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# Japan

# Grain and Feed Annual

# Grain and Feed Annual

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**Report Highlights:**
Japan is one of the steadiest buyers of rice, wheat and feed grains in the world. The impact of soaring grain prices in 2007 and 2008 was minimal because of Japan's solid purchase power and steady import regime including state purchases of rice and wheat. Subsidies to absorb cost increases in animal feed also alleviated pains of livestock producers. Japan's robust and solid purchases continued in 2009. Looking in the long-term span, however, demand for rice, wheat and feed grains is bound to shrink as Japan's demographics change. The challenge remains for the United States to cultivate new uses and markets for conventional grains, particularly in the food use sector, as well as for new items like DDGS.

## Commodities:

## Author Defined:

**RICE**

**Production Down Four Percent, But Surplus Continues**

Primarily due to low temperatures, particularly in Hokkaido, overall national production of rice in 2009 declined four percent from 2008 (two percent below a normal year) for a total volume of 8,474,000 metric tons (MT), brown rice basis. This is still greater than the demand forecast of 8,211,000 MT.

**Table 1.**

***Japan's Rice Production (Brown Basis)***

| | Planted Area (1,000 hectares) | | | Production (1,000 metric tons) | | | Yield/10 ares (kilograms) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Paddy | Upland | Total | Paddy | Upland | Paddy | Upland |
| 2005 | 1,706 | 1,702 | 4 | 9,074 | 9,062 | 12 | 532 | 266 |
| 2006 | 1,688 | 1,684 | 4 | 8,556 | 8,546 | 10 | 507 | 246 |
| 2007 | 1,673 | 1,669 | 4 | 8,714 | 8,705 | 9 | 522 | 257 |
| 2008 | 1,627 | 1,624 | 3 | 8,823 | 8,815 | 8 | 543 | 265 |
| 2009 | 1,624 | 1,621 | 3 | 8,474 | 8,466 | 8 | 522 | 276 |

Source: MAFF

**Consumption Flat with No Bright Long-term Prospects**

Per capita consumption of rice in Japan has been steadily declining since its peak in 1962, and finally went below 60 KG mark in 2008. In order to reduce surplus rice suuply, MAFF has been pushing rice into the feed sector where the utilization ratio of rice in compound and mixed feed increased from 0.1 percent (or 13,464 MT) in 2003 to 2.3 percent (or 557,571 MT) in 2007 (Chart 1). However, in 2008, the feed use of rice declined to 468,000 MT. It appears that the maximum amount of rice that can be absorbed by the feed sector is around 500,000 MT. On the table rice side, also, it would be optimistic to conclude that the four-decade-long downward trend can be reversed despite MAFF's "self-sufficiency" campaign, whose core program is promoting rice consumption. Post projects a further decline in the next decade, given the demographic situation depicted in Chart 6, where Japan's population peaked in 2005, faster than previously forecast, and is also aging rapidly (one out of four Japanese will be older than 65 by 2015).

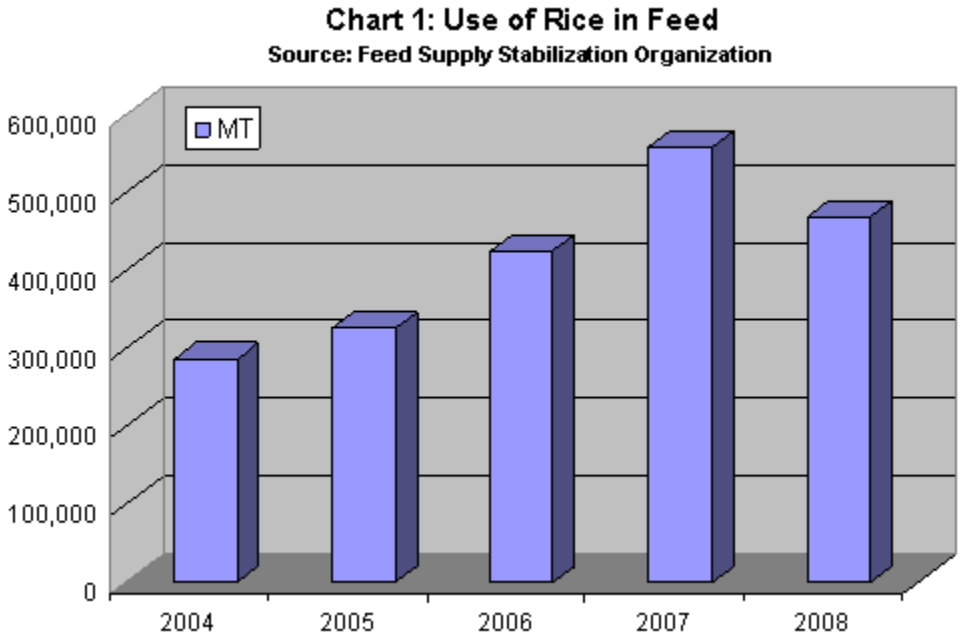
**Table 2.**

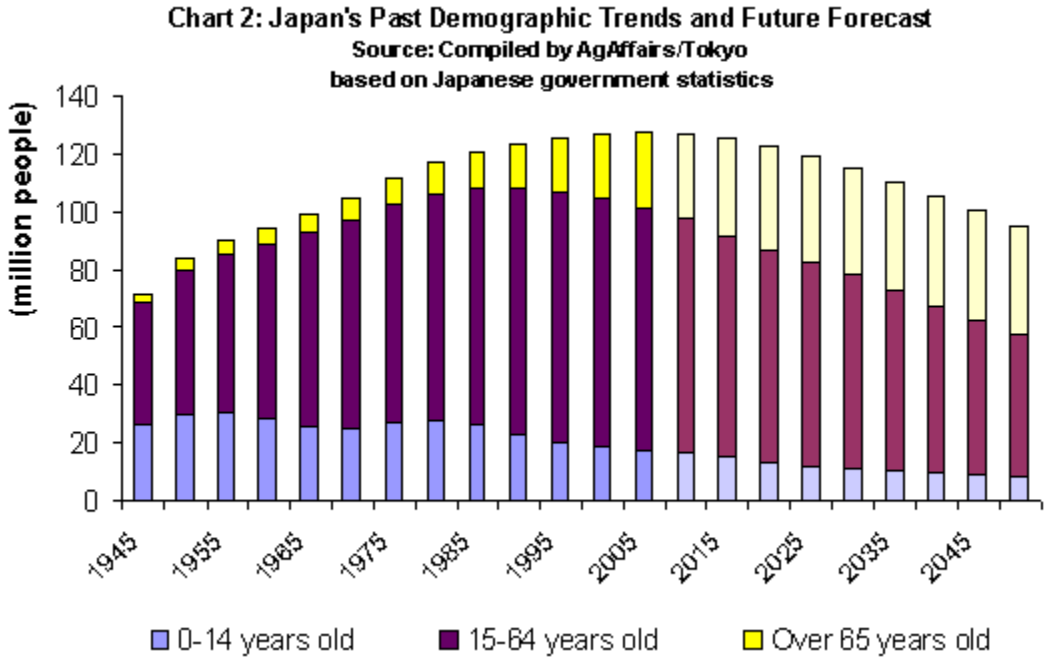
***Annual Per Capita Consumption of Rice in Japan (Kilograms)***

| 1962 | 1965 | 1975 | 1985 | 1995 | 2005 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 118.3 | 111.7 | 88.0 | 74.6 | 67.8 | 61.4 | 61.4 | 59.0 | 59.0 |

* Ag Office estimate

Source: MAFF




As a result of a reduction in rice consumption, as well as a decline in price over the years, household expenditures on rice have been cut by more than half during the last two decades. The average Japanese household now spends less than four percent of food expenditures on rice.

**Table 3.**

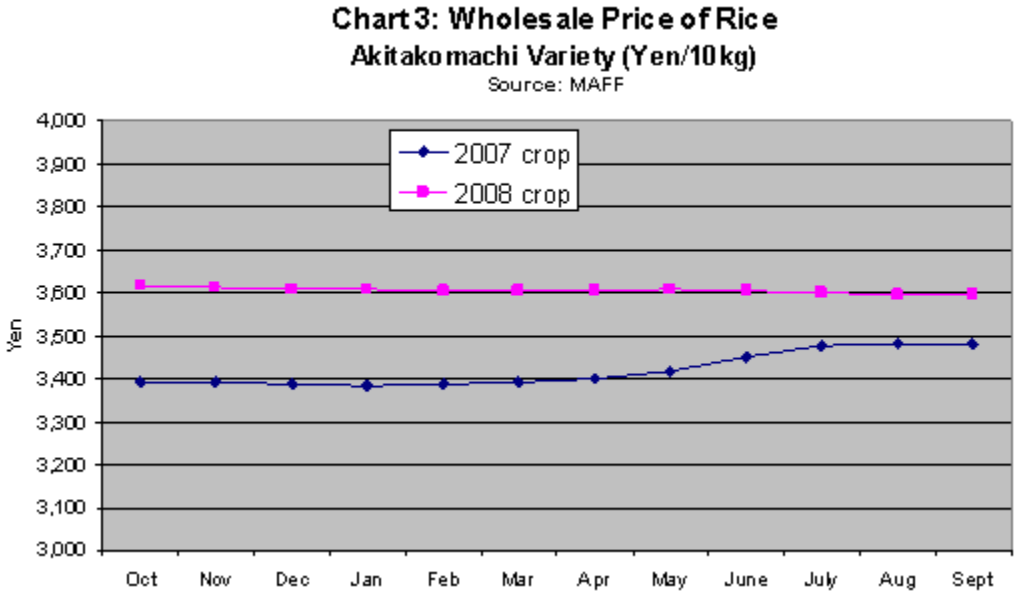
***Average Monthly Expenditures on Rice by Japanese Household (in Yen)***

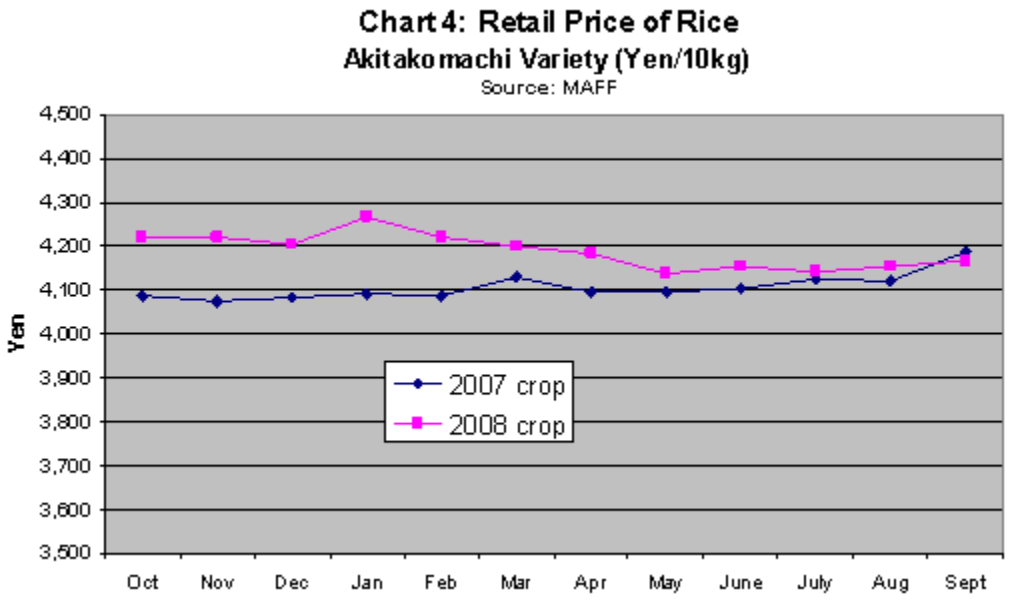
| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Expenditure | 317,133 | 308,692 | 306,129 | 302,623 | 304,203 | 302,903 | 295,332 | 297,139 | 297,102 | 291,737 |
| Food Expenditure | 73,844 | 71,534 | 71,286 | 70,260 | 70,116 | 68,910 | 68,178 | 68,522 | 69,145 | 68,322 |
| Expenditure on Rice | 3,291 | 3,113 | 2,992 | 3,041 | 3,044 | 2,681 | 2,523 | 2,506 | 2,515 | 2,419 |
| % rice/food | 4.50% | 4.40% | 4.20% | 4.30% | 4.34% | 3.89% | 3.70% | 3.66% | 3.64% | 3.54% |

Source: Ministry of Management, Home Affairs, Post and Telecommunications
Yen = .011 US$ in
March 2010

**No Government Set-aside Program This Year**

The graphs below show the trend in the wholesale traded price of rice and the retail price for the 2007 crop and the 2008 crop. The 2008 prices, both wholesale and retail, were highly stable. With 2009 crop volume below a normal year's level, MAFF does not plan to purchase surplus rice as it did last year. (MAFF purchased 100,000 MT of surplus and segregated it from the market.) The early indication of the 2009 prices shows a similar level as the 2008 ending prices.






**Japan Expected to Meet Import Commitment in 2009**

So far, five Simultaneous Buy and Sell (SBS) tenders and nine Ordinary Minimum Access (OMA) tenders have been held for the current Japan Fiscal Year 2009 (April 2009-March 2010). Every year, Japan is expected to fulfill its WTO commitment of 682,000 MT on the milled rice basis.

**Table 4.**

***Results of Japan's Minimum Access Rice Tenders (JFY 1995-2009)***
***(Actual Tonnage)***

| | U.S. | Thailand | Australia | China | Others | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***JFY2009 (as of Feb 28, 2010)*** | | | | | | |
| SBS | 18,197 | 10,815 | 0 | 62,055 | 346 | 91,413 |
| *Share* | *19.9%* | *11.8%* | *0.0%* | *67.9%* | *0.4%* | *100.0%* |
| OMA | 273,000 | 247,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 520,000 |
| *Share* | *52.5%* | *47.5%* | *0.0%* | *0.0%* | *0.0%* | *100.0%* |
| Total | 291,197 | 257,815 | 0 | 62,055 | 346 | 611,413 |
| Share | *47.6%* | *42.2%* | *0.0%* | *10.1%* | *0.1%* | *100.0%* |
| ***JFY2008*** | | | | | | |
| SBS | 18,652 | 15,548 | 0 | 65,254 | 546 | 100,000 |
| *Share* | *18.7%* | *15.5%* | *0.0%* | *65.3%* | *0.5%* | *100.0%* |
| OMA | 364,000 | 217,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 581,000 |
| *Share* | *62.7%* | *37.3%* | *0.0%* | *0.0%* | *0.0%* | *100.0%* |
| Total | 382,652 | 232,548 | 0 | 65,254 | 546 | 681,000 |
| Share | *56.2%* | *34.1%* | *0.0%* | *9.6%* | *0.1%* | *100.0%* |
| ***JFY2007*** | | | | | | |
| SBS | 24,629 | 1,506 | 0 | 73,456 | 409 | 100,000 |
| *Share* | *24.6%* | *1.5%* | *0.0%* | *73.5%* | *0.4%* | *100.0%* |
| OMA | 294,550 | 215,000 | 0 | 0 | 7,000 | 516,550 |
| *Share* | *57.0%* | *41.6%* | *0.0%* | *0.0%* | *1.4%* | *100.0%* |
| Total | 319,179 | 216,506 | 0 | 73,456 | 7,409 | 616,550 |
| Share | *51.8%* | *35.1%* | *0.0%* | *11.9%* | *1.2%* | *100.0%* |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***JFY2006*** | | | | | | |
| SBS | 22,566 | 1,048 | 7,535 | 68,013 | 838 | 100,000 |
| *Share* | *22.6%* | *1.0%* | *7.5%* | *68.0%* | *0.8%* | *100.0%* |
| OMA | 296,316 | 158,050 | 39,000 | 0 | 85,050 | 578,416 |
| *Share* | *51.2%* | *27.3%* | *6.7%* | *0.0%* | *14.7%* | *100.0%* |
| Total | 318,882 | 159,098 | 46,535 | 68,013 | 85,888 | 678,416 |
| Share | *47.0%* | *23.5%* | *6.9%* | *10.0%* | *12.7%* | *100.0%* |
| ***JFY2005*** | | | | | | |
| SBS | 17,894 | 1,784 | 4,084 | 75,684 | 554 | 100,000 |
| *Share* | *18.2%* | *1.1%* | *1.6%* | *78.8%* | *0.3%* | *100.0%* |
| OMA | 304,000 | 163,500 | 13,000 | 0 | 98,078 | 578,578 |
| *Share* | *52.2%* | *23.6%* | *13.7%* | *3.4%* | *7.1%* | *100.0%* |
| Total | 321,894 | 165,284 | 17,084 | 75,684 | 98,632 | 678,578 |
| Share | *47.4%* | *24.4%* | *2.5%* | *11.2%* | *14.5%* | *100.0%* |
| ***JFY 2004*** | | | | | | |
| SBS | 23,413 | 1,211 | 4,658 | 63,877 | 829 | 93,988 |
| *Share* | *24.9%* | *1.3%* | *5.0%* | *68.0%* | *0.9%* | *100.0%* |
| OMA | 298,500 | 163,300 | 13,000 | 24,000 | 85,944 | 584,744 |
| *Share* | *51.0%* | *27.9%* | *2.2%* | *4.1%* | *14.7%* | *100.0%* |
| Total | 321,913 | 164,511 | 17,658 | 87,877 | 86,773 | 678,732 |
| Share | *47.4%* | *24.2%* | *2.6%* | *12.9%* | *12.8%* | *100.0%* |
| ***JFY 2003*** | | | | | | |
| SBS | 18,216 | 1,145 | 1,570 | 78,803 | 266 | 100,000 |
| *Share* | *18.2%* | *1.1%* | *1.6%* | *78.8%* | *0.3%* | *100.0%* |
| OMA | 298,000 | 134,700 | 78,400 | 19,500 | 40,500 | 571,100 |
| *Share* | *52.2%* | *23.6%* | *13.7%* | *3.4%* | *7.1%* | *100.0%* |
| Total | 316,216 | 135,845 | 79,970 | 98,303 | 40,766 | 671,100 |
| Share | *47.1%* | *20.2%* | *11.9%* | *14.6%* | *6.1%* | *100.0%* |
| ***JFY 2002*** | | | | | | |
| SBS | 20,122 | 1,327 | 4,077 | 24,247 | 294 | 50,067 |
| *Share* | *40.2%* | *2.7%* | *8.1%* | *48.4%* | *0.6%* | *100.0%* |
| OMA | 301,676 | 134,808 | 82,500 | 75,690 | 34,800 | 629,474 |
| *Share* | *47.9%* | *21.4%* | *13.1%* | *12.0%* | *5.5%* | *100.0%* |
| Total | 321,798 | 136,135 | 86,577 | 99,937 | 35,094 | 679,541 |
| *Share* | *47.4%* | *20.0%* | *12.7%* | *14.7%* | *5.2%* | *100.0%* |
| ***JFY 2001*** | | | | | | |
| SBS | 25,173 | 421 | 8,529 | 65,702 | 175 | 100,000 |
| *Share* | *25.2%* | *0.4%* | *8.5%* | *65.7%* | *0.2%* | *100.0%* |
| OMA | 298,877 | 129,376 | 91,500 | 55,516 | 4,700 | 579,969 |
| *Share* | *51.5%* | *22.3%* | *15.8%* | *9.6%* | *0.8%* | *100.0%* |
| Total | 324,050 | 129,797 | 100,029 | 121,218 | 4,875 | 679,969 |
| *Share* | *47.7%* | *19.1%* | *14.7%* | *17.8%* | *0.7%* | *100.0%* |
| ***JFY 2000*** | | | | | | |
| SBS | 46,273 | 4,960 | 14,269 | 53,264 | 1,234 | 120,000 |
| *Share* | *38.6%* | *4.1%* | *11.9%* | *44.4%* | *1.0%* | *100.0%* |
| OMA | 284,000 | 144,370 | 94,000 | 35,000 | 15,669 | 573,039 |
| *Share* | *49.6%* | *25.2%* | *16.4%* | *6.1%* | *2.7%* | *100.0%* |
| Total | 330,273 | 149,330 | 108,269 | 88,264 | 16,903 | 693,039 |
| *Share* | *47.7%* | *21.5%* | *15.6%* | *12.7%* | *2.4%* | *100.0%* |
| ***JFY 1999*** | | | | | | |
| SBS | 36,826 | 3,753 | 14,587 | 62,611 | 2,223 | 120,000 |
| *Share* | *30.7%* | *3.1%* | *12.2%* | *52.2%* | *1.9%* | *100.0%* |
| OMA | 276,000 | 138,200 | 90,000 | 13,900 | 15,000 | 533,100 |
| *Share* | *51.8%* | *25.9%* | *16.9%* | *2.6%* | *2.8%* | *100.0%* |
| Total | 312,826 | 141,953 | 104,587 | 76,511 | 17,223 | 653,100 |
| *Share* | *47.9%* | *21.7%* | *16.0%* | *11.7%* | *2.6%* | *100.0%* |
| ***JFY 1998*** | | | | | | |
| SBS | 36,498 | 5,297 | 14,538 | 61,965 | 1,702 | 120,000 |
| *Share* | *30.4%* | *4.4%* | *12.1%* | *51.6%* | *1.4%* | *100.0%* |
| OMA | 265,400 | 130,000 | 87,000 | 10,000 | 20,000 | 512,400 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Share* | *51.8%* | *25.4%* | *17.0%* | *2.0%* | *3.9%* | *100.0%* |
| Total | 301,898 | 135,297 | 101,538 | 71,965 | 21,702 | 632,400 |
| *Share* | *47.7%* | *21.4%* | *16.1%* | *11.4%* | *3.4%* | *100.0%* |
| ***JFY 1997*** | | | | | | |
| SBS | 34,657 | 911 | 3,159 | 13,882 | 2,532 | 55,141 |
| *Share* | *62.9%* | *1.7%* | *5.7%* | *25.2%* | *4.6%* | *100.0%* |
| OMA | 237,900 | 133,900 | 82,400 | 30,000 | 5,000 | 489,200 |
| *Share* | *48.6%* | *27.4%* | *16.8%* | *6.1%* | *1.0%* | *100.0%* |
| Total | 272,557 | 134,811 | 85,559 | 43,882 | 7,532 | 544,341 |
| *Share* | *50.1%* | *24.8%* | *15.7%* | *8.1%* | *1.4%* | *100.0%* |
| ***JFY 1996*** | | | | | | |
| SBS | 14,134 | 360 | 1,173 | 5,113 | 1,220 | 22,000 |
| *Share* | *64.2%* | *1.6%* | *5.3%* | *23.2%* | *5.5%* | *100.0%* |
| OMA | 201,000 | 127,650 | 80,000 | 35,000 | 0 | 443,650 |
| *Share* | *45.3%* | *28.8%* | *18.0%* | *7.9%* | *0.0%* | *100.0%* |
| Total | 215,134 | 128,010 | 81,173 | 40,113 | 1,220 | 465,650 |
| *Share* | *46.2%* | *27.5%* | *17.4%* | *8.6%* | *0.3%* | *100.0%* |
| ***JFY 1995*** | | | | | | |
| SBS | 5,715 | 246 | 1,935 | 2,390 | 408 | 10,694 |
| *Share* | *53.4%* | *2.3%* | *18.1%* | *22.3%* | *3.8%* | *100.0%* |
| OMA | 188,000 | 95,100 | 85,000 | 30,000 | 0 | 398,100 |
| *Share* | *47.2%* | *23.9%* | *21.4%* | *7.5%* | *0.0%* | *100.0%* |
| Total | 193,715 | 95,346 | 86,935 | 32,390 | 408 | 408,794 |
| *Share* | *47.4%* | *23.3%* | *21.3%* | *7.9%* | *0.1%* | *100.0%* |

Source: MAFF

**Trade for Processed Rice Products**

The United States is one of the three largest exporters of rice flour preparations to Japan along with Thailand and China. The U.S. suppliers have long catered to the specific needs of Japanese end users and have developed a mutually beneficial stable business.

In June 2005, MAFF started to release stocks of imported rice into the rice flour sector in an effort to curb the "surge" of imports of rice flour preparations and to reduce the inflated stocks of imported rice. It later became clear that this sector-specific release program was substantially affecting U.S. exports (down nearly 20 percent in 2007 from 2005). USDA pursued this issue with MAFF at various bilateral fora. Consequently, MAFF discontinued this release program at the end of October 2008. Total imports of rice flour increased in 2009. However, imports from the United States dropped due to high prices, whereas imports from China doubled (from 13,503 MT to 28,947 MT). Post will continue monitoring MAFF's movements to release rice stocks to originally unintended sectors.

The U.S. share in imports of rice crackers, pilaf and *sake* (rice wine) remains small due to high labor costs compared to those in countries like Thailand (the largest exporter to Japan of rice crackers), China (the largest exporter of pilaf) and the Republic of Korea (the largest exporter of *sake*).

**Table 5.**
***Japanese Imports of Processed Rice Products***
***(MT, except sake)***

| | CY 2007 | | CY 2008 | | CY 2009 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | U.S. | Total | U.S. | Total | U.S. |
| Rice Flour | 90,201 | 25,991 | 85,889 | 25,290 | 93,055 | 17,552 |
| Rice Crackers | 11,592 | 0 | 11,044 | 0 | 10,724 | 0 |
| Pilaf | 819 | 2 | 318 | 2 | 3,501 | 1 |
| Sake (1,000 liters) | 2,928 | 0 | 611 | 0 | 325 | 0 |

Source: Ministry of Finance

**Stocks**

MAFF holds emergency stocks of rice, whose appropriate level is currently targeted at 1 million MT. However, this does not include the Minimum Access (MA) rice. MAFF's official supply and demand table does not include stocks of MA rice. As shown below, stocks of domestic rice have been reduced over the years, and since 2004 have been below the targeted level due to a poor crop in 2003. In contrast, stocks of MA rice had been piling up and peaked in 2006. However, MAFF has been selling MA rice aggressively into the feed sector for the last two years, running down the stock level. As reported in the earlier consumption section, about 500,000 MT of MA rice is now going into the feed sector. Further, it has been reported that MAFF will be supplying MA rice to ethanol plants. Post will continue closely monitoring this development where an increasing amount of high quality U.S. rice, intended for human consumption, is going into non-food sectors.

**Table 6.**
***Japan's Rice Reserve***
***(MT)***

| | | Government | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Commercial | Domestic | MA rice | Total |
| 1995 | 370,000 | 1,180,000 | 0 | 1,550,000 |
| 1996 | 390,000 | 2,240,000 | 310,000 | 2,940,000 |
| 1997 | 850,000 | 2,670,000 | 390,000 | 3,910,000 |
| 1998 | 470,000 | 2,970,000 | 420,000 | 3,860,000 |
| 1999 | 220,000 | 2,330,000 | 440,000 | 2,990,000 |
| 2000 | 110,000 | 1,620,000 | 560,000 | 2,290,000 |
| 2001 | 370,000 | 1,760,000 | 750,000 | 2,880,000 |
| 2002 | 460,000 | 1,550,000 | 950,000 | 2,960,000 |
| 2003 | 130,000 | 1,310,000 | 1,270,000 | 2,710,000 |
| 2004 | 20,000 | 570,000 | 1,480,000 | 2,070,000 |
| 2005 | 0 | 710,000 | 1,700,000 | 2,410,000 |
| 2006 | 0 | 680,000 | 1,890,000 | 2,570,000 |
| 2007 | 0 | 770,000 | 1,520,000 | 2,290,000 |
| 2008 | 0 | 990,000 | 970,000 | 1,960,000 |
| 2009 | 0 | 860,000 | 950,000 | 1,810,000 |

Source: Food Department/MAFF

**Minimum Access Commitment Continues into 2010**

As a result of the Government of Japan's (GOJ) tariffication of rice in JFY 2000, the Minimum Access commitment was reduced to 7.2 percent of total domestic consumption from the non-tariffied rate of 8.0 percent. In terms of volume, 7.2 percent is equivalent to 682,000 MT (milled basis). This volume will remain in effect until renegotiated. Japan intends to position rice as a most sensitive item, therefore, excluding it from the across the board expansion of tariff rate quotas (TRQs) and tariff capping in the WTO Doha Round.

**Table 7.**
***Japan's Market Access Obligations for Rice***
***(MT, Minimum Access as Percent of Domestic Rice Consumption)***

| | Without Tariffication | | With Tariffication | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Volume | Percent of Domestic Consumption | Volume | Percent of Domestic Consumption |
| JFY 2000 Onward | 758,000 | 8.0 percent | 682,000 | 7.2 percent |

Source: MAFF

**Export of Rice under Food Aid**

The GOJ sets aside about 200,000 MT of rice under food aid programs on an annual basis. This amount does not show up in the export statistics by the Ministry of Finance, which appears to record only exports of Japanese domestic rice (16,944 MT in the calendar year 2009 which includes a negligible amount of commercial exports). The discrepancy between the total food aid exports and the amount recorded in the official export statistics is considered to be rice imported under the OMA regime and diverted for food aid exports.

**Table 8.**

***Japan's Self-Sufficiency Ratio (%)***

| | 1960 | 1975 | 1985 | 1990 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rice | 96 | 110 | 107 | 100 | 95 | 95 | 96 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 94 | 94 | 95 |
| Wheat | 28 | 4 | 14 | 15 | 11 | 11 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 14 |
| Beans | 25 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 9 |
| Soybeans | 11 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 |
| Vegetables | 100 | 99 | 95 | 91 | 82 | 82 | 83 | 82 | 80 | 79 | 79 | 81 | 82 |
| Fruit | 90 | 84 | 77 | 63 | 44 | 45 | 44 | 44 | 40 | 41 | 38 | 40 | 41 |
| Meats | 90 | 77 | 81 | 70 | 52 | 53 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 54 | 56 | 56 | 56 |
| Beef | 95 | 81 | 72 | 51 | 34 | 36 | 39 | 39 | 44 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 44 |
| Eggs | 100 | 97 | 98 | 98 | 95 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 95 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 96 |
| Milk/Dairy Products | 86 | 81 | 85 | 78 | 68 | 68 | 69 | 69 | 67 | 68 | 67 | 66 | 70 |
| Seafood (for food) | 110 | 100 | 86 | 72 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 57 | 55 | 57 | 60 | 62 | 62 |
| Sugar | 31 | 15 | 33 | 32 | 29 | 32 | 34 | 35 | 34 | 34 | 32 | 33 | 38 |
| Self-sufficiency (Calorie Basis) | 73 | 54 | 53 | 48 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 39 | 40 | 41 |
| Self-sufficiency (Major Food Grains) | 80 | 69 | 69 | 67 | 60 | 60 | 61 | 60 | 60 | 61 | 60 | 60 | 61 |
| Self-sufficiency (Major Feed Grains) | 55 | 34 | 27 | 26 | 26 | 25 | 25 | 23 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 26 |
| Self-sufficiency (Food + Feed Grains) | 62 | 40 | 31 | 30 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 27 | 28 | 28 | 27 | 28 | 28 |

Source: MAFF

* Preliminary

**WHEAT**

**Production in 2009 Declines 23 Percent**

The total planted area for wheat in 2009 stayed about the same as the previous year. However, the production volume declined as much as 23 percent due to a significantly lower yield caused by low temperatures, a long rainy period, and a lack of sunshine in the major production area of Hokkaido, as well as a humidity damage in other areas such as Kyushu and Tokai.

**Table 9.**

***Japan's Wheat Production***

| | Planted Area (hectares) | Production (MT) | Yield (MT/ha) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2005 | 213,500 | 874,700 | 4.10 |
| 2006 | 218,300 | 837,200 | 3.84 |
| 2007 | 209,700 | 910,100 | 4.34 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2008 | 208,800 | 881,200 | 4.22 |
| 2009 | 208,300 | 674,600 | 3.24 |

Source: MAFF

**Wheat Consumption Stays Flat**

Up until the 1980's, wheat consumption had been increasing gradually as consumers shifted from rice to processed wheat products such as bread and pasta. However, consumption has been flat in the last three decades at about 30 kilograms per capita. In the long run, with the growing size of the elderly population, who tend to eat less in quantity and more traditional foods, wheat consumption is expected to decline slowly but steadily.

**Table 10.**
***Per Capita Consumption of Wheat in Japan***
***(Kilograms)***

| 1985 | 2000 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 31.7 | 32.6 | 31.7 | 31.8 | 32.3 | 31.1 | 31.0 |

Source: MAFF

* Ag Office estimate

**Utilization Patterns**

In 2009 production of most major wheat based products showed a slight decline in line with a sluggish overall wheat consumption trend. In the long term, domestic production of these selected wheat products is estimated to be flat or to decline slightly as Japan's demographics change.

**Table 11.**
***Japanese Production of Selected Wheat Products***
***(1,000 MT)***

| | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat Flour | 4,623 | 4,599 | 4,701 | 4,554 | 4,450 |
| Bread | 1,232 | 1,218 | 1,211 | 1,181 | 1,165 |
| Noodles | 1,368 | 1,324 | 1,319 | 1,277 | 1,258 |
| Biscuit | 213 | 218 | 225 | 240 | 245 |
| Premix | 357 | 361 | 366 | 370 | 365 |

* Ag Office Estimate

Source: MAFF

**Wheat Resale Price Returns to 2007 Level**

MAFF controls both producer and resale prices of domestic and imported wheat. MAFF buys imported wheat at international prices and sells it to domestic flour millers at a markup. As shown in Table 12 below, the ratio in recent years until 2006 had been consistent around 2 to 1, which means MAFF sells imported wheat at twice the purchase price. On the other hand, MAFF buys domestic wheat at a high price and sells it to domestic flour millers at a significantly lower price, lower than imported wheat so that the lower quality domestic wheat will be accepted. Revenues from transactions for imported wheat are used to help cover the cost difference between the purchase and resale of domestic wheat. This is referred to as the "Cost Pool System".

Until 2007 the resale price at which Japanese millers bought wheat from MAFF was set once a year for each brand/country and fixed at that price throughout the year. MAFF's purchase price (CIF price), however, has always fluctuated with international prices. Therefore, MAFF took the risk for changes in currency exchange rates and increases in import prices. This system was established in 1951 to ensure stable consumer prices as mandated under the Food Law.

The new system which started in JFY 2007 allows MAFF to revise the resale price twice a year (April and October), based on fluctuations in the market, and thus better reflects the market price situation (FOB price) in each country on the resale price. The initial resale prices set for April - September 2007 (Table 12), were based on an average of the past half year or full year FOB prices. The "mark-up" ratio (coefficient) on an annual average was meant to stay at the range between 1.8 to 1 and 2.1 to 1 as before. However, soaring international prices of wheat quickly worsened MAFF's balance sheet. From September 2007 till April 2008 MAFF ran in the red as shown in Table 12 below, despite repeated resale price hikes that increased the resale price by 50 percent in one year. Now that the import price has returned to the 2006 level, MAFF reduced the resale price in April 2009 by 14 percent, and October 2009 by 18 percent.

**Table 12.**
***GOJ Purchase and Resale Price of U.S. Wheat***
***(Yen per MT)***

| | Average CIF Price* (a) | Resale Price** (b) | (b)/(a) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2003 | 22,855 | 45,790 | 2.0 |
| 2004 | 22,923 | 45,560 | 2.0 |
| 2005 | 21,521 | 45,350 | 2.1 |
| 2006 | 25,377 | 44,970 | 1.8 |
| Apr-07 | 35,537 | 42,730 | 1.2 |
| May-07 | 35,053 | | 1.2 |
| Jun-07 | 37,130 | | 1.2 |
| Jul-07 | 39,412 | | 1.1 |
| Aug-07 | 40,429 | | 1.1 |
| Sep-07 | 50,414 | | 0.8 |
| Oct-07 | 59,901 | 46,990 | 0.8 |
| Nov-07 | 57,473 | | 0.8 |
| Dec-07 | 65,129 | | 0.7 |
| Jan-08 | 69,127 | | 0.7 |
| Feb-08 | 74,587 | | 0.6 |
| Mar-08 | NA | | |
| Apr-08 | 58,349 | 61,090 | 1.0 |
| May-08 | 50,508 | | 1.2 |
| Jun-08 | 46,396 | | 1.3 |
| Jul-08 | 49,403 | | 1.2 |
| Aug-08 | 49,309 | | 1.2 |
| Sep-08 | 43,696 | | 1.4 |
| Oct-08 | 24,688 | 67,200 | 2.7 |
| Nov-08 | NA | | |
| Dec-08 | 23,129 | | 2.9 |
| Jan-09 | 25,617 | | 2.6 |
| Feb-09 | 26,145 | | 2.6 |
| Mar-09 | 26,820 | | 2.5 |
| Apr-09 | 27,816 | 57,880 | 2.1 |
| May-09 | 28,732 | | 2.0 |
| Jun-09 | 29,966 | | 1.9 |
| Jul-07 | 27,403 | | 2.1 |
| Aug-09 | 27,338 | | 2.1 |
| Sep-09 | 26,354 | | 2.2 |
| Oct-09 | 26,326 | 47,460 | 1.8 |
| Nov-09 | 25,004 | | 1.9 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dec-09 | 25,470 | | 1.9 |

*US Wheat (HS Code: 100190019)
**US Western White II
Source: MAFF and Ministry of Finance
The price includes 5% consumption tax.

**Table 13.**
***GOJ Resale Price for April-September 2007***
***Yen per MT***

| Brand | April - Sept. 2007 | Oct. 07-March 08 | April - Sept. 2008 | Oct. 08-March 09 | April-Sept. 2009 | Oct. 09-March 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| U.S. Western White (WW) | 42,730 | 46,990 | 61,090 | 67,200 | 57,880 | 47,460 |
| Australia Standard White (ASW) | 48,660 | 53,530 | 69,590 | 76,550 | 64,140 | 46,820 |
| U.S. Hard Red Winter (HRW) | 47,440 | 52,170 | 67,830 | 74,610 | 59,260 | 46,810 |
| Canada Western Red Spring #1 (1CW) | 51,140 | 56,250 | 73,130 | 80,440 | 71,890 | 54,640 |
| U.S. Dark Northern Spring (DNS) | 49,270 | 54,190 | 70,450 | 77,500 | 67,010 | 51,600 |
| Average of above 5 brands | 48,430 | 53,270 | 69,120 | 76,030 | 64,750 | 49,820 |
| % change | | | | | | |

Source: MAFF
Yen = .011 US$ in March 2010

**Wheat Imports Show Decrease in 2009**

Total imports of wheat in calendar year (CY) 2009 decreased by 18.7 percent to 4,702,565 MT. The decline is not as sharp on the marketing year (MY) basis (July-June): from 5,491,503 in MY07/08 to 4,938,417 MT in MY08/09, down 10.1 percent. This is because MAFF purchased inflated amounts in mid-2008 when C&F prices started to come down, thus ended up holding back purchase in 2009. Imports in 2009 were also affected negatively by an expectation for plummeting production of wheat based products caused by an economic downturn. Over the medium term, imports of wheat are forecast to decline slowly but steadily as Japan's demographics change. Despite the overall import volume decline, however, the U.S. share of total imports in 2009 remained at the 60 percent level.

**Table 14.**
***Japanese Wheat Imports by Source***
***(MT)***

| Year | U.S. | Share | Canada | Australia | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CY 2007 | 3,166,974 | 60.0% | 1,136,261 | 948,251 | 5,275,108 |
| CY 2008 | 3,658,265 | 63.3% | 1,180,784 | 932,665 | 5,780,711 |
| CY 2009 | 2,839,897 | 60.4% | 942,449 | 878,043 | 4,702,565 |

Source: Ministry of Finance

**Table 15.**
***Japanese Imports of Processed Wheat Products***
***(MT)***

| | CY 2007 | | CY 2008 | | CY 2009 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | US Share | Total | US Share | Total | US Share |
| Flour preparations | 117,019 | 7.5% | 100,161 | 8.9% | 102,444 | 8.7% |
| Pasta (excl. stuffed) | 104,411 | 22.8% | 127,254 | 19.2% | 116,416 | 18.7% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Biscuits | 23,105 | 6.3% | 17,998 | 9.3% | 16,506 | 9.5% |
| Bread | 7,354 | 26.1% | 5,561 | 12.7% | 5,619 | 13.5% |

Source: Ministry of Finance

MAFF allows flour millers to import wheat outside of MAFF's control as long as they export an equivalent amount of wheat flour. This so-called "free wheat" is imported at world prices and is thus very profitable. This system also provides millers with an export market for their lower quality flour, which otherwise would have little value in the domestic market.

**Table 16.**
***Japanese Exports of Wheat Flour by Destination***
***(MT)***

| Destination | CY 2007 | CY 2008 | CY 2009 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hong Kong | 166,439 | 116,746 | 111,277 |
| Vietnam | 23,460 | 11,983 | 16,632 |
| Singapore | 33,255 | 32,164 | 29,574 |
| Thailand | 13,396 | 9,503 | 10,597 |
| United States | 1,017 | 985 | 703 |
| Other | 17,808 | 15,659 | 16,620 |
| Total | 255,375 | 187,040 | 185,403 |

Source: Ministry of Finance

**Stocks**

Japan has held emergency stocks of wheat at a level equivalent to 2.6 months' worth of demand. Due to the shortened time necessary to obtain alternative supplies in case of an emergency, the stocks have been reduced to 1.8 months' worth. Although the actual stock figures are not disclosed, 1.8 months' worth of stocks translates to around 900,000 metric tons.

**Feed Wheat Imports through SBS System**

In 1999, MAFF introduced the Simultaneous Buy and Sell (SBS) system for imported wheat and barley for feed use. During JFY 2009, MAFF conducted fourteen SBS tenders, through which 125,490 MT of imported wheat was contracted.

**Table 17.**
***SBS Imports of Feed Wheat and Barley***
***(MT)***

| | Wheat | Barley |
|---|---|---|
| 1st tender | 10,305 | 184,865 |
| 2nd | 6,220 | 63,500 |
| 3rd | 14,805 | 183,300 |
| 4th | 1,500 | 2,750 |
| 5th | 8,850 | 108,200 |
| 6th | 11,130 | 90,880 |
| 7th | 8,000 | 112,000 |
| 8th | 11,385 | 75,200 |
| 9th | 550 | 10,750 |
| 10th | 7,000 | 120,000 |
| 11th | 20,670 | 57,450 |
| 12th | 550 | 900 |
| 13th | 8,125 | 120,000 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 14th | 16,400 | 62,120 |
| Total | 125,490 | 1,191,915 |

Source: MAFF
As of February 28, 2009

**MAFF Introduces New SBS System for Food Quality Wheat and Barley**

MAFF started a new Simultaneous-Buy-Sell (SBS) system for food quality wheat and barley in Japan's new fiscal year beginning April 2007. The idea behind the SBS system is to allow for greater flexibility of imports and transparency in a portion of food quality wheat. However, MAFF still remains a "middle man" in the transaction.

Plans for Wheat SBS Tenders:

There are two categories of SBS wheat imports: Category I (vessel trade) and Category II (container trade). In Category I, MAFF plans to transfer state purchases of roughly 240,000 to 250,000 MT of Australian Prime Hard and roughly 240,000 to 250,000 MT of Durum to Category I. (Note: These quantities were tentative.) Traditionally, MAFF has bought durum only from Canada but this system will theoretically open up the system to U.S. durum. As for Prime Hard, Australia is the only supplier.

In Category II, MAFF designates wheat varieties that are not imported under the state trading regime into Category II. Category I is intended for vessel trade and Category II for container trade. The idea is that this would provide a vehicle for importing new varieties – including U.S. durum, which could be imported under Category I or II.

Category I: Prime Hard and Durum

Category II: Any variety/brand except:
U.S. Western White (WW)
U.S. Hard Red Winter (HRW)
U.S. Dark Northern Spring (DNS)
Australia Standard White (ASW)
Canada Western Red Spring (CWRS)

A total of about 300,000 MT of wheat (Category I and II combined) was imported under this system during JFY2009. Due to relatively expensive freight rates for containers, wheat imported by containers (Category II) was small in volume. In addition, the amount of U.S. wheat imported under the SBS system is quite limited because the users (flour millers) can obtain what they need through traditional state purchases.

**Table 18.**
***SBS Imports of Food Wheat***

| Tender (Date) | Category I | | | Category II | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MT | Type | Country | MT | Type | Country |
| 1st | 25,000 | Durum | Canada | 3,500 | Prime Hard | Australia |
| 15-Apr-09 | 18,300 | Prime Hard | Australia | 600 | | France |
| 2nd | 6,600 | Durum | Canada | | | |
| 29-May-08 | | | | | | |
| 3rd | 27,600 | Durum | Canada | 438 | | Canada |
| 25-Jun-09 | 9,000 | Prime Hard | Australia | 108 | | USA |
| | | | | 6,916 | Prime Hard | Australia |
| | | | | 300 | | France |
| 4th | 6,600 | Durum | Canada | | | |
| 31-Jul-09 | 3,600 | Prime Hard | Australia | | | |
| 5th | 26,600 | Durum | Canada | 6,805 | Prime Hard | Australia |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 28-Aug-08 | 22,800 | Prime Hard | Australia | 144 | | France |
| 6th<br>25-Sep-09 | 10,000 | Durum | Canada | | | |
| 7th<br>29-Oct-09 | 22,600<br>5,000 | Durum<br>Prime Hard | Canada<br>Australia | 304<br>11,335<br>168 | Prime Hard | USA<br>Australia<br>France |
| 8th<br>26-Nov-09 | 6,600<br>5,600 | Durum<br>Prime Hard | Canada<br>Australia | 260<br>3,900 | Prime Hard | Canada<br>Australia |
| 9th<br>16-Dec-09 | 31,800<br>15,150 | Durum<br>Prime Hard | Canada<br>Australia | 3,500<br>1,782 | Prime Hard | Australia<br>France |
| 10th<br>15-Jan-10 | 11,000 | Durum | Australia | 1,800 | Prime Hard | Australia |
| Total Volume | 253,850 | | | 41,860 | | |

Source: MAFF

As of February 28, 2009

**CORN**

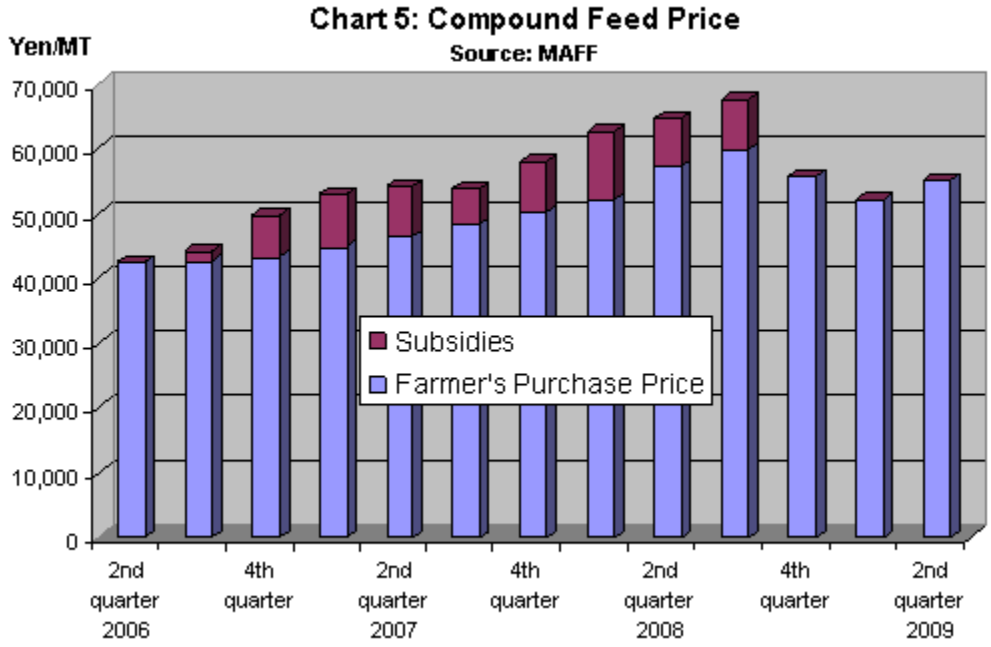
**Production**

Corn production is negligible in Japan.

**Overall Demand Stable While High Feed Price Will Severely Hurt Japanese Livestock Producers**

As corn is an indispensable ingredient in animal feed and starch making in Japan, despite price fluctuations demand for imported corn stays stable, both in the feed sector and food sector.

Due to soaring feed grain prices the price of compound feed by the third quarter of 2008 had increased almost 60 percent since late 2006. Japan has a feed price stabilization program, where a combination of a MAFF subsidy and an industry fund help absorb sudden surges in the compound feed price. As the graph below shows since the second quarter of 2006, the subsidy has helped curb feed price increases. As grain prices declined in the fourth quarter of 2008, subsidies have ceased. From the third quarter of 2006 through the third quarter of 2008 the total amount of subsidies reached 353 billion yen (approx. 4 billion dollars), 45 billion yen (approx. 500 million dollars) of which came out of MAFF's budget.




Although the higher cost of feed has placed a tremendous burden on Japan's livestock industry, the feed price stabilization program has helped livestock farmers to sustain the population of animals. Labor intensive dairy farms, however, continue to shrink in number.

**Table 19.**
***Japan's Livestock Population***
***(1,000 heads)***

| | 2000 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | ***%09/00*** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dairy cows | 1,764 | 1,655 | 1,636 | 1,592 | 1,533 | 1,500 | ***85.0%*** |
| Beef cattle | 2,824 | 2,747 | 2,755 | 2,806 | 2,890 | 2,923 | ***103.5%*** |
| Swine | 9,806 | 9,750* | 9,620 | 9,759 | 9,745 | 9,899 | ***100.9%*** |
| Layers | 140,365 | 136,000* | 136,894 | 142,765 | 142,523 | 139,910 | ***99.7%*** |
| Broilers | 108,410 | 102,520 | 103,687 | 105,287 | 102,987 | 107,141 | ***98.8%*** |

Source: MAFF (as of February each year)

* Ag Office Estimate

**Table 20.**
***Imports of Meat by Origin*** ***(1,000 MT)***

| | CY 2007 | CY 2008 | Cy 2009 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beef, fresh/chilled (HS Code: 0201) | | | |
| United States<br>Share | 18<br>8.2% | 31<br>15.6% | 35<br>16.2% |
| Australia | 188 | 159 | 169 |
| Total | 216 | 199 | 213 |
| Beef, frozen (HS Code: 0202) | | | |
| United States<br>Share | 16<br>6.3% | 23<br>8.9% | 35<br>12.9% |
| Australia | 206 | 199 | 195 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 258 | 259 | 268 |
| Pork, fresh/chilled/frozen (HS Code: 0203) | | | |
| United States | 271 | 337 | 289 |
| Share | 35.6% | 41.2% | 41.1% |
| Denmark | 161 | 160 | 123 |
| Canada | 166 | 175 | 289 |
| Total | 760 | 818 | 703 |
| Poultry, fresh/chilled/frozen (HS Code: 0207) | | | |
| United States | 24 | 25 | 19 |
| Share | 6.6% | 5.7% | 5.6% |
| Taiwan | 5 | 5 | 4 |
| France | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Brazil | 324 | 397 | 308 |
| Total | 360 | 434 | 337 |

Source: Ministry of Finance

**Utilization Patterns**

Of the total demand for corn in Japan (approximately 16.5 million MT), roughly 70 percent comes from the feed sector, 22 percent from starch manufacturers, and 8 percent from other food-use sectors including manufacturers of corn grits (used as a fermentation ingredient in liquors), cornflakes and confections.

Corn is the largest ingredient used in compound and mixed feed. The ingredient ratio is adjusted from year-to-year, depending on the prices of various grains, but the corn ratio has been fairly constant at 48–50 percent in recent years. Of the total demand for feed corn (roughly 12.0 million MT), about 43 percent (5.2 million MT) comes from the poultry sector.

The stagnant trend in the livestock population appears irreversible and feed demand in Japan is expected to decline slowly but surely in years to come. The future of corn demand in Japan relies heavily on developing and enhancing demand in the non-feed sector. In the past several years, a robust demand for food corn has been driven by a strong beverage demand for corn sweeteners and for light beer called *happoshu*.

**Table 21a.**
***Feed Utilization by Ingredients 2008***

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Corn | Sorghum | Wheat | Barley | Rice |
| Layer Feed | | | | | |
| MT | 3,476,132 | 131,924 | 404 | 4 | 111,070 |
| % | 54.4% | 2.1% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 1.7% |
| Broiler Feed | | | | | |
| MT | 1,701,283 | 586,606 | 1,689 | 675 | 159,331 |
| % | 43.6% | 15.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 4.1% |
| Poultry Total | | | | | |
| MT | 5,177,415 | 718,530 | 2,093 | 679 | 270,401 |
| % | 50.3% | 7.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 2.6% |
| Dairy Cattle | | | | | |
| MT | 1,401,717 | 23,910 | 16,590 | 48,946 | 57,617 |
| % | 43.8% | 0.7% | 0.5% | 1.5% | 1.8% |
| Beef Cattle | | | | | |
| MT | 1,817,459 | 63,364 | 42,992 | 735,791 | 21,268 |
| % | 39.8% | 1.4% | 0.9% | 16.1% | 0.5% |
| Cattle Feed Total | | | | | |
| MT | 3,219,176 | 87,274 | 59,582 | 784,737 | 78,885 |
| % | 41.4% | 1.1% | 0.8% | 10.1% | 1.0% |
| Swine Feed | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MT | 3,411,306 | 430,181 | 42,044 | 58,366 | 117,925 |
| % | 56.5% | 7.1% | 0.7% | 1.0% | 2.0% |
| Feed, other | | | | | |
| MT | 25,242 | 2,203 | 204 | 1,499 | 484 |
| % | 39.3% | 3.4% | 0.3% | 2.3% | 0.8% |
| Compound Feed Total | | | | | |
| MT | 11,833,139 | 1,238,188 | 103,923 | 845,281 | 467,695 |
| % | 49.0% | 5.1% | 0.4% | 3.5% | 1.9% |
| Mixed Feed | | | | | |
| MT | 226,593 | 2,156 | 7,674 | 13,743 | 305 |
| % | 58.9% | 0.6% | 2.0% | 3.6% | 0.1% |
| Feed Total | | | | | |
| MT | 12,059,732 | 1,240,344 | 111,597 | 859,024 | 468,000 |
| % | 49.1% | 5.1% | 0.5% | 3.5% | 1.9% |
| Source: Feed Supply Stabilization Organization | | | | | |

**Table 21b.**

***Feed Utilization by Ingredients 2008***

| Wheat Flour | Rye | Oats | Other Grains | Grain Total | Other Ingredients | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Layer Feed | | | | | | |
| 2,280 | 1 | 0 | 2,933 | 3,724,748 | 2,665,078 | 6,389,826 |
| 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 58.3% | 41.7% | 100.0% |
| Broiler Feed | | | | | | |
| 9,275 | 21 | 0 | 5,170 | 2,464,050 | 1,439,599 | 3,903,649 |
| 0.2% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.1% | 63.1% | 36.9% | 100.0% |
| Poultry Total | | | | | | |
| 11,555 | 22 | 0 | 8,103 | 6,188,798 | 4,104,677 | 10,293,475 |
| 0.1% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.1% | 60.1% | 39.9% | 100.0% |
| Dairy Cattle | | | | | | |
| 28,743 | 13,147 | 4,919 | 21,955 | 1,617,544 | 1,586,059 | 3,203,603 |
| 0.9% | 0.4% | 0.2% | 0.7% | 50.5% | 49.5% | 100.0% |
| Beef Cattle | | | | | | |
| 43,978 | 14,870 | 2,057 | 15,750 | 2,757,529 | 1,805,580 | 4,563,109 |
| 1.0% | 0.3% | 0.0% | 0.3% | 60.4% | 39.6% | 100.0% |
| Cattle Feed Total | | | | | | |
| 72,721 | 28,017 | 6,976 | 37,705 | 4,375,073 | 3,391,639 | 7,766,712 |
| 0.9% | 0.4% | 0.1% | 0.5% | 56.3% | 43.7% | 100.0% |
| Swine Feed | | | | | | |
| 58,639 | 31,636 | 15 | 85,484 | 4,235,596 | 1,802,586 | 6,038,182 |
| 1.0% | 0.5% | 0.0% | 1.4% | 70.1% | 29.9% | 100.0% |
| Feed, other | | | | | | |
| 1,641 | 245 | 1,009 | 187 | 32,714 | 31,479 | 64,193 |
| 2.6% | 0.4% | 1.6% | 0.3% | 51.0% | 49.0% | 100.0% |
| Compound Feed Total | | | | | | |
| 144,556 | 59,920 | 8,000 | 131,479 | 14,832,181 | 9,330,381 | 24,162,562 |
| 0.6% | 0.2% | 0.0% | 0.5% | 61.4% | 38.6% | 100.0% |
| Mixed Feed | | | | | | |
| 831 | 819 | 982 | 12,677 | 265,780 | 119,040 | 384,820 |
| 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.3% | 3.3% | 69.1% | 30.9% | 100.0% |
| Feed Total | | | | | | |
| 145,387 | 60,739 | 8,982 | 144,156 | 15,097,961 | 9,449,421 | 24,547,382 |
| 0.6% | 0.2% | 0.0% | 0.6% | 61.5% | 38.5% | 100.0% |

Source: Feed Supply Stabilization Organization

**Table 22.**
***Japanese Compound and Mixed Feed Production by Type of Animal***
***(1,000 MT)***

| | Compound Feed | | | | Mixed Feed | Grand-Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Poultry | Swine | Cattle | Subtotal* | | |
| JFY 2005 | 10,216 | 5,872 | 7,376 | 23,553 | 556 | 24,109 |
| JFY 2006 | 10,301 | 5,964 | 7,504 | 23,863 | 517 | 24,381 |
| JFY 2007 | 10,378 | 5,911 | 7,674 | 24,048 | 441 | 24,489 |
| JFY 2008 | 10,282 | 6,033 | 7,761 | 24,138 | 360 | 24,498 |
| JFY 2009** | 10,144 | 6,054 | 7,662 | 23,906 | 438 | 24,344 |

* Includes feed for other animals

** Ag Office preliminary estimates

Source: MAFF

**Prices**

The CIF price of U.S. corn which jumped nearly 50 percent in 2008 over 2007 returned to the 2007 level in 2009. Fluctuations in U.S. corn prices directly translate to feed prices in Japan as explained in the previous sections.

**Table 23.**
***Average CIF Price of Corn for Feed by Origin***
***($US per MT)***

| | CY 2007 | CY 2008 | CY 2009 | ***%09/08*** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States | 227.1 | 333.4 | 224.1 | ***67.2%*** |
| Argentina | 244.2 | 386.3 | 259.1 | ***67.1%*** |
| China | 218.3 | 283.5 | 254.5 | ***89.8%*** |
| Brazil | 214.2 | 218.6 | 220.3 | ***100.8%*** |

Source: Ministry of Finance

**Trade**

Although the quick trade statistics report issued by the Ministry of Finance (MOF) shows that total feed corn imports in 2009 were 10,959,998 MT, Post estimates that they were actually higher by around 1 million MT. Food corn imports, on the other hand, should be lowered by 1 million MT to 4.3 MMT. Historically, MOF has often revised its corn import statistics later in the year. The United States continues to maintain an overwhelming import share at 96.5 percent.

The general trend in recent years is that increases in food corn imports have been compensating for declines in feed corn imports. The driving force in the food corn demand comes from the beverage sector, particularly for high fructose corn syrup (HFCS) used in low alcoholic drinks like *happoshu* (light beer) and other alcoholic beverages, in addition to a continued strong demand for soft drinks. As a result of the lack of availability and higher premiums for identity preserved (IP) "non-GMO" food use corn, many Japanese users have reportedly started buying non-IP corn.

**Table 24.**
***Imports of Corn by Origin***
***(1,000 MT)***

| | CY 2007 | CY 2008 | CY 2009 |
|---|---|---|---|

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Corn for feed | | | |
| United States | 11,217 | 11,727 | 10,555 |
| Share | 93.0% | 98.7% | 96.3% |
| Argentina | 279 | 86 | 113 |
| China | 557 | 2 | 11 |
| Brazil | 6 | 1 | 23 |
| Others | 1 | 62 | 258 |
| Total | 12,061 | 11,878 | 10,960 |
| Corn for manufacturing | | | |
| United States | 4,333 | 4,550 | 5,170 |
| Share | 94.9% | 99.3% | |
| Argentina | 98 | 1 | 78 |
| Australia | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| China | 92 | 0 | 10 |
| South Africa | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Brazil | 33 | 5 | 24 |
| Others | 8 | 25 | 54 |
| Total | 4,565 | 4,581 | 5,336 |
| Total corn | | | |
| United States | 15,550 | 16,277 | 15,725 |
| Share | 93.5% | 98.9% | 96.5% |
| Total | 16,626 | 16,459 | 16,296 |

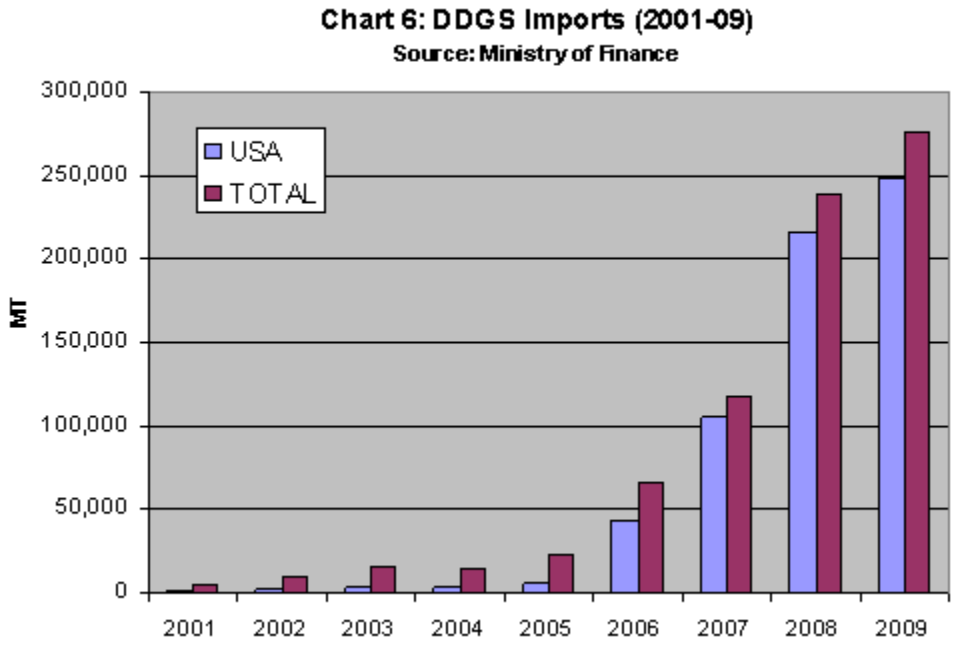
Source: Ministry of Finance

**Stocks**

Japan holds emergency stocks of essential feed grains, i.e. corn, sorghum, and barley. The stock level since 2005 has been set at approximately 950,000 MT in total. The breakdown is 600,000 MT of corn and sorghum combined (roughly 90 percent is corn) and 350,000 MT of rice.

**DDGS Imports on the Rise**

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). As a result of aggressive educational activities led by the U.S. Grains Council, 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. The majority of these DDGS are currently used in dairy cattle feed.




**SORGHUM**

**Production**

Like corn, production of sorghum is negligible in Japan.

**Consumption**

Sorghum being a substitute for corn, its utilization rate in the production of compound and mixed feeds fluctuates depending on its relative price to corn and other ingredients. Due to the declining price appeal as well as to MAFF's aggressive promotion of "rice for feed," the utilization ratio of sorghum in feed has been declining steadily over the last several years. The sorghum utilization ratio went down to 4.6 percent in 2007 from 7.6 percent in 2001, but recovered slightly to 5.1 percent in 2008 due to improved price relative to corn, as shown in Table 26 below.

**Prices**

Similarly to corn prices, CIF prices for sorghum rose sharply in 2008, and in 2009 returned to the 2007 level.

**Table 25.**
***Average CIF Price of Sorghum for Feed by Origin***
***($US per MT)***

| | CY 2007 | CY 2008 | CY 2009 | ***%09/08*** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States | 230.8 | 336.4 | 222.5 | ***66.1%*** |
| Argentina | 227.0 | 334.0 | 171.3 | ***51.3%*** |
| Australia | NA | 342.3 | 208.3 | ***60.9%*** |
| China | 223.0 | 282.4 | NA | ***NA*** |

Source: Ministry of Finance

**Table 26.**
***Comparative CIF Price; US Sorghum versus Corn***
***($US per MT)***

| | CY 2007 | CY 2008 | CY 2009 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sorghum | 230.8 | 336.4 | 222.5 |
| Corn | 227.1 | 333.4 | 224.1 |
| Sorg/Corn | 101.6% | 100.9% | 99.3% |

Source: Ministry of Finance

**Trade**

Since sorghum is mainly a substitute for corn, potential growth in Japan's sorghum imports largely depends on its relative price to corn. The demand for U.S. sorghum from Mexico, mentioned above, has been limiting the availability of U.S. sorghum exports to Japan. As the U.S. and Argentine sorghum prices soared, Australia has returned as a major supplier in 2008 and further strengthened its position in 2009, lowering the U.S. share to below 23 percent from the 57 percent in 2007.

Imports are classified as being either for feed or food, however, despite this technicality, much of the sorghum imported under the food HS code eventually ends up in the feed sector. As the price of sorghum compared to that of corn has declined since 2008, demand for sorghum has expanded. In the 2008 industry statistics (Table 21) total demand for sorghum for feed was reported to be approximately 1.24 MMT, increase of more than 100,000 MT over the previous year. Post estimates the utilization of sorghum in 2009 expanded further, reflected in the increase in 2009 imports, shown in Table 27 below.

**Table 27.**
***Imports of Sorghum by Origin***
***(1,000 MT)***

| | CY 2007 | CY 2008 | CY 2009 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sorghum for feed | | | |
| United States | 587 | 427 | 322 |
| Share | 58.9% | 47.6% | 23.0% |
| Argentina | 282 | 50 | 158 |
| Australia | 0 | 326 | 916 |
| China | 128 | 79 | 0 |
| Total | 997 | 898 | 1,400 |
| Sorghum, others | | | |
| United States | 109 | 93 | 78 |
| Share | 48.2% | 41.7% | 22.2% |
| Argentina | 101 | 13 | 63 |
| Australia | 0 | 72 | 209 |
| China | 15 | 37 | 0 |
| Others | 0 | 8 | 1 |
| Total | 226 | 223 | 351 |
| Total sorghum | | | |
| United States | 696 | 520 | 400 |
| Share | 56.9% | 46.4% | 22.8% |
| Total | 1,223 | 1,121 | 1,751 |

Source: Ministry of Finance

**Stocks**

As written in the previous CORN section, Japan holds emergency stocks of essential feed grains, i.e. corn, sorghum, and rice. The stocks of sorghum had been kept at 130,000-170,000 MT over a decade until 2003. Following the policy of reducing the overall feed grain stocks, sorghum stocks were reduced to 75,000 MT in 2003, 66,000 MT in 2004, 65,000 MT in 2005 and 64,000 MT since then.

## BARLEY

### Production

According to Japan's Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries' (MAFF) survey for the 2009 barley crop, production decreased by 17.4 percent despite an increase in the planted area. This was due to humidity damage caused by wet weather conditions in many growing areas, resulting in lower yield. About 90 percent of the total barley production area is on converted rice paddy land, production of barley is strongly affected by the rice policy and its reform where MAFF is encouraging expanded wheat and barley production. Looking at the rate of increase in the planted area, however, the new policy has not so far had a notable impact.

**Table 28.**
***Crop Area and Production of Barley in Japan***

| | Crop Area (hectares) | Production (1,000 MT) |
|---|---|---|
| 2005 | 54,840 | 184,500 |
| 2006 | 53,820 | 174,200 |
| 2007 | 54,220 | 194,600 |
| 2008 | 56,650 | 217,300 |
| 2009 | 57,950 | 179,400 |

Source: MAFF

### Consumption

In Japan, roughly 80 percent of barley is consumed in the feed sector. Barley is used for compound and mixed feed production for the cattle sector (beef and dairy). It is particularly important in feeding beef cattle because it produces high quality beef with the white marbling that Japanese consumers favor. The largest non-feed uses are for the production of *shochu*, a traditionally distilled liquor, and beer. Other uses include *miso* (soybean paste) and barley tea. Consumption of barley is estimated to be around 1.6 million MT (about 850,000 MT of which is by the feed sector). There is little indication that the demand will increase in the near future. On the contrary some decline is expected as Japan's cattle population shrinks.

### Prices

As in the case with other feed grains, the average CIF price of barley had soared in 2007 and 2008. In 2009 it returned to the 2006 level. The U.S. CIF price increased by almost 50 percent in 2007 over 2006, by 45 percent in 2008 over 2007, and declined to the 2006 level in 2009.

**Table 29.**
***Average CIF Prices of Barley for Feed by Origin***
***($US per MT)***

| | CY 2007 | CY 2008 | CY 2009 | ***%09/08*** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States | 291.9 | 424.2 | 203.1 | ***47.9%*** |
| Canada | 273.8 | 445.9 | 207.7 | ***46.6%*** |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australia | 279.5 | 384.5 | 182.0 | ***47.3%*** |
| Ukraine | NA | NA | 201.9 | ***NA*** |

Source: Ministry of Finance

**Trade**

Along with rice and wheat, barley imports are controlled by MAFF as a "Staple Food". MAFF has been hesitant to remove barley from the state system entirely because it is a strategic alternative crop under the rice crop diversion program. As described in detail in the WHEAT section, starting April 2007, food barley can be imported under the Simultaneous Buy and Sell (SBS) system.

In 2009, imports from the United States dropped significantly due to the resurgence of Australia – which had suffered from drought - as the leading supplier due to its price competitiveness and proximity to Japan's major barley importing port in Kyushu. The Ukraine also came back on the supplier map with attractive price offers.

**Table 30.**
***Imports of Barley by Origin***
***(1,000 MT)***

| | CY 2007 | CY 2008 | CY 2009 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Barley for feed | | | |
| United States | 501 | 414 | 27 |
| Share | 41.9% | 42.4% | 2.4% |
| Canada | 145 | 226 | 199 |
| Australia | 413 | 316 | 697 |
| Ukraine | 0 | 0 | 159 |
| China | 64 | 5 | 0 |
| Others | 73 | 14 | 66 |
| Total | 1,196 | 974 | 1,148 |
| Barley, others | | | |
| United States | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Share | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.5% |
| Canada | 55 | 57 | 67 |
| Australia | 155 | 260 | 169 |
| Others | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Total | 210 | 320 | 243 |
| Total Barley | | | |
| United States | 501 | 416 | 28 |
| Share | 35.6% | 32.1% | 2.0% |
| Total | 1,406 | 1,295 | 1,391 |

Source: Ministry of Finance

**SBS Tender for Feed Barley**

MAFF introduced the SBS system for barley for feed in JFY 1999. During JFY 1999, approximately 360,000 MT of feed barley was contracted under three tenders. The allocation amount has been greatly raised since then, and for the Japanese fiscal year 2009, is set at 1.2 million MT, bid over fourteen tenders. Unlike rice imports, however, Japan has no WTO obligation to fill this allocation.

**Table 31.**
***SBS Imports of Feed Wheat and Barley***
***(MT)***

| | Wheat | Barley |
|---|---|---|

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st tender | 10,305 | 184,865 |
| 2nd | 6,220 | 63,500 |
| 3rd | 14,805 | 183,300 |
| 4th | 1,500 | 2,750 |
| 5th | 8,850 | 108,200 |
| 6th | 11,130 | 90,880 |
| 7th | 8,000 | 112,000 |
| 8th | 11,385 | 75,200 |
| 9th | 550 | 10,750 |
| 10th | 7,000 | 120,000 |
| 11th | 20,670 | 57,450 |
| 12th | 550 | 900 |
| 13th | 8,125 | 120,000 |
| 14th | 16,400 | 62,120 |
| Total | 125,490 | 1,191,915 |

Source: MAFF

As of February 28, 2009

**New SBS Tender for Food Barley**

As reported in the wheat section in detail, MAFF started a new Simultaneous-Buy-Sell (SBS) system for food quality wheat and barley in Japan's new fiscal year beginning April 2007. The idea behind the SBS system is to allow for greater flexibility of imports and transparency in a portion of food quality barley as below.

Plans for Barley SBS Tenders:

Annual imports of food barley are about 250,000 MT: 220,000 from Australia for *shochu,* a distilled liquor; 30,000 from Canada for barley tea; and only a few thousand tons from the United States mainly for beer.

As with wheat there are two categories for barley. Category I is for vessel trade. Although most barley is imported by vessel, there is also Category 2 for container units. Category 2 is basically reserved for barley varieties that MAFF does not import and is intended to provide a means for new varieties to enter the market.

**Table 32.**

***SBS Imports of Food Barley***

| Tender (Date) | Category I | | | Category II | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MT | Type | Country | MT | Type | Country |
| 1st | 7,700 | | Canada | 1,100 | | USA |
| 15-Apr-09 | 20,000 | | Australia | 100 | | Canada |
| | 4,500 | for beer | Canada | 1,000 | | Australia |
| | 6,000 | for beer | Australia | 2,000 | for beer | Canada |
| | | | | 1,000 | for beer | Germany |
| | | | | 1,750 | for beer | France |
| 2nd 29-May-08 | 1,500 | for beer | Canada | | | |
| 3rd 25-Jun-09 | 20,000 | | Australia | 2,000 | for beer | Australia |
| 4th 31-Jul-09 | 5,800 | for beer | Canada | | | |
| 5th | 4,600 | | Canada | 100 | | Canada |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 28-Aug-08 | 20,000 | | Australia | 1,008 | | Australia |
| 6th<br>25-Sep-09 | 5,640 | | Canada | | | |
| 7th<br>29-Oct-09 | 20,000 | | Australia | 52<br>525 | | Canada<br>USA |
| 8th<br>26-Nov-09 | 6,000 | for beer | Australia | | | |
| 9th<br>16-Dec-09 | 25,000<br>5,500 | <br>for beer | Australia<br>Canada | | | |
| 10th<br>15-Jan-10 | 5,600 | | Canada | | | |
| Total Volume | 157,840 | | | 10,635 | | |

Source: MAFF

As of February 28, 2009

**Stocks**

Japan used to hold 350,000 MT of emergency barley stocks, but since 2006 they have been replaced by rice stocks. Since practically all of feed barley Japan needs can be imported through the SBS tenders with an ample allocation (1.2 million MT), MAFF explains that government-held emergency stocks are no longer necessary.

**RYE**

**Production**

Production of rye is minimal in Japan.

**Consumption**

Rye is almost exclusively used for feed in Japan. The main uses of rye are for cattle feed and swine feed. Like sorghum, most rye users consider it as substitute for corn. Since there is practically no domestic production, annual rye consumption and imports are directly linked with domestic cattle and swine production, and corn prices. In 2008, the latest statistics available (Table 21), total rye utilization in feed was 60,739 MT: 13,147 MT for dairy cattle; 14,870 for beef cattle; and 31,636 MT for swine. The ratio of rye in compound and mixed feed has been declining in the last several years due to declining price competitiveness, and the total utilization went down significantly in 2008 from 152,506 MT in 2007 because of the fall in imports from Germany as explained in the following trade section.

**Prices**

As shown below, U.S. rye is significantly less price competitive than that of Germany or Canada, the two major suppliers for Japan. Especially, the price of German rye soared in 2008 due to a fervent demand in the EU caused by poor Russian and Ukraine crops, but it returned to the 2007 level in 2009.

**Table 33.**
***Average CIF Price of Rye by Origin***
***($US per MT)***

| | CY 2007 | CY2008 | CY 2009 | ***%09/08*** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States | 630.7 | 748.1 | 906.8 | ***121.2%*** |
| Canada | 241.7 | 414.4 | 238.2 | ***57.5%*** |
| Germany | 202.5 | 424.8 | 227.4 | ***53.5%*** |

Source: Ministry of Finance

**Trade**

Germany dominates rye exports to the Japanese market because of its price competitiveness. Imports from Germany in CY 2008 declined dramatically due to the price situation as explained above. Although the price situation improved in 2009, imports did not recover in 2009 mainly because sorghum became more attractive. In the medium term, rye imports are expected to stay on a declining trend as Japan's cattle and swine populations will likely continue shrinking. Prospects for U.S. rye exports to Japan are directly linked to the relative price of U.S. rye, and no significant advance is expected in the near future.

**Table 34.**
***Imports of Rye by Origin***
***(MT)***

| | CY 2007 | CY 2008 | CY 2009 |
|---|---|---|---|
| United States | 501 | 1,087 | 640 |
| Canada | 60,373 | 53,241 | 13,761 |
| Germany | 154,277 | 4,911 | 44,717 |
| Other | 20 | 42 | 5,571 |
| Total | 215,171 | 59,281 | 64,689 |

Source: Ministry of Finance

**Stocks**

Unlike corn, sorghum and barley, Japan does not hold strategic emergency stocks of rye. Commercial stocks are estimated to be around 15,000 MT.

**Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:**

| Rice, Milled<br>Japan | 2008<br>2008/2009<br>Market Year Begin: Nov 2008<br>USDA Official Data | | New Post Data | 2009<br>2009/2010<br>Market Year Begin: Nov 2009<br>USDA Official Data | | New Post Data | 2010<br>2010/2011<br>Market Year Begin: Nov 2010<br>USDA Official Data | Jan Data | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Area Harvested | 1,627 | 1,627 | 1,627 | 1,610 | 1,620 | 1,624 | | 1,620 | (1000 HA) |
| Beginning Stocks | 2,556 | 2,556 | 2,556 | 2,715 | 2,715 | 2,715 | | 2,715 | (1000 MT) |
| Milled Production | 8,029 | 8,029 | 8,029 | 7,620 | 7,710 | 7,711 | | 7,850 | (1000 MT) |
| Rough Production | 11,029 | 11,029 | 11,029 | 10,467 | 10,591 | 10,592 | | 10,783 | (1000 MT) |
| Milling Rate (.9999) | 7,280 | 7,280 | 7,280 | 7,280 | 7,280 | 7,280 | | 7,280 | (1000 MT) |
| MY Imports | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | | 700 | (1000 MT) |
| TY Imports | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | | 700 | (1000 MT) |
| TY Imp. from U.S. | 0 | 350 | 350 | 0 | 350 | 350 | | 350 | (1000 MT) |
| Total Supply | 11,285 | 11,285 | 11,285 | 11,035 | 11,125 | 11,126 | | 11,265 | (1000 MT) |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MY Exports | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | (1000 MT) |
| TY Exports | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | (1000 MT) |
| Consumption and Residual | 8,370 | 8,370 | 8,370 | 8,200 | 8,200 | 8,211 | 8,128 | (1000 MT) |
| Ending Stocks | 2,715 | 2,715 | 2,715 | 2,635 | 2,725 | 2,715 | 2,937 | (1000 MT) |
| Total Distribution | 11,285 | 11,285 | 11,285 | 11,035 | 11,125 | 11,126 | 11,265 | (1000 MT) |
| Yield (Rough) | 7. | 7. | 6.7787 | 7. | 7. | 6.5222 | 6.6562 | (MT/HA) |
| TS=TD | | | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |

| Wheat<br>Japan | 2008<br>2008/2009<br>Market Year Begin: Jul 2008 | | | 2009<br>2009/2010<br>Market Year Begin: Jul 2009 | | | 2010<br>2010/2011<br>Market Year Begin: Jul 2010 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | USDA Official Data | | New Post Data | USDA Official Data | | New Post Data | USDA Official Data | Jan Data | |
| Area Harvested | 209 | 209 | 209 | 205 | 205 | 208 | | 205 | (1000 HA) |
| Beginning Stocks | 1,515 | 1,479 | 1,515 | 1,381 | 1,486 | 1,280 | | 1,155 | (1000 MT) |
| Production | 882 | 882 | 881 | 843 | 843 | 675 | | 843 | (1000 MT) |
| MY Imports | 5,156 | 5,300 | 4,938 | 5,300 | 5,300 | 5,300 | | 5,200 | (1000 MT) |
| TY Imports | 5,156 | 5,300 | 4,938 | 5,300 | 5,300 | 5,300 | | 5,200 | (1000 MT) |
| TY Imp. from U.S. | 3,142 | 3,100 | 3,052 | 0 | 3,200 | 3,200 | | 3,120 | (1000 MT) |
| Total Supply | 7,553 | 7,661 | 7,334 | 7,524 | 7,629 | 7,255 | | 7,198 | (1000 MT) |
| MY Exports | 272 | 425 | 292 | 425 | 400 | 400 | | 350 | (1000 MT) |
| TY Exports | 272 | 311 | 292 | 425 | 400 | 400 | | 350 | (1000 MT) |
| Feed and Residual | 200 | 100 | 112 | 150 | 100 | 100 | | 100 | (1000 MT) |
| FSI Consumption | 5,700 | 5,650 | 5,650 | 5,700 | 5,600 | 5,600 | | 5,550 | (1000 MT) |
| Total Consumption | 5,900 | 5,750 | 5,762 | 5,850 | 5,700 | 5,700 | | 5,650 | (1000 MT) |
| Ending Stocks | 1,381 | 1,486 | 1,280 | 1,249 | 1,529 | 1,155 | | 1,198 | (1000 MT) |
| Total Distribution | 7,553 | 7,661 | 7,334 | 7,524 | 7,629 | 7,255 | | 7,198 | (1000 MT) |
| Yield | 4. | 4. | 4.2153 | 4. | 4. | 3.2452 | | 4.1122 | (MT/HA) |
| TS=TD | | | 0 | | | 0 | | 0 | |

| Corn<br>Japan | 2008<br>2008/2009<br>Market Year Begin: Oct 2008 | | | 2009<br>2009/2010<br>Market Year Begin: Oct 2009 | | | 2010<br>2010/2011<br>Market Year Begin: Oct 2010 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

| | USDA Official Data | | New Post | USDA Official Data | | New Post | USDA Official Data | Jan | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Data | | | Data | | Data | |
| Area Harvested | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | (1000 HA) |
| Beginning Stocks | 1,164 | 1,158 | 1,164 | 1,298 | 1,259 | 1,036 | | 1,037 | (1000 MT) |
| Production | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | (1000 MT) |
| MY Imports | 16,533 | 16,500 | 16,531 | 16,300 | 16,300 | 16,300 | | 16,100 | (1000 MT) |
| TY Imports | 16,533 | 16,500 | 16,531 | 16,300 | 16,300 | 16,300 | | 16,100 | (1000 MT) |
| TY Imp. from U.S. | 15,597 | 15,840 | 16,016 | 0 | 15,650 | 15,650 | | 15,500 | (1000 MT) |
| Total Supply | 17,698 | 17,659 | 17,696 | 17,599 | 17,560 | 17,337 | | 17,138 | (1000 MT) |
| MY Exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | (1000 MT) |
| TY Exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | (1000 MT) |
| Feed and Residual | 11,800 | 11,800 | 12,060 | 11,700 | 11,700 | 11,700 | | 11,500 | (1000 MT) |
| FSI Consumption | 4,600 | 4,600 | 4,600 | 4,600 | 4,600 | 4,600 | | 4,550 | (1000 MT) |
| Total Consumption | 16,400 | 16,400 | 16,660 | 16,300 | 16,300 | 16,300 | | 16,050 | (1000 MT) |
| Ending Stocks | 1,298 | 1,259 | 1,036 | 1,299 | 1,260 | 1,037 | | 1,088 | (1000 MT) |
| Total Distribution | 17,698 | 17,659 | 17,696 | 17,599 | 17,560 | 17,337 | | 17,138 | (1000 MT) |
| Yield | 1. | 1. | 1. | 1. | 1. | 1. | | 1. | (MT/HA) |
| TS=TD | | | 0 | | | 0 | | 0 | |

| Sorghum<br>Japan | 2008<br>2008/2009<br>Market Year Begin: Oct 2008<br>USDA Official Data | | New Post | 2009<br>2009/2010<br>Market Year Begin: Oct 2009<br>USDA Official Data | | New Post | 2010<br>2010/2011<br>Market Year Begin: Oct 2010<br>USDA Official Data | Jan | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Data | | | Data | | Data | |
| Area Harvested | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | (1000 HA) |
| Beginning Stocks | 89 | 89 | 89 | 118 | 89 | 118 | | 118 | (1000 MT) |
| Production | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | (1000 MT) |
| MY Imports | 1,629 | 1,100 | 1,629 | 1,600 | 1,150 | 1,600 | | 1,500 | (1000 MT) |
| TY Imports | 1,629 | 1,100 | 1,629 | 1,600 | 1,200 | 1,600 | | 1,500 | (1000 MT) |
| TY Imp. from U.S. | 314 | 800 | 329 | 0 | 850 | 500 | | 450 | (1000 MT) |
| Total Supply | 1,718 | 1,189 | 1,718 | 1,718 | 1,239 | 1,718 | | 1,618 | (1000 MT) |
| MY Exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | (1000 MT) |
| TY Exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | (1000 MT) |
| Feed and Residual | 1,600 | 1,100 | 1,600 | 1,600 | 1,150 | 1,600 | | 1,500 | (1000 MT) |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FSI Consumption | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1000 MT) |
| Total Consumption | 1,600 | 1,100 | 1,600 | 1,600 | 1,150 | 1,600 | 1,500 | (1000 MT) |
| Ending Stocks | 118 | 89 | 118 | 118 | 89 | 118 | 118 | (1000 MT) |
| Total Distribution | 1,718 | 1,189 | 1,718 | 1,718 | 1,239 | 1,718 | 1,618 | (1000 MT) |
| Yield | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | (MT/HA) |
| TS=TD | | | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |

| Barley<br>Japan | 2008<br>2008/2009<br>Market Year Begin: Oct 2008 | | | 2009<br>2009/2010<br>Market Year Begin: Oct 2009 | | | 2010<br>2010/2011<br>Market Year Begin: Oct 2010 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | USDA Official Data | | New Post Data | USDA Official Data | | New Post Data | USDA Official Data | Jan Data | |
| Area Harvested | 57 | 56 | 57 | 55 | 55 | 58 | | 52 | (1000 HA) |
| Beginning Stocks | 436 | 456 | 436 | 399 | 423 | 439 | | 418 | (1000 MT) |
| Production | 217 | 217 | 217 | 190 | 190 | 179 | | 180 | (1000 MT) |
| MY Imports | 1,346 | 1,300 | 1,346 | 1,400 | 1,350 | 1,350 | | 1,320 | (1000 MT) |
| TY Imports | 1,346 | 1,300 | 1,346 | 1,400 | 1,350 | 1,350 | | 1,320 | (1000 MT) |
| TY Imp. from U.S. | 33 | 700 | 136 | 0 | 800 | 400 | | 400 | (1000 MT) |
| Total Supply | 1,999 | 1,973 | 1,999 | 1,989 | 1,963 | 1,968 | | 1,918 | (1000 MT) |
| MY Exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | (1000 MT) |
| TY Exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | (1000 MT) |
| Feed and Residual | 1,300 | 1,260 | 1,260 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 1,250 | | 1,230 | (1000 MT) |
| FSI Consumption | 300 | 290 | 300 | 300 | 280 | 300 | | 300 | (1000 MT) |
| Total Consumption | 1,600 | 1,550 | 1,560 | 1,550 | 1,530 | 1,550 | | 1,530 | (1000 MT) |
| Ending Stocks | 399 | 423 | 439 | 439 | 433 | 418 | | 388 | (1000 MT) |
| Total Distribution | 1,999 | 1,973 | 1,999 | 1,989 | 1,963 | 1,968 | | 1,918 | (1000 MT) |
| Yield | 4. | 4. | 3.8077 | 3. | 3. | 3.0862 | | 3.4615 | (MT/HA) |
| TS=TD | | | 0 | | | 0 | | 0 | |

| Rye<br>Japan | 2008<br>2008/2009<br>Market Year Begin: Oct 2008 | | | 2009<br>2009/2010<br>Market Year Begin: Oct 2009 | | | 2010<br>2010/2011<br>Market Year Begin: Oct 2010 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | USDA Official Data | | New Post Data | USDA Official Data | | New Post Data | USDA Official Data | Jan Data | |
| Area Harvested | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | (1000 HA) |
| Beginning Stocks | 13 | 13 | 13 | 10 | 15 | 5 | | 10 | (1000 MT) |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Production | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1000 MT) |
| MY Imports | 57 | 180 | 57 | 100 | 200 | 70 | 65 | (1000 MT) |
| TY Imports | 57 | 180 | 57 | 100 | 200 | 70 | 65 | (1000 MT) |
| TY Imp. from U.S. | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | (1000 MT) |
| Total Supply | 70 | 193 | 70 | 110 | 215 | 75 | 75 | (1000 MT) |
| MY Exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1000 MT) |
| TY Exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1000 MT) |
| Feed and Residual | 50 | 160 | 55 | 75 | 180 | 55 | 55 | (1000 MT) |
| FSI Consumption | 10 | 18 | 10 | 20 | 20 | 10 | 10 | (1000 MT) |
| Total Consumption | 60 | 178 | 65 | 95 | 200 | 65 | 65 | (1000 MT) |
| Ending Stocks | 10 | 15 | 5 | 15 | 15 | 10 | 10 | (1000 MT) |
| Total Distribution | 70 | 193 | 70 | 110 | 215 | 75 | 75 | (1000 MT) |
| Yield | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | (MT/HA) |
| TS=TD | | | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |