

USDA Foreign Agricultural Service

GAIN Report

Global Agricultural Information Network

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Required Report - public distribution

Date: 8/14/2019

GAIN Report Number: JA9105

Japan

Livestock and Products Annual

2019 Market Situation Update and 2020 Outlook

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Report Highlights:

Japan's calf production will continue steady recovery in 2019 and 2020 as high calf prices drive modest expansion of the beef cow herd. Total cattle slaughter will dip slightly in the short term as more beef and dairy heifers are retained for cow herd replenishment. Imported beef cuts will remain competitive as domestic production continues to shift toward high-priced wagyu breeds. In the pork market, growth in sow stocks is projected to push piglet production to a five-year high in 2020 as the industry seeks to offset disease-related losses. Rising pork production will slow import growth, particularly for low-priced ingredient cuts.

Commodities:

Animal Numbers, Cattle

Meat, Beef and Veal

Animal Numbers, Swine

Meat, Swine

Preface:

This report is an update to [JA9023](#) dated March 1, 2019. Quantities listed in the text are made on the basis of Carcass Weight Equivalent (CWE) unless specified otherwise.

Rates of conversion from product weight to CWE are:

Beef Cuts (Boneless) – 1.40

Pork Cuts (Boneless) – 1.30

Processed/Prepared Beef Products – 1.79

Processed/Prepared Pork Products – 1.30

Production, Supply and Distribution Data Statistics:

Cattle PS&D

Animal Numbers, Cattle Market Begin Year	2018		2019		2020	
	Jan 2018		Jan 2019		Jan 2020	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Japan						
Total Cattle Beg. Stks	3842	3842	3839	3835	0	3845
Dairy Cows Beg. Stocks	847	847	850	839	0	840
Beef Cows Beg. Stocks	610	517	615	528	0	540
Production (Calf Crop)	1200	1224	1205	1225	0	1230
Total Imports	14	14	15	15	0	15
Total Supply	5056	5080	5059	5075	0	5090
Total Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cow Slaughter	484	243	475	243	0	250
Calf Slaughter	5	5	5	5	0	5
Other Slaughter	567	808	570	807	0	795
Total Slaughter	1056	1056	1050	1055	0	1050
Loss and Residual	161	189	169	175	0	180
Ending Inventories	3839	3835	3840	3845	0	3860
Total Distribution	5056	5080	5059	5075	0	5090

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Beef and Veal PS&D

Meat, Beef and Veal Market Begin Year	2018		2019		2020	
	Jan 2018		Jan 2019		Jan 2020	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Japan						
Slaughter (Reference)	1056	1056	1050	1055	0	1050
Beginning Stocks	156	156	168	168	0	172
Production	475	475	475	475	0	470
Total Imports	865	865	890	880	0	890
Total Supply	1496	1496	1533	1523	0	1532
Total Exports	5	5	6	6	0	6
Human Dom. Consumption	1323	1323	1360	1345	0	1360
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption	1323	1323	1360	1345	0	1360
Ending Stocks	168	168	167	172	0	166
Total Distribution	1496	1496	1533	1523	0	1532

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Swine PS&D

Animal Numbers, Swine Market Begin Year Japan	2018		2019		2020	
	Jan 2018		Jan 2019		Jan 2020	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Total Beginning Stocks	9280	9280	9160	9156	0	9242
Sow Beginning Stocks	830	824	825	853	0	855
Production (Pig Crop)	16690	16690	16690	17000	0	17030
Total Imports	1	1	1	1	0	1
Total Supply	25971	25971	25851	26157	0	26273
Total Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sow Slaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Slaughter	16430	16430	16430	16425	0	16515
Total Slaughter	16430	16430	16430	16425	0	16515
Loss and Residual	381	385	361	490	0	388
Ending Inventories	9160	9156	9060	9242	0	9370
Total Distribution	25971	25971	25851	26157	0	26273

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Pork PS&D

Meat, Swine Market Begin Year Japan	2018		2019		2020	
	Jan 2018		Jan 2019		Jan 2020	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Slaughter (Reference)	16430	16430	16430	16500	0	16550
Beginning Stocks	222	222	208	208	0	218
Production	1284	1284	1290	1295	0	1300
Total Imports	1481	1481	1525	1510	0	1515
Total Supply	2987	2987	3023	3013	0	3033
Total Exports	4	4	5	5	0	5
Human Dom. Consumption	2775	2775	2800	2790	0	2805
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption	2775	2775	2800	2790	0	2805
Ending Stocks	208	208	218	218	0	223
Total Distribution	2987	2987	3023	3013	0	3033

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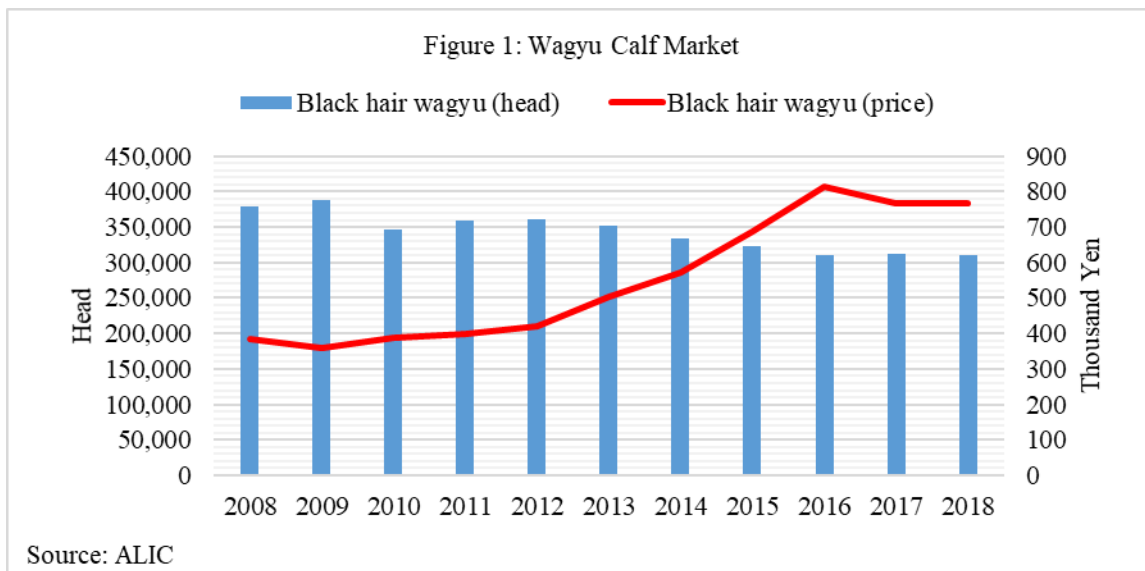
NOTE: FAS/Tokyo has made a historical revision to three attributes in the Animal Numbers, Cattle PS&D table. Beef Cow Beg. Stocks have been updated to only count beef cows that have calved. Previous estimates incorrectly included beef heifers reserved for breeding. Cow Slaughter has also been updated to only include cows that had already calved. Previous estimates incorrectly included all female cattle. Other Slaughter has been automatically adjusted to reflect the change in Cow Slaughter. Estimates for Total Slaughter remain unchanged.

BEEF MARKET

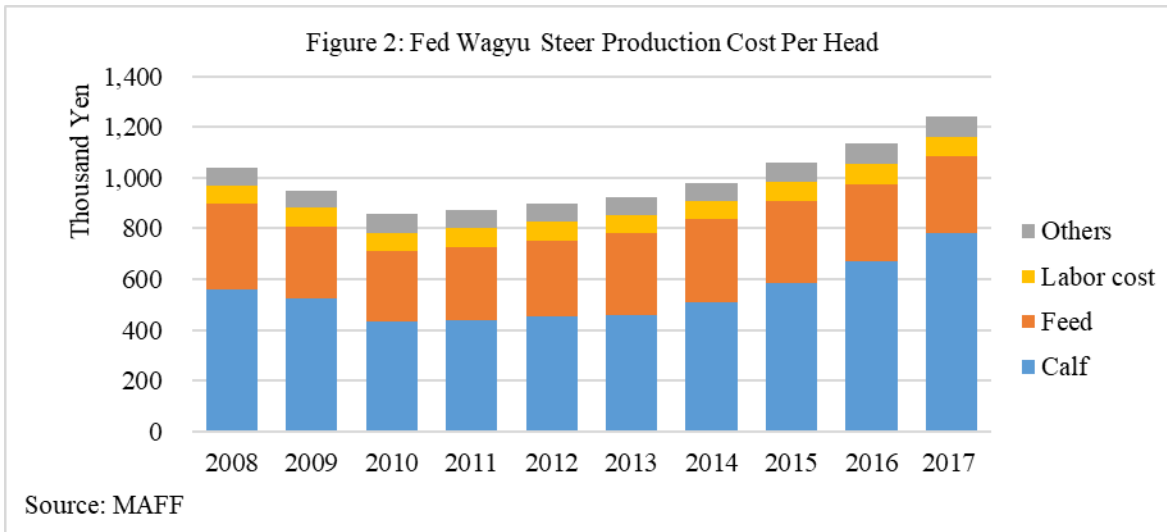
Cattle Production: Cow Herd Expansion Drives Higher Calf Numbers

The number of beef cattle farms in Japan continued its decade-long decline in 2019. As of February 1, 2019, the total number of cattle farms stood at 46,000, down four percent from last year and down 42 percent from 2008. Small cow-calf operators raising fewer than 20 cows exited the industry at an even faster rate, down five percent from last year and 48 percent from 2008. The decline is mainly attributable to Japan's aging farmer population and a lack of willing successors due to the labor intensiveness associated with calf rearing. Some of the leftover cow herds have been absorbed by larger operators, pushing the average number of beef cows and bred heifers per farm up from 9.6 in 2010 to 15.6 in 2019.

The gradual expansion of large cow-calf operations has helped to stem the recent rise in wagyu calf prices. Prices began to rise in 2009 as the exit of small cow-calf operators caused a shortage of wagyu calves available on market. Between 2009 and 2016, the total number of calves sold on the market dropped 20 percent from 388,000 head to 310,000 head. The supply shortage pushed calf prices to all-time highs over the next seven years, doubling from 361,000 yen/head in 2009 to 815,000 yen/head in 2016 (see Figure 1). Starting around 2015, remaining producers began to increase retention of wagyu breeding heifers to rebuild the beef cow population and stabilize calf supply. As a result, prices levelled off beginning in 2016, holding steady at around 780,000 yen/head through the first half of 2019.



Although calf prices have stabilized in recent years, they remain high enough to incentivize operators to continue expanding cow herds. Smaller cow-calf operators will likely increase calf production to capitalize on high prices while larger feedlots expand on-farm calf reproduction to lower costs. As a result of rising calf prices, wagyu steer production costs rose 45 percent from 857,000 yen/head in 2010 to 1,241,000 yen/head in 2017 (see Figure 2).



Meanwhile, Japan’s dairy cow population is expected to stabilize after back-to-back years of contraction. As reported in [JA8083](#), increased replacement Holstein heifers born in 2016 were anticipated to start milking in 2019. As new Holstein cows enter the herd, dairy farmers are projected to increase slaughter of older cows to keep dairy cow stocks level in 2020. FAS/Tokyo projects that stable dairy cow stocks and slightly expanded beef cow stocks will support a gradual increase in calf production in 2019 and 2020.

As reported in [JA9099](#), the Government of Japan revised a support payment scheme for beef calf producers in December 2018 with the aim of increasing domestic beef competitiveness. Despite the revision, continued high calf market prices have prevented payments from being activated for wagyu, cross breed, or Holstein calf producers. Recent payments were only activated for a small segment of “other beef” calf producers at 33,200 yen/head from April to June 2019 (announced on July 23, 2019). These “other beef” cattle account for around one percent of Japan’s cattle slaughter. Payments for other breeds have not been activated since 2013.

Beef Production: Shift to Wagyu Breeds Lowers Total Output

As more beef and dairy heifers are retained for cow herd replenishment, FAS/Tokyo projects Japan’s total cattle slaughter in 2020 to dip slightly compared to 2019. According to Japan’s National Livestock Breeding Center, the total number of cattle within the age range for slaughter in 2020 dropped 0.4 percent compared to the previous year (see Table 1). Holstein and F-1 cross breed cattle numbers decreased 5.4 and 2.9 percent, respectively, while black hair wagyu increased 2.7 percent. The shift from Holstein/cross breed to wagyu is mainly due to dairy farmers’ increasing use of embryo transfers to produce pure wagyu calves from Holstein cows. As reported in [JA8043](#) and [JA8083](#), dairy farmers did this to capitalize on rising wagyu calf prices and will likely continue doing so as long as prices remain high.

	Black Hair Wagyu	Holstein (steer/bull)	Cross breed	TOTAL
Expected Slaughter Age Range	11-23 months	1-13 months	7-19 months	
2018	516,475	183,972	256,165	956,612
2019	530,418	173,998	248,705	953,121
% change	+2.7%	-5.4%	-2.9%	-0.4%

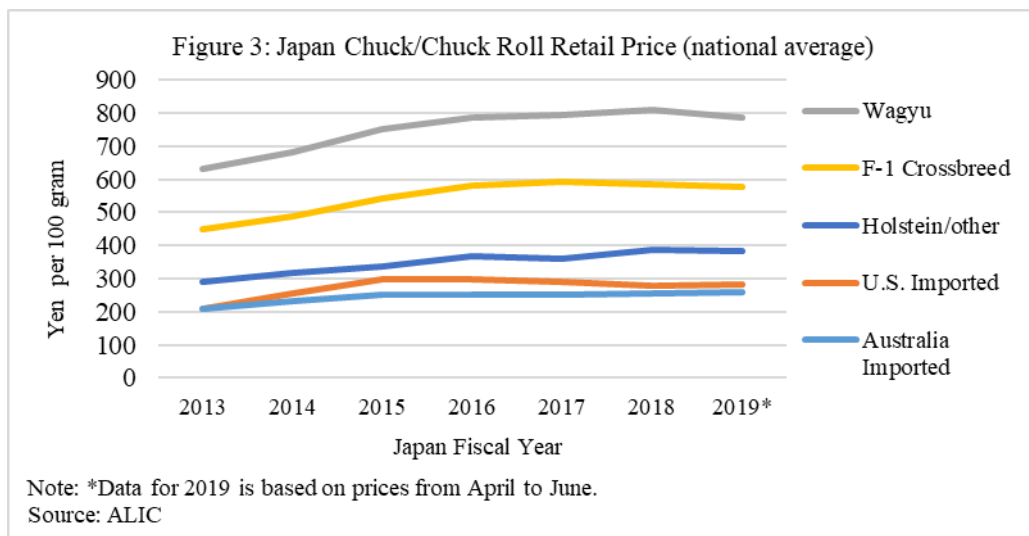
Source: FAS/Tokyo based on data from the National Livestock Breeding Center

Through the first five months of 2019, Japan’s total cattle slaughter trended 0.3 percent below the previous year (see Table 2). Increases in wagyu slaughter were offset by decreases in Holstein and cross breed slaughter. FAS/Tokyo estimates that this trend will hold through the remainder of 2019, leaving total slaughter just slightly below the previous year’s estimate.

	Wagyu	Dairy	Cross breed	Other	Calf	TOTAL
Jan-May 2018	172,211	137,924	99,275	4,189	1,865	415,464
Jan-May 2019	176,634	134,834	96,754	4,353	1,693	414,268
% change	+2.6%	-2.2%	-2.5%	+3.9%	-9.2%	-0.3%

Source: MAFF

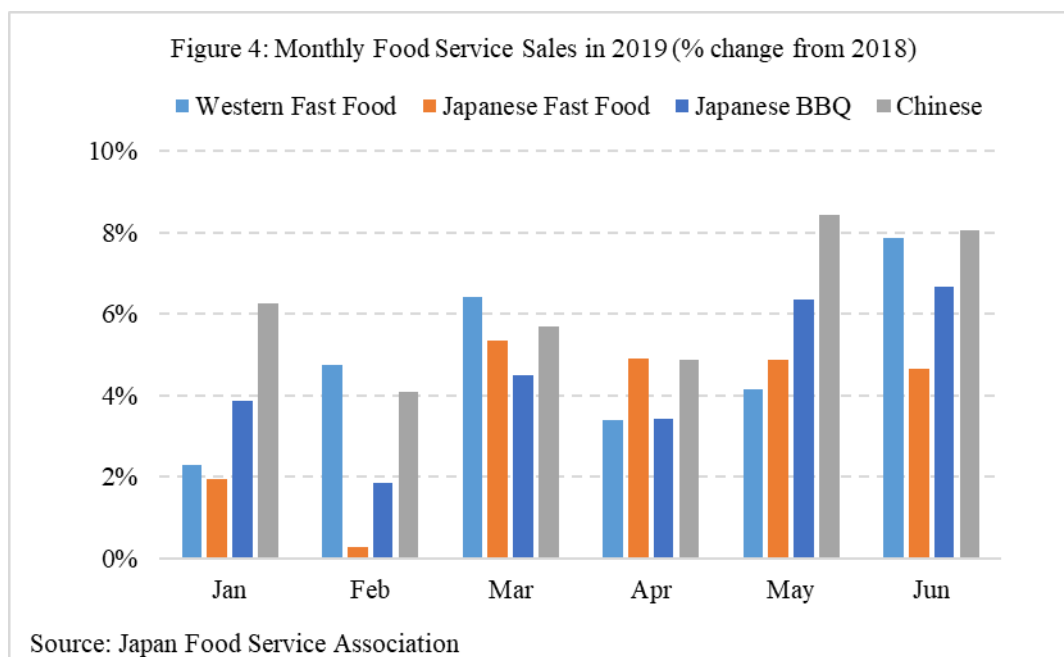
Lower projected slaughter in 2020 is expected to reduce Japan’s beef output by around one percent compared to 2019. Beef output will fall at a slightly steeper rate than overall slaughter due to carcass weight differences across breeds. Wagyu cattle typically weigh less at slaughter (around 750 kg) compared to cross breed (around 800 kg) and Holstein (around 780 kg). As a result, the shift toward increased wagyu slaughter will lead to lower overall yields and a higher ratio of high-priced, high grade domestic beef on the market. Wagyu cuts sell at around a 36 percent premium compared to cross breed beef and more than double the price of dairy steer beef. All three breeds remain priced well above comparable cuts imported from the United States and Australia (see Figure 3).



Beef Consumption: Per Capita Demand Growth Offsets Population Decline

FAS/Tokyo projects Japanese beef consumption to continue steady growth in 2019 and 2020. Despite Japan’s population contracting at a rate of around 0.1 to 0.2 percent each year, per capita beef consumption has risen sufficiently to yield positive demand growth. According to the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, annual per capita retail consumption of beef increased 9.6 percent between 2015 and 2018, growing from 2,077 to 2,276 grams per person. While this marks the highest rate of beef consumption since 2009, it remains well below pre-2001 levels (when demand plunged following domestic detection of bovine spongiform encephalopathy). Consumption at that time was around 3,000 grams per capita, suggesting that there is room for further growth. Per capita consumption has continued to grow through the first five months of 2019, up one percent compared to the previous year (see Figure 9 in Pork Market section).

Foodservice sales have also remained strong. According to the Japan Food Service Association, revenue for Japanese-style fast food restaurants (including beef bowl chains) was up an average of 3.7 percent in the first six months of 2019 compared to 2018 (see Figure 4). Beef bowls chains are the primary user of imported frozen short rib and short plate cuts which account for around 20 percent of Japan’s total beef imports. Sales at western-style fast food restaurants (including hamburger chains) increased an average of 4.8 percent during the same period. Hamburger consumption has continued to rise in recent years at both fast-food chains and gourmet restaurants, driving up utilization of domestic trim and imported frozen trim.



Industry sources report that growing beef consumption is partly a result of Japan’s demographic transition. Although senior citizens (65 years and older) make up an increasingly large segment of Japan’s population, this generation is considered to be more familiar with Western-style cuisine than previous generations which preferred a more traditional fish-based diet. Furthermore, Japan’s medical community continues to urge seniors to consume more red meat to support muscle retention. FAS/Tokyo estimates that these trends will continue to boost beef consumption in the short to medium term.

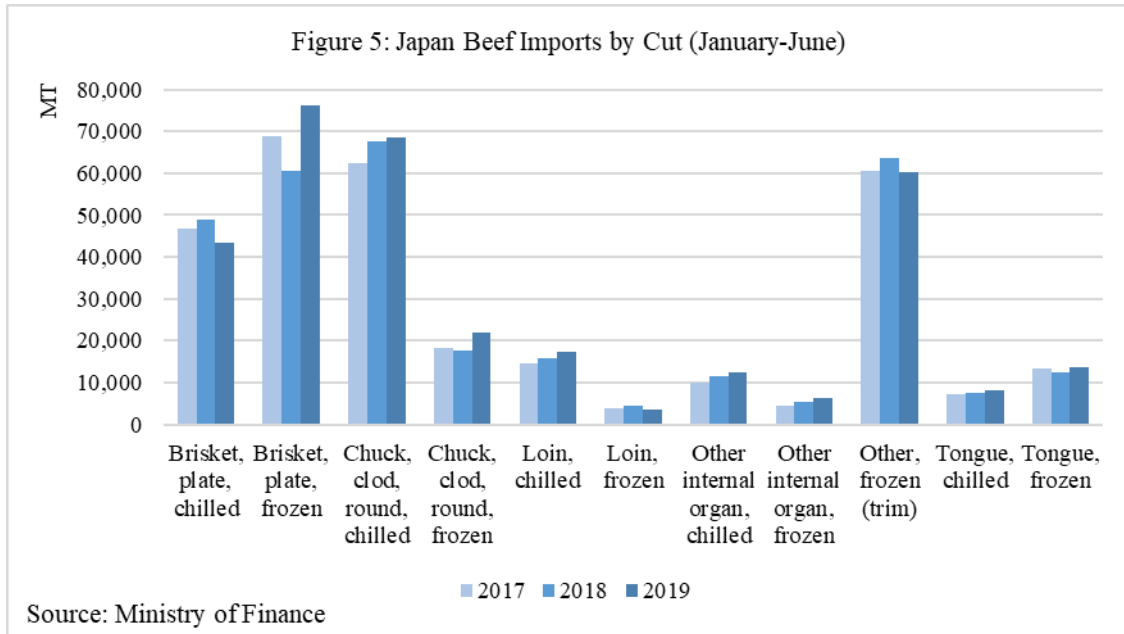
Beef Trade: High Domestic Prices Leave Greater Room for Imports

FAS/Tokyo projects imports to increase in 2019 and 2020 to fill the growing gap between reduced domestic output and growing demand. In the first half of 2019, Japan’s beef imports rose four percent year-on-year driven primarily by growth from the United States, Canada, and New Zealand (see Table 3). Industry sources report that imports from Australia, the market leader on volume basis, will likely remain constrained in the short term due to drought conditions limiting supply as well as rising import competition from other markets, especially China.

Table 3: Japan Beef Imports		Unit: Metric Ton	
	January - June		
	2018	2019	Year-on-Year Change
World	400,552	417,491	+4%
Australia	176,404	168,525	-4%
United States	130,888	139,924	+7%
Canada	10,681	19,459	+82%
Mexico	6,244	8,511	+36%
New Zealand	7,897	12,163	+54%
Others	730	1,345	+84%
Source: Ministry of Finance			

For many supplying countries including Australia, Canada, Mexico, and New Zealand, Japan continued to lower tariffs on chilled and frozen beef imports under the terms of Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership which entered into force on December 30, 2018. On April 1, 2019, Japan lowered tariffs from 27.5 to 26.6 percent. On April 1, 2020, Japan will lower tariffs further to 25.8 percent. For more information on these tariff concessions, see [JA8109](#).

Japan relies on beef imports for lower-priced retail cuts and foodservice use. With domestic supply limited, prices for wagyu beef and F-1 cross breed beef remain too expensive for everyday use for many consumers. As of June 2019, wagyu beef traded at three times the price of U.S. beef (see Figure 3 above). As domestic output shifts toward more wagyu production, it is likely that the price gap between lower-graded domestic beef (mainly cross breed and Holstein) and imported beef will continue to widen, boosting demand for reasonably-priced cuts from overseas. Through the first six months of 2019, imports trended higher for frozen short plate (much of which is used for fast-food beef bowls) and chuck/clod/round cuts (for retail and barbecue/steak foodservice). Imports of frozen trim, used for hamburger production, dipped slightly on lower exportable supplies from Australia (see Figure 5, product weight equivalent).

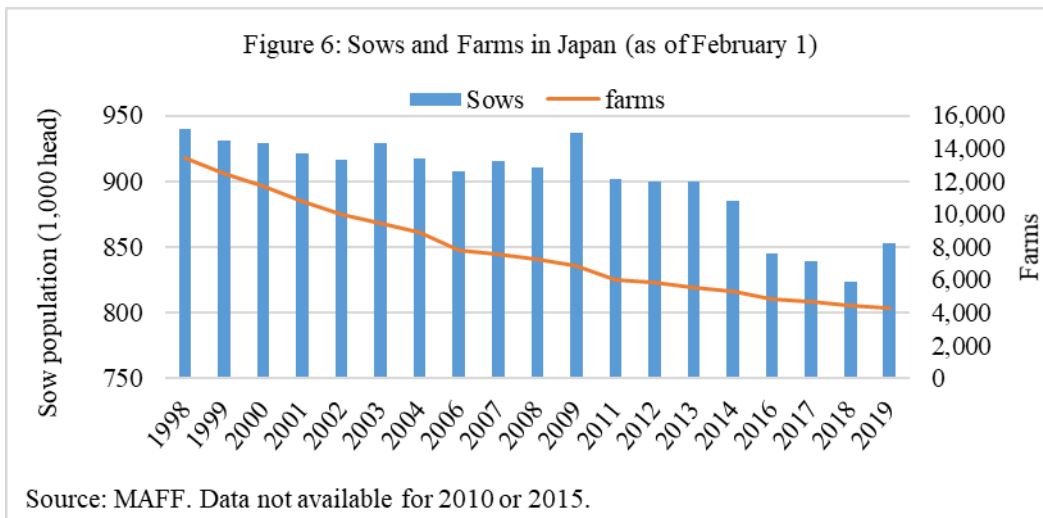


Steady consumption growth will give importers the flexibility to expand beef stocks which had tightened beginning over the past several years as traders struggled to keep up with booming demand. Frozen stocks in particular had tightened as a result of the safeguard tariff in effect from August 2017 to March 2018 (see [JA8021](#)). Traders have already begun to expand stocks, which were up 16 percent as of June 2019, according to estimates from the Agriculture and Livestock Industries Corporation (ALIC). FAS/Tokyo projects that some of these stocks will be released in the following months, particularly during the summer barbecue season, leaving ending stocks slightly higher than the previous year.

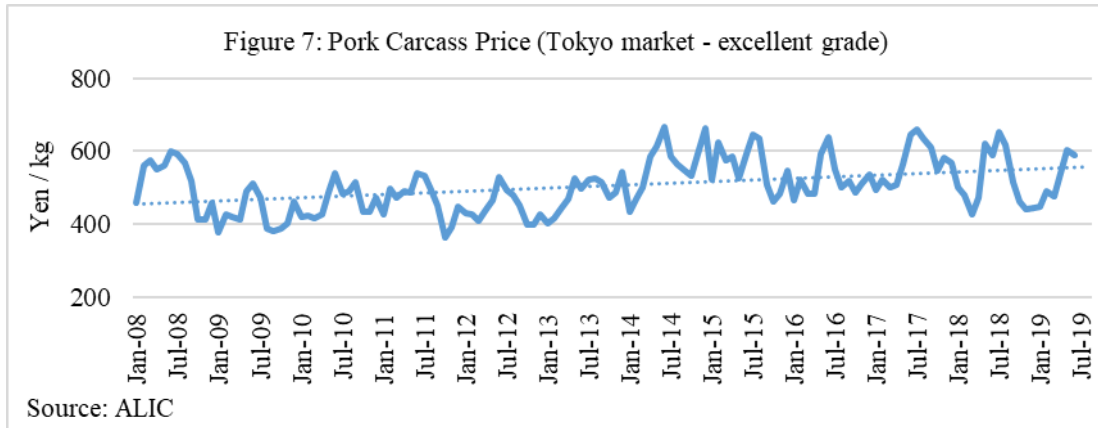
PORK MARKET

Swine Production: Sow Stocks Rebound After Years of Decline

FAS/Tokyo estimates that Japan's hog industry has finally shaken off the worst effects of the porcine epidemic diarrhea virus (PEDv) outbreak from 2013 as sow stocks begin to recover to levels not seen in recent years. After successive years of decline, beginning sow stocks in 2019 were recorded at 853,100 head, the highest level since 2015 and up four percent from the previous year according to Japan's Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (MAFF) (see Figure 6).

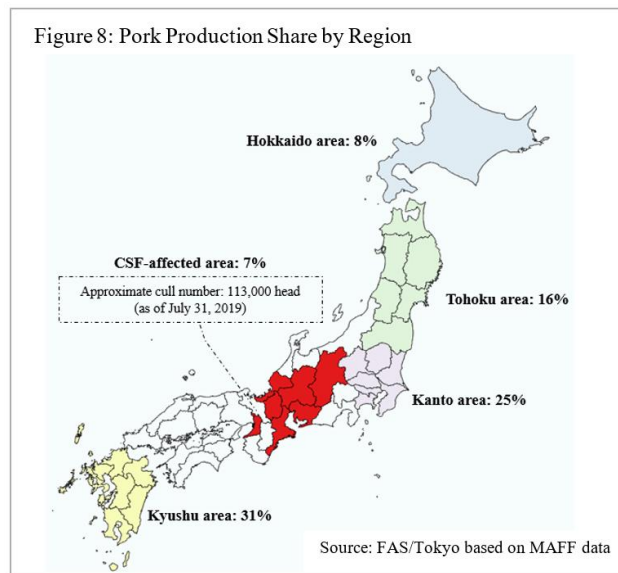


It has taken Japan a long time to recover from the PEDv outbreak largely because the sharp losses incurred during the peak infection period in late 2014 pushed many small and medium-sized operators to exit the industry rather than rebuild herds. Between 2014 and 2019, the total number of hog farms dropped 18 percent from 5,270 to 4,320 farms, reducing the hog population four percent from 9.537 to 9.156 million head. This year's growth in the sow herd is primarily attributable to larger operators expanding operations to offset the decline of these small and medium-sized farms. Although it took several years to ramp up operations, sustained demand kept carcass prices high enough to incentivize producers to make the necessary investments (see Figure 7). Japan's sow stocks are estimated to continue modest expansion in 2020, pushing piglet production to a five-year high.



Pork Production: CSF Slows Growth in Domestic Pork Output

Growth in piglet production might have been higher if not for an outbreak of Classical Swine Fever (CSF) which persisted through the first half of 2019. In September 2018, CSF was detected for the first time since 1992 on a hog farm in Gifu Prefecture. As of July 31, 2019, there have been 34 CSF detections in the domesticated hog population across seven prefectures in the region. All seven prefectures are located in central Japan, relatively far from the major production center of Kyushu to the south and separated by the Japanese Alps from the Kanto region to the east (see map). According to MAFF, approximately 113,000 hogs have been culled as a result of CSF detections in the first seven months of 2019, representing around 1.2 percent of the total hog population. As a result, FAS/Tokyo projects estimates that higher losses in 2019 will reduce overall slaughter compared to the previous year.



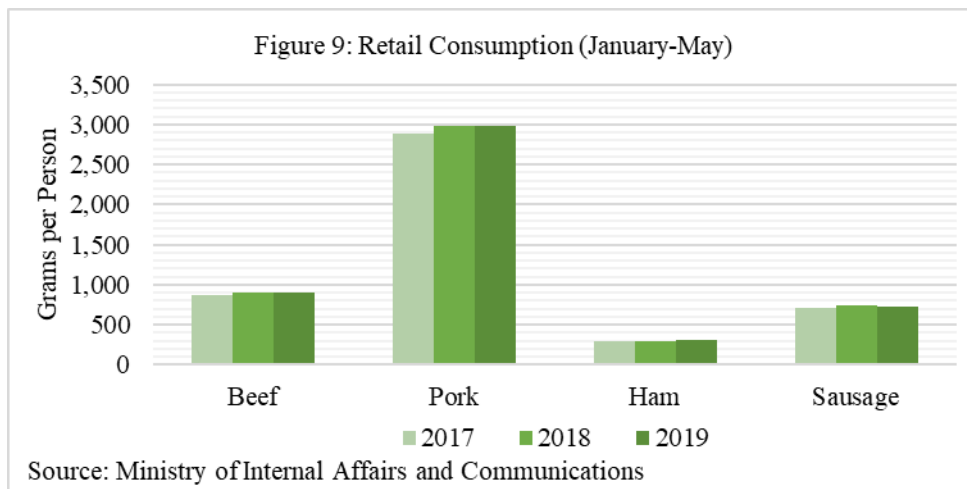
In an effort to mitigate the spread of CSF, MAFF is encouraging producers in the area to voluntarily conduct a full cleaning of the operation site by slaughtering all on-farm hogs at the same time, regardless of weight. It is unclear how many producers will follow MAFF's guidance. Assuming CSF does not

expand further in 2019, FAS/Tokyo projects total slaughter and pork production to increase slightly in 2020.

Pork Consumption: Foodservice Growth Drives Pork Utilization Upward

FAS/Tokyo estimates that increased foodservice demand will pull pork consumption upward around half a percent in 2019 and 2020. According to the Japan Food Service Association, revenue from *yakiniku* (Japanese-style barbecue) restaurants increased an average of 4.4 percent in the first half of 2019. This will drive up consumption of grilled pork belly which is a top selling menu item at *yakiniku* restaurants. Chinese restaurant revenue, up 6.2 percent, will drive consumption upward both for pork belly meat used in stir-fry dishes as well as ground meat in *gyoza* (pork dumplings). *Gyoza*, which utilizes grind from picnics and hams as well as imported pre-ground pork, remains a popular side menu item in foodservice and as a prepared take-home item at retail. Although data for 2019 is not yet available, the Japan Frozen Food Association reports that frozen *gyoza* production increased 5.1 percent in 2018.

Table meat consumption of pork, which accounts for around half of all pork consumption in Japan, remained relatively flat in the first part of 2019 after seeing continuous growth over the previous four years. According to the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Japanese households consumed 2,988 grams of pork per capita between January and May, one gram less than the previous year (see Figure 9). Industry sources report that households are gradually shifting away from processed meats like ham and sausage in favor of fresh cuts like pork loin and pork belly. Some of this consumption is also moving out of the home into foodservice. Still, pork remains one of the most popular protein choices for household consumption and will likely to overtake fish and shellfish as the most-consumed protein in the near future.



Pork Trade: Import Growth to Slow Amid Higher Domestic Production

FAS/Tokyo projects import growth to slow in 2019 and 2020 as higher domestic production reduces demand for lower-priced imported cuts. In the first six months of 2019, Japan's total imports of pork grew 0.5 percent, below FAS/Tokyo's previous forecast of two percent growth (see Table 5). The

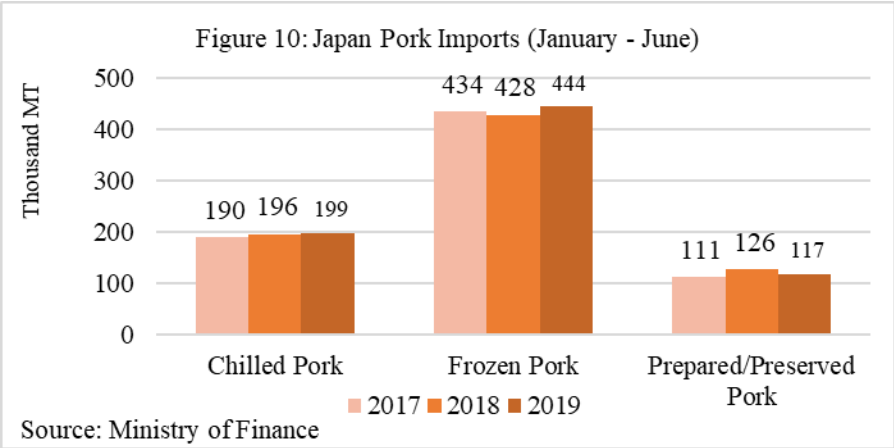
European Union remained the largest supplier to Japan, growing 3.4 percent year on year. Due to shipping distances, virtually all EU pork exported to Japan is frozen and significant volumes go to further processing. Import volumes from the United States declined in both the chilled and frozen sectors, while imports of chilled pork from Canada and frozen pork from Mexico increased.

	January - June		
	2018	2019	Year-on-Year Change
World	741,389	745,085	+0.5%
European Union	239,328	247,382	+3.4%
United States	258,051	235,089	-8.9%
Canada	148,410	153,741	+3.6%
Mexico	60,694	69,471	+14.5%
Others	34,906	39,402	+12.9%

Source: Ministry of Finance

Pork imports from the European Union, Canada, and Mexico receive preferential tariff treatment following implementation of the CPTPP agreement in December 2018 and the Japan-EU Economic Partnership Agreement in February 2019 (see [JA7135](#) and [JA9006](#)). On April 1, 2019, a second round of tariff cuts lowered ad valorem duties on chilled and frozen pork to 1.9 percent, less than half the most-favored nation (MFN) rate of 4.2 percent. Tariffs on other processed pork products dropped to 13.3 percent compared to the MFN rate of 20 percent while tariffs on sausages fell to 6.6 percent compared to the MFN rate of 10 percent.

Japan’s imports of prepared shoulder cuts, which typically account for around one-tenth of total pork imports, dropped slightly compared to the previous year (see Figure 10, product weight equivalent). This product typically enters Japan in the form of ground seasoned pork and has been favored by domestic ham and sausage manufacturers since it can be imported outside of the gate price mechanism. With increased domestic production in 2019 and 2020, FAS/Tokyo anticipates that processors will seek to procure more low-priced picnics and hams locally, dampening demand for imported ground seasoned pork in the short term.



Industry sources report that the spread of African Swine Fever (ASF) in China and Vietnam has also affected purchasing decisions. In anticipation of China purchasing greater volumes of pork on the international market, many Japanese traders are seeking to build sufficient buffer stocks while prices remain attractive. Pork stocks at the end of June 2019 were 16 percent higher than the previous year, according to ALIC estimates. Industry sources report that expanded stocks have pushed Japan's cold storage to near full capacity, making it unlikely that stocks will expand any further. FAS/Tokyo anticipates that traders will look to offload excess buildup in the second half of 2019, lowering ending stocks to around five percent higher than the previous year.

SUPPLEMENTAL TABLES

Table 1-A: Beef Safeguard Monitor

I-a. Trigger Levels for All Trade Partners for JFY 2019 and Actual Imports Year to Date

Chilled Beef

Unit: Metric Ton

	Trigger Levels for JFY 2019	Actual Entry			Room under the trigger
		Month	Amount	Cum. Total	
Q1	86,020	April	25,860	25,860	60,160
		May	23,120	48,980	37,040
		June	21,347	70,327	15,693
Q2	171,475	July			
		August			
		September			
Q3	255,016	October			
		November			
		December			
Q4	326,485	January			
		February			
		March			

Frozen Beef

Q1	105,413	April	41,408	41,408	64,005
		May	25,440	66,848	38,565
		June	25,949	92,797	12,616
Q2	225,345	July			
		August			
		September			
Q3	318,122	October			
		November			
		December			
Q4	398,627	January			
		February			
		March			

Source: Ministry of Finance

I-b. Trigger Levels for Non-EPA Trade Partners for JFY 2019 and Actual Imports Year to Date

Chilled Beef

Unit: Metric Ton

	Trigger Levels for JFY 2019	Actual Entry			Room under the trigger
		Month	Amount (MT)	Cum. Total	
Q1	40,764	April	11,480	11,480	29,284
		May	11,099	22,579	18,185
		June	9,944	32,523	8,241
Q2	83,735	July			
		August			
		September			
Q3	123,725	October			
		November			
		December			
Q4	158,518	January			
		February			
		March			

Frozen Beef

Q1	37,317	April	15,518	15,518	21,799
		May	8,557	24,075	13,242
		June	8,859	32,934	4,383
Q2	81,213	July			
		August			
		September			
Q3	116,424	October			
		November			
		December			
Q4	142,124	January			
		February			
		March			

Source: Ministry of Finance

Table 1-B: Pork Safeguard Monitor

SG

All Trade Partners

Unit: Metric Ton

	Trigger Levels for JFY 2019	Actual Entry			Room under the trigger
		Month	Amount	Cum. Total	
Q1	276,408	April	99,230	99,230	177,178
		May	85,146	184,376	92,032
		June	77,060	261,436	14,972
Q2	543,034	July			
		August			
		September			
Q3	826,632	October			
		November			
		December			
Q4	1,089,808	January			
		February			
		March			

Non-EPA Partners

Q1	79,305	April	22,301	22,301	57,004
		May	24,036	46,337	32,968
		June	20,628	66,965	12,340
Q2	158,535	July			
		August			
		September			
Q3	242,870	October			
		November			
		December			
Q4	322,576	January			
		February			
		March			

Source: Ministry of Finance

SSG

All Trade Partners

Unit: Metric Ton

	Trigger Levels for JFY 2019	Actual Entry			Room under the trigger
		Month	Amount (MT)	Cum. Total	
Q1	960,648	April	99,236	99,236	861,412
		May	85,147	184,383	776,265
		June	77,062	261,445	699,203
Q2		July			
		August			
		September			
Q3		October			
		November			
		December			
Q4		January			
		February			
		March			

Non-EPA Partners

Q1	286,931	April	22,301	22,301	264,630
		May	24,036	46,337	240,594
		June	20,630	66,967	219,964
Q2		July			
		August			
		September			
Q3		October			
		November			
		December			
Q4		January			
		February			
		March			

Source: Ministry of Finance

Table 2-A: Monthly Ending Beef Stock Estimates

Unit: Metric Ton (CWE Converted)

Month / Year	2015	2016	% Chg.	2017	% Chg.	2018	% Chg.	2019	% Chg.
Jan	184,775	177,155	-4	147,329	-17	149,493	1	170,982	14
Feb	176,648	168,689	-5	144,337	-14	145,652	1	170,877	17
Mar	178,385	162,392	-9	143,910	-11	136,595	-5	162,316	19
Apr	188,873	160,255	-15	143,895	-10	137,883	-4	164,072	19
May	196,265	167,520	-15	147,473	-12	145,940	-1	167,663	15
Jun	202,262	171,811	-15	151,698	-12	149,255	-2	173,779	16
Jul	202,241	177,565	-12	159,134	-10	161,903	2		
Aug	198,636	178,413	-10	162,439	-9	172,593	6		
Sep	200,381	174,805	-13	166,804	-5	171,823	3		
Oct	197,273	162,847	-17	165,682	2	172,575	4		
Nov	196,574	158,376	-19	164,479	4	176,056	7		
Dec	185,345	151,116	-18	155,753	3	167,675	8		

Source: ALIC

Table 2-B: Monthly Ending Pork Stock Estimates

Unit: Metric Ton (CWE Converted)

Month / Year	2016	2017	% Chg.	2018	% Chg.	2019	% Chg.
Jan	218,539	228,337	4	229,785	1	213,056	-7
Feb	218,742	222,435	2	236,361	6	216,990	-8
Mar	220,194	230,775	5	235,266	2	216,436	-8
Apr	225,502	226,226	0	231,356	2	246,696	7
May	231,754	236,863	2	234,372	-1	268,588	15
Jun	234,361	235,581	1	232,077	-1	269,469	16
Jul	223,907	228,890	2	228,848	0		
Aug	229,206	230,182	0	228,839	-1		
Sep	220,194	222,369	1	217,827	-2		
Oct	212,792	217,122	2	215,679	-1		
Nov	213,507	220,510	3	212,442	-4		
Dec	210,908	222,074	5	208,469	-6		

Source: ALIC

Table 3-A: Japanese Year Beginning Cattle Inventory

Beef Cattle Inventory (Part 1)

Unit: Farm/Head

Year Beginning (As of Feb. 1)	Total Number of Farms	Grand Total (Beef and Dairy Breed Combined)	Beef Breed Total				
			Beef Breed Total	Black Wagyu	Brown Wagyu	Others	Cows for Breeding (Cow Calf Rearing)
2010	74,400	2,892,000	1,924,000	1,853,000	26,000	44,700	683,900
2011	69,600	2,763,000	1,868,000	1,805,000	24,500	38,700	667,900
% Chg.	-6	-4	-3	-3	-6	-13	-2
2012	65,200	2,723,000	1,831,000	1,773,000	22,700	35,700	642,200
% Chg.	-6	-1	-2	-2	-7	-8	-4
2013	61,300	2,642,000	1,769,000	1,714,000	21,700	33,300	618,400
% Chg.	-6	-3	-3	-3	-4	-7	-4
2014	57,500	2,567,000	1,716,000	1,663,000	21,100	31,900	595,200
% Chg.	-6	-3	-3	-3	-3	-4	-4
2015	54,400	2,489,000	1,661,000	1,612,000	20,800	28,300	579,500
% Chg.	-5	-3	-3	-3	-1	-11	-3
2016	51,900	2,479,000	1,642,000	1,594,000	20,500	27,400	589,100
% Chg.	-5	0	-1	-1	-1	-3	2
2017	50,100	2,499,000	1,664,000	1,618,000	21,000	25,000	597,300
% Chg.	-3	1	1	2	2	-9	1
2018	48,300	2,514,000	1,701,000	1,653,000	21,800	26,500	597,300
% Chg.	-4	1	2	2	4	6	0
2019	46,300	2,503,000	1,734,000	1,683,000	22,200	28,900	625,900
% Chg.	-4	0	2	2	2	9	5

Source: MAFF Livestock Statistics

Beef Cattle Inventory (Part 2)

Unit: Farm/Head

Dairy Breed Total				Average Number of Cattle Raised per Farm
Dairy Breed Total	Holstein and Others	F-1 Crossbreed (Holstein x Wagyu)	% Share of F-1 Cross Breed in Total Dairy Breed	
968,300	421,000	547,300	57	39
894,800	411,800	483,000	54	40
-8	-2	-12		102
891,700	392,500	499,100	56	42
0	-5	3		5
873,400	375,500	497,900	57	43
-2	-4	0		3
851,400	367,500	483,900	57	45
-3	-2	-3		3
827,700	345,300	482,400	58	46
-3	-6	0		3
837,100	331,800	505,300	60	48
1	-4	5		4
834,700	313,100	521,600	62	50
0	-6	3		4
813,000	295,100	517,900	64	52
-3	-6	-1		4
768,600	274,400	494,200	64	54
-5	-7	-5		4

Source: MAFF Livestock Statistics

Dairy Cow Inventory

Unit: Farm/Head

Year Beginning (As of Feb. 1)	Total Number of Dairy Farms	Total Number of Dairy Cows	Dairy Cows (Over Two Years of Age)					Heifers (Less Than Two Years of Age)	Animals Raised per Farm
			Total	Cow			Heifer		
				Sub Total	Milking	Dry			
2010	21,900	1,484,000	1,029,000	963,800	829,700	134,100	65,600	454,900	68
2011	21,000	1,467,000	999,600	932,900	804,700	128,200	66,700	467,800	70
% Chg.	-4	-1	-3	-3	-3	-4	2	3	3
2012	20,100	1,449,000	1,012,000	942,600	812,700	129,900	69,700	436,700	72
% Chg.	-4	-1	1	1	1	1	4	-7	3
2013	19,400	1,423,000	992,100	923,400	798,300	125,100	68,700	431,300	73
% Chg.	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-4	-1	-1	2
2014	18,600	1,395,000	957,800	893,400	772,500	121,000	64,400	436,800	75
% Chg.	-4	-2	-3	-3	-3	-3	-6	1	2
2015	17,700	1,371,000	934,100	869,700	750,100	119,600	64,400	437,200	78
% Chg.	-5	-2	-2	-3	-3	-1	0	0	3
2016	17,000	1,345,000	936,700	871,000	751,700	119,300	65,800	408,300	79
% Chg.	-4	-2	0	0	0	0	2	-7	2
2017	16,400	1,323,000	913,800	852,100	735,200	116,900	61,700	409,300	81
% Chg.	-4	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-6	0	2
2018	15,700	1,328,000	906,900	847,200	731,100	116,100	59,700	421,100	85
% Chg.	-4	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-3	3	5
2019	15,000	1,332,000	900,500	839,200	729,500	109,700	61,300	431,100	89
% Chg.	-4	0	-1	-1	0	-6	3	2	5

Note: 99 percent of dairy cows raised in Japan are Holstein breed.

Source: MAFF Livestock Statistics

Table 3-B: Japanese Year Beginning Swine Inventory

National Swine Inventory Data

Year Beginning (As of Feb. 1)	Number of Swine Farms		Number Raised					Average Number of Swine Raised per Farm
		Of Farms with Breeding Sows	Total	Breeding Sows	Breeding Males	Hogs	Others	
2003	9,430	8,290	9,725,000	929,300	66,000	8,057,000	673,000	1031.3
2004	8,880	7,770	9,724,000	917,500	63,000	8,052,000	690,900	1095
2005	Census Year							
2006	7,800	6,780	9,620,000	907,100	60,000	7,943,000	710,700	1233.3
2007	7,550	6,560	9,759,000	915,000	58,000	8,119,000	667,100	1292.6
2008	7,230	6,250	9,745,000	910,100	57,400	8,117,000	660,900	1347.9
2009	6,890	5,930	9,899,000	936,700	57,100	8,220,000	685,700	1436.7
2010	Census Year							
2011	6,010	5,110	9,768,000	901,800	51,800	8,186,000	628,700	1625.3
2012	5,840	4,900	9,735,000	900,000	51,900	8,145,000	638,700	1667
% Chg.	-3	-4	0	0	0	-1	2	3
2013	5,570	4,620	9,685,000	899,700	49,100	8,106,000	629,500	1738.8
% Chg.	-5	-6	-1	0	-5	0	-1	4
2014	5,270	4,290	9,537,000	885,300	47,500	8,020,000	583,300	1809.7
2015	Census Year							
2016	4,830	3,940	9,313,000	844,700	42,600	7,743,000	682,500	1,928.20
2017	4,670	3,800	9,346,000	839,300	43,500	7,797,000	666,100	2,001.30
% Chg.	-3	-4	0	-1	2	1	-2	4
2018	4,470	3,640	9,189,000	823,700	39,400	7,677,000	649,600	2,056
% Chg.	-4	-4	-2	-2	-9	-2	-2	3
2019	4320	3460	9156000	853100	36300	7594000	673200	2119
% Chg.	-3	-5	0	4	-8	-1	4	3

Source: MAFF Livestock Statistics