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Japan

Livestock and Products Annual

2015 Situation Update and 2016 Outlook

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Report Highlights:
Japanese beef production is projected to continue its downward trend through 2016, as Japanese pork production rebounds in 2015 from the worst impacts of Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea virus (PEDv). Tight global beef supplies should maintain upward pressure on beef prices in 2015 and 2016. After reaching record highs in 2014, Post projects that pork prices will continue to moderate through 2016, ratcheting up the competition for consumer spending on animal proteins. The Japanese market should continue to unwind significant stocks of frozen beef and frozen pork, tampering import growth in 2016.

Executive Summary:

Australia is projected to seize additional beef market share, as tariff advantages from Japan Australia Economic Partnership Agreement (JAEPA) take effect and continued Australian herd liquidation maintains exportable supplies through 2015. While imports of U.S. beef have been set back in 2015 by high price offers and the west coast port labor issue, the United States should begin to reclaim lost market share in 2016 as the U.S. cattle herd begins to expand and projected tapering of Australian liquidation tightens exportable supplies. Consumers are expected to continue to spend more on pork and poultry in 2015 and 2016, as high prices continue to erode beef's share of the consumer protein consumption.

As Japan and North America emerge from Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea virus (PEDv) related production challenges, record price pressures are easing. Total pork imports are projected to decline significantly in 2015 and again in 2016, as Japanese domestic chilled pork is increasingly competitive in the retail sector and as processed products struggle to overcome high prices. Imports of U.S. pork are projected down sharply in 2015 on reduced chilled pork shipments as a result of the west coast port labor issue. The unwinding of Japanese stockpiles of frozen pork and large exportable volumes of European pork will sustain downward price pressures through 2016.

Commodities:

Meat, Beef and Veal

Meat, Swine

Animal Numbers, Cattle

Animal Numbers, Swine

Preface:

This report is an update to JA5012 Japan Livestock and Products Semiannual, dated April 13, 2015. Post has revised the 2014 supply summary based on the Government of Japan's official figures. In addition, Post has revised 2015 estimates and provided a forecast for 2016, taking into consideration recently published data.

Assumptions underlying the 2015 outlook analysis are that average consumers will remain price conscious, given the April 1, 2014 consumption tax hike (from five percent to eight percent), while Japanese market prices will remain high for beef, but soften for pork.

Factors impacting Japan's 2015 market supply dynamics include: an historic low U.S. cattle inventory; persistent drought in Australia; Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea virus (PEDv) in North America and in Japan; and continuing Russian bans on pork imports from the EU, the United States, and Canada. With PEDv outbreaks tapering off in Japan and North America (especially in the United States), Japan's 2015 pork supply outlook appears to have improved considerably. However, Japan's beef supply situation is likely to remain vulnerable to increasing competition for tighter global exportable supplies and higher Australian price offers that could outweigh the preferential tariff treatment benefits that Australia gained following the January 2015 implementation of the Japan-Australia Economic Partnership Agreement (JAEPA).

Quantities listed in the text are made on the basis of Carcass Weight Equivalent (CWE) unless specified otherwise. Some numbers in the tables are on a product weight basis and have not been converted to CWE.

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
All supplemental tables in the report are provided for the reader's own analysis.

Cattle PS&D

Animal Numbers, Cattle	2014		2015		2016	
Market Begin Year	Jan 2014		Jan 2015		Jan 2016	
Japan	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Total Cattle Beg. Stks	3962	3962	3850	3860	0	3765
Dairy Cows Beg. Stocks	773	773	765	750	0	740
Beef Cows Beg. Stocks	595	595	590	580	0	575
Production (Calf Crop)	1195	1217	1185	1185	0	1150
Total Imports	11	11	10	9	0	8
Total Supply	5168	5190	5045	5054	0	4923
Total Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cow Slaughter	534	534	523	523	0	513
Calf Slaughter	7	7	7	7	0	7
Other Slaughter	616	616	600	595	0	585
Total Slaughter	1157	1157	1130	1125	0	1105
Loss	161	173	165	164	0	163
Ending Inventories	3850	3860	3750	3765	0	3655
Total Distribution	5168	5190	5045	5054	0	4923
(1000 HEAD)						

Beef and Veal PS&D

Meat, Beef and Veal	2014		2015		2016	
Market Begin Year	Jan 2014		Jan 2015		Jan 2016	
Japan	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Slaughter (Reference)	1157	1157	1130	1125	0	1105
Beginning Stocks	171	171	185	185	0	203
Production	502	502	485	490	0	480
Total Imports	739	739	720	740	0	727
Total Supply	1412	1412	1390	1415	0	1410
Total Exports	1	1	2	2	0	2
Human Dom. Consumption	1226	1226	1228	1210	0	1215
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption	1226	1226	1228	1210	0	1215
Ending Stocks	185	185	160	203	0	193
Total Distribution	1412	1412	1390	1415	0	1410
(1000 HEAD) ,(1000 MT CWE)						

Swine PS&D

Animal Numbers, Swine	2014		2015		2016	
Market Begin Year	Jan 2014		Jan 2015		Jan 2016	
Japan	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Total Beginning Stocks	9537	9537	9520	9440	0	9590
Sow Beginning Stocks	885	885	885	890	0	895
Production (Pig Crop)	17100	17050	17050	17150	0	17200
Total Imports	1	1	1	0	0	0
Total Supply	26638	26588	26571	26590	0	26790
Total Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sow Slaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Slaughter	16202	16203	16400	16270	0	16600
Total Slaughter	16202	16203	16400	16270	0	16600
Loss	916	945	671	730	0	580
Ending Inventories	9520	9440	9500	9590	0	9610
Total Distribution	26638	26588	26571	26590	0	26790
(1000 HEAD)						

Pork PS&D

Meat, Swine	2014		2015		2016	
Market Begin Year	Jan 2014		Jan 2015		Jan 2016	
Japan	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Slaughter (Reference)	16202	16202	16400	16270	0	16600
Beginning Stocks	195	195	246	246	0	239
Production	1264	1264	1280	1270	0	1290
Total Imports	1332	1332	1255	1260	0	1240
Total Supply	2791	2791	2781	2776	0	2769
Total Exports	2	2	2	2	0	2
Human Dom. Consumption	2543	2543	2541	2535	0	2530
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption	2543	2543	2541	2535	0	2530
Ending Stocks	246	246	238	239	0	237
Total Distribution	2791	2791	2781	2776	0	2769
(1000 HEAD) ,(1000 MT CWE)						

Beef

2015 Market Situation Update Summary and Outlook

Domestic Cattle Numbers, Slaughter Continue to Fall

Due to consecutive shortfalls in Japanese calf production in 2012 and 2013, the number of cattle of all breeds reaching finishing age in 2015 is expected to be modestly lower. The average finishing age is about 30 months for Wagyu steers, 20 months for Holstein steers, and 24 months for F1 cross breeds.

At 532,035 head, Japan's total domestic cattle slaughter was two percent lower in the first half of 2015 compared to the same period of 2014 (see Note 1). Post projects slaughter for the second half of 2015 to fall further, resulting in a three percent decline in total annual slaughter for 2015, down to **1.125 million head** (representing total beef production of **490,000 MT)**.

Note 1: The breakdown of Japanese cattle slaughter by major breeds was:

- Wagyu heifer/cow (109,836 head, -4%),
- Holstein/F-1 heifer/cow (84,668 head, +2%),
- Holstein/F1 steers (102,944 head, -3%), and
- Wagyu steer (115,812 head, -3%).

The modest rise seen in the slaughter of Holstein/F-1 heifer/cow suggests that dairy farmers are liquidating their herd in response to relatively high wholesale market prices for spent dairy cows. These prices have increased since 2014 and have risen even higher in the first half of 2015 (see Table A-3).

High Prices, Tight Supplies Drive Beef Consumption Slump

As total supplies remain tight and market prices exceed 2014 levels, Japan's beef market is expected to record a third successive year of declines in total beef consumption in 2015, down more than one percent to 1.210 million MT in 2015 due to weaker than anticipated retail sales and shrinking food service utilization.

Market prices for medium grade Japanese beef cuts for all breeds for the first half of 2015 climbed above 2014 levels as result of tighter Japanese beef supplies (see Table 3-A). Market prices for beef imported from Australia and the United States also exceeded 2014 levels as average import prices climbed higher. Elevated prices, partly due to further weakening of the Yen against other major currencies in 2015, have caused more consumers to trade down from high-priced beef to relatively less expensive pork and chicken (see Tables 1, 3-B, 3-C, 6-A, 6-B, and 6-C).

In the first half of 2015, food service and institutional utilizers, who typically feature imported beef cuts in their menu lineups, were reportedly buying less beef across the board with the exception of 'yakiniku' chains (Korean style barbecue). Since a series of 2014 food safety scandals marred consumer confidence in quick serve hamburger chains, the segment has struggled against stagnating sales, resulting in lower overall demand for imported frozen beef trimmings. Japanese beef bowl chains (which largely utilize U.S. short plate cuts) have recently posted higher revenues in 2015, but the improved economic performance has been the result of higher menu prices rather than increased sales volumes. The lone bright spot in the food service firmament, Japanese 'yakiniku' chains continued to post higher same-store sales in 2015, offsetting some of the reduced demand in other food service segments.

The Agriculture and Livestock Industry Corporation (ALIC) estimates that Japan's total beef consumption in the first half of 2015 fell five percent lower than the same period in 2014 (see Note 2). Lower consumption and modest import increases drove beef ending stocks up 31 percent from last June to 202,262 MT, 93 percent of which was imported frozen cuts (see Table 5-A). Australian beef trimmings and U.S. short plate cuts reportedly constituted the bulk of June ending stocks. According to trade sources, the market price of U.S. short plate cuts, which rose substantially in the second half of 2014, began to ease in the second quarter of 2015 due to reduced shipments of U.S. beef to other Asian beef-importing countries (see Table 3-C). Increased availability of U.S. short plate cuts may place downward pressure on offer prices, further improving utilization by Yakiniku and beef bowl chains in the second half of 2015. Such an improvement could help to offset slumping first half consumption figures, narrowing the decline in total Japanese beef consumption in 2015.

However, as U.S. cow retention numbers are expected to continue rising through 2016, Post projects the United States should continue to import large (and potentially growing) volumes of Australian beef trimmings throughout 2015, keeping upward pressure on Australian price offers for the same cuts in the Japanese market. Despite the reduced tariff on Japanese imports of Australian beef, higher offer prices and weaker performance by quick serve restaurants could temper the Japan's imports of Australian beef trimmings in 2015.

High Market Prices Keep 2015 Imports Flat, Stocks Higher

Post projects Japan's total 2015 beef imports at **740,000 MT**, on par with 2014 imports. Beef cuts, including a very low volume of bone-in carcasses, are projected to be roughly flat at 725,000 MT, while imports of prepared products (still a very small segment of the market) are forecast to rise 14 percent. Conditions in the Japanese beef market in 2015 have increasingly favored Australian beef, as imports from Australia have benefited from continued high exportable supplies, geographic proximity, a more favorable exchange rate (relative to the dollar-yen exchange rate) and preferential duties under the JAEPA deal (see Notes 2 and 3). By contrast, U.S. origin beef has struggled to overcome relatively high offer prices associated with tight supplies and strong domestic demand and the continued strength of the U.S. dollar against the Japanese yen during the first half of 2015. All of those factors have contributed to an erosion of U.S. beef competitiveness, driving total imports of U.S. beef down seven percent to 245,000 MT and imports of Australian beef up five percent to 413,000 MT. The decline of beef imports from the United States was more pronounced for chilled cuts than for frozen cuts, as supplies of U.S. chilled cuts were temporarily restricted by the west coast port labor dispute, which was resolved in late February 2015 (see Tables 6-B and 6-C).

Total beef imports in the first half of 2015 were more than two percent lower than the same period of 2014 at 347,067 MT. Beef cuts (including a very low volume of bone-in carcasses) were down two percent to 339,812 MT, and prepared products were up six percent to 7,255 MT. Though down overall, there was significant movement within the beef cuts category in the first half of the year. Imports from Australia and Mexico were up 12 percent (to 202, 835 MT) and 92 percent (to 9,218 MT) respectively. That growth however did not offset reduced imports from the United States and New Zealand, which were down 12 percent (to 105,630 MT) and 21 percent (to 15,096 MT) respectively (see Tables 6-A and 6-D).

Post anticipates that patterns observed in the first half of 2015 will continue through the remainder of the year, further expanding Australian market share at the expense of imports from the United States.

Note 2: Following two successive years of record high output driven by herd liquidation, Australian beef production was previously forecast to fall substantially in 2015, especially in the second half of the year. However, according to the latest production estimates from industry, Australian beef production is forecast to remain strong throughout 2015 as persistent drought conditions spur continued liquidation. Australian beef exports in 2015 are forecast to remain moderately higher than 2014 levels, on solid international demand from the United States, Japan, EU, Korea, and China.

2015 U.S. beef production, on the other hand, is forecast slightly lower from 2014, with tighter exportable supplies and higher cattle prices projected throughout the year. Japan's imports of Australian beef accelerated after April 2015, as the duties on Australian frozen and chilled beef were reduced again following the initial reductions enacted in January 2015. Industry sources indicate that imports of frozen cuts in the first half of 2015 were well in excess of running demand, as buyers looked to build stocks ahead of an anticipated reduction in Australian beef production and possible further deterioration in the terms of trade with the United States. That pattern reportedly explains a significant portion of the high June ending stocks, which mainly consist of Australian beef trimmings and U.S. short plates).

Note 3: Following the initial reduction of import duties on Australian beef in January 2015, duties were further reduced on April 1, 2015, to 28.5 percent for chilled beef and 31.5 percent on frozen beef (see Table 2-A).

2016 Market Outlook

Post anticipates that domestic beef supplies will be even tighter in 2016, driving already high domestic beef prices higher still and creating opportunities for high value-imported chilled cuts. While beef will face stiff competition from pork and chicken for consumer demand, Post projects that the moderation of

U.S. beef price offers and the unwinding of significant 2016 year-beginning stocks should result in marginal beef consumption growth in 2016 to **1,215 million MT,** while total domestic output and total imports are projected moderately lower.

For four successive years, total domestic cattle slaughter in 2016 is forecast to fall, projected down by two percent to **1.105 million head** (or total beef production of **480,000 MT**) primarily on continued calf production shortfalls from 2013 – 2014 (see Note 4). Total imports in 2016 are also projected down by two percent from 2015 last year to **727,000 MT** (beef cuts down two percent to 713,000 MT; prepared product unchanged at 14,000 MT).

For imported beef cuts, Post projects that 2016 imports will shift from Australian beef to U.S. beef as Australian cattle slaughter eventually tapers on reduced cattle inventory and U.S. beef output is forecast to begin a moderate expansion.

> Note 4: According to the national livestock inventory publicized in July, 2015, the total year-beginning inventory of cattle raised in Japan was at 3.860 million head, down three percent from 2014 (See Table 9). Breakdown by major breeds were:
>
> Beef breeds (mostly Black Wagyu plus limited numbers of Red Wagyu, Japanese Short Horn and so on) down three percent at **1.661 million head** from 2014 with the decline occurring for six years in a row since 2010. The total number of beef breed cows raised for calf rearing also fell three percent from 2014 to **580,000 head,** suggesting difficulties in rebuilding the beef breed herd as older ranchers continue to cash in and discontinue their operations. Continued contraction in the number of small-scale cow-calf operations, due to a lack of successors, remains the primary cause for successive years of beef calf shortfalls in Japan.
>
> Dairy Cows/Heifers (the dairy herd provides the breeding stock for Holstein steers and F-1 cross breeds [Wagyu crossed with Holstein] for domestic beef in Japan) down two percent at **1.371 million head**. Japan's dairy herd is suffering from the challenges facing the beef breed sector, resulting in a similar supply short fall of Holstein steer calves. The combined total number of F-1 Cross Steers/Heifers and Holstein Steers raised at the year beginning of 2015 was three percent lower at 828,000 head (F-1 cross breed flat at 482,000 head; Holstein steer down six percent at 345,000 head]. The total number of Holstein cows placed for milking at the year beginning of this year was down three percent to **750,000 head** from 2014, signaling continued shortfalls of Holstein steer and F-1 calves in coming years.

Pork

2015 Market Situation Update Summary and Outlook

Japanese Pork Production Begins to Recover

Japan's total domestic hog slaughter in 2015 is projected marginally higher than 2014, at around **16.27 million head** (pushing total pork production up to **1.27 million MT**) on weaker than anticipated recovery projected for the second half of the year.

While domestic hog slaughter in the first half of 2015 was modestly lower due to the lasting effects of 2014 piglet losses (down about three percent to 7.910 million head), the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries' (MAFF) August forecast estimates that slaughter in the second half of 2015 will only increase by three percent over the same period in 2014 (see Note 5). Year-on-year, the domestic hog slaughter increase will remain marginal.

> Note 5: Japan's reported cases of PEDv and subsequent piglet losses peaked in the fall of 2014. According to MAFF's monitoring record, for the period between October 1, 2013 and August 31, 2014, there were 817 reported PEDv outbreaks in 38 out of 47 prefectures, in which **419,852 head out of 1,289,090** total infected animals died. For the period between September 1, 2014 and August 16, 2015, there were 232 reported PEDv outbreaks in 28 prefectures, in which **71,023 head of out of 287,475** total infected animals died.
>
> However, sporadic outbreaks reportedly persisting through the summer of 2015 are expected to temper the anticipated pace of slaughter recovery for the second half of 2015 (a slower recovery was reflected in Post's 2015 PS&D projection). In the absence of national livestock inventory data for swine at the beginning of 2015, Post assumed Japan's 2015 year beginning national sow inventory to be roughly at the same level as 2014 (at 890,000 head). (Note: MAFF did not report data for swine and poultry in the recently published 2015 National Livestock Inventory. MAFF will conduct its once-every-five-years National Agricultural Census in 2015. MAFF does not report swine and poultry data in census years, but does report beef and dairy cattle data.)

2015 Total Pork Imports, Prices Decline from 2014 Highs

Post projects Japan's total pork and products imports in 2015 down five percent from 2014 to **1.260 million MT** on anticipated recovery in Japanese domestic production and the unwinding of significant 2015 year-beginning stocks (up 26 percent from 2014 at 246,000 MT). Pork cuts (including a very low volume of bone-in carcasses) are projected to fall four percent to **1.034 million MT.** Prepared products (mostly North American and some Chinese seasoned ground pork) are projected 11 percent lower at **226,000 MT**. 2015 year-ending stocks are projected moderately lower at **239,000 MT**.

Total pork and pork product imports fell five percent in the first half of 2015 compared to the same period in 2014, reaching **616,516 MT.** Pork cuts (including a very low volume of bone-in carcasses) are revised down four percent to **494,254 MT.** Prepared products (mostly North American seasoned ground pork) are revised down 16 percent at **122,262 MT** (see Tables 7-A and 7-D and see Note 6).

In the first half of 2015, imports of chilled pork, which mainly supply the Japanese retail market for in-home consumption, were four percent lower at **190,620 MT** (see table 7-B) largely driven by a significant decline in imports from the United States (down 16 percent to 107,579 MT) as a result of the west coast port labor issue and high offer prices. In the face of tight domestic and U.S. chilled supplies, increased imports from Canada (up 16 percent to 73,649 MT) and Mexico (up 30 percent to 9,355 MT) prevented a more pronounced shortfall in chilled retail cut supplies (see Note 6).

In the first half of 2015, imports of frozen pork, which are mainly used to manufacture processed/prepared pork products and to a lesser extent by the food service sector, were also modestly lower, down four percent to **303,633 MT** (see Table 7-C). The decline was attributable to a significant drop in imports from the EU (down 12 percent to 160,746 MT), in part due to the large amount of EU pork in stocks carried over from 2014. Increased imports of frozen pork from the United States (up 21 percent to 69,490 MT) and Mexico (up 2 percent to 34, 945 MT) were insufficient to offset lower imports from the EU (see Note 7).

Following the losses suffered during widespread PEDv outbreaks in 2013 and 2014, U.S. hog production has recovered strongly (reportedly up six percent in the first half of 2015). With higher projected Japanese domestic pork output in the second half of 2015 and ample exportable supplies globally, Japan's retail market is expected to have sufficient supplies of domestic and imported chilled cuts, placing downward pressure on retail prices for the rest of the year. Total imports of frozen raw material cuts are projected lower through the rest of 2015 as demand for processed meat products remains sluggish and as manufacturers continue to unwind their considerable carryover stocks from 2014.

Note 6: In 2014, the prices for U.S. frozen picnic and shoulder cuts (the principle raw materials for manufacturing sausage and other ground processed pork products in Japan) reportedly soared to an unprecedented level, driving the price of seasoned ground pork (which is subject to a 20 percent ad valorem duty) to similar heights. According to trade sources, the increase in imports of U.S. frozen cuts in 2014 may be partially due to increased import of "unseasoned ground pork," which may have been used to balance the cost of shipments under the gate price system. Import levels in the first half of 2015 suggest that the situation remains relatively unchanged from 2014 with total imports of U.S. frozen cuts up 21 percent to 60,135 MT and imports of U.S. seasoned ground pork 25 percent lower at 74,136 MT (see tables 7-C and 7-D).

Note 7: Russia's wide-ranging food import ban (in place since August 2014, in retaliation for Ukraine-related sanctions) has created sizable exportable supplies of EU pork, a large portion of which found its way into Asian markets in 2014, including Japan's market for frozen raw material cuts. For the first half of 2015, China and Korea were reportedly the leading EU pork export markets, with a notable increase in imports from Germany. The pace of Japan's imports from the EU, however, has slowed considerably. Although Russia's food import ban was due to end in August 2015, Russia recently announced an extension of the import ban through August 2016, in response to continued economic sanctions against Russia.

Total Pork Consumption Marginally Lower

Post projects Japan's total pork consumption in 2015 to decline slightly from the 2014 level to 2.535 million MT as improved retail consumption is expected to be offset by continued stagnation of processed meat product consumption.

By the start of the second half of 2015, Japan's chilled pork supply had improved considerably, emerging from the constraints of Japan's earlier, domestic PEDv outbreaks and the prolonged labor dispute that affected U.S. west coast ports. At the same time, relatively high market prices for both domestic and imported chilled pork that had persisted through the first quarter of 2015 finally began to soften, sustaining retail consumption of fresh/chilled pork (see Tables 1, 4-A, 4-B and 4-C). Meanwhile, processed meat product price hikes implemented in 2014 – 2015 (the result of increased raw material procurement costs for imported frozen raw material cuts) further dampened household demand for processed meat products in the first half of 2015.

ALIC estimates Japan's total pork consumption in the first half of 2015 at 1.057 million MT, slightly lower than the same period last year. As such, June pork stock levels were up modestly to 245,331 MT, with imported frozen cuts accounting for 91 percent of stocks. Supplies and distribution of chilled retail pork (domestic as well as imported) are expected to continue to improve in the second half of 2015 due to improved domestic output and increased chilled pork imports projected for the period (largely driven by U.S. production recovery). However, as processed meat product retail prices are forecast to remain high (as processors look to recover the cost of procuring frozen raw material cuts in 2014 at record high prices), lower processed meat product consumption is expected to continue for the rest of 2015, effectively offsetting the growth in chilled pork retail consumption in the second half of 2015.

Assuming food service demand for pork remains roughly unchanged from 2014 levels, Post projects Japan's total pork consumption in 2015 to be slightly lower than in 2014.

2016 Outlook

Post expects the price of pork relative to beef to drive the 2016 outlook for Japanese pork consumption. As beef prices are projected to remain high through 2016, Japan's retail demand for fresh/chilled pork is expected to remain strong as consumers opt for relatively low-priced pork and chicken. The composition of pork demand should largely be determined by chilled pork retail prices relative to processed product prices (which are determined by imported frozen raw material pork cut prices).

The recovery of Japan's hog slaughter that began in mid-2015 is projected to expand Japanese fresh/chilled pork supplies in 2016, driving domestic retail pork prices lower relative to 2015. Despite increased supplies of chilled pork on the global market (owing in large part to the U.S. production recovery), a stable supply of low-priced domestic pork cuts may cut into the growth of imported chilled cuts in 2016.

Furthermore, the market demand for processed meat products in 2016 is expected to remain flat, as manufacturers face sluggish consumer spending on high priced food items. The persistence of this trend would further dampen Japan's demand for imported frozen raw material cuts, despite projections of ample international supplies.

In light of the above, Japan's total domestic hog slaughter in 2016 is forecast to rise moderately from 2015, projected up by two percent to 16.60 million head (or total pork production of 1.290 million MT) as the national sow inventory posts a modest recovery. Total imports in 2016 are projected down by two percent to 1.240 million MT from 2015 on softened import demand for retail cuts and weaker demand for raw material frozen pork and seasoned ground pork from the U.S. and Canada. Pork cuts (including a very low volume of bone-in carcasses) are projected down two percent to 1.019 million MT. Prepared products are projected slightly lower at 221,000 MT. Post projects Japan's total pork consumption in 2016 to remain marginally lower than 2015 levels at around 2.530 million MT as reduced total pork imports are more only partly offset by a projected increase in domestic output. Year-end stocks are projected at roughly the same level as 2015 at 237,000 MT.

Table 1: Average Expenditures and Quantities of Selected Commodities per Household (Two or more person household) Year to Date (YTD)

	Beef				Pork				Chicken			
	Expenditure (JP Yen)		**Quantity (Gram)**		**Expenditure (JP Yen)**		**Quantity (Gram)**		**Expenditure (JP Yen)**		**Quantity (Gram)**	
CY 2011	**18,597**		**6,782**		**24,740**		**18,989**		**12,802**		**13,705**	
CY 2012	**18,173**		**6,765**		**23,771**		**18,770**		**12,769**		**14,614**	
CY 2013	**19,559**		**6,894**		**24,989**		**19,460**		**13,260**		**15,133**	
CY 2014	**21,120**		**6,584**		**27,622**		**19,288**		**14,527**		**15,491**	
% Chg. (2014/2013)	**8%**		**-4%**		**11%**		**-1%**		**10%**		**2%**	
	Beef				**Pork**				**Chicken**			
	Expenditure (JP Yen)		**Quantity (Gram)**		**Expenditure (JP Yen)**		**Quantity (Gram)**		**Expenditure (JP Yen)**		**Quantity (Gram)**	
Jan.	1,649		549		2,208		1,673		1,184		1,289	
Feb.	1,391		515		2,200		1,650		1,138		1,231	
Mar.	1,602		534		2,268		1,723		1,213		1,347	
Apr.	1,545		509		2,189		1,629		1,130		1,220	
May	1,813		567		2,230		1,500		1,162		1,259	
Jun.	1,668		555		2,246		1,514		1,139		1,227	
Jul.	1,623		536		2,211		1,521		1,104		1,231	
Aug.	1,910		558		2,299		1,506		1,115		1,144	
Sept.	1,583		513		2,219		1,516		1,199		1,315	
Oct.	1,675		514		2,428		1,662		1,248		1,330	
Nov.	1,648		499		2,459		1,618		1,277		1,305	
Dec.	3,013		735		2,665		1,776		1,618		1,593	
CY 2014	**21,120**		**6,584**		**27,622**		**19,288**		**14,527**		**15,491**	
	Expenditure (JP Yen)		**Quantity (Gram)**		**Expenditure (JP Yen)**		**Quantity (Gram)**		**Expenditure (JP Yen)**		**Quantity (Gram)**	
Jan.	1,771	7%	535	-3%	2,420	10%	1,608	-4%	1,239	5%	1,254	-3%
Feb.	1,486	7%	476	-8%	2,382	8%	1,578	-4%	1,232	8%	1,283	4%
Mar.	1,612	1%	483	-10%	2,490	10%	1,666	-3%	1,283	6%	1,342	0%
Apr.	1,628	5%	482	-5%	2,460	12%	1,664	2%	1,296	15%	1,311	7%
May	1,790	-1%	567	0%	2,444	10%	1,628	9%	1,239	7%	1,271	1%
Jun.	1,544	-7%	487	-12%	2,454	9%	1,664	10%	1,214	7%	1,286	5%
2014 First Half	**9,668**		**3,229**		**13,341**		**9,689**		**6,966**		**7,573**	
2015 First Half	**9,831**		**3,030**		**14,650**		**9,808**		**7,503**		**7,747**	
% Chg. (Jan.-Jun 2015/14)	**2%**		**-6%**		**10%**		**1%**		**8%**		**2%**	

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communication Bureau

	Ground Meat		Ham		Sausage	
	Expenditure (JP Yen)	Quantity (Gram)	Expenditure (JP Yen)	Quantity (Gram)	Expenditure (JP Yen)	Quantity (Gram)
CY 2011	**1,982**	**1,892**	**5,634**	**3,025**	**7,099**	**5,400**
CY 2012	**1,920**	**1,860**	**5,626**	**3,059**	**7,076**	**5,466**
CY 2013	**1,952**	**1,848**	**5,630**	**3,007**	**7,211**	**5,524**
CY 2014	**2,256**	**1,912**	**5,833**	**2,891**	**7,467**	**5,371**
% Chg.	**16%**	**3%**	**4%**	**-4%**	**4%**	**-3%**

	Ground Meat		Ham		Sausage	
	Expenditure (JP Yen)	Quantity (Gram)	Expenditure (JP Yen)	Quantity (Gram)	Expenditure (JP Yen)	Quantity (Gram)
Jan.	164	160	342	174	538	405
Feb.	168	156	315	165	548	403
Mar.	182	164	373	197	622	470
Apr.	187	167	395	210	605	435
May	186	154	439	241	656	477
Jun.	195	160	539	262	607	452
Jul.	199	166	592	305	604	444
Aug.	201	156	452	226	632	445
Sept.	197	161	364	186	633	442
Oct.	200	164	383	189	695	488
Nov.	195	159	561	259	658	439
Dec.	182	145	1,078	477	669	471
CY 2014	**2,256**	**1,912**	**5,833**	**2,891**	**7,467**	**5,371**

	Expenditure (JP Yen)		Quantity (Gram)		Expenditure (JP Yen)		Quantity (Gram)		Expenditure (JP Yen)		Quantity (Gram)	
Jan.	184	12%	152	-5%	329	-4%	177	2%	571	6%	393	-3%
Feb.	194	15%	148	-5%	320	2%	162	-2%	584	7%	396	-2%
Mar.	196	8%	147	-10%	362	-3%	178	-10%	633	2%	440	-6%
Apr.	207	11%	164	-2%	387	-2%	198	-6%	653	8%	446	3%
May	207	11%	158	3%	440	0%	219	-9%	650	-1%	444	-7%
Jun.	215	10%	163	2%	489	-9%	242	-8%	617	2%	438	-3%
2014 First Half	**1,082**		**961**		**2,403**		**1,249**		**3,576**		**2,642**	
2015 First Half	**1,203**		**932**		**2,327**		**1,176**		**3,708**		**2,557**	
% Chg. (Jan.-Jun 2015/14)	**11%**		**-3%**		**-3%**		**-6%**		**4%**		**-3%**	

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communication Bureau

	Bacon		Yakitori		Cutlet	
	Expenditure (JP Yen)	**Quantity (Gram)**	**Expenditure (JP Yen)**	**Quantity (Gram)**	**Expenditure (JP Yen)**	**Quantity (Gram)**
CY 2011	**2,429**	**1,489**	**1,896**		**1,548**	
CY 2012	**2,398**	**1,470**	**1,952**		**1,587**	
CY 2013	**2,417**	**1,476**	**1,911**		**1,603**	
CY 2014	**2,601**	**1,479**	**2,012**		**1,746**	
% Chg.	**8%**	**0%**	**5%**		**9%**	

	Bacon		Yakitori		Cutlet	
	Expenditure (JP Yen)	**Quantity (Gram)**	**Expenditure (JP Yen)**	**Quantity (Gram)**	**Expenditure (JP Yen)**	**Quantity (Gram)**
Jan.	183	113	129		140	
Feb.	203	119	128		123	
Mar.	221	140	158		151	
Apr.	223	125	160		153	
May	227	131	174		161	
Jun.	212	122	179		150	
Jul.	207	118	194		152	
Aug.	202	113	249		150	
Sept.	220	122	161		145	
Oct.	235	121	165		141	
Nov.	231	121	154		142	
Dec.	237	134	161		138	
CY 2014	**2,601**	**1,479**	**2,012**	**n.a.**	**1,746**	**n.a.**

	Expenditure (JP Yen)		**Quantity (Gram)**		**Expenditure (JP Yen)**		**Quantity (Gram)**		**Expenditure (JP Yen)**		**Quantity (Gram)**	
Jan.	195	7%	116	3%	147	14%			139	-1%		
Feb.	209	3%	118	-1%	145	13%			146	19%		
Mar.	239	8%	130	-7%	182	15%			163	8%		
Apr.	233	4%	126	1%	174	9%			162	6%		
May	240	6%	129	-2%	188	8%			162	1%		
Jun.	235	11%	135	11%	162	-9%			153	2%		
2014 First Half	**1,269**		**750**		**928**		**n.a.**		**878**		**n.a.**	
2015 First Half	**1,351**		**754**		**998**		**n.a.**		**925**		**n.a.**	
% Chg. (Jan.-Jun 2015/14)	**6%**		**1%**		**8%**		**n.a.**		**5%**		**n.a.**	

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communication Bureau

Table 2-A: Beef Safeguard Monitor YTD

Table 1. Safeguard Trigger Levels for All Trade Partners for JFY 2015 and Actual Imports					
			Unit: Metric Ton (Customs Clearances Basis)		
Chilled Beef	**Trigger Levels after Adjustments per EPA with Australia**	**Cumulative Total**			
			April	May	June
I (Apr. - Jun.)	**74,339**	**53,594**	20,355	15,904	17,335
			July	August	September
I - II (Apr. - Sept.)	**152,456**		0	0	0
			October	November	December
II - III (Apr. - Dec.)	**230,642**		0	0	0
			January	February	March
III - IV (Apr. - Mar.)	**292,355**		0	0	0
Frozen Beef		**Cum. Total**			
		Actual Entry	April	May	June
I (Apr. - Jun.)	**87,702**	**85,581**	37,535	26,252	21,794
			July	August	September
I - II (Apr. - Sept.)	**201,317**		0	0	0
			October	November	December
II - III (Apr. - Dec.)	**279,407**		0	0	0
			January	February	March
III - IV (Apr. - Mar.)	**349,947**		0	0	0

Source: Ministry of Finance

Table 2. Safeguard Trigger Levels for Trade Partners with Outside EPA Deal for JFY 2015 and Actual Imports					
			Unit: Metric Ton (Customs Clearances Basis)		
Chilled Beef	**Trigger Levels Outside SSG* per EPAs**	**Cumulative Total**			
			April	May	June
I (Apr. - Jun.)	**28,554**	**17,737**	6,648	5,527	5,562
			July	August	September
I - II (Apr. - Sept.)	**58,844**		0	0	0
			October	November	December
II - III (Apr. - Dec.)	**84,558**		0	0	0
			January	February	March
III - IV (Apr. - Mar.)	**101,109**		0	0	0
Frozen Beef		**Cum. Total**			
		Actual Entry	April	May	June
I (Apr. - Jun.)	**37,776**	**27,039**	9,222	10,609	7,208
			July	August	September
I - II (Apr. - Sept.)	**90,752**		0	0	0
			October	November	December
II - III (Apr. - Dec.)	**126,644**		0	0	0

			January	February	March
III - IV (Apr. - Mar.)	**161,592**		0	0	0

Source: Ministry of Finance

Table 3. JFY 2015 SSG Trigger Level and Actual Imports under Japan's EPA with Australia		
		Unit: Metric Ton (Customs Clearance Basis)
JFY 2015 Annual SSG Trigger Level	**JFY 2015 Annual SSG Trigger Level**	**Imports YTD (Jan. - Jun. 2015)**
Chilled Beef	131,700	38,406
Frozen Beef	196,700	57,496

Note: With the January 15, 2015 implementation of the Japan-Australia Economic Partnership Agreement (JAEPA), the GOJ adjusted the beef safeguard trigger mechanism such that the beef safeguard is triggered only if the following two conditions are met:

1. When cumulative quarterly imports for chilled and for frozen beef (each calculated separately) from the world exceed 117 percent of the previous year's imports (Table 2-A: Table 1), **AND**

2. When the sum of cumulative quarterly imports for chilled and for frozen beef (each calculated separately) from countries outside Japanese EPA deals (i.e. imports from the United States, Canada and New Zealand, plus imports outside of EPA TRQs from counties like Mexico or Chile) exceed 117 percent of the previous year's imports (Table 2-A: Table 2)

   Note: Post has corrected the text for condition 2 (above) since it was first published in JA5012, dated April 13, 2015 (see underlined).

Exceeding the trigger level for only one of the above conditions will not trigger the beef safeguard.
In the event that the trigger levels for both conditions are exceeded, then the import duty for non-EPA trade partners would revert to 50 percent (from the current 38.5 percent), while the import duty for EPA trade partners would climb to 38.5 percent. Prior to this adjustment, the so-called special safeguard (SSG) trigger level was calculated from imports from all trade partners, as in Table 2-A: Table 1.

The table below represents the tariff reduction and safeguard trigger levels for Australian beef under the JAEPA. Tariff reductions for Australian chilled and frozen beef were substantially front-loaded in the first two years of the agreement, after which the annual tariff reduction rate will slow considerably (roughly 0.6 percent per annum for chilled beef, and roughly 0.3 percent per annum for frozen beef from years 3-12 and 0.9 percent per annum for years 13-18).

			Tariff Reduction Schedule								Remark
Frozen Beef		JFY (April - March)	JFY 2014	JFY 2015	3	4	5	10	11-17	18	(50% reduction after 18 Years)
	Tariff Rate	38.5% (Bound Rate)	30.5	28.5	27.5	27.2	26.9	25.6	~	19.5	
	Safeguard Trigger Level (1,000 Metric Ton)		195					**210**			The level to be re-negotiated after 10 years.
Chilled Beef		JFY (April - March)	JFY 2014	JFY 2015	3	4	5	10	11-14	15	
	Tariff Rate	38.5% (Bound Rate)	32.5	31.5	30.5	29.9	29.3	26.4	~	23.5	(40% reduction after 15 years)
	Safeguard Trigger		130					**145**			The level to be re-

	Level (1,000 Metric Ton)										negotiated after 10 years.
Source: MAFF Meat and Egg Division											

Table 2-B: Pork Safeguard Monitor YTD

Pork Safeguard Trigger Levels for JFY 2015 and Actual Imports					
			Unit: Metric Ton (Customs Clearance Basis)		
	Trigger Levels	Cumulative Total			
			April	May	June
I (Apr. - Jun.)	**208,347**	**186,057**	66,568	61,508	57,981
			July	August	September
I - II (Apr. - Sept.)	**428,549**				
			October	November	December
I - III (Apr. - Dec.)	**642,955**				
			January	February	March
I - IV (Apr. - Mar.)	**834,987**				

Source: Ministry of Finance

Table 3-A: Average Wholesale Price of Domestic Beef (Selected Grade) YTD

Unit: JP Yen/Kg.

WAGYU STEER A-3 GRADE					
	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2011	1,530	1,437	1,197	1,152	**1,329**
2012	1,292	1,440	1,431	1,619	**1,446**
% Chg.	-16%	0%	20%	40%	**9%**
2013	1,608	1,729	1,705	1,821	**1,716**
% Chg.	24%	20%	19%	12%	**19%**
2014	1,645	1,687	1,739	1,965	**1,759**
% Chg.	2%	-2%	2%	8%	**3%**
2015	2,106	2,148			
% Chg.	28%	27%			
WAGYU STEER A-2 GRADE					
	1st Qtr.	**2nd Qtr.**	**3rd Qtr.**	**4th Qtr.**	**Yearly Ave.**
2011	1,362	1,256	900	828	1,087
2012	1,042	1,257	1,255	1,446	1,250
% Chg.	-23%	0%	39%	75%	15%
2013	1,453	1,579	1,552	1,646	1,557
% Chg.	39%	26%	24%	14%	25%
2014	1,486	1,538	1,578	1,821	**1,606**
% Chg.	2%	-3%	2%	11%	**3%**
2015	1,944	1,992			
% Chg.	31%	29%			
WAGYU Heifer A-3 GRADE					
	1st Qtr.	**2nd Qtr.**	**3rd Qtr.**	**4th Qtr.**	**Yearly Ave.**
2011	1,534	1,430	1,225	1,188	1,344
2012	1,250	1,390	1,445	1,618	1,426
% Chg.	-18%	-3%	18%	36%	6%
2013	1,590	1,696	1,687	1,788	1,690
% Chg.	27%	22%	17%	11%	19%
2014	1,647	1,670	1,696	1,927	**1,735**
% Chg.	4%	-2%	1%	8%	**3%**
2015	2,037	2,084			
% Chg.	24%	25%			

Unit: JP Yen/Kg.

Holstein Steer B-2 Grade					
2011	652	645	493	362	497
2012	380	590	591	661	555
% Chg.	-42%	-8%	20%	83%	12%
2013	716	768	773	813	767
% Chg.	89%	30%	31%	23%	38%
2014	782	821	803	884	**822**
% Chg.	9%	7%	4%	9%	**7%**
2015	990	1,102			
% Chg.	27%	34%			
Holstein Cow C-2 GRADE					
	1st Qtr.	**2nd Qtr.**	**3rd Qtr.**	**4th Qtr.**	**Yearly Ave.**
2011	394	439	357	183	344
2012	232	366	349	316	316
% Chg.	-41%	-17%	-2%	73%	-8%
2013	378	486	538	536	484
% Chg.	63%	33%	54%	69%	53%
2014	534	604	649	650	**609**
% Chg.	41%	24%	21%	21%	**26%**
2015	687	817			
% Chg.	29%	35%			
F1 Cross Breed Heifer B-3 GRADE					
	1st Qtr.	**2nd Qtr.**	**3rd Qtr.**	**4th Qtr.**	**Yearly Ave.**
2011	1,199	1,137	1,015	845	1,049
2012	847	1,043	1,050	1,129	1,017
% Chg.	-29%	-8%	3%	34%	-3%
2013	1,084	1,177	1,209	1,283	1,188
% Chg.	28%	13%	15%	14%	17%
2014	1,155	1,196	1,218	1,351	**1,230**
% Chg.	7%	2%	1%	5%	**4%**
2015	1,465	1,602			
% Chg.	27%	34%			
F1 Cross Breed Heifer B-2 GRADE					
	1st Qtr.	**2nd Qtr.**	**3rd Qtr.**	**4th Qtr.**	**Yearly Ave.**
2011	1,096	980	798	573	862
2012	676	917	927	979	875
% Chg.	-38%	-6%	16%	71%	1%
2013	970	1,081	1,090	1,176	1,079
% Chg.	43%	18%	18%	20%	23%
2014	1,027	1,066	1,088	1,230	**1,103**
% Chg.	6%	-1%	-0%	5%	**2%**
2015	1,363	1,508			
% Chg.	33%	42%			

Unit: JP Yen/Kg.

F1 Cross Breed Steer B-3 GRADE					
	1st Qtr.	**2nd Qtr.**	**3rd Qtr.**	**4th Qtr.**	**Yearly Ave.**
2011	1,202	1,176	1,040	864	1,075
2012	931	1,068	1,089	1,157	1,061
% Chg.	-22%	-9%	5%	34%	-1%
2013	1,116	1,206	1,256	1,328	1,226
% Chg.	20%	13%	15%	15%	16%
2014	1,205	1,240	1,260	1,404	**1,277**
% Chg.	8%	3%	0%	6%	**4%**
2015	1,499	1,644			
% Chg.	24%	33%			
F1 Cross Breed Steer B-2 GRADE					
	1st Qtr.	**2nd Qtr.**	**3rd Qtr.**	**4th Qtr.**	**Yearly Ave.**
2011	1,112	1,073	857	623	916
2012	747	960	964	1,026	924
% Chg.	-33%	-11%	13%	65%	1%
2013	1,000	1,100	1,139	1,207	1,112
% Chg.	34%	15%	18%	18%	20%
2014	1,073	1,120	1,121	1,282	**1,149**
% Chg.	7%	2%	-2%	6%	**3%**
2015	1,404	1,549			
% Chg.	31%	38%			

ALIC Monthly Statistics

Table 3-B: Average Whole Price of Imported Chilled Beef by Cuts and Origin YTD

Unit: JP Yen/Kg.

Full Set, Aussie Beef, Chilled, (Short Grain Fed)					
	1st Qtr.	**2nd Qtr.**	**3rd Qtr.**	**4th Qtr.**	**Yearly Ave.**
2011	842	803	758	772	**794**
2012	797	863	813	814	**822**
% Chg.	-5%	8%	7%	5%	**4%**
2013	923	956	931	962	**943**
% Chg.	16%	11%	14%	18%	**15%**
2014	985	998	1,090	1,172	**1,061**
% Chg.	7%	4%	17%	22%	**13%**
2015	1,234	1,211			
% Chg.	25%	21%			
Full Set, Aussie Beef, Chilled, (Grass Fed)					
	1st Qtr.	**2nd Qtr.**	**3rd Qtr.**	**4th Qtr.**	**Yearly Ave.**
2011	767	703	669	687	**707**
2012	728	772	698	716	**729**
% Chg.	-5%	10%	4%	4%	**3%**
2013	800	849	804	878	**833**
% Chg.	10%	10%	15%	23%	**14%**
2014	911	927	1,002	1,108	**987**
% Chg.	14%	9%	25%	26%	**19%**
2015	1,182	1,122			
% Chg.	30%	21%			
Navel-end Brisket, Aussie Beef, Chilled					
	1st Qtr.	**2nd Qtr.**	**3rd Qtr.**	**4th Qtr.**	**Yearly Ave.**
2011	586	552	532	513	**546**
2012	539	607	617	584	**587**
% Chg.	-8%	10%	16%	14%	**7%**
2013	636	637	651	687	**653**
% Chg.	18%	5%	6%	18%	**11%**
2014	725	751	831	935	**811**
% Chg.	14%	18%	28%	36%	**24%**
2015	948	847			
% Chg.	31%	13%			
Strip Loin, Aussie Beef, Chilled					
	1st Qtr.	**2nd Qtr.**	**3rd Qtr.**	**4th Qtr.**	**Yearly Ave.**
2011	1,148	1,008	940	945	**1,010**
2012	1,167	1,177	950	990	**1,071**
% Chg.	2%	17%	1%	5%	**6%**
2013	1,234	1,320	1,110	1,280	**1,236**
% Chg.	6%	12%	17%	29%	**15%**
2014	1,286	1,306	1,424	1,457	**1,368**
% Chg.	4%	-1%	28%	14%	**11%**
2015	1,503	1,529			
% Chg.	17%	17%			

Unit: JP Yen/Kg.

Chuck Rib, US Beef, Chilled					
	1st Qtr.	**2nd Qtr.**	**3rd Qtr.**	**4th Qtr.**	**Yearly Ave.**
2011	1,087	1,111	1,049	1,024	**1,068**
2012	1,133	1,276	1,206	1,160	**1,194**
% Chg.	4%	15%	15%	13%	**12%**
2013	1,389	1,596	1,626	1,725	**1,584**
% Chg.	23%	25%	35%	49%	33%
2014	1,743	1,813	1,899	2,012	**1,867**
% Chg.	26%	14%	17%	17%	**18%**
2015	2,319	2,122			
% Chg.	33%	17%			

Chuck Eye, US Beef, Chilled					
	1st Qtr.	**2nd Qtr.**	**3rd Qtr.**	**4th Qtr.**	**Yearly Ave.**
2011	814	739	697	799	**762**
2012	788	772	747	840	**786**
% Chg.	-3%	4%	7%	5%	**3%**
2013	891	904	905	1,016	**929**
% Chg.	13%	17%	21%	21%	18%
2014	1,093	1,074	1,169	1,297	**1,158**
% Chg.	23%	19%	29%	28%	**25%**
2015	1,493	1,406			
% Chg.	37%	31%			

Strip Loin, US Beef, Chilled					
	1st Qtr.	**2nd Qtr.**	**3rd Qtr.**	**4th Qtr.**	**Yearly Ave.**
2011	n.a.	1,559	1,482	1,303	**1,086**
2012	1,501	1,738	1,798	1,637	**1,668**
% Chg.	n.a.	11%	21%	26%	**54%**
2013	1,819	2,099	2,083	1,926	**1,982**
% Chg.	21%	21%	16%	18%	19%
2014	2,023	2,436	2,511	2,308	**2,320**
% Chg.	11%	16%	21%	20%	**17%**
2015	2,450	3,058			
% Chg.	21%	26%			

Rib Eye Roll, US Beef, Chilled					
	1st Qtr.	**2nd Qtr.**	**3rd Qtr.**	**4th Qtr.**	**Yearly Ave.**
2011	n.a.	1,676	1,640	1,801	**1,279**
2012	1,761	1,833	1,828	2,011	**1,858**
% Chg.	n.a.	9%	11%	12%	**45%**
2013	2,099	2,141	2,198	2,399	**2,210**
% Chg.	19%	17%	20%	19%	19%
2014	2,402	2,431	2,639	2,842	**2,579**
% Chg.	14%	14%	20%	18%	**17%**
2015	3,123	3,375			
% Chg.	30%	39%			

Source: ALIC Monthly Statistics

Table 3-C: Average Wholesale Price of Imported Frozen Beef by Cuts and Origin YTD

Unit: JP Yen/Kg.

Top Side, Aussie Beef, Frozen					
	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2011	662	633	610	613	**629**
2012	636	642	613	608	**625**
% Chg.	-4%	1%	1%	-1%	**-1%**
2013	672	787	753	807	**755**
% Chg.	6%	23%	23%	33%	**21%**
2014	840	839	930	955	**891**
% Chg.	25%	7%	24%	18%	18%
2015	944	941			
% Chg.	12%	12%			

Trimming, Aussie Beef, Frozen					
	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2011	493	478	449	440	**465**
2012	452	464	301	448	**416**
% Chg.	-8%	-3%	-33%	2%	**-11%**
2013	520	559	544	549	**543**
% Chg.	15%	20%	81%	23%	**30%**
2014	551	581	746	846	**681**
% Chg.	6%	4%	37%	54%	25%
2015	757	680			
% Chg.	37%	17%			

Short Plate, US Beef, Frozen					
	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2011	n.a.	511	504	535	**387**
2012	687	888	738	659	**743**
% Chg.	n.a.	74%	46%	23%	92%
2013	611	577	564	568	**580**
% Chg.	-11%	-35%	-23%	-14%	**-22%**
2014	625	759	968	1,062	**854**
% Chg.	2%	32%	71%	87%	47%
2015	900	692			
% Chg.	44%	-9%			

Short Rib, US Beef, Frozen					
	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2011	n.a.	1,676	1,640	1,801	**1,279**
2012	1,766	1,836	1,660	1,616	**1,719**
% Chg.	n.a.	10%	1%	-10%	**34%**
2013	1,928	2,297	2,379	2,550	**2,289**
% Chg.	9%	25%	43%	58%	**33%**
2014	2,697	2,827	3,015	3,259	**2,949**
% Chg.	40%	23%	27%	28%	29%
2015	3,324	3,321			
% Chg.	23%	18%			

Chuck Rib, US Beef, Frozen					
	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2011	n.a.	904	842	853	**650**
2012	916	1,402	1,136	1,020	**1,118**
% Chg.	n.a.	55%	35%	20%	**72%**
2013	1,215	1,440	1,428	1,481	**1,391**
% Chg.	33%	3%	26%	45%	**24%**

2014	1,578	1,714	1,879	1,920	**1,773**
% Chg.	30%	19%	32%	30%	27%
2015	1,942	1,964			
% Chg.	23%	15%			

Source: ALIC Monthly Statistics

Table 4-A: Average Wholesale Price of Domestic Hog Carcasses by Grade, Tokyo Market

Unit: JP Yen/Kg.

Excellent Grade					
	1st Qtr.	**2nd Qtr.**	**3rd Qtr.**	**4th Qtr.**	**Yearly Ave.**
2011	466	506	493	411	**469**
2012	422	478	475	408	**446**
% chg.	-9%	-6%	-4%	-1%	**-5%**
2013	419	496	521	501	**484**
% chg.	-1%	4%	10%	23%	9%
2014	468	622	566	597	**563**
% chg.	12%	25%	9%	19%	16%
2015	574	568			
% chg.	23%	-9%			
Medium Grade					
	1st Qtr.	**2nd Qtr.**	**3rd Qtr.**	**4th Qtr.**	**Yearly Ave.**
2011	425	475	455	375	**433**
2012	381	430	434	369	**404**
% chg.	-10%	-10%	-5%	-2%	-7%
2013	370	459	487	475	**448**
% chg.	-3%	7%	12%	29%	11%
2014	443	596	543	577	**540**
% chg.	20%	30%	12%	21%	21%
2015	546	539			
% chg.	23%	-10%			

Source: MAFF Meat Statistics, ALIC Monthly Statistics

Table 4-B: Average Wholesale Price of Domestic Fresh/Chilled Pork Cuts YTD

Unit: JP Yen/Kg.

Fullset: Chilled					
	1st Qtr.	**2nd Qtr.**	**3rd Qtr.**	**4th Qtr.**	**Yearly Ave.**
2011	685	729	704	586	676
2012	598	664	670	576	627
% chg.	-13%	-9%	-5%	-2%	-7%
2013	584	700	742	703	682
% chg.	-2%	5%	11%	22%	9%
2014	686	861	779	809	784
% chg.	17%	23%	5%	15%	15%
2015	796	798			
% chg.	16%	-7%			
Picnic: Chilled					
	1st Qtr.	**2nd Qtr.**	**3rd Qtr.**	**4th Qtr.**	**Yearly Ave.**
2011	498	550	525	446	505
2012	439	477	476	414	451
% chg.	-12%	-13%	-9%	-7%	-11%
2013	425	536	551	531	511
% chg.	-3%	12%	16%	28%	13%
2014	524	678	627	598	607
% chg.	23%	27%	14%	13%	19%
2015	580	589			
% chg.	11%	-13%			
Shoulder Loin: Chilled					
	1st Qtr.	**2nd Qtr.**	**3rd Qtr.**	**4th Qtr.**	**Yearly Ave.**
2011	874	875	874	779	851
2012	768	814	840	792	803
% chg.	-12%	-7%	-4%	2%	-6%
2013	775	856	959	960	887
% chg.	1%	5%	14%	21%	10%
2014	883	1,063	991	1,061	999
% chg.	14%	24%	3%	11%	13%
2015	1,022	986			
% chg.	16%	-7%			
Loin: Chilled					
	1st Qtr.	**2nd Qtr.**	**3rd Qtr.**	**4th Qtr.**	**Yearly Ave.**
2011	917	915	925	810	892
2012	798	853	871	805	832
% chg.	-13%	-7%	-6%	-1%	-7%
2013	796	877	961	926	890
% chg.	-0%	3%	10%	15%	7%
2014	888	1,089	1,027	1,071	1,019
% chg.	12%	24%	7%	16%	14%
2015	1,071	1,043			
% chg.	21%	-4%			
Tender Loin: Chilled					
	1st Qtr.	**2nd Qtr.**	**3rd Qtr.**	**4th Qtr.**	**Yearly Ave.**
2011	963	996	991	886	959
2012	865	926	925	860	894
% chg.	-10%	-7%	-7%	-3%	-7%
2013	852	961	1,027	990	958
% chg.	-1%	4%	11%	15%	7%
2014	960	1,186	1,135	1,123	1,101

% chg.	13%	23%	11%	13%	15%
2015	1,191	1,219			
% chg.	24%	3%			
Belly: Chilled					
	1st Qtr.	**2nd Qtr.**	**3rd Qtr.**	**4th Qtr.**	**Yearly Ave.**
2011	878	868	817	754	829
2012	763	765	758	771	764
% chg.	-13%	-12%	-7%	2%	-8%
2013	763	806	851	934	839
% chg.	0%	5%	12%	21%	10%
2014	895	1,040	944	1,058	984
% chg.	17%	29%	11%	13%	17%
2015	1,014	901			
% chg.	13%	-13%			
Ham: Chilled					
	1st Qtr.	**2nd Qtr.**	**3rd Qtr.**	**4th Qtr.**	**Yearly Ave.**
2011	516	569	550	467	526
2012	457	508	503	436	476
% chg.	-11%	-11%	-8%	-7%	-9%
2013	451	571	583	563	542
% chg.	-1%	12%	16%	29%	14%
2014	558	721	669	629	644
% chg.	24%	26%	15%	12%	19%
2015	613	625			
% chg.	10%	-13%			

Source: MAFF Meat Statistics, ALIC Monthly Statistics

Table 4-C: Average Wholesale Price of Imported Chilled Pork Cuts YTD

Unit: JP Yen/Kg.

Loin, US: Chilled					
	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2011	601	597	596	584	595
2012	601	595	601	595	598
% chg.	0%	-0%	1%	2%	1%
2013	589	589	601	596	594
% chg.	-2%	-1%	0%	0%	-1%
2014	615	732	694	686	682
% chg.	4%	24%	15%	15%	15%
2015	666	638			
% chg.	8%	-13%			

Unit: JP Yen/Kg.

Loin, Canada: Chilled					
	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2011	620	618	619	600	614
2012	617	611	609	602	610
% chg.	-0%	-1%	-2%	0%	-1%
2013	599	601	604	599	601
% chg.	-3%	-2%	-1%	-1%	-2%
2014	627	756	725	712	705
% chg.	5%	26%	20%	19%	17%
2015	710	656			
% chg.	13%	-13%			
Tender Loin, US: Chilled					
	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2011	689	692	690	689	690
2012	687	685	686	679	684
% chg.	-0%	-1%	-1%	-1%	-1%
2013	681	687	759	769	724
% chg.	-1%	0%	11%	13%	6%
2014	813	927	919	936	899
% chg.	19%	35%	21%	22%	24%
2015	970	923			
% chg.	19%	-0%			
Tender Loin, Canada: Chilled					
	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2011	781	774	771	763	772
2012	2%	1%	-0%	-2%	0%
% chg.	762	736	730	717	736
2013	-2%	-5%	-5%	-6%	-5%
% chg.	727	727	815	816	771
2014	-5%	-1%	12%	14%	5%
% chg.	851	961	978	955	936
2015	17%	32%	20%	17%	21%
% chg.	985	987			
%chg	16%	3%			
Shoulder Loin, US: Chilled					
	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2011	619	632	630	608	622
2012	614	604	608	612	609
% chg.	-1%	-5%	-3%	1%	-2%
2013	598	605	641	657	625

% chg.	-3%	0%	5%	7%	3%
2014	670	787	830	811	774
% chg.	12%	30%	29%	23%	24%
2015	818	761			
% chg.	22%	-3%			
Shoulder Loin, Canada: Chilled					
	1st Qtr.	**2nd Qtr.**	**3rd Qtr.**	**4th Qtr.**	**Yearly Ave.**
2011	642	654	654	633	646
2012	635	628	631	636	632
% chg.	-1%	-4%	-4%	0%	-2%
2013	618	625	655	665	641
% chg.	-3%	-1%	4%	5%	1%
2014	683	820	854	830	797
% chg.	11%	31%	30%	25%	24%
2015	830	772			
% chg.	22%	-6%			

Source: ALIC Monthly Statistics

Table 5-A: Monthly Ending Beef Stock Estimate YTD

Unit: Metric Ton (Carcass Equivalent)

Month/Year	2011	2012	% Chg.	2013	% Chg.	2014	% Chg.	2015	% Chg.
Jan.	121,460	129,254	6%	128,838	-0%	166,335	29%	184,775	11%
Feb.	115,384	121,915	6%	120,344	-1%	155,893	30%	176,648	13%
Mar.	120,288	111,626	-7%	119,699	7%	150,046	25%	178,385	19%
Apr.	114,618	107,579	-6%	117,029	9%	149,295	28%	188,873	27%
May	117,349	112,944	-4%	135,064	20%	145,508	8%	196,265	35%
Jun.	128,628	124,592	-3%	145,328	17%	154,976	7%	202,262	31%
Jul.	136,346	139,138	2%	172,175	24%	161,944	-6%		
Aug.	139,075	148,562	7%	187,239	26%	171,396	-8%		
Sept..	134,746	154,256	14%	182,398	18%	181,558	-0%		
Oct.	131,445	152,671	16%	186,949	22%	188,727	1%		
Nov.	135,610	149,373	10%	183,560	23%	191,113	4%		
Dec.	136,006	135,492	-0%	170,537	26%	185,395	9%		

Source: ALIC Monthly Statistics

Table 5-B: Monthly Ending Pork Stock Estimate YTD

Unit: Metric Ton (Carcass Equivalent)

Month/Year	2011	2012	% Chg.	2013	% Chg.	2014	% Chg.	2015	% Chg.
Jan.	221,793	232,219	5%	227,915	-2%	213,346	-6%	240,042	13%
Feb.	229,346	238,564	4%	229,814	-4%	209,024	-9%	233,146	12%
Mar.	226,091	237,673	5%	226,928	-5%	210,978	-7%	232,172	10%
Apr.	225,358	231,592	3%	226,129	-2%	213,498	-6%	244,282	14%
May	233,488	234,878	1%	231,345	-2%	229,268	-1%	251,971	10%
Jun.	235,265	219,436	-7%	224,888	2%	244,787	9%	245,311	0%
Jul.	228,322	222,686	-2%	219,863	-1%	266,367	21%		
Aug.	219,876	228,799	4%	217,903	-5%	274,021	26%		
Sept..	210,201	233,068	11%	211,461	-9%	275,977	31%		
Oct.	210,187	234,993	12%	209,986	-11%	286,718	37%		
Nov.	219,132	229,995	5%	198,884	-14%	264,953	33%		
Dec.	215,833	213,918	-1%	195,273	-9%	245,651	26%		

Source: ALIC Monthly Statistics

Table 6-A: Japanese Total Beef Import, Chilled and Frozen Cuts Combined/CIF Price YTD

Quantity (Metric Ton, Customs Clearance Basis)

Partner Country	Calendar Year					Year To Date: January - June		
	2012 Jan./Dec.	2013 Jan./Dec.	2014 Jan./Dec.	% Change (2014/2013)	2014 Share	06/2014	06/2015	% Change
World	514,186	534,255	518,708	-3%	100%	236,991	242,723	2%
Australia	318,400	285,923	280,842	-2%	54%	129,125	144,882	12%
United States	131,921	186,056	188,675	1%	36%	85,988	75,450	-12%
New Zealand	31,412	29,429	24,112	-18%	5%	13,619	10,783	-21%
Canada	11,468	12,691	14,104	11%	3%	4,546	4,330	-5%
Mexico	20,450	19,571	10,369	-47%	2%	3,432	6,584	92%
Others	535	585	606	4%	0%	281	694	147%

Source of Data: World Trade Atlas (Japan Ministry of Finance)

Unit Value(United States Dollars/Metric Ton)

Partner Country	Calendar Year				Year To Date: January - June		
	2012 Jan./Dec.	2013 Jan./Dec.	2014 Jan./Dec.	% Change (2014/2013)	06/2014	06/2015	%Change
World	5,372	5,088	5,565	9%	5,280	5,927	12%
Australia	5,008	4,835	5,234	8%	4,961	5,621	13%
United States	6,378	5,592	6,105	9%	5,788	6,473	12%
New Zealand	5,321	5,304	5,697	7%	5,432	6,449	19%
Canada	5,146	4,091	4,448	9%	4,054	5,225	29%
Mexico	4,768	4,259	5,808	36%	5,372	6,132	14%

Source of Data: Global Trade Atlas (Japan Ministry of Finance)

Table 6-B: Japanese Beef Import, Chilled Cuts/CIF Price YTD

Unit: Metric Ton (Customs Clearance Basis)

Partner Country	Calendar Year					Year To Date: January - June		
	2012 Jan./Dec.	2013 Jan./Dec.	2014 Jan./Dec.	% Change (2014/2013)	2014 Share	06/2014	06/2015	% Change
World	212,425	212,305	219,253	3%	100%	101,386	96,852	-4%
Australia	128,688	115,650	125,457	8%	57%	56,820	63,150	11%
United States	71,605	86,297	83,528	-3%	38%	40,077	28,666	-28%
New Zealand	7,975	6,610	5,541	-16%	3%	2,770	2,442	-12%
Mexico	1,732	2,204	2,843	29%	1%	1,080	1,563	45%
Canada	2,423	1,486	1,832	23%	1%	609	1,008	66%
Others	2	58	52	-10%	0%	30	23	-23%

Source of Data: Global Trade Atlas (Japan Ministry of Finance)

Unit Value(United States Dollars/Metric Ton)

Partner Country	Calendar Year				Year To Date: January - June		
	2012 Jan./Dec.	2013 Jan./Dec.	2014 Jan./Dec.	% Change (2014/2013)	06/2014	06/2015	%Change
World	7,127	6,827	7,260	6%	7,020	7,482	7%
Australia	6,847	6,477	6,705	4%	6,515	7,130	9%
United States	7,571	7,195	8,010	11%	7,656	8,183	7%
New Zealand	7,769	7,981	7,999	0%	7,916	8,376	6%
Canada	7,413	6,786	7,102	5%	7,038	6,796	-3%
Mexico	6,240	6,858	7,968	16%	7,102	7,660	8%

Source of Data: Global Trade Atlas (Japan Ministry of Finance)

Table 6-C: Japanese Beef Import, Frozen Cuts/CIF Price YTD

Quantity (Metric Ton, Customs Clearance Basis)

Partner Country	Calendar Year					Year To Date: January - June		
	2012 Jan./Dec.	2013 Jan./Dec.	2014 Jan./Dec.	% Change (2014/2013)	2014 Share	06/2014	06/2015	% Change
World	301,761	321,949	299,456	-7%	100%	135,605	145,871	8%
Australia	189,712	170,273	155,385	-9%	52%	72,305	81,732	13%
United States	60,316	99,758	105,147	5%	35%	45,911	46,784	2%
New Zealand	23,437	22,819	18,570	-19%	6%	10,850	8,342	-23%
Canada	9,045	11,205	12,272	10%	4%	3,937	3,322	-16%
Mexico	18,717	17,367	7,526	-57%	3%	2,352	5,022	114%
Others	534	527	556	6%	0%	250	669	168%

Source of Data: Global Trade Atlas (Japan Ministry of Finance)

Unit Value(United States Dollars/Metric Ton)

Partner Country	Calendar Year				Year To Date: January - June		
	2012 Jan./Dec.	2013 Jan./Dec.	2014 Jan./Dec.	% Change (2014/2013)	06/2014	06/2015	%Change
World	4,137	3,942	4,324	10%	3,978	4,895	23%
Australia	3,760	3,720	4,045	9%	3,739	4,455	19%
United States	4,962	4,206	4,592	9%	4,158	5,426	30%
New Zealand	4,489	4,528	5,010	11%	4,798	5,885	23%
Canada	4,538	3,734	4,052	9%	3,592	4,748	32%
Mexico	4,632	3,929	4,992	27%	4,578	5,656	24%

Source of Data: Global Trade Atlas (Japan Ministry of Finance)

Table 6-D: Japanese Beef Import, Prepared and Processed Products/CIF Price YTD

Quantity (Metric Ton, Customs Clearance Basis)

Partner Country	Calendar Year					Year To Date: January - June		
	2012 Jan./Dec.	2013 Jan./Dec.	2014 Jan./Dec.	% Change (2014/2013)	2014 Share	06/2014	06/2015	% Change
World	9,548	6,503	7,272	12%	100%	3835	4053	6%
Australia	5,534	4,847	5,279	9%	73%	2743	2310	-16%
China	1,983	1,148	1,066	-7%	15%	663	582	-12%
New Zealand	431	256	345	35%	5%	206	192	-7%
Others	1,600	252	582	131%	8%	223	969	335%

Source of Data: Global Trade Atlas (Japan Ministry of Finance)

Unit Value(United States Dollars/Metric Ton)

Partner Country	Calendar Year				Year To Date: January - June		
	2012 Jan./Dec.	2013 Jan./Dec.	2014 Jan./Dec.	% Change (2014/2013)	06/2014	06/2015	%Change
World	7,643	6,719	6,785	1%	6,900	5,616	-19%
Australia	6,468	5,678	5,577	-2%	5,613	5,562	-1%
China	8,072	8,426	7,599	-10%	6,965	7,335	5%
New Zealand	16,158	13,054	10,888	-17%	10,677	10,858	2%

Source of Data: Global Trade Atlas (Japan Ministry of Finance)

Table 6-E: Japanese Beef Import, Edible Meat and Offal/CIF Price YTD

Quantity (Metric Ton, Customs Clearance Basis)

Partner Country	Calendar Year					Year To Date: January - June		
	2012 Jan./Dec.	2013 Jan./Dec.	2014 Jan./Dec.	% Change (2014/2013)	2014 Share	06/2014	06/2015	% Change
World	43,325	59,164	61,317	4%	100%	28,517	29,395	3%
United States	16,358	30,794	32,926	7%	54%	15,358	14,720	-4%
Australia	17,890	19,246	19,554	2%	32%	8,582	9,941	16%
New Zealand	3,810	3,900	4,369	12%	7%	2,575	2,907	13%
Canada	1,668	2,469	2,307	-7%	4%	909	784	-14%
Mexico	2,645	1,997	1,444	-28%	2%	732	681	-7%
Others	954	758	717	-5%	1%	361	362	0%

Source of Data: Global Trade Atlas (Japan Ministry of Finance)

Unit Value(United States Dollars/Metric Ton)

Partner Country	Calendar Year				Year To Date: January - June		
	2012 Jan./Dec.	2013 Jan./Dec.	2014 Jan./Dec.	% Change (2014/2013)	06/2014	06/2015	%Change
World	10,128	8,977	9,313	4%	9,127	9,209	1%
United States	12,170	10,229	10,770	5%	10,336	11,275	9%
Australia	9,235	7,710	7,593	-2%	7,791	7,336	-6%
Canada	10,633	8,445	8,979	6%	8,732	9,105	4%
New Zealand	8,064	6,925	6,803	-2%	7,132	5,630	-21%
Mexico	7,203	7,201	8,383	16%	7,488	8,950	20%

Source of Data: Global Trade Atlas (Japan Ministry of Finance)

Table 7-A: Japanese Total Pork Import, Chilled and Frozen Cuts Combined/CIF Price YTD

Quantity (Metric Ton, Customs Clearance Basis)								
Partner Country	Calendar Year					Year To Date: January - June		
	2012 Jan./Dec.	2013 Jan./Dec.	2014 Jan./Dec.	% Change (2014/2013)	2014 Share	06/2014	06/2015	% Change
World	778,804	738,451	829,382	12%	100%	397,485	380,195	-4%
United States	313,860	281,144	276,033	-2%	33%	137,130	129,010	-6%
Canada	172,614	142,241	148,016	4%	18%	72,749	80,556	11%
Denmark	116,742	113,951	135,346	19%	16%	65,544	49,946	-24%
Spain	26,303	33,986	65,515	93%	8%	26,243	35,118	34%
Mexico	45,630	59,379	63,041	6%	8%	32,022	34,077	6%
Chile	28,918	29,522	26,847	-9%	3%	14,807	10,799	-27%
Others	74,737	78,228	114,584	46%	14%	48,990	40,689	-17%

Source of Data: Global Trade Atlas (Japan Ministry of Finance)
Note: Others include mostly EU countries.

Unit Value(United States Dollars/Metric Ton)							
Partner Country	Calendar Year				Year To Date: January - June		
	2012 Jan./Dec.	2013 Jan./Dec.	2014 Jan./Dec.	% Change (2014/2013)	06/2014	06/2015	%Change
World	6,584	5,414	5,226	-3%	5,301	4,516	-15%
Mexico	6,610	5,462	5,410	-1%	5,425	4,596	-15%
United States	6,564	5,404	5,356	-1%	5,410	4,576	-15%
Canada	6,580	5,397	5,252	-3%	5,332	4,563	-14%
Chile	6,577	5,418	5,173	-5%	5,176	4,553	-12%
Denmark	6,577	5,379	5,027	-7%	5,105	4,373	-14%

Source of Data: Global Trade Atlas (Japan Ministry of Finance)

Table 7-B: Japanese Pork Import, Chilled Cuts/CIF Price YTD

Quantity (Metric Ton, Customs Clearance Basis)								
Partner Country	Calendar Year					Year To Date: January - June		
	2012 Jan./Dec.	2013 Jan./Dec.	2014 Jan./Dec.	% Change (2014/2013)	2014 Share	06/2014	06/2015	% Change
World	260,699	294,043	300,058	2%	100%	153,445	146,631	-4%
United States	182,681	198,493	187,709	-5%	63%	98,948	82,753	-16%
Canada	69,019	86,993	101,107	16%	34%	48,948	56,653	16%
Mexico	8,745	8,404	11,194	33%	4%	5,525	7,181	30%
Others	254	153	48	-69%	0%	24	44	83%

Source of Data: Global Trade Atlas (Japan Ministry of Finance)

Unit Value(United States Dollars/Metric Ton)							
Partner Country	Calendar Year				Year To Date: January - June		
	2012 Jan./Dec.	2013 Jan./Dec.	2014 Jan./Dec.	% Change (2014/2013)	06/2014	06/2015	%Change
World	6,560	5,401	5,428	1%	5,491	4,655	-15%
Mexico	6,567	5,399	5,479	1%	5,548	4,750	-14%
United States	6,550	5,402	5,449	1%	5,495	4,654	-15%
Canada	6,577	5,389	5,377	0%	5,469	4,641	-15%

Source of Data: Global Trade Atlas (Japan Ministry of Finance)

Table 7-C: Japanese Pork Import, Frozen Cuts/CIF Price YTD

Quantity (Metric Ton, Customs Clearance Basis)								
Partner Country	Calendar Year					Year To Date: January - June		
	2012 Jan./Dec.	2013 Jan./Dec.	2014 Jan./Dec.	% Change (2014/2013)	2014 Share	06/2014	06/2015	% Change
World	518,104	444,408	529,324	19%	100%	244,040	233,564	-4%
Denmark	116,742	113,951	135,344	19%	26%	65,544	49,946	-24%
United States	131,179	82,651	88,324	7%	17%	38,182	46,258	21%
Spain	26,280	33,960	65,487	93%	12%	26,228	35,105	34%
Mexico	36,885	50,975	51,847	2%	10%	26,497	26,896	2%
Canada	103,595	55,248	46,909	-15%	9%	23,801	23,903	0%
Chile	28,907	29,522	26,847	-9%	5%	14,807	10,799	-27%
Others	74,516	78,101	114,566	47%	22%	48,981	40,657	-17%

Source of Data: Global Trade Atlas (Japan Ministry of Finance)
Note: Others include mostly EU countries.

Unit Value(United States Dollars/Metric Ton)							
Partner Country	Calendar Year				Year To Date: January - June		
	2012 Jan./Dec.	2013 Jan./Dec.	2014 Jan./Dec.	% Change (2014/2013)	06/2014	06/2015	%Change
World	6,596	5,423	5,112	-6%	5,182	4,429	-15%
Mexico	6,620	5,473	5,395	-1%	5,399	4,555	-16%
Spain	6,796	5,591	5,203	-7%	5,399	4,444	-18%
Chile	6,577	5,418	5,173	-5%	5,176	4,553	-12%
United States	6,583	5,409	5,158	-5%	5,187	4,437	-14%
Denmark	6,577	5,379	5,027	-7%	5,105	4,373	-14%
Canada	6,582	5,409	4,982	-8%	5,050	4,378	-13%

Source of Data: Global Trade Atlas (Japan Ministry of Finance)

Table 7-D: Japanese Pork Import, Prepared and Processed Products/CIF Price YTD

Quantity (Metric Ton, Customs Clearance Basis)								
Partner Country	Calendar Year					Year To Date: January - June		
	2012 Jan./Dec.	2013 Jan./Dec.	2014 Jan./Dec.	% Change (2014/2013)	2014 Share	06/2014	06/2015	% Change
World	190,030	202,189	195,599	-3%	100%	111,737	94,048	-16%
United States	116,612	129,339	122,525	-5%	63%	75,560	57,028	-25%
China	30,909	25,079	26,285	5%	13%	11,722	11,042	-6%
Canada	15,227	18,344	20,486	12%	10%	11,394	11,080	-3%
Others	27,282	29,427	26,303	-11%	13%	13,061	14,898	14%

Source of Data: Global Trade Atlas (Japan Ministry of Finance)

Unit Value(United States Dollars/Metric Ton)							
Partner Country	Calendar Year				Year To Date: January - June		
	2012 Jan./Dec.	2013 Jan./Dec.	2014 Jan./Dec.	% Change (2014/2013)	06/2014	06/2015	%Change
World	4,249	3,857	4,279	11%	4,019	3,803	-5%
China	5,956	4,920	4,835	-2%	4,939	4,760	-4%
United States	3,386	3,279	3,810	16%	3,557	3,320	-7%
Canada	3,237	2,819	3,413	21%	3,192	3,023	-5%

Source of Data: Global Trade Atlas (Japan Ministry of Finance)

Table 8: Average Auction Price of Japanese Feeder Calf for Beef YTD

JFY (April - March)	Black Wagyu					
	Number Auctioned		Average Price (Steer/Heifer)		Average Weight	Average Age
	Head	% Chg.	1,000 Yen/Head	% Chg.	Kg	Day
2010	346,596	-11%	390	8%	278	290
2011	359,503	4%	399	2%	277	283
2012	361,557	1%	419	5%	278	282
2013	351,119	-3%	503	20%	277	278
2014	333,995	-5%	571	13%	277	276
JFY 2014						
Apr.	27,874	-3%	554	19%	278	277
May	29,485	-10%	552	19%	280	278
Jun.	25,657	-1%	548	17%	283	279
Jul.	31,006	-6%	543	14%	277	274
Aug.	20,823	-8%	545	12%	278	277
Sept.	29,407	-2%	550	10%	275	275
Oct.	25,161	-5%	563	11%	276	276
Nov.	29,057	-3%	585	11%	275	277
Dec.	28,283	-7%	591	8%	273	274
2015 (Jan)	31,357	-3%	581	10%	272	276
Feb.	23,626	-9%	605	15%	278	280
Mar	32,259	-2%	620	17%	275	276
JFY 2015						
Apr.	26,906	-3%	633	14%	278	277
May	28,450	-4%	640	16%	280	278
Jun.	24,954	-3%	643	17%	283	278

Source: ALIC Monthly Statistics

JFY (April - March)	F1 Cross Breed					
	Number Auctioned		Average Price (Steer/Heifer)		Average Weight	Average Age
	Head	% Chg.	1,000 Yen/Head	% Chg.	Kg	Day
2010	59,354	-11%	261	25%	286	247
2011	61,574	4%	237	-9%	291	248
2012	68,500	11%	227	-4%	294	249
2013	58,454	-15%	299	32%	294	247
2014	62,205	6%	325	10%	248	1,094
JFY 2014						
Apr.	5,191	-10%	294	14%	298	250
May	5,148	-9%	295	12%	300	249
Jun.	5,685	5%	302	11%	302	250
Jul.	5,339	3%	304	10%	299	247
Aug.	5,273	9%	302	5%	300	249
Sept.	5,337	3%	310	7%	298	248
Oct.	5,139	11%	323	7%	295	246
Nov.	5,038	12%	352	6%	295	246
Dec.	5,049	13%	359	2%	291	244
2015 (Jan)	4,818	19%	355	6%	295	249
Feb.	5,039	21%	343	4%	293	246
Mar	5,149	12%	364	23%	292	246
JFY 2015						
Apr.	5,877	13%	377	28%	298	249
May	5,665	10%	376	27%	302	251
Jun.	6,303	11%	374	24%	301	248

Source: ALIC Monthly Statistics

JFY (April - March)	Holstein					
	Number Auctioned		Average Price (Steer/Heifer)		Average Weight	Average Age
	Head	% Chg.	1,000 Yen/Head	% Chg.	Kg	Day
2010	11,158	2%	85	-3%	266	224
2011	8,109	-27%	93	9%	270	226
2012	7,168	-12%	95	3%	273	229
2013	8,529	19%	127	34%	274	228
2014	10,759	26%	146	15%	276	228
JFY 2014						
Apr.	1,000	39%	138	23%	282	237
May	932	15%	144	27%	278	230
Jun.	892	14%	139	21%	281	231
Jul.	911	21%	144	16%	285	228
Aug.	788	39%	132	5%	284	231
Sept.	731	8%	134	14%	281	227
Oct.	860	26%	138	9%	279	233
Nov.	686	16%	148	8%	276	228
Dec.	849	20%	158	14%	268	224
2015 (Jan)	961	57%	162	13%	267	222
Feb.	983	29%	155	14%	267	223
Mar	1,166	34%	157	10%	270	225
JFY 2015						
Apr.	1,128	13%	172	25%	278	228
May	783	-16%	189	31%	276	231
Jun.	837	-6%	202	45%	277	224

Source: ALIC Monthly Statistics

Table 9: Japanese Livestock Inventory YTD

As of February 1 Each Year						
Cattle Inventory						
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	% Change
Number of Beef Cattle Farms (1,000)	69.6	65.2	61.3	57.5	54.4	-5%
Beef Cattle (Wagyu and Other) (1,000)	1,868	1,831	1,769	1,716	1,661	-3%
Dairy Cattle for Beef (1,000)	412	393	376	368	345	-6%
F-1 Cross Bred Cattle (1,000)	483	499	498	484	482	0%
Sub-Total Dairy & F-1 Cattle for Beef (1,000)	895	892	873	851	828	-3%
Total Beef Cattle Raised (1,000)	**2,763**	**2,723**	**2,642**	**2,567**	**2,489**	**-3%**
Number of Dairy Cattle Farms (Female) (1,000)	21.0	20.1	19.4	18.6	17.7	-5%
Total Dairy Cow and Heifer Raised (1,000)	1,467	1,449	1,423	1,395	1,371	-2%
Total Cattle Raised (1,000)	**4,230**	**4,172**	**4,065**	**3,962**	**3,860**	**-3%**
Swine Inventory						
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	% Change
Number of Swine Farms (1,000)	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.3	N.A.	
Number of Hogs Raised for Fattening (1,000)	8,186	8,145	8,106	8,020	N.A.	
Total Swine Raised (1,000)	**9,768**	**9,735**	**9,685**	**9,537**	**N.A.**	

Source: MAFF Livestock Statistics

Note: Japan's 2015 hog inventory was not announced because Japan's five year Agricultural Census is being carried out in 2015. MAFF only collected data on cattle inventory, which was announced in early 2015, and did not collect statistical data for the national hog inventory.