. Large stocks of frozen pork, which accumulated last year, have been drawn down to meet strengthening demand. Wholesale prices for imported and domestic pork, which weakened last year, have risen in recent months and are expected to stay relatively high during the first half of 2004. The resumption of U.S. beef imports (by early summer) will likely slow pork demand and pressure wholesale prices.

According to MAFF, sector shares of Japanese pork consumption in 2002 were estimated at 42% for household, 24% for processing, and 34% for food service.

### No Change in Domestic Production

Japan's pork production is projected to remain unchanged from last year at 1.26 million MT. The resumption of U.S. beef imports will likely discourage Japanese hog producers from increasing production later in the year. Although hog prices are expected to remain strong during the first half of 2004, they may soften once U.S. beef imports resume.

### Japan's Pork Imports Projected to Rise Modestly

Pork imports are expected to rise by 2% to 1.10 MMT (CWE) in 2004. Ample stocks of frozen pork and an expected lull in market demand toward the end of the year will likely cap imports. As in past years, imports are expected to surge during the first quarter of Japan's fiscal year (April – June 2004), when the pork safeguard is lifted (on April 1, 2004). It is unclear whether the first quarter trigger level, which is preliminarily calculated at 268,188 MT, will be high enough to avoid the pork safeguard during the next fiscal year.

Imports of U.S. pork are projected to increase by 2% from last year to 357,000 MT (CWE), with a total import share at around 32%. Imports from Denmark, the European Union and Canada, are also expected to increase in 2004.

### Japan's New FTA with Mexico Includes Pork

Japan agreed to establish a 38,000 MT Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ) for Mexican pork imports for the first year of the agreement, and to expand the TRQ to 80,000 MT in the fifth year. Mexican pork will still be subject to Japan's pork differential duty (gate price) system, although Japan agreed to a cut in the ad valorem portion of the duty from 4.3% to 2.2%. The ad valorem tariff is applied to imports above the gate price, i.e., the minimum import price. Initial reports suggest that Mexico's TRQ will be exempt from Japan's pork safeguard, although the full details have yet to be released. This agreement is expected to minimally impact U.S. pork exports to Japan. In 2003, Mexican pork imports were 35,000 MT, which was only 5% of total imports.

**2003 Market Situation Summary**

Pork consumption fell by 1% to 2.3 million MT in 2003, reflecting a recovery in beef consumption. Solid demand in the food service sector partially offset a 4% drop in household consumption. Pork imports dropped by 3% to 1.075 million MT due to due surplus supplies and low prices. The U.S. was the leading supplier of pork to Japan in 2003 with a 33% market share, followed by Denmark at 29%, and Canada and 22% (See table 8-11).

**Table 8. Quarterly Average Wholesale Price of Domestic Pork Carcass in Tokyo**

Unit: Yen per Kilo

| Category by Meat Grade | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Excellent Grade | | | | | |
| Year/Month | **1st Qtr.** | **2nd Qtr.** | **3rd Qtr.** | **4th Qtr.** | **Yearly Ave.** |
| 2001 | 434 | 484 | 506 | 506 | **482** |
| 2002 | 498 | 559 | 510 | 396 | **491** |
| % Chg. | 15% | 16% | 1% | -22% | **2%** |
| 2003 | 413 | 460 | 426 | 397 | **424** |
| % Chg. | -17% | -18% | -16% | 0% | **-14%** |
| | | | | | |
| Medium Grade | | | | | |
| Year/Month | **1st Qtr.** | **2nd Qtr.** | **3rd Qtr.** | **4th Qtr.** | **Yearly Ave.** |
| 2001 | 395 | 448 | 469 | 476 | **447** |
| 2002 | 459 | 525 | 469 | 355 | **452** |
| % Chg. | 16% | 17% | 0% | -25% | **1%** |
| 2003 | 362 | 408 | 359 | 332 | **365** |
| % Chg. | -21% | -22% | -23% | -7% | **-19%** |

Source: ALIC Monthly Statistics (Compiled by Ag. Office, Ag. Office Tokyo)

**Table 9. Japanese Monthly Ending Pork Stocks Estimates**

Unit: MT (Carcass Equivalent)

| Month/Year | 2000 | 2001 | % Chg. | 2002 | % Chg. | 2003 | % Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. | 113,990 | 142,479 | 25% | 187,276 | 31% | 210,374 | 12% |
| Feb. | 139,017 | 157,700 | 13% | 196,929 | 25% | 209,909 | 7% |
| Mar. | 157,403 | 177,584 | 13% | 205,100 | 15% | 202,273 | -1% |
| Apr. | 135,407 | 190,736 | 41% | 220,861 | 16% | 239,071 | 8% |
| May | 137,523 | 220,564 | 60% | 226,903 | 3% | 257,789 | 14% |
| Jun. | 138,590 | 226,827 | 64% | 216,370 | -5% | 252,813 | 17% |
| Jul. | 136,606 | 267,300 | 96% | 251,339 | -6% | 303,764 | -100% |
| Aug. | 141,170 | 229,423 | 63% | 225,249 | -2% | 272,654 | -100% |
| Sept. | 133,736 | 200,433 | 50% | 209,839 | 5% | 253,967 | -100% |
| Oct. | 130,064 | 182,911 | 41% | 196,200 | 7% | 233,366 | -100% |
| Nov. | 130,061 | 173,560 | 33% | 197,524 | 14% | 221,971 | -100% |
| Dec. | 126,021 | 169,479 | 34% | 190,570 | 12% | 210,947 | -100% |

Source: ALIC Monthly Statistics

**Table 10 – Japanese Pork Safeguard Update JFY 2003 (April 03 – March 04)**
Unit: MT (Customs Clearance Basis)

| | Trigger Level | Cum. Total | April | May | June |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I (Apr. - Jun.) | 220,706 | **239,803** | 102,883 | 77,341 | 59,579 |
| | | | July | August | September |
| I - II (Apr. - Sept.) | 429,414 | 446,091 | 120,591 | 38,176 | 47,521 |
| | | | October | November | December |
| II - III (Apr. - Dec.) | 641,268 | 610,832 | 58,793 | 50,865 | 55,083 |
| | | | January | February | March |
| III - IV (Apr. - Mar.) | 839,279 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Source: Ministry of Finance and ALIC Monthly

Note: Japan's pork safeguard trigger level includes both chilled and frozen pork, and is calculated based on the average of the previous three years quarterly cumulative imports multiplied by 1.19 (119%). In 2003, as Japan's fiscal year first quarter trigger level for pork was exceeded, the gate price for pork cuts was raised by 25% from 525 yen per kilo to 653 yen per kilo from August, where it will remain until the end of the current fiscal year in March 2004.

Table 11. Japanese Pork Imports 2003

**World Trade Atlas**

**Product Group**

**PORK**

**Quantity (MT, Customs Clearance Basis)**

**January - December**

| | | | | | % Change | Share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rank | Country | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 03/02 | 2003 |
| **0** | **--World--** | **708,684** | **777,582** | **752,601** | **-3%** | **100%** |
| **1** | **United States** | **244,846** | **248,867** | **245,428** | **-1%** | **33%** |
| **2** | **Denmark** | **213,457** | **239,884** | **219,909** | **-8%** | **29%** |
| **3** | **Canada** | **153,051** | **179,117** | **166,604** | **-7%** | **22%** |
| **4** | **Mexico** | **42,201** | **40,633** | **34,474** | **-15%** | **5%** |
| 5 | Chile | 10,116 | 21,586 | 28,189 | 31% | 4% |
| 6 | Hungary | 13,197 | 16,858 | 14,414 | -14% | 2% |
| 7 | Australia | 8,819 | 13,189 | 12,394 | -6% | 2% |
| 8 | Netherlands | 2,762 | 617 | 9,693 | 1470% | 1% |
| 9 | France | 6,105 | 0 | 5,753 | n.a. | 1% |
| 10 | Ireland | 3,481 | 1,126 | 5,368 | 377% | 1% |
| 11 | Others | 10,650 | 15,704 | 10,375 | -34% | 1% |

Source: Japan Customs (Prepared by Ag. Office from World Atlas)

**Japanese Live Cattle PS&D Table**

| Country | Japan | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Commodity | Animal Numbers, Cattle | | | (1000 HEAD) | | |
| | 2002 | Revised | 2003 | Estimate | 2004 | Forecast |
| | USDA Official [Old] | Post Estimate [New] | USDA Official [Old] | Post Estimate [New] | USDA Official [Old] | Post Estimate [New] |
| **Market Year Begin** | | 01/2002 | | 01/2003 | | 01/2004 |
| Total Cattle Beg. Stks | 4564 | 4564 | 4523 | 4523 | 4537 | 4520 |
| Dairy Cows Beg. Stks | 966 | 966 | 964 | 964 | 960 | 960 |
| Beef Cows Beg. Stocks | 637 | 637 | 643 | 643 | 640 | 640 |
| Production (Calf Crop) | 1435 | 1447 | 1430 | 1445 | 1400 | 1435 |
| Intra EC Imports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Imports | 15 | 15 | 20 | 23 | 19 | 25 |
| TOTAL Imports | 15 | 15 | 20 | 23 | 19 | 25 |
| TOTAL SUPPLY | 6014 | 6026 | 5973 | 5991 | 5956 | 5980 |
| Intra EC Exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL Exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cow Slaughter | 547 | 549 | 540 | 540 | 535 | 555 |
| Calf Slaughter | 5 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 5 |
| Other Slaughter | 668 | 714 | 615 | 658 | 610 | 650 |
| Total Slaughter | 1220 | 1268 | 1160 | 1206 | 1150 | 1210 |
| Loss | 271 | 235 | 276 | 265 | 275 | 240 |
| Ending Inventories | 4523 | 4523 | 4537 | 4520 | 4531 | 4530 |
| TOTAL DISTRIBUTION | 6014 | 6026 | 5973 | 5991 | 5956 | 5980 |
| Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S. | 129 | 129 | 130 | 159 | 130 | 0 |
| Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Note: Unit for Calendar Year from U.S. indicated as (Head), instead of 1,000 Head

**Japanese Beef PS&D Table**

| Country | Japan | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Commodity** | **Meat, Beef and Veal** | | | (1000 MT CWE)(1000 HEAD) | | |
| | 2002 | Revised | 2003 | Estimate | 2004 | Forecast |
| | USDA Official [Old] | Post Estimate [New] | USDA Official [Old] | Post Estimate [New] | USDA Official [Old] | Post Estimate [New] |
| **Market Year Begin** | | 01/2002 | | 01/2003 | | 01/2004 |
| Slaughter (Reference) | 1220 | 1268 | 1160 | 1206 | 1150 | 1210 |
| Beginning Stocks | 199 | 199 | 129 | 129 | 104 | 110 |
| Production | 535 | 537 | 505 | 495 | 500 | 500 |
| Intra EC Imports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Imports | 707 | 696 | 825 | 823 | 885 | 685 |
| TOTAL Imports | 707 | 696 | 825 | 823 | 885 | 685 |
| TOTAL SUPPLY | 1441 | 1432 | 1459 | 1447 | 1489 | 1295 |
| Intra EC Exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL Exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Human Dom. Consumption | 1312 | 1303 | 1355 | 1337 | 1385 | 1225 |
| Other Use, Losses | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL Dom. Consumption | 1312 | 1303 | 1355 | 1337 | 1385 | 1225 |
| Ending Stocks | 129 | 129 | 104 | 110 | 104 | 70 |
| TOTAL DISTRIBUTION | 1441 | 1432 | 1459 | 1447 | 1489 | 1295 |
| Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S. | 324 | 324 | 379 | 382 | 407 | 185 |
| Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

**Japanese Live Swine PS&D Table**

| Country | Japan | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Commodity | Animal Numbers, Swine | | | (1000 HEAD) | | |
| | 2002 | Revised | 2003 | Estimate | 2004 | Forecast |
| | USDA Official [Old] | Post Estimate [New] | USDA Official [Old] | Post Estimate [New] | USDA Official [Old] | Post Estimate [New] |
| **Market Year Begin** | | 01/2002 | | 01/2003 | | 01/2004 |
| TOTAL Beginning Stocks | 9612 | 9612 | 9725 | 9725 | 9700 | 9720 |
| Sow Beginning Stocks | 916 | 916 | 929 | 929 | 925 | 930 |
| Production (Pig Crop) | 17000 | 17000 | 17250 | 17250 | 17200 | 17290 |
| Intra EC Imports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Imports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL Imports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL SUPPLY | 26612 | 26612 | 26975 | 26975 | 26900 | 27010 |
| Intra EC Exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL Exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sow Slaughter | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| OTHER SLAUGHTER | 16183 | 16184 | 16450 | 16381 | 16400 | 16400 |
| Total Slaughter | 16183 | 16184 | 16450 | 16381 | 16400 | 16400 |
| Loss | 704 | 703 | 825 | 874 | 800 | 870 |
| Ending Inventories | 9725 | 9725 | 9700 | 9720 | 9700 | 9740 |
| TOTAL DISTRIBUTION | 26612 | 26612 | 26975 | 26975 | 26900 | 27010 |
| Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S. | 188 | 188 | 70 | 77 | 100 | 70 |
| Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Note: Unit for Calendar Year from U.S. indicated as (Head), instead of 1,000 Head

**Japanese Pork PS&D Table**

| Country | Japan | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Commodity | Meat, Swine | | | (1000 MT CWE)(1000 HEAD) | | |
| | 2002 | Revised | 2003 | Estimate | 2004 | Forecast |
| | USDA Official [Old] | Post Estimate [New] | USDA Official [Old] | Post Estimate [New] | USDA Official [Old] | Post Estimate [New] |
| **Market Year Begin** | | 01/2002 | | 01/2003 | | 01/2004 |
| Slaughter (Reference) | 16183 | 16184 | 16450 | 16381 | 16400 | 16400 |
| Beginning Stocks | 170 | 170 | 191 | 191 | 221 | 211 |
| Production | 1236 | 1236 | 1260 | 1259 | 1255 | 1260 |
| Intra EC Imports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Imports | 1162 | 1111 | 1150 | 1075 | 1150 | 1100 |
| TOTAL Imports | 1162 | 1111 | 1150 | 1075 | 1150 | 1100 |
| TOTAL SUPPLY | 2568 | 2517 | 2601 | 2525 | 2626 | 2571 |
| Intra EC Exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL Exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Human Dom. Consumption | 2377 | 2326 | 2380 | 2314 | 2435 | 2380 |
| Other Use, Losses | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL Dom. Consumption | 2377 | 2326 | 2380 | 2314 | 2435 | 2380 |
| Ending Stocks | 191 | 191 | 221 | 211 | 191 | 191 |
| TOTAL DISTRIBUTION | 2568 | 2517 | 2601 | 2525 | 2626 | 2571 |
| Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S. | 356 | 356 | 336 | 351 | 329 | 357 |
| Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |