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Japan

Livestock and Products Semi-annual

Beef and Pork Market Outlook

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Report Highlights:

Commodities:

Animal Numbers, Cattle

Animal Numbers, Swine

Meat, Beef and Veal

Meat, Swine

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

2010 Livestock Annual PS&D Tables

Cattle PS&D Table

| Animal Numbers, Cattle, Japan | 2009 | | | 2010 | | | 2011 | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| | Market Year Begin: Jan 2009 | | | Market Year Begin: Jan 2010 | | | Market Year Begin: Jan 2011 | | | |
| | USDA Official | Old Post | New Post | USDA Official | Old Post | New Post | USDA Official | Old Post | New Post | |
| Total Cattle Beg. Stks | 4,423 | 4,423 | 4,423 | 4,410 | 4,410 | 4,376 | | | 4,310 | (1000 HEAD) |
| Dairy Cows Beg. Stocks | 848 | 848 | 848 | 835 | 835 | 830 | | | 820 | (1000 HEAD) |
| Beef Cows Beg. Stocks | 681 | 681 | 681 | 690 | 690 | 675 | | | 675 | (1000 HEAD) |
| Production (Calf Crop) | 1,390 | 1,390 | 1,383 | 1,385 | 1,385 | 1,360 | | | 1,340 | (1000 HEAD) |
| Intra-EU Imports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | (1000 HEAD) |
| Other Imports | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 17 | | | 17 | (1000 HEAD) |
| Total Imports | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 17 | | | 17 | (1000 HEAD) |
| Total Supply | 5,829 | 5,829 | 5,822 | 5,811 | 5,811 | 5,753 | | | 5,667 | (1000 HEAD) |
| Intra EU Exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | (1000 HEAD) |
| Other Exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | (1000 HEAD) |
| Total Exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | (1000 HEAD) |
| Cow Slaughter | 551 | 551 | 551 | 545 | 545 | 540 | | | 535 | (1000 HEAD) |
| Calf Slaughter | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 10 | | | 10 | (1000 HEAD) |
| Other Slaughter | 666 | 666 | 666 | 665 | 665 | 660 | | | 660 | (1000 HEAD) |
| Total Slaughter | 1,228 | 1,228 | 1,228 | 1,220 | 1,220 | 1,210 | | | 1,205 | (1000 HEAD) |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|--|-------|-------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | HEAD) |
| Loss | 191 | 191 | 218 | 191 | 191 | 233 | | | 182 | (1000 HEAD) |
| Ending Inventories | 4,410 | 4,410 | 4,376 | 4,400 | 4,400 | 4,310 | | | 4,280 | (1000 HEAD) |
| Total Distribution | 5,829 | 5,829 | 5,822 | 5,811 | 5,811 | 5,753 | | | 5,667 | (1000 HEAD) |
| CY Imp. from U.S. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | (1000 HEAD) |
| CY. Exp. to U.S. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | (1000 HEAD) |
| Balance | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | (1000 HEAD) |

Beef and Veal PS&D Table

| Meat, Beef and Veal, Japan | 2009 | | | 2010 | | | 2011 | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|----------|-----------------------------|----------|----------|-----------------------------|----------|----------|---------------|
| | Market Year Begin: Jan 2009 | | | Market Year Begin: Jan 2010 | | | Market Year Begin: Jan 2011 | | | |
| | USDA Official | Old Post | New Post | USDA Official | Old Post | New Post | USDA Official | Old Post | New Post | |
| Slaughter (Reference) | 1,228 | 1,228 | 1,228 | 1,220 | 1,220 | 1,210 | | | 1,205 | (1000 HEAD) |
| Beginning Stocks | 116 | 116 | 116 | 119 | 119 | 119 | | | 116 | (1000 MT CWE) |
| Production | 517 | 517 | 517 | 510 | 510 | 510 | | | 507 | (1000 MT CWE) |
| Intra-EU Imports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | (1000 MT CWE) |
| Other Imports | 697 | 697 | 696 | 702 | 702 | 695 | | | 704 | (1000 MT CWE) |
| Total Imports | 697 | 697 | 696 | 702 | 702 | 695 | | | 704 | (1000 MT CWE) |
| Total Supply | 1,330 | 1,330 | 1,329 | 1,331 | 1,331 | 1,324 | | | 1,327 | (1000 MT CWE) |
| Intra EU Exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | (1000 MT CWE) |
| Other Exports | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | 1 | (1000 MT CWE) |
| Total Exports | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | 1 | (1000 MT CWE) |
| Human Dom. Consumption | 1,210 | 1,211 | 1,209 | 1,212 | 1,213 | 1,208 | | | 1,210 | (1000 MT CWE) |
| Other Use, Losses | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | (1000 MT CWE) |
| Total Dom. Consumption | 1,210 | 1,211 | 1,209 | 1,212 | 1,213 | 1,208 | | | 1,210 | (1000 MT CWE) |
| Ending Stocks | 119 | 119 | 119 | 118 | 118 | 116 | | | 116 | (1000 MT CWE) |
| Total Distribution | 1,330 | 1,330 | 1,329 | 1,331 | 1,331 | 1,324 | | | 1,327 | (1000 MT CWE) |
| CY Imp. from U.S. | 97 | 97 | 97 | 102 | 102 | 105 | | | 105 | (1000 MT CWE) |
| CY. Exp. to U.S. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | (1000 MT CWE) |
| Balance | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | (1000 MT CWE) |

Swine PS&D Table

| Animal Numbers, Swine, Japan | 2009 | | | 2010 | | | 2011 | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Market Year Begin: Jan 2009 | | | Market Year Begin: Jan 2010 | | | Market Year Begin: Jan 2011 | | | |
| | USDA Official | Old Post | New Post | USDA Official | Old Post | New Post | USDA Official | Old Post | New Post | |
| Total Beginning Stocks | 9,899 | 9,899 | 9,899 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | | | 9,700 | (1000 HEAD) |
| Sow Beginning Stocks | 937 | 937 | 937 | 925 | 925 | 915 | | | 920 | (1000 HEAD) |
| Production (Pig Crop) | 17,700 | 17,700 | 17,700 | 17,500 | 17,500 | 17,100 | | | 17,400 | (1000 HEAD) |
| Intra-EU Imports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | (1000 HEAD) |
| Other Imports | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | (1000 HEAD) |
| Total Imports | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | (1000 HEAD) |
| Total Supply | 27,600 | 27,600 | 27,600 | 27,501 | 27,501 | 27,101 | | | 27,101 | (1000 HEAD) |
| Intra EU Exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | (1000 HEAD) |
| Other Exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | (1000 HEAD) |
| Total Exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | (1000 HEAD) |
| Sow Slaughter | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | (1000 HEAD) |
| Other Slaughter | 16,965 | 16,965 | 16,965 | 16,880 | 16,880 | 16,600 | | | 16,700 | (1000 HEAD) |
| Total Slaughter | 16,965 | 16,965 | 16,965 | 16,880 | 16,880 | 16,600 | | | 16,700 | (1000 HEAD) |
| Loss | 635 | 635 | 635 | 671 | 671 | 801 | | | 601 | (1000 HEAD) |
| Ending Inventories | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 9,950 | 9,950 | 9,700 | | | 9,800 | (1000 HEAD) |
| Total Distribution | 27,600 | 27,600 | 27,600 | 27,501 | 27,501 | 27,101 | | | 27,101 | (1000 HEAD) |
| CY Imp. from U.S. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | (1000 HEAD) |
| CY. Exp. to U.S. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | (1000 HEAD) |
| Balance | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | (1000 HEAD) |

Pork PS&D Table

| Meat, Swine Japan | 2009 | | | 2010 | | | 2011 | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| | Market Year Begin: Jan 2009 | | | Market Year Begin: Jan 2010 | | | Market Year Begin: Jan 2011 | | | |
| | USDA Official | Old Post | New Post | USDA Official | Old Post | New Post | USDA Official | Old Post | New Post | |
| Slaughter (Reference) | 16,965 | 16,965 | 16,965 | 16,880 | 16,880 | 16,965 | | | 16,700 | (1000 HEAD) |
| Beginning Stocks | 237 | 237 | 237 | 217 | 217 | 217 | | | 210 | (1000 MT CWE) |
| Production | 1,310 | 1,310 | 1,310 | 1,300 | 1,300 | 1,280 | | | 1,290 | (1000 MT CWE) |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|--|-------|---------------|
| Intra-EU Imports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | (1000 MT CWE) |
| Other Imports | 1,138 | 1,139 | 1,139 | 1,151 | 1,151 | 1,151 | | | 1,157 | (1000 MT CWE) |
| Total Imports | 1,138 | 1,139 | 1,139 | 1,151 | 1,151 | 1,151 | | | 1,157 | (1000 MT CWE) |
| Total Supply | 2,685 | 2,686 | 2,686 | 2,668 | 2,668 | 2,648 | | | 2,657 | (1000 MT CWE) |
| Intra EU Exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | (1000 MT CWE) |
| Other Exports | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | (1000 MT CWE) |
| Total Exports | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | (1000 MT CWE) |
| Human Dom. Consumption | 2,467 | 2,469 | 2,469 | 2,457 | 2,458 | 2,438 | | | 2,444 | (1000 MT CWE) |
| Other Use, Losses | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | (1000 MT CWE) |
| Total Dom. Consumption | 2,467 | 2,469 | 2,469 | 2,457 | 2,458 | 2,438 | | | 2,444 | (1000 MT CWE) |
| Ending Stocks | 217 | 217 | 217 | 210 | 210 | 210 | | | 213 | (1000 MT CWE) |
| Total Distribution | 2,685 | 2,686 | 2,686 | 2,668 | 2,668 | 2,648 | | | 2,657 | (1000 MT CWE) |
| CY Imp. from U.S. | 521 | 521 | 521 | 527 | 527 | 514 | | | 514 | (1000 MT CWE) |
| CY. Exp. to U.S. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | (1000 MT CWE) |
| Balance | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | (1000 MT CWE) |

Preface

This report is an update to the last livestock semiannual report, JA 0007.

Quantities listed in the text are made on the basis of Carcass Weight Equivalent – CWE (unless specified otherwise). Numbers shown in some of the inserted tables are on a product weight basis before conversion to CWE.

Conversion rates from the 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

Executive Summary

Miyazaki FMD (April – July) Brief Assessment

This report will give a preliminary impact assessment for the 2010 and 2011 market outlook following the outbreak of FMD (April – July, 2010) in Miyazaki, the nation's top livestock producing prefecture.

In nutshell, the Miyazaki outbreak will not likely have a significant impact on national cattle and pig production this year due to the fact that the disease was contained by the end of July without spreading further to neighboring prefectures and other major livestock producing regions in Japan (See note).

As outlined in the relevant sections of this report, the Miyazaki case is expected to result in a small decline for both domestic beef and pork output respectively; estimated to be in the 1 – 2 % range on a yearly basis. Nevertheless, a delayed response to the initial outbreaks came at a price. Although the total amount has yet to be calculated the outbreaks reportedly cost the government of Japan (GOJ) tens of billions JP yen for various control measures to deal with the emergency and compensation paid for damage and losses to cattle and hog producers.

The market demand for beef and pork so far this year has been somewhat lethargic primarily due to the state of the Japanese economy (deflationary trend, jobless rate over 5%, and less consumer spending for goods and services). Taking those factors into consideration, post projects static market growth for both beef and pork in 2010 and 2011.

One bright spot in the picture is strong sales of American beef this year, which testifies to its increasing popularity with Japanese consumers. Post expects strong demand for American beef through the current year and beyond despite the fact that the exportable volume is constrained by age restrictions under the Export Verification (EV) program and consumer preferences for certain cuts. Progress on bilateral talks will be essential to the realization of full market potential and would put U.S. beef exports on a growth path.

Note: On July 27, 2010, GOJ lifted movement and shipment restrictions from the last area in Miyazaki that had FMD outbreak after an exhaustive fight against this highly infectious livestock disease that lasted over four months. In total, nearly 290,000 head of animals (68,300 head of cattle and 220,000 head of swine) were slaughtered to contain the disease.

For the first time, GOJ vaccinated animals, albeit on a limited scale, to prevent further spreading of the disease from the specified areas, where outbreaks were mostly concentrated in Miyazaki. The initial outbreak was thought to have been detected on April 9, 2010, but the latest GOJ investigation concluded that several outbreaks had already occurred as early as March with the first case thought to be at a farm with a small herd of buffalos.

Beef Market 2011 Outlook (New)

American Beef Key to Consumption in 2011

The Japanese beef market clearly lacks a sufficient supply of affordable beef to meet the average consumer's needs. Australia has been filling most of Japan's import demand while American beef has been significantly restricted under the EV program for the past five years. Domestic beef is of high quality, which is reflected in relatively higher cost. Australian beef has filled most of the demand but has a limited supply of grain fed cuts, which offer a preferred taste and quality. Meanwhile, overall market growth has been seriously hampered by a lack of medium quality grain fed cuts that only the United States can provide; thus, limiting choices for consumers.

For the purposes of this report, it is assumed that Japan's Export Verification (EV) program will be intact in 2011 and that the prevailing state of the economy in the previous year will continue.

Japan's 2011 total beef consumption is projected to remain level at around **1.21 million MT**, almost the same as the previous forecast, with inexpensive cuts and offal continuing to be the main focus of the market. That being the case, imports have been projected slightly upward with an increase mainly coming from a small recovery anticipated for Aussie beef with competitive prices for beef expected to continue in the second half of 2010.

American beef is expected to be limited by constraints under the EV program similar to the situation in 2010, and is projected at around **100,000 MT – 110,000 MT** while total imports are projected to rise slightly above the previous year, up by 1% at 704,000 MT. Any additional imports of grain fed cuts from the United States will depend entirely on the availability of animals qualified to meet Japan's age restrictions (20 months or below). At the level of imports post is projecting, the beef

safeguard will not be triggered in the first quarter of the Japanese fiscal year 2011 (April – June). On a preliminary basis, the trigger level for the period has been calculated based on a formula that has been in effect under a temporary measure first implemented in JFY 2006 (See JA 0007). Chilled beef: 74,339 MT (on customs clearance basis); Frozen Beef: 79,134 MT (on customs clearance basis); Please see supplemental table II.

For domestic cattle slaughter, the number of animals reaching finishing age in 2011 is anticipated to be smaller for F1 cross and dairy breeds. Wagyu slaughter has been relatively high for the past several years but is expected to start leveling in 2011. Given the above scenario, post projects a 1% decline from the previous year for total domestic cattle slaughter in 2011 at 1.205 million head, or beef production of 507,000 MT. Deflationary trends will likely affect sales of relatively expensive domestic beef; thus, following a trend of weak market prices similar to the previous year.

Beef Market 2010 Situation Update and Outlook (Revised)

Lower Consumer Spending Continues to Limit a Recovery in Beef Consumption

Since the last report there have not been any indications that the deflationary economy in Japan has reversed (JA 0007). A relatively high level of unemployment (5.3% as of June 2010), static income growth, and tight consumer spending is expected to persist through the rest of the year and most probably will carry on to the next year.

Therefore, post has slightly lowered projections for Japan's total beef consumption in 2010 from the semiannual report, and now is forecasting the same level as the previous year at 1.208 million MT.

In the first half of this year, lower beef market prices pushed household consumption up slightly (up 2% in volume and down 7% in expenditure) above the same period of the last year (See the supplemental table I). However, the above gain in the retail is expected to be evenly offset by sluggish sales in the food service sector. Intense price cut competitions among food service chains, including beef bowl chains, has reportedly not increased beef consumption. For example, major fast food hamburger chains are reportedly having remarkable sales results on their chicken menu campaigns this summer, affecting the sales of beef hamburgers.

Market sources concur that overall demand for domestic beef is expected to remain static this year and expect sales to concentrate on lower value cuts from medium to lower grade carcasses rather than high grade Wagyu and imported beef that will mostly be of lower value cuts.

U.S. Beef to Replace Some Aussie Share in 2010

Given the above, Japan's total 2010 beef imports have decreased slightly from **previous outlook** and now are projected at 695,000 MT (beef cuts: unchanged at 672,000 MT and prepared/processed products: also unchanged at 23,000 MT respectively from last year).

In the first half of 2010, American beef outperformed rival Aussie beef, boosted up 35% (or CWE 48,355 MT) with the big jump mainly attributed to greater consumer acceptance and increased affordability favored by strong yen (See tables 2-a, 2-b, and 2-c). Looking at Aussie beef export data for Jan – July to Japan, U.S. grain fed cuts appear to have replaced some of chilled Aussie grass (down 8%)/grain fed cuts (down 9%) as some end user clients switched to American grain fed cuts partly because of high prices prevailed for Aussie cuts during the first half this year (See table 1).

Trade sources reported that some U.S. loins were low priced in the first half and picked up steak restaurant demand (average CIF down 3% at US\$ 5.4). The same source reported that the second half outlook is not so positive in terms of the price competitiveness since U.S. offer prices have been on the rise in recent months. This may slow Japanese purchases of American beef in the second half. On an annual basis, American beef may well top 100,000 MT level to a record high in 2010 post-BSE restrictions with an estimated share to the total imports at 16%. One additional concern expressed by the trade is that after the summer the availability of age verified animals (20 months or below) is bound to decline due to a seasonal factor, which would limit the further import growth for this year.

On the other hand, in the second half, outlook for Aussie beef is not so bad. They may narrow a 7% decline (or CWE 235,966 MT) suffered in the first half because of high prices (average CIF: up 15% at US\$ 4.4), coupled with relatively strong Aussie dollar against JP yen. This price situation has reportedly reversed in recent months with second half imports projected to bounce toward the end of the year, thus making a projected annual decline for Aussie beef at 2 – 3% or 497,000 MT for the year with an estimated share to the total imports at 74%.

Miyazaki FMD to Bear No Significant Impact on National Beef Supply

Beef calf production data for the past several years still points to a high level of Wagyu slaughters holding through this year and the next. The cattle losses in Miyazaki will likely start to show some effect on monthly Wagyu slaughters during the second half of this year and beyond, but will not have any significant impact at the national level.

The loss of cattle, including precious Wagyu generics, in Miyazaki due to the FMD outbreaks, comprises 2% of total beef cattle nationally (2.9 million head) at the year beginning 2010 (See supplemental table VI).

Meanwhile, total cattle slaughter in the first half fell only slightly, down 1.2% to 574,000 head. This was mainly due to reduced slaughter of Holstein and F1 cross breed whereas that of Wagyu was actually up by 3% in the same period.

Thus, Japan's 2010 annual cattle slaughter is projected down by 1% from last year to 1.21 million heads with the total beef production also projected at 510,000 MT on preliminary basis upon incorporating the Miyazaki losses.

Lastly, Miyazaki is known to have a major Wagyu cow calf rearing/feeder calf basin for high quality brand Wagyu beef production in the country. However, it may take a while for the prefecture to re-establish this important basin while other Wagyu producing regions are expected to partially fill Miyazaki's role.

Pork Market 2011 Outlook (New)

Ample Pork Supply to Sustain in 2011

Assuming economic conditions and consumption trends do not change, post anticipates that Japan's pork demand in 2011 will be almost the same level as the current year with total consumption at around **2.44 million MT**. Both retail and food service demand for raw material frozen pork cuts for processing will remain the same as 2010. At this level of consumption, the market will have an ample supply, which would press the market prices for pork (both domestic and imported) to decrease further in 2011.

Similar to 2010, overall market prices for pork, partially affected by competition from chicken and beef, will likely remain relatively weak. Minimal growth is expected for pork imports, projected up by 1% at 1.157 million MT after accounting for an increase in prepared/processed products from China, rather than the increase of seasoned ground pork from the United States/Canada. Similar to this year, the processing demand for frozen cuts is expected to stay somewhat lethargic in 2011, which in turn leaves sizable stocks at the end of the year at an estimated 208,000 MT, almost unchanged from the year beginning (See supplemental table III-b).

A slight increase in domestic output is also forecast, projected up by 1% at 1.29 million MT, mainly attributed to the production recovery to take place in Miyazaki.

Lastly, at the level of imports projected, post does not expect the pork safeguard to be triggered in the first quarter of Japanese fiscal year 2010 (April – June). On a preliminary basis, the trigger level for the period is calculated based on the formula agreed under the Uruguay Round talks: Pork (chilled and frozen combined): 228,896 MT (on customs clearance basis) please see supplemental table II.

Pork Market 2010 Situation Update and Outlook (Revised)

Consumption Weaker than Anticipated in 2010

The same underlying market trends remain in 2010. Therefore, post has not significantly adjusted the pork market outlook from the previous semiannual report (JA0007). Reported swine losses in Miyazaki this year due to FMD outbreaks likely will not change overall market conditions. Even though the loss in Miyazaki, combined with sow adjustment measures implemented by hog producers in response to a prevailing surplus since last year, is factored in, the 2010 total domestic pork outputs are projected down by 2% to **1.28 million MT** (or 16.6 million heads). The level appears short of resolving the existing surplus of domestic supply with weaker pork consumption expected this year. Thus, total pork consumption has been reduced from the last semiannual and is now projected at **2.44 million MT**, down 1% from the previous year.

Household consumption data in the first half 2010 suggests somewhat weaker than last year retail pork sales (quantity: down 1%, and expenditure: down 5%) (See supplemental table I). In the same period, with the exception of sausage (quantity: up 4% and expenditure, down 1%), lower than previous year prices for other processed pork products (ham, bacon and ground meat) do not appear to have led to any increased purchases by households. Furthermore, on the food service front, pork utilization has also been fairly lethargic. Overall market prices for pork are expected to remain relatively weak throughout the year and possibly beyond (See supplemental tables V-a, V-b and V-c).

Small Rise in Pork Imports Forecast

Japan's total pork imports in 2010 are projected unchanged from the last semiannual (JA 0007), up by 1% at **1.15 million MT** (pork cuts: up by 1% at 923,000 MT and processed/prepared products: up 1% to 228,000 MT) on an annual basis. In this, reduced chilled cut imports will likely more than offset

by the increased imports of raw material frozen cuts for processing/food service utilization. U.S. share is projected at 40% (or CWE 371,000 MT) holding a top, followed by Canada at 25% and Denmark at 18%.

Specific to pork cuts, first half imports were up by 4% (CWE 497,964 MT), but the results were far from positive. Due to severe competition with relatively abundant low priced domestic cuts, imported chilled cuts from major suppliers dipped 8% (CWE 145,886 MT) for the period (United States: down 9%; Canada: down 3%; Mexico: down 18%) Please see tables 3-a, 3-b, 3-c and 3-d.

Nonetheless, frozen imports were up 10% at 352,138 MT [United States: up 11% (CWE 94,587 MT); Canada: up 22%; Denmark: up 1%] supported by relatively solid processing demands for frozen raw material cuts such as picnic/shoulder prevailing during the same period. Danish frozen cuts grew by only 1% somewhat mirroring the static sales of ham and bacon for which Danish frozen loin/berry is used extensively.

In the same period, Japan's imports of prepared/processed pork products grew a modest 3% to 110,286 MT while U.S. seasoned ground pork (for sausage/dumpling manufacturing) fell 3% (CWE 68,303 MT). The increased use of frozen picnic from the United States/Canada for sausage making has reduced the amount of seasoned ground pork that is used for the same purpose.

Post expects the second half import situation to be similar to the first half. However, some slow down in frozen cut imports may occur with importers cutting back on stock replenishment, which is thought to have gone too fast in the first half while leaving surplus domestic frozen stocks unutilized. Given the above scenario, a slight reduction in year end frozen stocks is projected, down by 3% from the beginning of the year 2010 with 210,000 MT Please see supplemental table III – b.

Table 1: Australian Beef Exports to Japan

| Annual | Metric Ton (On Board Vessel Basis) | | | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|----------------|------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|------------|
| | 2008 | 2009 | % Chg | 09 Share | 2009 | 2010 | % Chg |
| | Jan/Dec | Jan/Dec | Jan/Dec | Jan/Dec | Jan/Jan | Jan/Jan | Jan/Jan |
| Chilled Beef | 160,648 | 168,928 | 5% | 100% | 84,401 | 76,809 | -9% |
| Grass | 57,659 | 55,217 | -4% | 33% | 28,889 | 26,643 | -8% |
| Grain fed | 102,989 | 113,711 | 10% | 67% | 55,512 | 50,166 | -10% |
| Frozen Beef | 203,654 | 187,638 | -8% | 100% | 94,309 | 95,224 | 1% |
| Grass | 157,460 | 146,162 | -7% | 78% | 74,519 | 74,077 | -1% |
| Grain fed | 46,194 | 41,476 | -10% | 22% | 19,790 | 21,147 | 7% |
| TOTAL | 364,302 | 356,567 | -2% | 100% | 178,810 | 172,032 | -4% |
| Grass | 215,119 | 201,379 | -6% | 56% | 103,408 | 100,720 | -3% |
| Grain fed | 149,183 | 155,187 | 4% | 44% | 75,302 | 71,312 | -5% |

Source: Meat Livestock Australia (Table compiled by post)

Table 2-a): Japanese Beef Imports, Chilled and Frozen Cuts Combined, CY 2008 – 2010 YTD

| Unit: Metric Ton (Customs Clearance Basis) | | | | | |
|--|---------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| | | | | | % Change |
| Rank | Country | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | - 10/09 - |
| | | Jan/Jan | Jan/Jan | Jan/Jan | Jan/Jan |
| 0 | -- World -- | 223,490 | 230,418 | 228,447 | -1% |
| 1 | Australia | 178,959 | 181,242 | 168,547 | -7% |
| 2 | United States | 20,641 | 25,522 | 34,539 | 35% |
| 3 | New Zealand | 17,821 | 17,279 | 17,235 | 0% |
| 4 | Mexico | 4,408 | 4,466 | 4,568 | 2% |
| 5 | Canada | 1,303 | 1,722 | 3,437 | 100% |
| 6 | Others | 357 | 187 | 121 | -35% |

Source of Data: Japan Customs (World Trade Atlas)

Table 2-b): Japanese Beef Imports, Chilled Cuts, CY 2008 – 2010 YTD

| Unit: Metric Ton (Customs Clearance Basis) | | | | | |
|--|---------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| | | | | | % Change |
| Rank | Country | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | - 10/09 - |
| | | Jan/Jan | Jan/Jan | Jan/Jan | Jan/Jan |
| 0 | -- World -- | 95,813 | 103,986 | 102,243 | -2% |
| 1 | Australia | 78,245 | 84,718 | 76,760 | -9% |
| 2 | United States | 13,254 | 14,972 | 19,392 | 30% |
| 3 | New Zealand | 2,815 | 2,929 | 3,745 | 28% |
| 4 | Canada | 815 | 776 | 1,782 | 130% |
| 5 | Mexico | 683 | 590 | 563 | -5% |
| 6 | Others | 2 | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! |

Source of Data: Japan Customs (World Trade Atlas)

Table 2-c): Japanese Beef Imports, Frozen Cuts, CY 2008 – 2010 YTD

| Unit: Metric Ton, Customs Clearance Basis | | | | | |
|---|---------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| | | | | | % Change |
| Rank | Country | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | - 10/09 - |
| | | Jan/Jan | Jan/Jan | Jan/Jan | Jan/Jan |
| 0 | -- World -- | 127,676 | 126,432 | 126,204 | 0% |
| 1 | Australia | 100,714 | 96,524 | 91,788 | -5% |
| 2 | United States | 7,387 | 10,549 | 15,147 | 44% |
| 3 | New Zealand | 15,006 | 14,351 | 13,490 | -6% |
| 4 | Mexico | 3,725 | 3,875 | 4,004 | 3% |
| 5 | Canada | 489 | 946 | 1,655 | 75% |
| 6 | Others | 355 | 187 | 121 | -35% |

Source of Data: Japan Customs (World Trade Atlas)

Table 2-d): Japanese Beef Imports, Processed/Prepared, CY 2008 – 2010 YTD

| Unit: Metric Ton (Customs Clearance Basis) | | | | | |
|--|-------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| | | | | | % Change |
| Rank | Country | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | - 10/09 - |
| | | Jan/Jan | Jan/Jan | Jan/Jan | Jan/Jan |
| 0 | -- World -- | 4,611 | 6,024 | 5,970 | -1% |
| 1 | Australia | 2,222 | 2,649 | 2,892 | 9% |
| 2 | Brazil | 1,028 | 2,234 | 1,656 | -26% |

| | | | | | |
|---|--------|-----|-----|-------|------|
| 3 | China | 584 | 694 | 1,036 | 49% |
| 4 | Others | 777 | 448 | 385 | -14% |

Source of Data: Japan Customs (World Trade Atlas)

Table 3-a): Japanese Pork Imports, Chilled and Frozen Cuts Combined, CY 2008 – 2010 YTD

| Unit: Metric Ton (Customs Clearance Basis) | | | | | |
|--|---------------|---------|---------|---------|----------------------|
| Rank | Country | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | % Change |
| | | Jan/Jan | Jan/Jan | Jan/Jan | - 10/09 - Jan/Jan |
| 0 | -- World -- | 402,845 | 368,549 | 383,094 | 4% |
| 1 | United States | 163,080 | 155,491 | 154,189 | -1% |
| 2 | Canada | 84,655 | 85,665 | 97,859 | 14% |
| 3 | Denmark | 74,213 | 65,186 | 65,694 | 1% |
| 4 | Mexico | 26,181 | 25,163 | 19,750 | -22% |
| 5 | Chile | 20,536 | 12,548 | 12,036 | -4% |
| 6 | Hungary | 5,435 | 4,826 | 9,643 | 100% |
| 7 | Spain | 7,559 | 4,302 | 5,956 | 38% |
| 8 | France | 3,340 | 3,702 | 5,870 | 59% |
| 9 | Netherlands | 5,319 | 4,649 | 3,908 | -16% |
| 10 | Others | 12,527 | 7,019 | 8,189 | 17% |

Source of Data: Japan Customs (World Trade Atlas)

Table 3-b): Japanese Pork Imports, Chilled Cuts, CY 2008 – 2010 YTD

| Unit: Metric Ton (Customs Clearance Basis) | | | | | |
|--|---------------|---------|---------|---------|----------------------|
| Rank | Country | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | % Change |
| | | Jan/Jan | Jan/Jan | Jan/Jan | - 10/09 - Jan/Jan |
| 0 | -- World -- | 124,743 | 122,505 | 112,220 | -8% |
| 1 | United States | 86,660 | 89,769 | 81,430 | -9% |
| 2 | Canada | 30,066 | 26,743 | 25,845 | -3% |
| 3 | Mexico | 7,596 | 5,835 | 4,784 | -18% |
| 4 | Others | 420 | 157 | 160 | 2% |

Source of Data: Japan Customs (World Trade Atlas)

Table 3-c): Japanese Pork Imports, Frozen Cuts, CY 2008 – 2010 YTD

| Unit: Metric Ton (Customs Clearance Basis) | | | | | |
|--|---------------|---------|---------|---------|----------------------|
| Rank | Country | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | % Change |
| | | Jan/Jan | Jan/Jan | Jan/Jan | - 10/09 - Jan/Jan |
| 0 | -- World -- | 278,102 | 246,044 | 270,875 | 10% |
| 1 | United States | 76,421 | 65,722 | 72,759 | 11% |
| 2 | Canada | 54,589 | 58,921 | 72,013 | 22% |
| 3 | Denmark | 74,132 | 65,186 | 65,694 | 1% |
| 4 | Mexico | 18,584 | 19,328 | 14,966 | -23% |
| 5 | Chile | 20,536 | 12,548 | 12,036 | -4% |
| 6 | Hungary | 5,435 | 4,826 | 9,643 | 100% |
| 7 | Spain | 7,533 | 4,285 | 5,941 | 39% |
| 8 | France | 3,329 | 3,692 | 5,860 | 59% |
| 9 | Netherlands | 5,319 | 4,649 | 3,908 | -16% |
| 10 | Others | 12,224 | 6,888 | 8,053 | 17% |

Source of Data: Japan Customs (World Trade Atlas)

Table 3-d): Japanese Pork Imports, Processed/Prepared, CY 2008 – 2010 YTD

| Unit: Metric Ton (Customs Clearance Basis) | | | | | |
|--|---------------|---------|---------|---------|----------------------|
| Rank | Country | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | % Change |
| | | Jan/Jan | Jan/Jan | Jan/Jan | - 10/09 - Jan/Jan |
| 0 | -- World -- | 78,160 | 81,717 | 84,385 | 3% |
| 1 | United States | 47,302 | 54,145 | 52,541 | -3% |
| 2 | China | 14,990 | 12,838 | 12,724 | -1% |
| 3 | Canada | 6,247 | 6,270 | 9,283 | 48% |
| 4 | Thailand | 3,249 | 2,192 | 3,397 | 55% |
| 5 | Chile | 2,152 | 1,911 | 2,533 | 33% |
| 6 | Others | 4,220 | 4,362 | 3,907 | -10% |

Source of Data: Japan Customs (World Trade Atlas)

Table 4: Japanese Sausage Imports, CY 2008 – 2010 YTD

| Unit: Metric Ton (Customs Clearance Basis) | | | | | |
|--|---------------|---------|---------|---------|----------------------|
| Rank | Country | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | % Change |
| | | Jan/Jan | Jan/Jan | Jan/Jan | - 10/09 - Jan/Jan |
| 0 | -- World -- | 16,769 | 20,006 | 21,254 | 6% |
| 1 | China | 9,665 | 9,716 | 11,149 | 15% |
| 2 | United States | 3,452 | 4,973 | 4,576 | -8% |
| 3 | Thailand | 1,100 | 2,403 | 2,638 | 10% |
| 4 | Brazil | 344 | 669 | 901 | 35% |
| 5 | Denmark | 914 | 843 | 754 | -11% |
| 6 | Others | 1,294 | 1,403 | 1,236 | -12% |

Source of Data: Japan Customs (World Trade Atlas)

I: Monthly Average Quantities and Expenditures on Meat and Meat Products per Household CY 2009 – 2010 YTD

| CY 2009 | Beef | | | | Pork | | | | Chicken | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|------|-----------------|-----|----------------------|-----|-----------------|-----|----------------------|-----|-----------------|-----|
| | Expenditure (JP Yen) | | Quantity (Gram) | | Expenditure (JP Yen) | | Quantity (Gram) | | Expenditure (JP Yen) | | Quantity (Gram) | |
| Jan. | 1,652 | -2% | 522 | -5% | 2,103 | 3% | 1,506 | 4% | 1,113 | 11% | 1,120 | 11% |
| Feb. | 1,400 | -14% | 496 | -5% | 2,046 | -4% | 1,513 | -1% | 1,027 | -3% | 1,050 | -2% |
| Mar. | 1,621 | -3% | 557 | -3% | 2,147 | 2% | 1,641 | 6% | 1,065 | 1% | 1,149 | 4% |
| Apr. | 1,509 | -8% | 556 | 4% | 2,013 | -4% | 1,523 | -1% | 1,033 | 0% | 1,075 | 5% |
| May | 1,765 | 2% | 609 | 5% | 2,069 | -2% | 1,539 | 0% | 1,059 | 2% | 1,155 | 11% |
| Jun. | 1,531 | -3% | 543 | 2% | 2,005 | -4% | 1,504 | 0% | 981 | -2% | 1,085 | 8% |
| July | 1,514 | -7% | 568 | 10% | 1,965 | -4% | 1,483 | 4% | 948 | 2% | 1,039 | 15% |
| Aug. | 1,858 | 1% | 646 | 6% | 1,998 | -6% | 1,477 | 0% | 912 | -3% | 984 | 7% |
| Sept. | 1,513 | -2% | 565 | 4% | 1,957 | -6% | 1,499 | 2% | 962 | -7% | 1,098 | 9% |
| Oct. | 1,582 | -1% | 603 | 9% | 2,129 | -2% | 1,638 | 6% | 1,067 | -4% | 1,222 | 12% |
| Nov. | 1,582 | -5% | 579 | 5% | 2,128 | -6% | 1,622 | -2% | 1,056 | -7% | 1,189 | 7% |
| Dec. | 2,639 | -1% | 801 | 13% | 2,230 | -3% | 1,694 | 4% | 1,391 | -6% | 1,483 | 8% |
| CY 2008 (Jan. - Dec.) | 20,885 | | 6,785 | | 25,555 | | 18,305 | | 12,830 | | 12,657 | |
| CY 2009 (Jan. - Dec.) | 20,166 | | 7,045 | | 24,790 | | 18,639 | | 12,614 | | 13,649 | |
| % Chg. | -3% | | 4% | | -3% | | 2% | | -2% | | 8% | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|-----|--------------------|------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Aug. | 183 | -4% | 103 | -3% | | | | | | | | |
| Sept. | 194 | -6% | 113 | -4% | | | | | | | | |
| Oct. | 210 | 6% | 116 | 0% | | | | | | | | |
| Nov. | 202 | -3% | 119 | 4% | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. | 206 | -5% | 111 | -12% | | | | | | | | |
| CY 2008 (Jan. - Dec.) | 2,426 | | 1,369 | | | | | | | | | |
| CY 2009 (Jan. - Dec.) | 2,391 | | 1,379 | | | | | | | | | |
| % Chg. | -1% | | 1% | | | | | | | | | |
| Bacon | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CY 2010 | Expenditure (JP Yen) | | Quantity (Gram) | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. | 172 | -5% | 102 | -4% | | | | | | | | |
| Feb. | 185 | -3% | 112 | -1% | | | | | | | | |
| Mar. | 203 | -2% | 121 | 2% | | | | | | | | |
| Apr. | 190 | -8% | 113 | -2% | | | | | | | | |
| May | 200 | -5% | 125 | 2% | | | | | | | | |
| Jun. | 190 | -7% | 118 | -4% | | | | | | | | |
| CY 2009 (Jan. - Jun.) | 1,199 | | 699 | | | | | | | | | |
| CY 2010 (Jan. - Jun.) | 1,140 | | 691 | | | | | | | | | |
| % Chg. | -5% | | -1% | | | | | | | | | |

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communication Bureau

II: Japanese Beef and Pork Safeguard Monitor, JFY 2010 – JFY 2011 YTD

| JFY 2009 Beef Safeguard Trigger Levels and Actual Imports Year to Date | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|--|--------------|--|---------|----------|-----------|
| Unit: Metric Ton (Customs Clearance Basis) | | | | | | | |
| Chilled Beef | Trigger Level | | Cum. Total | | | | |
| | Quarterly Cum. | | Actual Entry | | April | May | June |
| I (Apr. - Jun.) | 74,339 | | 55,213 | | 19,018 | 16,580 | 19,615 |
| | | | | | July | August | September |
| I - II (Apr. - Sept.) | 152,455 | | 110,684 | | 21,068 | 17,367 | 17,036 |
| | | | | | October | November | December |
| II - III (Apr. - Dec.) | 230,642 | | 163,628 | | 17,961 | 17,981 | 17,002 |
| | | | | | January | February | March |
| III - IV (Apr. - Mar.) | 292,354 | | 209,769 | | 13,084 | 13,644 | 19,413 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Frozen Beef | Trigger Level | | Cum. Total | | | | |
| | Quarterly Cum. | | Actual Entry | | April | May | June |
| I (Apr. - Jun.) | 83,263 | | 64,164 | | 20,815 | 15,619 | 27,730 |
| | | | | | July | August | September |
| I - II (Apr. - Sept.) | 164,488 | | 132,014 | | 27,757 | 21,110 | 18,983 |
| | | | | | October | November | December |
| II - III (Apr. - Dec.) | 246,871 | | 203,230 | | 30,268 | 15,632 | 25,316 |
| | | | | | January | February | March |

| | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| III - IV (Apr. - Mar.) | 323,924 | 260,500 | 15,366 | 19,040 | 22,864 |
| JFY 2010 Beef Safeguard Trigger Levels and Actual Imports Year to Date | | | | | |
| Unit: Metric Ton (Customs Clearance Basis) | | | | | |
| Chilled Beef | Trigger Level | Cum. Total | | | |
| | Quarterly Cum. | Actual Entry | April | May | June |
| I (Apr. - Jun.) | 74,339 | 55,914 | 20,756 | 16,728 | 18,430 |
| | | | July | August | September |
| I - II (Apr. - Sept.) | 152,455 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | October | November | December |
| II - III (Apr. - Dec.) | 230,642 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | January | February | March |
| III - IV (Apr. - Mar.) | 292,354 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Frozen Beef | | | | | |
| | Trigger Level | Cum. Total | | | |
| | Quarterly Cum. | Actual Entry | April | May | June |
| I (Apr. - Jun.) | 75,072 | 67,636 | 23,470 | 19,306 | 24,860 |
| | | | July | August | September |
| I - II (Apr. - Sept.) | 160,040 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | October | November | December |
| II - III (Apr. - Dec.) | 246,871 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | January | February | March |
| III - IV (Apr. - Mar.) | 323,924 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Source: Ministry of Finance (ALIC Monthly) | | | | | |
| Note: For JFY 2006 - JFY 2010 beef SG trigger levels, the levels are determined based on a special measure by GOJ as per our voluntary report. | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| JFY 2008 Pork Safeguard Trigger Levels and Actual Imports Year to Date | | | | | |
| Unit: Metric Ton (Customs Clearance Basis) | | | | | |
| | Trigger Level | Cum. Total | | | |
| | Quarterly Cum. | Actual Entry | April | May | June |
| I (Apr. - Jun.) | 266,645 | 205,774 | 70,932 | 70,951 | 63,891 |
| | | | July | August | September |
| I - II (Apr. - Sept.) | 495,418 | 401,769 | 67,525 | 65,193 | 63,277 |
| | | | October | November | December |
| II - III (Apr. - Dec.) | 708,728 | 596,802 | 71,687 | 59,619 | 63,727 |
| | | | January | February | March |
| III - IV (Apr. - Mar.) | 917,530 | 759,898 | 55,231 | 50,532 | 57,333 |
| JFY 2009 Pork Safeguard Trigger Levels and Actual Imports Year to Date | | | | | |
| Unit: Metric Ton (Customs Clearance Basis) | | | | | |
| | Trigger Level | Cum. Total | | | |
| | Quarterly Cum. | Actual Entry | April | May | June |
| I (Apr. - Jun.) | 233,663 | 172,956 | 59,527 | 56,592 | 56,837 |
| | | | July | August | September |
| I - II (Apr. - Sept.) | 448,131 | 324,982 | 57,549 | 48,164 | 46,313 |
| | | | October | November | December |
| I - III (Apr. - Dec.) | 666,791 | 480,348 | 50,686 | 48,084 | 56,596 |

| | | | January | February | March |
|---|----------------|----------------|---------|----------|-----------|
| I - IV (Apr. - Mar.) | 871,699 | 638,968 | 52,220 | 47,701 | 58,699 |
| JFY 2010 Pork Safeguard Trigger Levels and Actual Imports Year to Date | | | | | |
| Unit: Metric Ton (Customs Clearance Basis) | | | | | |
| | Trigger Level | Cum. Total | | | |
| | Quarterly Cum. | Actual Entry | April | May | June |
| I (Apr. - Jun.) | 224,488 | 198,319 | 66,192 | 60,274 | 71,853 |
| | | | July | August | September |
| I - II (Apr. - Sept.) | 434,398 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | October | November | December |
| I - III (Apr. - Dec.) | 645,081 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | January | February | March |
| I - IV (Apr. - Mar.) | 839,812 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Source: Ministry of Finance

III-a): Monthly Ending Beef Stocks, Frozen, CY 2007 – CY 2019 YTD

| Unit: Metric Ton (Carcass Equivalent) | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| | 2006 | 2007 | % Chg. | 2008 | % Chg. | 2009 | % Chg. | 2010 | % Chg. |
| Jan. | 86,628 | 106,942 | 23% | 101,830 | -5% | 114,384 | 12% | 109,507 | -4% |
| Feb. | 84,958 | 104,017 | 22% | 100,194 | -4% | 115,133 | 15% | 101,847 | -12% |
| Mar. | 90,222 | 106,968 | 19% | 101,938 | -5% | 110,956 | 9% | 96,699 | -13% |
| Apr. | 94,703 | 103,488 | 9% | 98,662 | -5% | 101,165 | 3% | 99,306 | -2% |
| May | 95,644 | 108,269 | 13% | 103,544 | -4% | 101,452 | -2% | 102,899 | 1% |
| Jun. | 102,873 | 112,503 | 9% | 104,682 | -7% | 108,608 | 4% | 108,482 | -0% |
| Jul. | 103,779 | 113,320 | 9% | 112,221 | -1% | 117,881 | 5% | | |
| Aug. | 100,678 | 113,883 | 13% | 116,736 | 3% | 120,725 | 3% | | |
| Sept. | 98,438 | 112,468 | 14% | 122,966 | 9% | 122,319 | -1% | | |
| Oct. | 95,269 | 108,665 | 14% | 123,063 | 13% | 122,452 | -0% | | |
| Nov. | 104,160 | 106,582 | 2% | 120,012 | 13% | 124,414 | 4% | | |
| Dec. | 102,473 | 110,641 | 8% | 116,134 | 5% | 119,342 | 3% | | |

Source: ALIC Monthly Statistics

III-b): Monthly Ending Pork Stocks, Frozen, CY 2007 – CY 2010 YTD

| Unit: Metric Ton (Carcass Equivalent) | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| | 2006 | 2007 | % Chg. | 2008 | % Chg. | 2009 | % Chg. | 2010 | % Chg. |
| Jan. | 271,825 | 229,237 | -16% | 215,210 | -6% | 242,187 | 13% | 222,352 | -8% |
| Feb. | 265,901 | 243,250 | -9% | 213,395 | -12% | 247,941 | 16% | 218,429 | -12% |
| Mar. | 272,463 | 240,609 | -12% | 221,711 | -8% | 252,377 | 14% | 223,313 | -12% |
| Apr. | 273,507 | 236,846 | -13% | 238,494 | 1% | 256,396 | 8% | 227,208 | -11% |
| May | 280,716 | 251,245 | -10% | 250,532 | -0% | 265,288 | 6% | 240,895 | -9% |
| Jun. | 278,803 | 244,873 | -12% | 242,774 | -1% | 268,905 | 11% | 260,378 | -3% |
| Jul. | 270,063 | 242,336 | -10% | 234,295 | -3% | 261,222 | 11% | | |
| Aug. | 259,930 | 244,132 | -6% | 240,890 | -1% | 248,970 | 3% | | |
| Sept. | 238,957 | 232,467 | -3% | 240,707 | 4% | 237,154 | -1% | | |
| Oct. | 226,429 | 226,330 | -0% | 240,872 | 6% | 228,019 | -5% | | |
| Nov. | 223,649 | 211,637 | -5% | 232,638 | 10% | 222,256 | -4% | | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|-----|---------|-----|---------|-----|--|--|
| Dec. | 220,984 | 207,802 | -6% | 237,377 | 14% | 217,071 | -9% | | |
| Source: ALIC Monthly Statistics | | | | | | | | | |

IV-a): Average Wholesale Price of Domestic Medium Graded Beef Steer Carcass by Breed CY 2007 – CY 2010 YTD

| Unit: JP Yen per Kg | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------------|
| WAGYU STEER A-3 GRADE | | | | | |
| Year/Month | 1st Qtr. | 2nd Qtr. | 3rd Qtr. | 4th Qtr. | Yearly Ave. |
| 2007 | 1,894 | 1,856 | 1,822 | 1,857 | 1,857 |
| 2008 | 1,807 | 1,639 | 1,577 | 1,575 | 1,650 |
| %chg | -5% | -12% | -13% | -15% | -11% |
| 2009 | 1,542 | 1,529 | 1,462 | 1,535 | 1,517 |
| %chg | -15% | -7% | -7% | -3% | -8% |
| 2010 | 1,460 | 1,472 | | | |
| %chg | -5% | -4% | | | |
| WAGYU STEER A-2 GRADE | | | | | |
| Year/Month | 1st Qtr. | 2nd Qtr. | 3rd Qtr. | 4th Qtr. | Yearly Ave. |
| 2007 | 1,645 | 1,533 | 1,469 | 1,421 | 1,517 |
| 2008 | 1,539 | 1,339 | 1,265 | 1,197 | 1,335 |
| %chg | -6% | -13% | -14% | -16% | -12% |
| 2009 | 1,267 | 1,302 | 1,196 | 1,202 | 1,242 |
| %chg | -18% | -3% | -5% | 0% | -7% |
| 2010 | 1,223 | 1,295 | | | |
| %chg | -4% | -1% | | | |
| Holstein Steer B-2 Grade | | | | | |
| Year/Month | 1st Qtr. | 2nd Qtr. | 3rd Qtr. | 4th Qtr. | Yearly Ave. |
| 2007 | 826 | 779 | 716 | 730 | 763 |
| 2008 | 768 | 801 | 728 | 788 | 771 |
| %chg | -7% | 3% | 2% | 8% | 1% |
| 2009 | 807 | 763 | 736 | 754 | 765 |
| %chg | 5% | -5% | 1% | -4% | -1% |
| 2010 | 697 | 687 | | | |
| %chg | -14% | -10% | | | |
| F1 Cross Breed Steer B-3 Grade | | | | | |
| Year/Month | 1st Qtr. | 2nd Qtr. | 3rd Qtr. | 4th Qtr. | Yearly Ave. |
| 2007 | 1,371 | 1,343 | 1,324 | 1,362 | 1,355 |
| 2008 | 1,287 | 1,256 | 1,211 | 1,238 | 1,252 |
| %chg | -6% | -6% | -9% | -9% | -8% |
| 2009 | 1,140 | 1,138 | 1,117 | 1,151 | 1,140 |
| %chg | -11% | -9% | -8% | -7% | -9% |
| 2010 | 1,156 | 1,151 | | | |
| %chg | 1% | 1% | | | |
| F1 Cross Breed Steer B-2 Grade | | | | | |
| Year/Month | 1st Qtr. | 2nd Qtr. | 3rd Qtr. | 4th Qtr. | Yearly Ave. |
| 2007 | 1,185 | 1,132 | 1,080 | 1,073 | 1,117 |
| 2008 | 1,085 | 1,064 | 977 | 956 | 1,020 |
| %chg | -8% | -6% | -10% | -11% | -9% |

| | | | | | |
|------|------|-------|-----|-----|------------|
| 2009 | 949 | 970 | 885 | 902 | 927 |
| %chg | -13% | -9% | -9% | -6% | -9% |
| 2010 | 929 | 1,034 | | | |
| %chg | -2% | 7% | | | |

Source: ALIC Livestock Monthly Statistics (Tokyo Central Wholesale Meat Market)

IV-b): Average Wholesale Price of Imported Beef, Chilled Cuts, CY 2007 – CY 2010 YTD

| Unit: JP Yen per Kg. | | | | | |
|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------------|
| Full Set, Aussie Beef, Chilled, (Short Grain Fed) | | | | | |
| Year/Month | 1st Qtr. | 2nd Qtr. | 3rd Qtr. | 4th Qtr. | Yearly Ave. |
| 2007 | 938 | 930 | 959 | 1,042 | 967 |
| 2008 | 1,017 | 1,004 | 971 | 876 | 967 |
| %chg | 8% | 8% | 1% | -16% | -0% |
| 2009 | 730 | 746 | 755 | 743 | 744 |
| %chg | -28% | -26% | -22% | -15% | -23% |
| 2010 | 756 | 786 | | | |
| %chg | 4% | 5% | | | |
| Full Set, Aussie Beef, Chilled, (Grass Fed) | | | | | |
| Year/Month | 1st Qtr. | 2nd Qtr. | 3rd Qtr. | 4th Qtr. | Yearly Ave. |
| 2007 | 854 | 817 | 817 | 861 | 837 |
| 2008 | 856 | 771 | 846 | 739 | 803 |
| %chg | 0% | -6% | 4% | -14% | -4% |
| 2009 | 638 | 630 | 648 | 677 | 648 |
| %chg | -25% | -18% | -23% | -8% | -19% |
| 2010 | 719 | 688 | | | |
| %chg | 13% | 9% | | | |
| Navel-end Brisket, Aussie Beef, Chilled | | | | | |
| Year/Month | 1st Qtr. | 2nd Qtr. | 3rd Qtr. | 4th Qtr. | Yearly Ave. |
| 2007 | 687 | 638 | 640 | 617 | 645 |
| 2008 | 652 | 598 | 728 | 622 | 650 |
| %chg | -5% | -6% | 14% | 1% | 1% |
| 2009 | 573 | 640 | 604 | 576 | 598 |
| %chg | -12% | 7% | -17% | -7% | -8% |
| 2010 | 597 | 552 | | | |
| %chg | 4% | -14% | | | |
| Strip Loin, Aussie Beef, Chilled | | | | | |
| Year/Month | 1st Qtr. | 2nd Qtr. | 3rd Qtr. | 4th Qtr. | Yearly Ave. |
| 2007 | 1,336 | 1,370 | 1,445 | 1,337 | 1,372 |
| 2008 | 1,452 | 1,175 | 1,248 | 980 | 1,214 |
| %chg | 9% | -14% | -14% | -27% | -12% |
| 2009 | 1,042 | 989 | 1,068 | 1,078 | 1,044 |
| %chg | -28% | -16% | -14% | 10% | -14% |
| 2010 | 1,317 | 1,158 | | | |
| %chg | 26% | 17% | | | |
| Chuck Eye Rib, US Beef, Chilled | | | | | |
| | 1st Qtr. | 2nd Qtr. | 3rd Qtr. | 4th Qtr. | Yearly Ave. |
| 2008 | 1,473 | 1,487 | 1,419 | 1,342 | 1,430 |
| 2009 | 1,291 | 1,289 | 1,116 | 1,007 | 1,176 |

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------|-------|------|------|-------------|
| %chg | -12% | -13% | -21% | -25% | -18% |
| 2010 | 1,024 | 1,186 | | | |
| %chg | -21% | -8% | | | |
| Source: ALIC Monthly | | | | | |

IV-c): Average Wholesale Price of Imported Beef, Frozen Cuts, CY 2007 – CY 2010 YTD

| Unit: JP Yen per Kg. | | | | | |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|
| Chuck & Blade, Aussie Beef, Frozen | | | | | |
| Year/Month | 1st Qtr. | 2nd Qtr. | 3rd Qtr. | 4th Qtr. | Yearly Ave. |
| 2007 | 575 | 568 | 563 | 551 | 564 |
| 2008 | 559 | 575 | 643 | 531 | 577 |
| %chg | -3% | 1% | 14% | -4% | 2% |
| 2009 | 473 | 458 | 469 | 478 | 470 |
| %chg | -15% | -20% | -27% | -10% | -19% |
| 2010 | 485 | 530 | | | |
| %chg | 2% | 16% | | | |
| Top Side, Aussie Beef, Frozen | | | | | |
| Year/Month | 1st Qtr. | 2nd Qtr. | 3rd Qtr. | 4th Qtr. | Yearly Ave. |
| 2007 | 653 | 618 | 637 | 691 | 650 |
| 2008 | 675 | 675 | 730 | 656 | 684 |
| %chg | 3% | 9% | 15% | -5% | 5% |
| 2009 | 538 | 542 | 569 | 581 | 557 |
| %chg | -20% | -20% | -22% | -11% | -18% |
| 2010 | 572 | 577 | | | |
| %chg | 6% | 7% | | | |
| Trimming, Aussie Beef, Frozen | | | | | |
| Year/Month | 1st Qtr. | 2nd Qtr. | 3rd Qtr. | 4th Qtr. | Yearly Ave. |
| 2007 | 445 | 452 | 450 | 448 | 449 |
| 2008 | 446 | 517 | 608 | 464 | 509 |
| %chg | 0% | 14% | 35% | 3% | 13% |
| 2009 | 385 | 396 | 391 | 376 | 387 |
| %chg | -14% | -23% | -36% | -19% | -24% |
| 2010 | 398 | 452 | | | |
| %chg | 3% | 14% | | | |
| Source: ALIC Monthly | | | | | |

V-a): Average Wholesale Price of Domestic Pork Carcass CY 2007 – CY 2010 YTD

| Unit: JP Yen per Kg. | | | | | |
|------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|
| Year/Month | 1st Qtr. | 2nd Qtr. | 3rd Qtr. | 4th Qtr. | Yearly Ave. |
| Excellent Grade | | | | | |
| 2007 | 447 | 507 | 546 | 490 | 498 |
| 2008 | 532 | 571 | 559 | 428 | 522 |
| % Chg | 19% | 13% | 2% | -13% | 5% |
| 2009 | 409 | 471 | 414 | 417 | 428 |
| % Chg | -23% | -17% | -26% | -3% | -18% |
| 2010 | 419 | 485 | | | |
| % Chg | 3% | 3% | | | |

| Medium Grade | | | | | |
|---------------------|------|------|------|------|-------------|
| 2007 | 413 | 473 | 508 | 457 | 463 |
| 2008 | 499 | 549 | 521 | 397 | 492 |
| % Chg | 21% | 16% | 3% | -13% | 6% |
| 2009 | 380 | 444 | 380 | 377 | 395 |
| % Chg | -24% | -19% | -27% | -5% | -20% |
| 2010 | 371 | 444 | | | |
| % Chg | -2% | -0% | | | |

Source: MAFF Meat Statistics, ALIC Monthly Statistics (Tokyo Wholesale Meat Market)

V-b): Average Wholesale Price of Imported Pork, Chilled Cuts, CY 2007 – CY 2010 YTD

| Unit: JP Yen per Kg. | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|
| Loin, US: Chilled | | | | | |
| Year/Month | 1st Qtr. | 2nd Qtr. | 3rd Qtr. | 4th Qtr. | Yearly Ave. |
| 2007 | 635 | 637 | 637 | 632 | 635 |
| 2008 | 626 | 622 | 643 | 625 | 629 |
| %chg | -1% | -2% | 1% | -1% | -1% |
| 2009 | 621 | 605 | 610 | 607 | 611 |
| %chg | -1% | -3% | -5% | -3% | -3% |
| 2010 | 611 | 596 | | | |
| %chg | -2% | -1% | | | |
| Loin, Canada: Chilled | | | | | |
| Year/Month | 1st Qtr. | 2nd Qtr. | 3rd Qtr. | 4th Qtr. | Yearly Ave. |
| 2007 | 671 | 677 | 682 | 674 | 676 |
| 2008 | 656 | 650 | 671 | 650 | 657 |
| %chg | -2% | -4% | -2% | -4% | -3% |
| 2009 | 631 | 617 | 624 | 625 | 624 |
| %chg | -4% | -5% | -7% | -4% | -5% |
| 2010 | 621 | 614 | | | |
| %chg | -2% | -1% | | | |
| Tender Loin, US: Chilled | | | | | |
| Year/Month | 1st Qtr. | 2nd Qtr. | 3rd Qtr. | 4th Qtr. | Yearly Ave. |
| 2007 | 833 | 856 | 849 | 783 | 830 |
| 2008 | 745 | 751 | 852 | 763 | 778 |
| %chg | -11% | -12% | 0% | -3% | -6% |
| 2009 | 736 | 724 | 711 | 698 | 717 |
| %chg | -1% | -4% | -17% | -9% | -8% |
| 2010 | 696 | 697 | | | |
| %chg | -5% | -4% | | | |
| Tender Loin, Canada: Chilled | | | | | |
| Year/Month | 1st Qtr. | 2nd Qtr. | 3rd Qtr. | 4th Qtr. | Yearly Ave. |
| 2007 | 892 | 895 | 902 | 863 | 888 |
| 2008 | 846 | 845 | 884 | 841 | 854 |
| %chg | -5% | -6% | -2% | -3% | -4% |
| 2009 | 796 | 787 | 769 | 776 | 782 |
| %chg | -6% | -7% | -13% | -8% | -8% |
| 2010 | 766 | 767 | | | |
| %chg | -4% | -3% | | | |

| Shoulder Loin, US: Chilled | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|
| Year/Month | 1st Qtr. | 2nd Qtr. | 3rd Qtr. | 4th Qtr. | Yearly Ave. |
| 2007 | 669 | 682 | 667 | 658 | 669 |
| 2008 | 652 | 648 | 661 | 643 | 651 |
| %chg | -3% | -5% | -1% | -2% | -3% |
| 2009 | 631 | 617 | 624 | 625 | 624 |
| %chg | -3% | -5% | -6% | -3% | -4% |
| 2010 | 621 | 612 | | | |
| %chg | -2% | -1% | | | |
| Shoulder Loin, Canada: Chilled | | | | | |
| Year/Month | 1st Qtr. | 2nd Qtr. | 3rd Qtr. | 4th Qtr. | Yearly Ave. |
| 2007 | 702 | 717 | 714 | 696 | 707 |
| 2008 | 683 | 676 | 698 | 673 | 682 |
| %chg | -3% | -6% | -2% | -3% | -4% |
| 2009 | 648 | 649 | 647 | 645 | 647 |
| %chg | -5% | -4% | -7% | -4% | -5% |
| 2010 | 638 | 635 | | | |
| %chg | -1% | -2% | | | |

Source: ALIC Monthly

V-c): Average Wholesale Price of Imported Pork, Frozen Cuts, CY 2007 – CY 2010 YTD

| Unit: JP Yen per Kg. | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|
| Loin, Canada: Frozen | | | | | |
| Year/Month | 1st Qtr. | 2nd Qtr. | 3rd Qtr. | 4th Qtr. | Yearly Ave. |
| 2007 | 602 | 587 | 586 | 583 | 589 |
| 2008 | 592 | 595 | 612 | 621 | 605 |
| %chg | -2% | 1% | 4% | 6% | 3% |
| 2009 | 587 | 576 | 510 | 478 | 538 |
| %chg | -1% | -3% | -17% | -23% | -11% |
| 2010 | 476 | 541 | | | |
| %chg | -19% | -6% | | | |
| Loin, Denmark: Frozen | | | | | |
| Year/Month | 1st Qtr. | 2nd Qtr. | 3rd Qtr. | 4th Qtr. | Yearly Ave. |
| 2007 | 664 | 658 | 638 | 642 | 651 |
| 2008 | 629 | 634 | 649 | 662 | 644 |
| %chg | -5% | -4% | 2% | 3% | -1% |
| 2009 | 653 | 647 | 640 | 632 | 643 |
| %chg | 4% | 2% | -1% | -4% | -0% |
| 2010 | 664 | 676 | | | |
| %chg | 2% | 5% | | | |
| Tender Loin, US: Frozen | | | | | |
| Year/Month | 1st Qtr. | 2nd Qtr. | 3rd Qtr. | 4th Qtr. | Yearly Ave. |
| 2007 | 731 | 716 | 707 | 690 | 711 |
| 2008 | 690 | 673 | 672 | 678 | 678 |
| %chg | -6% | -6% | -5% | -2% | -5% |
| 2009 | 660 | 659 | 653 | 643 | 654 |
| %chg | -4% | -2% | -3% | -5% | -4% |
| 2010 | 632 | 606 | | | |

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| %chg | -4% | -8% | | | |
| Tender Loin, Canada: Frozen | | | | | |
| Year/Month | 1st Qtr. | 2nd Qtr. | 3rd Qtr. | 4th Qtr. | Yearly Ave. |
| 2007 | 772 | 761 | 738 | 742 | 753 |
| 2008 | 724 | 722 | 706 | 725 | 719 |
| %chg | -6% | -5% | -4% | -2% | -5% |
| 2009 | 708 | 702 | 680 | 677 | 692 |
| %chg | -2% | -3% | -4% | -7% | -4% |
| 2010 | 664 | 667 | | | |
| %chg | -6% | -5% | | | |
| Tender Loin, Denmark: Frozen | | | | | |
| Year/Month | 1st Qtr. | 2nd Qtr. | 3rd Qtr. | 4th Qtr. | Yearly Ave. |
| 2007 | 766 | 766 | 754 | 731 | 754 |
| 2008 | 696 | 691 | 687 | 692 | 692 |
| %chg | -9% | -10% | -9% | -5% | -8% |
| 2009 | 753 | 744 | 721 | 701 | 730 |
| %chg | 8% | 8% | 5% | 1% | 6% |
| 2009 | 697 | 730 | | | |
| %chg | -7% | -2% | | | |

Source: ALIC Monthly Statistics (Tokyo Wholesale Meat Market)

VI: Japanese Year Beginning Cattle Inventory

| Unit: 1,000 farms/1,000 heads | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | 2007 | 2008 | %chg | 2009 | %chg | 2010 | %chg |
| Number of Beef Cattle Farms | 82.3 | 80.4 | -2% | 77.3 | -4% | 74.4 | -4% |
| Beef Cattle (Wagyu and Other) | 1,742 | 1,823 | 5% | 1,889 | 4% | 1,924 | 2% |
| Dairy Cattle for Beef | 460 | 431 | -6% | 431 | 0% | 421 | -2% |
| F-1 Cross Bred Cattle | 604 | 636 | 5% | 636 | 0% | 547 | -14% |
| Sub Total Dairy & F-1 Cattle for Beef | 1,064 | 1,067 | 0% | 1,067 | 0% | 968 | -9% |
| Total Beef Cattle Raised | 2,806 | 2,890 | 3% | 2,956 | 2% | 2,892 | -2% |
| Unit: 1,000 farms/1,000 heads | | | | | | | |
| Number of Dairy Cattle Farms (Female) | 25.4 | 24.4 | -4% | 23.1 | -5% | 21.9 | -5% |
| Total Dairy Cow and Heifer Raised | 1,592 | 1,533 | -4% | 1,500 | -2% | 1,484 | -1% |
| Total Cattle Raised | 4,398 | 4,423 | -1% | 4,456 | 0% | 4,376 | -3% |
| Unit: 1,000 farms/1,000 heads | | | | | | | |
| JFY Base (April - March) | 2007 | 2008 | %chg | 2009 | %chg | 2010 | %chg |
| Number of Swine Farms | 7.6 | 7.2 | -4% | 6.9 | -5% | N.A. | N.A. |
| Number of Hogs Raised for Fattening | 8,119 | 8,117 | 0.0% | 8,220 | 1% | N.A. | N.A. |
| Total Swine Raised | 9,759 | 9,745 | -0.1% | 9,899 | 2% | N.A. | N.A. |

Source: MAFF Livestock Statistics (Inventory data are as of February 1 each year)
Note: National hog inventory data were not announced this year in relation to Agriculture Census activities to be taken every 5 years time.

