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Japan

Dairy and Products

Semiannual Report

2005

Approved by:
Richard Battaglia
U. S. Embassy

Prepared by:
Kakuyu Obara

Report Highlights: Japan's total fluid milk production is expected lower in 2005 at 8.29 million MT, reflecting weak demand. Japan's surplus of NFDM is projected to persist in 2005, leading reduced imports. Voluntary efforts to adjust the surplus situation in 2004 fell short, and led to an artificial increase in ingredient utilization of NFDM. Japan is again expected to commit the entire current access to butter in 2005. Butter imports are expected to rise to 10,000 MT. Cheese imports are expected to slacken in 2005, pressured by tight exportable supplies and high international prices. U.S. cheese imports increased by 12% in 2004, supported by strong demand, particularly for cream cheese.

Includes PSD Changes: Yes
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Fluid Milk Section

2005 Outlook

Oversupply of factory use milk is expected to persist in 2005

Japan's total fluid milk output will likely continue to trend down in 2005, projected down by a half percentage point at 8.29 million MT, reflecting a smaller number of milking cows at the year beginning.

Reduced fluid milk utilization for drinking use and monthly household consumption data for January – March 2005 suggests weak demand for milk and dairy products in 2005 (See Tables 1-a, 1-b, 2-a, 2-b). With respect to drinking milk, a market source speculates that competition with other beverage products is partly blamed for eroding demand in Japan's drinking milk market. Sales of Soymilk, for example, in 2004 were reportedly solid with the introduction of new products appealing to consumer preferences and tastes. Japan's domestic production of soymilk (all types) in 2004 reached a record level, up 54% at 197,000 MT.

Post projects a slight drop in Japan's fluid milk utilization for drinking use in 2005, projected down by 1% to 4.89 million MT. Factory utilization is projected to increase by 1% to 3.31 million MT, hindering the Japanese Government's ability to mitigate the surplus of NFDM this year. In addition this situation will hurt the Government's on-going effort to gradually trim the manufacturing milk subsidy program. For Japanese fiscal year 2005 (April 1, 2005 to March 31, 2006), the Government made slight cuts in the direct subsidy program for fluid milk (both payment level and subsidy volume), leading to a slight projected increase of both NFDM and butter production in 2005 (See table 2).

Under a separate program, the subsidy payment level for fluid milk to make domestic cheese was raised close to the direct payment level for manufacturing NFDM and butter starting in 2005. According to MAFF, about 30,000 MT of fluid milk will be diverted for domestic cheese production during this fiscal year, which is roughly equivalent to 2,500 – 3,000 MT of cheese (See Cheese section). Given this volume, Japanese cheese manufacturing plants are reportedly operating at full capacity.

However, higher cheese production will likely only partially compensate for the 50,000 MT of subsidy volume slashed under the direct payment program for NFDM and butter (See NFDM and Butter Section), which is hardly enough to reduce production of Japan's subsidized NFDM and butter at the projected level of factory fluid milk utilization in 2005.

Table 1-a. Japanese Utilization of Fluid Milk for Drinking Use Category

Period: January – March, 2004 – 2005 (Preliminary)			
			Unit: 1,000 Kilo Liters
	2004	2005	% Chg.
	Jan./Mar.	Jan./Mar.	
Regular Milk	962	913	-5%
Processed Milk	107	104	-3%
Milk Beverages	273	263	-4%
Fermented Milk	190	195	3%
Lactic Acid Bacteria Drinks	37	35	-5%
Note: Processed Milk: low fat, high fat, vitamin and mineral fortified, calcium enriched			

Milk Beverages: flavored milk (coffee and fruits flavored) Fermented Milk: Yogurt etc.
Source: ALIC Monthly (Agriculture & Livestock Industry Corporation)

Table 2-a. Japanese Household Consumption of Dairy Commodities

Period: January - March, 2004 - 2005 (Preliminary)						
		Quantity			Expenditure	
		2005	% Chg.*		2005	% Chg.
	Unit	Jan./Mar.		Unit	Jan./Mar.	
Milk	Liter	22.05	-3%	Yen	4,246	-9%
Cheese	Gram	565	-1%	Yen	743	-3%
Butter	Gram	123	-4%	Yen	170	-3%
Margarine	Gram	374	-9%	Yen	201	-8%
Yogurt				Yen	1,959	0%
Lactic Acid Bacteria Drink				Yen	663	-7%
Ice Cream				Yen	971	-8%
Note: % Chg.* is comparing 2005 with 2004 for January – March period.						
Source: Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Posts and Telecommunications						

2004 Situation Summary

Japan's fluid milk production fell slightly to 8.33 million MT in 2004. Production in Hokkaido was unchanged at 3.84 million MT (46% of total production), while production in other regions of Japan fell by 1% to 4.49 million MT.

Fluid milk utilization (for drinking) fell by about 2% to 4.96 million MT in 2004 (under a new data series - See *Note* below). Decreased utilization of fluid milk for regular milk, fermented milk and lactic acid bacteria drink in 2004 offset increased utilization of processed milk and milk beverages (See table 1-b). Fluid milk utilization for processing (factory use) increased only marginally to 3.29 million MT, keeping the production of subsidized NFDM and butter unchanged from previous year. High NFDM stocks remained in 2004 reflecting the surplus condition that existed throughout the year.

Important Note- New Data Series for Fluid Milk PS&D: Starting April 2003 (JFY 2003), the Japanese government changed the statistical data for reporting utilization of fluid milk for "fluid use (drinking use)" and "factory use (dairy product use)" in accordance with relevant definition changes made in the Government's Milk Ordinance. In light of the above, Post has started a new data series for Japan's fluid milk PS&D in this report, with the changes in MAFF's milk utilization statistics as follows: In previous data series, some fluid milk utilized by the food service sector was counted as "factory use". Under the new system, MAFF has moved this value to "drinking use" statistics. Post's fluid milk figures for CY 2003 – 2004 reflect this change based on preliminary estimates provided by MAFF.

Table 1-b. Japanese Utilization of Fluid Milk for Drinking Use Category

Unit: 1,000 Kilo Liters			
	2003	2004	% Chg.

	Jan./Dec.	Jan./Dec.	
Regular Milk	4,046	3,974	-2%
Processed Milk	454	479	6%
Milk Beverages	1,164	1,201	3%
Fermented Milk	793	784	-1%
Lactic Acid Bacteria Drinks	184	172	-7%
Note: Processed Milk: low fat, high fat, vitamin and mineral fortified, calcium enriched Milk Beverages: flavored milk (coffee and fruits flavored) Fermented Milk: Yogurt etc.			
Source: ALIC Monthly (Agriculture & Livestock Industry Corporation)			

Table 2-b. Japanese Household Consumption of Dairy Commodities

Period: January – December, 2003 – 2004								
	Unit	2003	2004	% Chg.	Unit	2003	2004	% Chg.
		Jan./Dec.	Jan./Dec.			Jan./Dec.	Jan./Dec.	
Milk	Liter	104	102	-1%	Yen	20,437	19,837	-3%
Cheese	Gram	2,273	2,302	1%	Yen	3,096	3,022	-2%
Butter	Gram	497	509	2%	Yen	690	704	2%
Margarine	Gram	1,565	1,552	-1%	Yen	863	834	-3%
Yogurt					Yen	8,138	8,057	-1%
Lactic Acid Bacteria Drink					Yen	3,203	3,020	-6%
Ice Cream					Yen	6,656	7,130	7%
Source: Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Posts and Telecommunications								

NFDM and Butter Section

2005 Outlook

Japan's NFDM surplus expected to persist in 2005

As briefly explained in the Fluid Milk Section, availability of factory use milk in 2005 is expected to increase due largely to relatively weak drinking milk consumption. This situation could make government's on-going efforts to cut back manufacturing milk utilized for subsidized NFDM and butter virtually ineffective in 2005 (See table 3-a).

Given the above, post projects slightly higher than last year 2005 domestic production for NFDM, projected at 185,000 MT, and butter, projected at 81,000 MT.

NFDM imports continues to remain minimal in 2005

Like last year, imports of NFDM will likely be small, projected lower at 34,000 MT. Most NFDM imports will be utilized for feed and some school lunch programs, but no imports are envisaged under the current access, which is currently dedicated to purchasing butter (See tables 4-a and 4-b).

According to MAFF and industry sources, Japan's actual (real) ingredient demand for NFDM has been slumping during the past several years, and demand is expected to remain stagnant through 2005 (See Post reports JA4054 and JA4084). However, on-going voluntary efforts by Hokuren (Hokkaido's largest dairy cooperative) to adjust surplus NFDM stocks reportedly contributed to increased ingredient demand for domestic NFDM in 2004. Stocks were reportedly reduced by 21,000 - 22,000 MT.

Following last year, Hokuren and other dairy cooperatives (starting in 2005) set out to put approximately 25,000 MT of domestic NFDM under the voluntary stock adjustment program in 2005. Under this program, surplus NFDM is sold at a substantial discount to bulk ingredient users. In addition to artificially boosting ingredient production, Hokuren's program could also lead to a displacement of imported ingredient demand for dry milk products (for those low milk fat content/sugar added products to be utilized for canned coffee and ice mix for soft cream). In addition, older NFDM stocks will reportedly be abandoned for feed ingredient use at a heavy discount. Given that, Japan's annual demand for NFDM for dairy ingredient and feed in 2005 is projected at 219,000 MT, down slightly from year before. As a result, the year ending NFDM stock is projected to remain the same level as the year beginning at 83,000 MT.

Japan continues to commit the current access to butter in 2005

Japan's butter imports in CY 2005 are projected at 10,000 MT. Following the previous fiscal year, Japan is expected to again commit the entire JFY 2005 current access to purchase butter (including carry over from JFY 2004 plus JFY 2005 access). Japan's annual demand for butter has been relatively constant at around 87,000 – 89,000 MT over past several years. Assuming this situation holds in 2005, Japan's butter demand and supply condition is expected to balance this year, but higher year-ending butter stocks are projected at 26,000 MT. This raises some concern regarding the future demand and supply situation for butter, which, like NFDM, could become a surplus situation after 2005. This would complicate efforts to manage the current access.

Table 2. Government's Subsidy Payments for Manufacturing Milk

	Unit Payment		Form of Subsidy	Eligible Volume	
JFY1995	11.49	Yen/kg	Deficiency payment	2.30	Million MT
JFY1996	11.49	Yen/kg	Deficiency payment	2.30	Million MT
JFY1997	10.87	Yen/kg	Deficiency payment	2.40	Million MT
JFY1998	10.84	Yen/kg	Deficiency payment	2.40	Million MT
JFY1999	10.80	Yen/kg	Deficiency payment	2.40	Million MT
JFY2000	10.30	Yen/kg	Deficiency payment	2.40	Million MT
JFY2001	10.30	Yen/kg	Direct payment	2.27	Million MT
JFY2002	11.00	Yen/kg	Direct payment	2.20	Million MT
JFY2003	10.74	Yen/kg	Direct payment	2.10	Million MT
JFY2004	10.52	Yen/kg	Direct payment	2.10	Million MT
JFY2005	10.40	Yen/kg	Direct payment	2.05	Million MT
Note: JFY (Japanese Fiscal Year: Starts April and Ends March next year)					
Source: ALIC Monthly					

Table 3-a. Japanese Production of Processed Milk Products

Period: January – March, 2004 – 2005 (Preliminary)

			Unit: Metric Ton
	2004	2005	% Chg.
	Jan./Mar.	Jan./Mar.	
Butter	22,779	23,292	2%
Cream	22,129	19,667	-11%
Whole Milk Powder	4,616	4,339	-6%
Prepared Milk Powder	8,324	8,836	6%
Skim Milk Powder (NFDM)	49,927	49,926	0%
Ice Cream (Unit: kilo liter)	21,798	21,517	-1%
Source: Agriculture & Livestock Industry Corporation (ALIC)			

Table 4-a. Japanese Imports of Non Fat Dry Milk

Period: January - March, 2004 – 2005 (Preliminary)			
			Unit: Metric Ton
	2004	2005	% Chg.
	Jan./Mar.	Jan./Mar.	
For School Lunch Program	1,058	828	-22%
For Feeds	11,493	9,504	-17%
For Other Use (Current Access)	553	221	-60%
Total NFDM Imports	13,104	10,553	-19%
Source: ALIC Monthly			

2004 Situation Summary

A private voluntary effort fell short of cutting NFDM stocks in 2004

A voluntary stock adjustment by Hokuren (surplus NFDM sold at a discount to manufacturers) led to a 5% increase in Japan's total NFDM ingredient consumption to 222,000 MT (See table 4-b). According to industry sources, Hokuren reportedly reduced stocks by 21,000 MT – 22,000 MT in 2004. Despite this effort, stocks were not depleted as had been intended. While real ingredient demand for NFDM continued to slump in 2004, the industry could not slash domestic production, which remained unchanged at 183,000 MT. As a result, relatively large stocks, estimated at 83,000 MT, were carried over into 2005 (See table 3-b).

In 2004, Japan's butter demand was estimated slightly lower at 88,000 MT as relatively weak food service and factory use demand more than offset relatively firm household consumption. Japan's total butter imports in CY 2004 totaled just 6,533 MT (mostly current access including carry over from JFY 2003 plus imports for JFY 2004). Major suppliers were the Netherlands, Australia, Germany and Belgium. Some 1,700 MT from JFY 2004 current access was reportedly carried over to CY 2005. Year ending stocks were modestly lower than the year beginning at 23,000 MT.

Table 3-b. Japanese Production of Processed Milk Products

Unit: Metric Ton

	2002	2003	% Chg.	2004	% Chg.
	Jan./Dec.	Jan./Dec.	Jan./Dec.	Jan./Dec.	
Butter	82,744	80,079	-3%	80,039	0%
Cream	84,485	89,240	6%	85,836	-4%
Whole Milk Powder	16,580	16,137	-3%	14,954	-7%
Prepared Milk Powder	37,318	36,958	-1%	34,755	-6%
Skim Milk Powder (NFDM)	182,516	182,618	0%	182,658	0%
Ice Cream (Unit: kilo liter)	99,765	103,433	3%	112,213	9%
Natural Cheeses*	13,691	15,603	14%	12,281	-21%
Note*: Natural cheese for direct consumption, NOT for manufacturing processed cheese.					
Source: ALIC Monthly					

Table 4-b. Japanese Imports of Non Fat Dry Milk

					Unit: Metric Ton
	Jan./Dec.	Jan./Dec.		Jan./Dec.	
	2002	2003	% Chg.	2004	% Chg.
For School Lunch Program	2,739	2,989	9%	2,996	0%
For Feeds	37,463	35,816	-4%	32,470	-9%
For Other Use (Current Access)	4,192	3,654	-13%	1,374	-62%
Total NFDM Imports	44,394	42,459	-4%	36,840	-13%
Source: ALIC Monthly					

Cheese Section

2005 Outlook

Japanese cheese imports projected slightly lower in 2005

High international prices and relatively slow household and food service consumption are expected to lower Japan's import demand for cheese in 2005, which is projected at 215,000 MT. January – March import data suggests a modest import pace (See table 6-1a and 6-1b). Industry press reports attribute the high international price situation to tight supplies and subsidy cuts in the European Union.

Exportable supplies in Australia and New Zealand are expected to be tight in 2005 as fluid milk for butter and NFDM production is reportedly diverted to South East Asia, China and the Middle East where strong demand for dairy products prevails. Australia and New Zealand reportedly boosted offer prices for 2005 first-half contracts for exports to Japan, pressuring Japan's overall import demand for raw material natural cheese. This has adversely impacted Japanese processed cheese manufacturers. Much of the imported cheese is being purchased under the under "Pooled Quota (HS 040690.010)", in which imported natural cheese is blended with domestic natural cheese to manufacture processed cheese. This blended processed cheese reportedly represents about half of Japanese cheese consumption.

Australia and New Zealand have traditionally held more than 80% of the pooled quota share. According to MAFF, 61,100 MT (up 6,900 MT from last year) was allocated for the pooled quota in JFY 2005 starting this April. A strong Euro coupled with a reported cut in the European Union's subsidy program, will likely lower cheese imports from Europe in 2005. Imports of U.S. cheese during January – March 2005 were also lower, due to price competition in pizza cheese (under grated/powdered) and lethargic demand for cream cheese.

While overall cheese imports are forecast to slow in 2005, domestic cheese production is projected to increase modestly, up by 6% to 37,000 MT. Of this, more than half will be blended with the pooled quota imported natural cheeses. As mentioned in Fluid Milk Section, Japan's domestic subsidy payment for fluid milk to manufacture domestic cheese is expected to add roughly 2,000 – 2,200 MT of cheese to the production level.

Table 6-1a. Japanese Cheese Imports

Japan HS 0406 Cheese and Curd					
					Unit: Metric Ton
					% Change
Rank	Country	- MT - 2003	- MT - 2004	- MT - 2005	- 05/04 -
		Jan./Mar.	Jan./Mar.	Jan./Mar.	
0	--World--	47,457	57,867	55,088	-5%
1	Australia	21,177	24,890	26,857	8%
2	New Zealand	10,927	14,786	12,938	-13%
3	Germany	3,582	3,611	3,128	-13%
4	Denmark	3,285	2,766	2,662	-4%
5	Netherlands	2,549	2,595	1,913	-26%
6	France	1,441	1,759	1,682	-4%
7	Italy	973	1,327	1,262	-5%
8	Norway	1,289	1,759	1,094	-38%
9	Belgium	622	897	986	10%
10	United States	885	1,316	835	-36%
11	Others	727	2,160	1,732	-20%
Source of data: Japan Customs (from World Trade Atlas - WTA)					

Table 6-2a. Japanese Cheese Imports (Average C&F Price)

Japan HS 0406 CHEESE AND CURD Average Price (US Dollars)					
					% Change
Rank	Country	-/ KG - 2003	-/ KG - 2004	-/ KG - 2005	- 05/04 -
		Jan./Mar.	Jan./Mar.	Jan./Mar.	
0	--World--	2.82	3.01	3.38	12.29
1	Australia	2.26	2.41	2.81	16.6
2	New Zealand	2.19	2.3	2.77	20.43
3	Germany	2.62	2.82	3.29	16.67

4	Denmark	3.82	4.53	4.88	7.73
5	Netherlands	2.96	3.37	3.98	18.1
6	France	7.48	7.76	7.48	-3.61
7	Italy	8.72	9.62	9.82	2.08
8	Norway	2.43	2.5	2.72	8.8
9	Belgium	2.08	2.53	3.28	29.64
10	United States	6.32	6.01	7.67	27.62
Source of data: Japan Customs					

Table 6-3. Japanese Cheese Imports by Product Category

Japan HS 0406 CHEESE AND CURD By Category Period: January – March							
						Unit:	Metric Ton
							% Change
HS Description	2003		2004		2005		- 05/04 -
--World--	Jan./Mar.		Jan./Mar.		Jan./Mar.		
0406 CHEESE AND CURD	47,457	MT	57,867	MT	55,088	MT	-5%
? 040610 FRESH CHEESE	13,563	MT	18,272	MT	17,747	MT	-3%
? 040620 CHEESE, GRATE/POWDER*	991	MT	1,136	MT	1,136	MT	0%
? 040630 CHEESE, PROCESSED**	1,157	MT	1,453	MT	1,341	MT	-8%
? 040640 CHEESE, BLUE, OTHER	160	MT	186	MT	166	MT	-11%
? 040690 OTHER CHEESE	31,586	MT	36,819	MT	34,698	MT	-6%
Note 1: Cheese Grated/Powdered* (All Kinds) Note 2: Cheese, Processed** (Not Grated or Powdered)							
Source of data: Japan Customs (WTA)							

2004 Situation Summary

Japanese cheese imports recovered in 2004

Despite high import prices, Japan's total cheese imports in 2004 were up 13% to 219,000 MT supported by relatively solid food service and processing demand (See tables 6-1b and 6-2b). Australia and New Zealand had a combined share of 70% of the total, followed by EU suppliers. Imports of U.S. cheese were up 12% to 4,318 MT owing to increases in the fresh cheese category, which includes cream cheese. Total cheese consumption, including 35,000 MT of domestic cheese production, was up 11% from a year before at about 254,000 MT.

Table 6-1b. Japanese Cheese Imports

Japan HS 0406 CHEESE AND CURD	
	Unit: Metric Ton

					% Change	Share
Rank	Country	- MT - 2002	- MT - 2003	- MT - 2004	- 04/03 -	- 04 -
0	--World--	203,547	193,630	218,679	13%	100%
1	Australia	93,058	83,307	100,054	20%	46%
2	New Zealand	45,131	45,326	51,576	14%	24%
3	Germany	12,176	13,008	13,759	6%	6%
4	Denmark	12,924	13,165	11,629	-12%	5%
5	Netherlands	11,344	10,050	10,244	2%	5%
6	France	6,691	7,262	7,306	1%	3%
7	Italy	4,472	4,919	5,366	9%	2%
8	Norway	5,392	5,113	4,703	-8%	2%
9	United States	4,314	3,845	4,318	12%	2%
10	Belgium	1,477	2,105	2,708	29%	1%
11	Others	6,567	5,530	7,016	27%	3%
Source of data: Japan Customs (WTA)						

Table 6-2b. Japanese Cheese Imports (Average C&F Price)

Japan HS 0406 CHEESE AND CURD Average Price (US Dollars)					
					% Change
Rank	Country	-/ KG - 2002	-/ KG - 2003	-/ KG - 2004	- 04/03 -
0	--World--	2.82	2.96	3.21	8.45
1	Australia	2.28	2.33	2.59	11.16
2	New Zealand	2.36	2.21	2.48	12.22
3	Germany	2.63	2.69	2.94	9.29
4	Denmark	3.57	4.08	4.59	12.5
5	Netherlands	2.86	3.14	3.5	11.46
6	France	6.8	7.47	7.78	4.15
7	Italy	7.85	8.87	9.49	6.99
8	Norway	2.36	2.43	2.58	6.17
9	United States	6.65	6.84	7	2.34
10	Belgium	2.34	2.31	2.65	14.72
Source of data: Japan Customs (WTA)					

Table 6-3b. Japanese Cheese Imports by Product Category

Japan HS 0406 CHEESE AND CURD By Category Period: January – December

							% Change
HS Description	2002		2003		2004		- 04/03 -
--World--	Jan./Dec.		Jan./Dec.		Jan./Dec.		
0406 CHEESE AND CURD	203,547	MT	193,630	MT	218,679	MT	13%
? 040690 OTHER CHEESE	126,286	MT	121,650	MT	134,372	MT	10%
? 040610 FRESH CHEESE	67,205	MT	61,029	MT	73,343	MT	20%
? 040630 CHEESE, PROCESSED*	5,302	MT	5,978	MT	5,730	MT	-4%
? 040620 CHEESE, GRATE/POWDER**	4,034	MT	4,223	MT	4,481	MT	6%
? 040640 CHEESE, BLUE, OTHER	720	MT	750	MT	754	MT	0%
Note 1: Cheese Processed* (Not Grated or Powdered) Note 2: Cheese, Grated/Powder** (All Kinds)							
Source of data: Japan Customs (WTA)							

Fluid Milk PS&D Table

Japan Dairy, Milk, Fluid							
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		01/2003		01/2004		01/2005	MM/YYYY
Cows In Milk	964	964	936	936	930	930	(1000 HEAD)
Cows Milk Production	8400	8400	8360	8333	8320	8290	(1000 MT)
Other Milk Production	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Production	8400	8400	8360	8333	8320	8290	(1000 MT)
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Total Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	8400	8400	8360	8333	8320	8290	(1000 MT)
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Total Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Fluid Use Dom. Consum.	5035	5035	4965	4956	4965	4890	(1000 MT)
Factory Use Consum.	3279	3279	3310	3290	3270	3310	(1000 MT)
Feed Use Dom. Consum.	86	86	85	87	85	90	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	8400	8400	8360	8333	8320	8290	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	8400	8400	8360	8333	8320	8290	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

NFDM PS&D Table

Japan Dairy, Milk, Nonfat Dry							
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		01/2003		01/2004		01/2005	MM/YYYY
Beginning Stocks	70	70	85	85	90	83	(1000 MT)
Production	183	183	187	183	180	185	(1000 MT)
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Total Imports	43	43	36	37	35	34	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Imports	43	43	36	37	35	34	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	296	296	308	305	305	302	(1000 MT)
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Total Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Human Dom. Consumption	175	175	185	189	180	189	(1000 MT)
Other Use, Losses	36	36	33	33	32	30	(1000 MT)
Total Dom. Consumption	211	211	218	222	212	219	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Use	211	211	218	222	212	219	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	85	85	90	83	93	83	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	296	296	308	305	305	302	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Butter PS&D Table

Japan Dairy, Butter							
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		01/2003		01/2004		01/2005	MM/YYYY
Beginning Stocks	20	20	24	24	26	23	(1000 MT)
Production	80	80	82	80	80	81	(1000 MT)
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Total Imports	13	13	8	7	10	10	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Imports	13	13	8	7	10	10	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	113	113	114	111	116	114	(1000 MT)
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Total Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Domestic Consumption	89	89	88	88	88	88	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Use	89	89	88	88	88	88	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	24	24	26	23	28	26	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	113	113	114	111	116	114	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Cheese PS&D Table

Japan Dairy, Cheese							
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		01/2003		01/2004		01/2005	MM/YYYY
Beginning Stocks	15	15	15	15	15	15	(1000 MT)
Production	35	35	35	35	35	37	(1000 MT)
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Total Imports	194	194	215	219	220	215	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Imports	194	194	215	219	220	215	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	244	244	265	269	270	267	(1000 MT)
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Total Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Human Dom. Consumption	229	229	250	254	255	252	(1000 MT)
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Total Dom. Consumption	229	229	250	254	255	252	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Use	229	229	250	254	255	252	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	15	15	15	15	15	15	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	244	244	265	269	270	267	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	4	4	4	4	4	4	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)