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Report Highlights:

Japan's beef production, consumption, and imports are all forecast to decline in 2027, driven by shrinking cattle herds, fewer breeding farms, and thrift-driven demand shifts toward pork and chicken amid persistent inflation and a weakened yen. Rising production costs continue to squeeze margins despite higher carcass prices. Pork tells a different story: inventory and production are expected to remain stable in 2027, supported by solid demand and pork's price advantage over beef. However, pork imports are set to slow following a sharp 2026 surge that left elevated stocks.

Cattle and Beef

Table 1: Cattle Production, Supply and Distribution

Animal Numbers, Cattle Market Year Begins Japan	2025		2026		2027	
	Jan 2025		Jan 2026		Jan 2027	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Total Cattle Beg. Stks (1000 HEAD)	3,888	3,888	3,840	3,759	0	3,700
Dairy Cows Beg. Stocks (1000 HEAD)	820	820	815	807	0	800
Beef Cows Beg. Stocks (1000 HEAD)	543	543	525	511	0	500
Production (Calf Crop) (1000 HEAD)	1,200	1,200	1,185	1,170	0	1,150
Total Imports (1000 HEAD)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 HEAD)	5,088	5,088	5,025	4,929	0	4,850
Total Exports (1000 HEAD)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cow Slaughter (1000 HEAD)	240	240	220	220	0	215
Calf Slaughter (1000 HEAD)	5	5	5	5	0	5
Other Slaughter (1000 HEAD)	849	849	840	840	0	815
Total Slaughter (1000 HEAD)	1,094	1,094	1,065	1,065	0	1,035
Loss and Residual (1000 HEAD)	154	235	145	164	0	125
Ending Inventories (1000 HEAD)	3,840	3,759	3,815	3,700	0	3,690
Total Distribution (1000 HEAD)	5,088	5,088	5,025	4,929	0	4,850

(1000 HEAD)

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Note: Not Official USDA Data

Table 2: Beef Production, Supply and Distribution

Meat, Beef and Veal Market Year Begins Japan	2025		2026		2027	
	Jan 2025		Jan 2026		Jan 2027	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Slaughter (Reference) (1000 HEAD)	1,094	1,094	1,065	1,065	0	1,035
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT CWE)	191	191	192	192	0	200
Production (1000 MT CWE)	500	500	490	490	0	475
Total Imports (1000 MT CWE)	695	695	700	710	0	705
Total Supply (1000 MT CWE)	1,386	1,386	1,382	1,392	0	1,380
Total Exports (1000 MT CWE)	17	17	17	20	0	20
Human Dom. Consump. (1000 MT CWE)	1,177	1,177	1,175	1,172	0	1,170
Other Use, Losses (1000 MT CWE)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption (1000 MT CWE)	1,177	1,177	1,175	1,172	0	1,170
Ending Stocks (1000 MT CWE)	192	192	190	200	0	190
Total Distribution (1000 MT CWE)	1,386	1,386	1,382	1,392	0	1,380

(1000 HEAD), (1000 MT Carcass Weight Equivalence [CWE])

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Note: Not Official USDA Data

PRODUCTION: FAS/Tokyo Forecasts that Japan's Beef Production in 2027 will Decline Compared to 2026.

According to livestock registration data, the number of cattle reaching slaughter age in 2027 is expected to decrease from 2026 levels across Japanese black hair wagyu, castrated Holstein, and crossbred cattle (Table 3). These three categories account for 84% of Japan's total cattle slaughter numbers. This decline stems from a reduction in the cattle inventory driven by a continuous decrease in calf production over recent years, itself a result of the declining number of breeding farms. Because the breeding cow inventory at the start of 2026 was lower than the previous year, and calf production during 2027 is also expected to fall year-on-year, the end-of-period inventory will likely be lower than the start-of-period inventory.

Table 3: Beef Cattle Population within Age Range for Slaughtering in 2027, Unit: head

	Black Hair Wagyu	Holstein (steer/bull)	Cross breed
<i>Targeted Slaughter Age</i>	<i>29 months</i>	<i>19 months</i>	<i>26 months</i>
Cattle Age (As of June 30)	11 - 22 months	1 - 12 months	8 - 19 months
2025	521,932	106,937	251,134
2026	489,023	91,446	234,844
% change	-6.3%	-14.5%	-6.5%

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

In the first half of 2026, Japan's beef production declined due to a drop in slaughter numbers (Table 4). By breed, the decline in breeding farms for Japanese black hair wagyu reduced calf production, which in turn lowered inventories and slaughter numbers. Meanwhile, as dairy farmers complete a full cycle of dairy cattle herd replacement, the number of culled dairy cows slaughtered has decreased. Additionally, dairy-breed male calf production remains low due to the widespread adoption of sexed semen technology for Holsteins, and their slaughter numbers continue to trend downward.

Table 4: Slaughter in Japan (sorted by breed and sex), Unit: head

January-June	Wagyu		Dairy		Cross		Other	Calf	Total
	Steer/ Bull	Heifer/ Cow	Steer/ Bull	Heifer/ Cow	Steer/ Bull	Heifer/ Cow			
2025	132,449	128,299	54,135	82,344	66,282	58,466	455	2,487	524,917
2026	131,345	123,774	50,911	78,167	65,566	59,425	327	2,202	511,717
year-on-year	-1%	-4%	-6%	-5%	-1%	2%	-28%	-11%	-3%

Source: MAFF

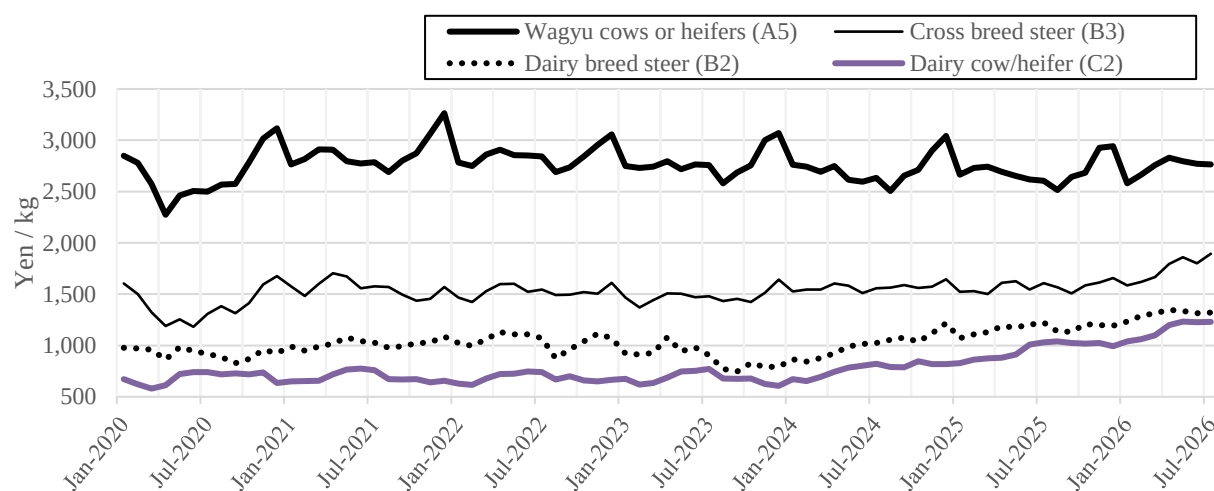
According to the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries' (MAFF) latest livestock statistics, as of February 1, 2026, the total number of beef cattle farms decreased by six percent from the previous year, and total cattle inventory decreased by five percent (Table 5). Farm numbers declined across all size tiers, from small to large-scale operations. While farm exits due to aging farmers and lack of successors continue, rising production costs are accelerating this trend.

Table 5: Beef Operations in Japan (sorted by herd size as of February 1)

	Year	Herd Size				Total
		0 - 19 heads	20 - 99 heads	100 - 199 heads	200 heads and more	
Number of farms (Unit: operation)	2025	19,210	10,520	2,100	2,170	34,000
	2026	17,850	9,920	1,980	2,086	31,836
	Change	-7%	-6%	-6%	-4%	-6%
Totalled population (Unit: head)	2025	155,000	507,000	315,100	1,618,200	2,595,300
	2026	142,700	476,800	295,500	1,558,200	2,473,200
	Change	-8%	-6%	-6%	-4%	-5%

Source: MAFF

Carcass prices in 2026 are trending upward across all breeds (Figure 1). As import costs remain elevated, imported beef has lost its price advantage relative to domestic beef, and against a backdrop of cost-conscious consumer spending, demand has strengthened for relatively less expensive domestic beef — particularly crossbred and dairy-breed beef. As a result, carcass prices for crossbred and dairy-breed cattle have risen sharply.

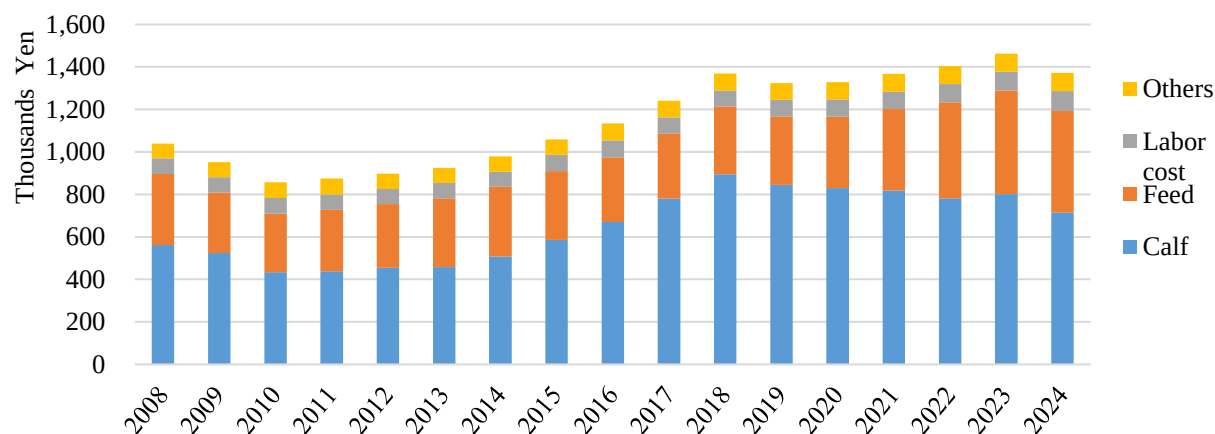
Figure 1: Beef Carcas Market Price (selected breeds and grades, Tokyo market)

Note: A5, B3 and B2 refers to the beef grading system in Japan, which indicates meat quality (5 through 1) and yield grade (A, B, or C).

Source: MAFF

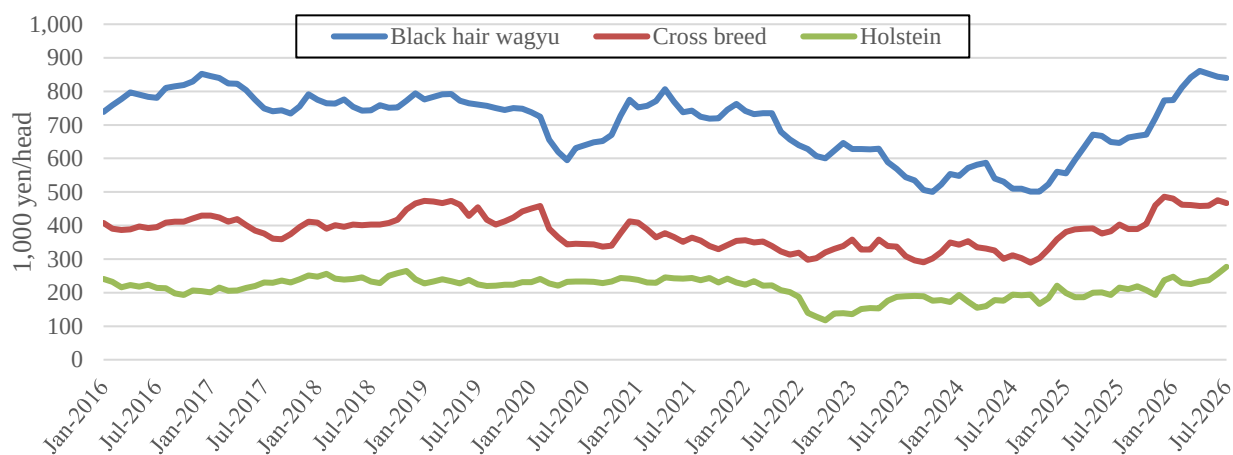
Production costs are trending upward, offsetting gains in carcass prices. According to the most recent data available, production costs for Japanese Black cattle fell in 2024 compared to the previous year, largely because relatively low calf prices in 2022 kept calf purchase costs down (Figure 2). However, calf market prices began rising in 2025 (Figure 3), meaning that production costs for 2026–2027—when cattle purchased and fattened from this period are shipped—are likely to exceed 2024 levels. Compound feed prices, which account for 35% of production costs, have remained elevated since late 2022 due to yen depreciation and higher freight costs (Figure 4). Furthermore, given recent inflation, prices for purchased materials other than calves and feed, along with utility costs, are expected to keep rising.

Figure 2: Beef Production Costs (Black hair wagyu steer, per head)



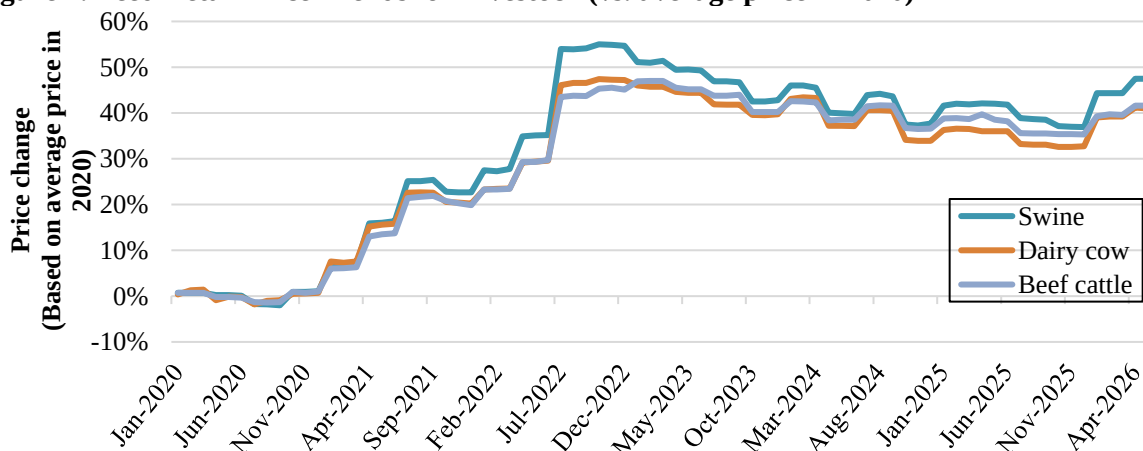
Source: MAFF

Figure 3: Beef Calf Market Price (2016 – 2026)



Source: MAFF

Figure 4: Feed Retail Price Trends for Livestock (vs. average price in 2020)

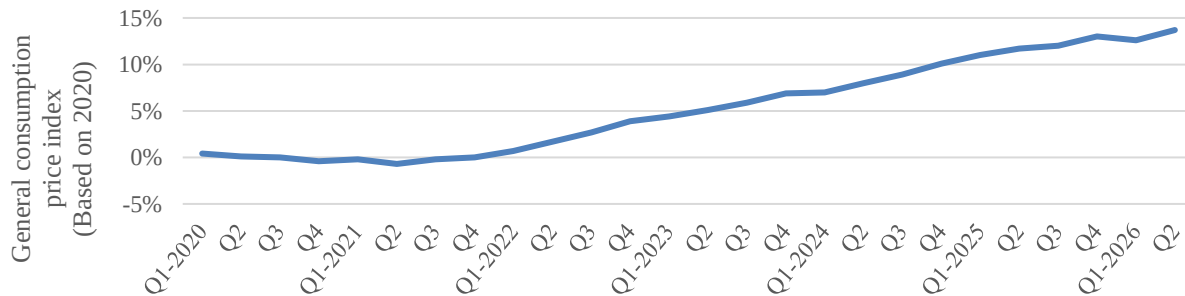


Source: MAFF

CONSUMPTION: Thrift Amid Inflation Weighs on Japan's Beef Demand

FAS/Tokyo forecasts that beef consumption will decline slightly in 2027 compared to the previous year. Against a backdrop of rising import prices driven by continued yen depreciation and volatile energy prices, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) (2020 base) remained elevated in 2026 and reached a record high in the second quarter (Figure 5). Many consumers report that their income growth is not keeping pace with rising prices. A thrift-oriented mindset has taken hold amid ongoing inflation, prompting consumers to shift from beef to pork and from pork to chicken, in favor of lower-priced protein sources.

Figure 5: Trends of General Consumer Price Index in Japan (based on 2020)

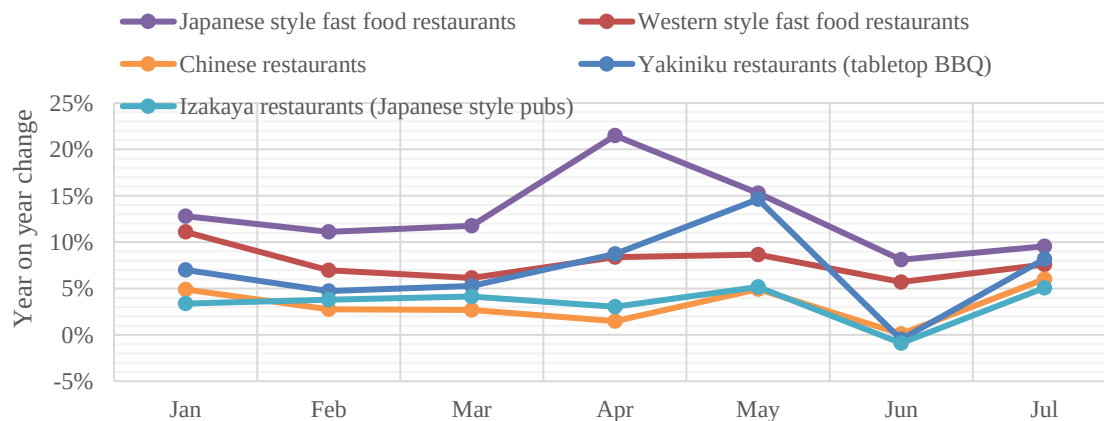


Source: Statistic Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIAC)

Consumers are anxious about the economic outlook and households are becoming more deliberate about what, when, and how they consume. At retail, with unit prices for both domestic and imported beef staying elevated, expanding beef sales through promotional discounting has become difficult.

Beef, traditionally consumed frequently in restaurants, is shifting to a food associated more with special occasions. Thrift-oriented behavior is also notable in food service sales (Figure 6); sales at Japanese-style fast food restaurants (including beef bowl chains) and Western-style fast food (including hamburger chains) have remained solid. *Yakiniku* (tabletop BBQ) restaurants appear to be positioned as a special-occasion dining choice, with sales rising sharply in May, which coincides with Japan's Golden Week holiday period.

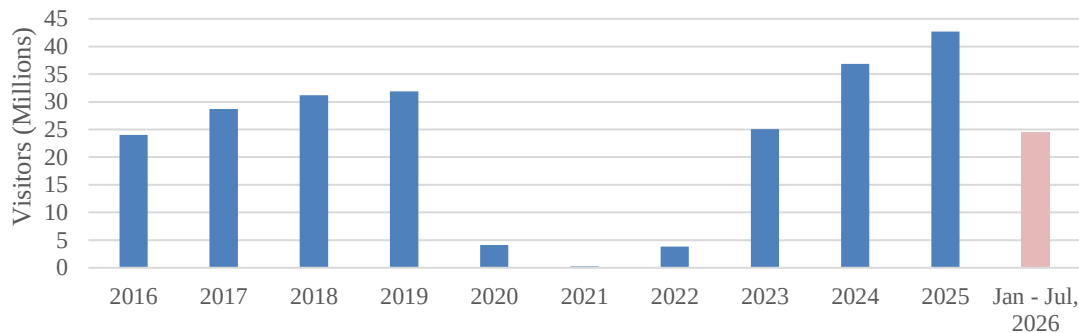
Figure 6: Sales in Food Service Sorted by Restaurant (2026 vs 2025)



Source: Japan Food Service Association

The number of foreign visitors to Japan from January through July 2026 declined two percent compared to 2025, which had set a record high. This reflects the ongoing decline in Chinese tourists amid cooling Japan-China political relations (Figure 7). Although overall visitor growth has slowed, the yen's persistent weakness against major currencies has sustained the perception of Japan as an affordable travel destination, and visitor numbers from Europe, the Americas, and Asia continue to grow. Wagyu remains a popular food item among foreign tourists, and the food service industry expects continued growth in consumption from this segment.

Figure 7: Total Foreign Visitors to Japan (January 2016 – June 2026)



Source: Japan Tourism Statistics

Proposed Tax Cut Would Slash Food Consumption Tax from 8% to 1%, But Impact Remains Uncertain

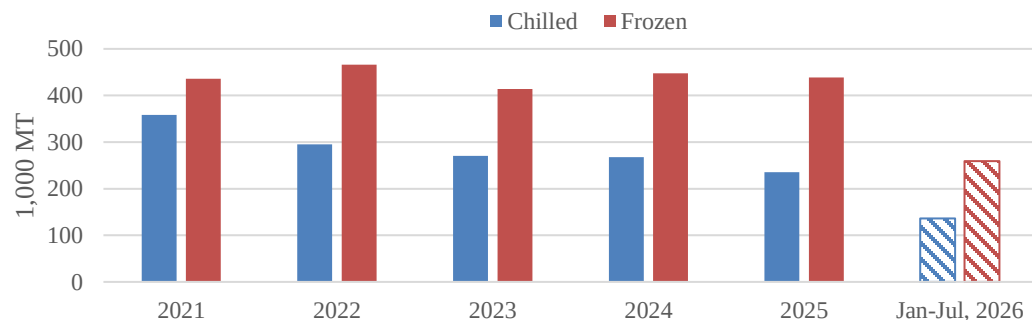
Regarding domestic policy, the government is developing a plan to temporarily reduce the consumption tax on food for a two-year period. If the bill passes, the consumption tax on food would be reduced from the current eight percent to one percent, effective April 1, 2027 ([JA2026-0055](#)). Under the current draft, restaurant dining is excluded from the tax reduction, and domestic opinion is divided on how much the tax cut would stimulate consumption amid ongoing inflation. Note that FAS/Tokyo has not yet incorporated the effects of this tax reduction into its 2027 meat consumption forecast.

TRADE: Japan's Beef Import Uptick Tied to Supply Disruptions, Not Consumer Demand

Because a sharp rebound in beef consumption is not expected, FAS/Tokyo forecasts that Japan's beef import volume in 2027 will decline compared to 2026. Japan's import volume in 2026 is likely to rise two percent year-on-year; however, this increase appears to reflect supply-side factors rather than a recovery in demand. According to *Daily Meat and Livestock*, a Japanese industry paper, some Japanese importers increased purchases of Australian beef after China imposed a safeguard measure against Australian beef in June, but this trend appears to have already subsided.

The temporary increase in imported beef contributed to higher inventory levels, and FAS/Tokyo projects that beginning stocks for 2027 will exceed 2026 levels, given that inventory levels are expected to stay elevated throughout 2026. Amid weak domestic demand, Japanese importers continue to prioritize relatively lower-priced frozen beef, a trend expected to continue into 2027 (Figure 8).

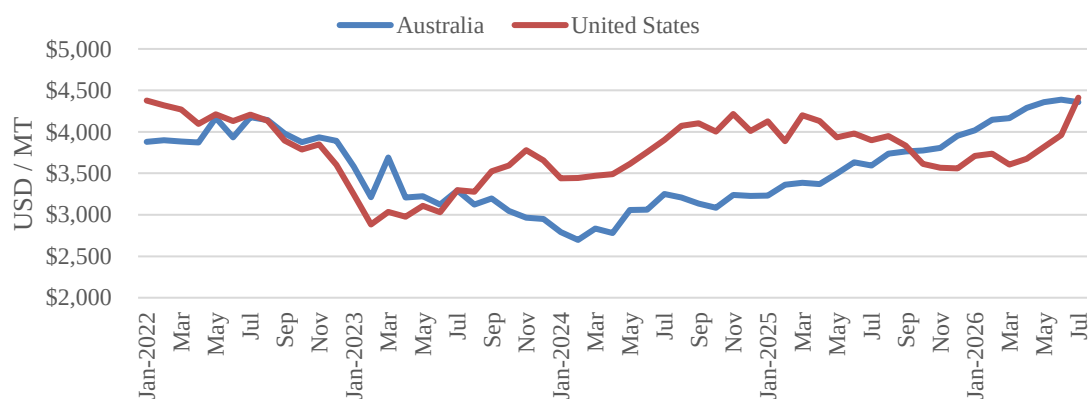
Figure 8: Japan's Beef Imports (Chilled vs. Frozen beef products), Unit: MT



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Prices for frozen boneless beef (HS020230), a major import category, rose as Australian beef prices increased 23% (January–July 2026 average compared to the same period in 2025) amid growing demand in the international market (Figure 9). U.S. beef import prices, already elevated due to high domestic prices, have climbed further as transportation costs rise. In addition, the continued weakness of the yen against the U.S. dollar has kept U.S. frozen beef comparatively expensive for Japanese importers.

Figure 9: Import prices of Australian and U.S. Beef to Japan (CIF in January 2022 – July 2026)



Note: Price refers to cost, insurance, and freight (CIF).

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Swine and Pork

Table 6: Swine Production, Supply and Distribution

Animal Numbers, Swine Market Year Begins Japan	2025		2026		2027	
	Jan 2025		Jan 2026		Jan 2027	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Total Beginning Stocks (1000 HEAD)	8,684	8,684	8,650	8,650	0	8,640
Sow Beginning Stocks (1000 HEAD)	755	755	755	750	0	745
Production (Pig Crop) (1000 HEAD)	16,200	16,200	16,200	16,100	0	15,995
Total Imports (1000 HEAD)	1	1	1	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 HEAD)	24,885	24,885	24,851	24,750	0	24,635
Total Exports (1000 HEAD)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sow Slaughter (1000 HEAD)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Slaughter (1000 HEAD)	16,065	16,065	16,060	16,000	0	15,940
Total Slaughter (1000 HEAD)	16,065	16,065	16,060	16,000	0	15,940
Loss and Residual (1000 HEAD)	170	170	146	110	0	95
Ending Inventories (1000 HEAD)	8,650	8,650	8,645	8,640	0	8,600
Total Distribution (1000 HEAD)	24,885	24,885	24,851	24,750	0	24,635

(1000 HEAD)

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Note: Not Official USDA Data

Table 7: Pork Production, Supply and Distribution

Meat, Swine Market Year Begins Japan	2025		2026		2027	
	Jan 2025		Jan 2026		Jan 2027	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Slaughter (Reference) (1000 HEAD)	16,065	16,065	16,060	16,000	0	15,940
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT CWE)	271	271	266	266	0	299
Production (1000 MT CWE)	1,275	1,275	1,275	1,270	0	1,265
Total Imports (1000 MT CWE)	1,430	1,430	1,425	1,490	0	1,460
Total Supply (1000 MT CWE)	2,976	2,976	2,966	3,026	0	3,024
Total Exports (1000 MT CWE)	2	2	2	2	0	2
Human Dom. Consumpt. (1000 MT CWE)	2,708	2,708	2,710	2,725	0	2,735
Other Use, Losses (1000 MT CWE)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom Consumption (1000 MT CWE)	2,708	2,708	2,710	2,725	0	2,735
Ending Stocks (1000 MT CWE)	266	266	254	299	0	287
Total Distribution (1000 MT CWE)	2,976	2,976	2,966	3,026	0	3,024

(1000 HEAD), (1000 MT CWE)

OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: [PSD Online Advanced Query](#)

Note: Not Official USDA Data

PRODUCTION: Herd Size Steady in 2027 as Feed Costs Squeeze Margins

FAS/Tokyo forecasts that while the number of breeding sows will decline slightly in 2027, the total hog inventory will remain nearly at the same level as in 2026. Pork production is also expected to be roughly on par with the previous year. FAS/Tokyo anticipates that demand for pork will remain solid going forward and believes many producers will maintain their current production scale.

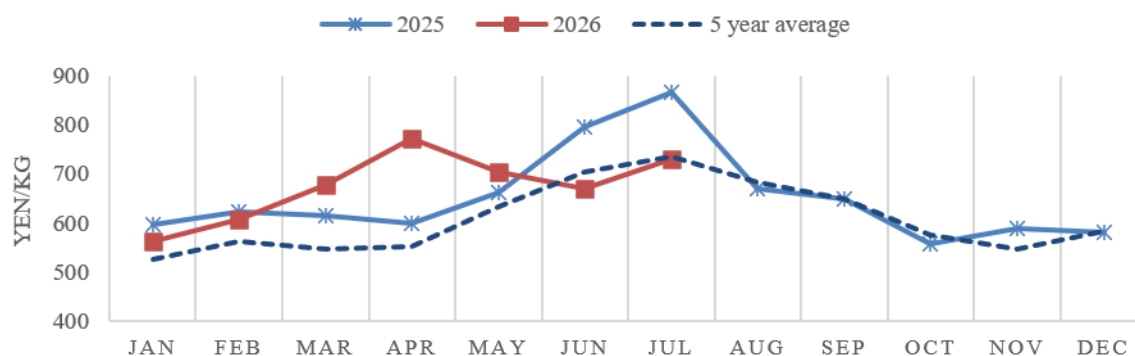
Slaughter numbers in the first half of 2026 increased marginally compared to the same period in 2025, and pork production also rose slightly (Table 8). Pork carcass prices exceeded the five-year average for most of the period, and at times even surpassed 2025 levels — a year that saw exceptionally high carcass prices (Figure 10). Domestic production supplies half of Japan's total pork consumption, and strong demand for domestically produced pork is supporting these high carcass prices.

Table 8: Pork Production in Japan

January - June	Slaughter (head)	Production (CWE, MT)	Ave. carcass weight (kg)
2025	7,951,845	639,602	80
2026	7,992,527	644,710	81
% Change	1%	1%	0%

Source: MAFF

Figure 10: Pork Carcass Price (Excellent grade, Tokyo market)



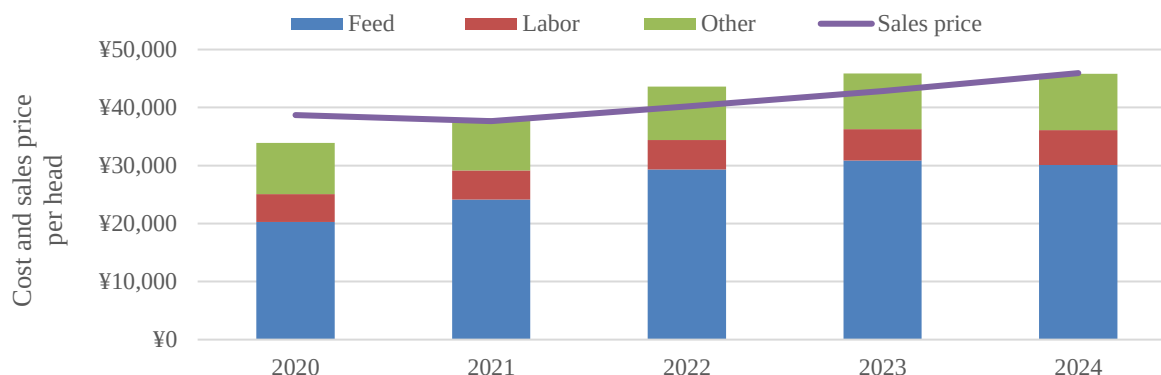
Source: Agriculture & Livestock Industries Corporation (ALIC)

Production costs are trending upward. According to the latest statistics published by MAFF, in 2024 the production cost per head shipped and the sale price were nearly equal: the production cost per head at shipment was ¥45,807 (\$295.53, at \$1 = ¥155), while the average sale price for a head at an average shipping weight of 116.4 kg was ¥45,937 (\$296.36) (Figure 11). Feed costs, which account for 66% of production costs, rose sharply from late 2025 into 2026, surpassing 2024 levels (Figure 4 in the Beef section of this report). Given carcass price levels, production costs from 2025 into 2026 may be equal to or even exceed live shipment prices.

According to the MAFF's livestock statistics, the number of hog farms had fallen by eight percent compared with the previous survey (February 1, 2024), though the total number of hogs raised stayed nearly unchanged (Supplemental Table 5). Due to aging producers and a lack of successors, a growing number of small-scale farms are exiting business while still profitable. Approximately 70% of hogs raised in Japan are raised on operations

with 3,000 or more head, and the trend toward consolidation of mid-sized operations into large-scale operations is expected to continue.

Figure 11: Pork Production Costs (Fattening swine per head)



Source: MAFF

CONSUMPTION: Pork's Price Advantage over Beef Keeps Demand Solid

Against the backdrop of persistently high beef prices, FAS/Tokyo expects pork to remain as a cost-competitive animal protein in both retail and food service, with pork consumption in 2027 holding steady with the previous year.

According to the MIAC's household expenses statistics, household pork purchases in the first half of 2026 rose three percent compared to the same period the previous year. Although pork remains more expensive than chicken, it continues to be an option that consumers continue to view as worth purchasing — even amid price increases — to add variety to their daily meals.

In the food service sector, there is a movement to curb the rise in menu prices, including devising menus that substitute pork for beef.

TRADE: Import Growth Set to Slow in 2027 Due to Elevated Stocks Built by Sharp 2026 Import Increases

FAS/Tokyo forecasts that Japan's pork imports in 2027 will decrease compared to 2026. Although demand for imported pork remains strong, the sharp increase in imports during 2026 is expected to result in elevated beginning stocks for 2027, which will likely slow the pace of imports during the year.

Pork imports from January through July 2026 increased six percent compared to the same period the previous year. By product category, chilled pork saw the largest increase (+13%), followed by processed pork products (+8%) and frozen pork (+1%).

For chilled pork (35% of total imports), North America remains Japan's primary supplier; however, imports of Canadian pork have risen sharply since 2024. In the January–July 2026 period, Canadian pork imports increased 14% compared to the same period the previous year, while U.S. imports grew by only three percent (Figure 12). According to *Daily Meat and Livestock* newspaper, the increase in Canadian pork imports is attributed to small and medium-sized Canadian packers newly entering chilled pork production for the Japanese market, as well as a

strategic shift by Canadian pork packers toward lower pricing to compete more effectively against U.S. pork in the Japanese market.

For frozen pork, which accounts for approximately 50% of Japan's pork imports, imports from Spain have declined sharply in 2026, as Spain has been subject to import restrictions following confirmed outbreaks of African Swine Fever (ASF). As an alternative sourcing destination, Brazil has continued to increase its export volumes since 2025.

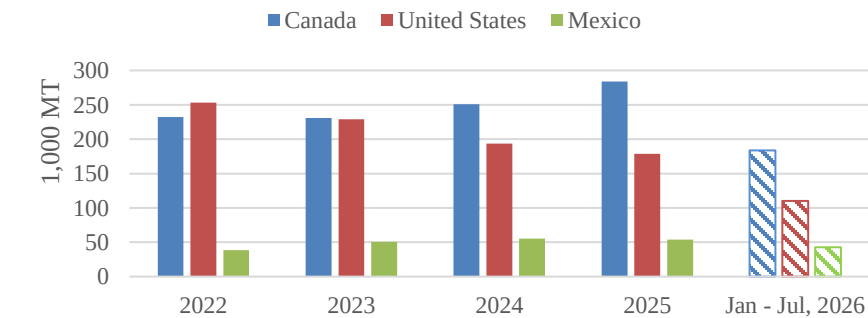
For processed pork products (15% of total imports), there appears to be a growing trend toward importing processed goods for certain items, driven by comparisons with the import costs of raw pork materials. According to the Japan Ham & Sausage Processors Cooperative Association, import volumes from January to July 2026 showed the following trends:

For ham and bacon products, total import volume increased 36% compared to the same period the previous year. Spain, the largest supplier, remained roughly flat year-on-year, while China (+193%), the United States (+44%), and France (+49%) all saw sharp increases.

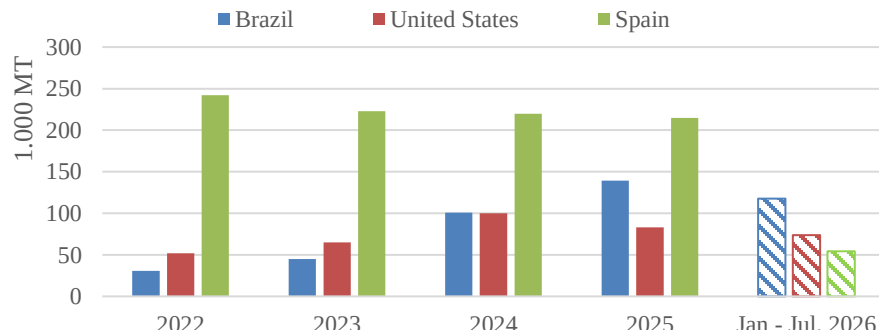
For sausage products, by contrast, total import volume decreased 14% compared to the previous year. The United States, the largest supplier, remained at the same level as the previous year, while China (-4%) and Brazil (-44%) declined, and Thailand remained unchanged from the previous year.

Figure 12: Japan’s Pork Imports by Major Suppliers

Chilled Pork



Frozen Pork



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Supplemental Tables

Supplemental Table 1: Beef Estimated Ending Stock (Unit: MT, CWE Converted)

Month / Year	2022	2023	% Chg.	2024	% Chg.	2025	% Chg.	2026	% Chg.
Jan	182,940	211,111	15	182,044	-14	185,274	2	194,891	5
Feb	181,540	210,710	16	175,587	-17	180,996	3	190,169	5
Mar	173,842	203,625	17	169,098	-17	179,803	6	188,159	5
Apr	171,378	217,811	27	185,021	-15	189,676	3	186,592	-2
May	177,948	218,374	23	192,123	-12	200,427	4	192,055	-4
Jun	193,688	218,019	13	200,231	-8	200,596	0	190,905	-5
Jul	204,815	216,362	6	206,717	-4	206,924	0	196,632	-5
Aug	217,441	218,118	0	215,225	-1	207,894	-3		
Sep	225,541	212,603	-6	211,953	0	203,208	-4		
Oct	224,328	205,193	-9	212,579	4	202,261	-5		
Nov	221,290	188,742	-15	200,815	6	197,777	-2		
Dec	211,570	176,563	-17	191,073	8	192,471	1		

Source: MAFF

Supplemental Table 2: Pork Estimated Ending Stock (Unit: MT, CWE converted)

Month / Year	2022	2023	% Chg.	2024	% Chg.	2025	% Chg.	2026	% Chg.
Jan	230,454	269,365	17	252,210	-6	278,257	10	277,013	0
Feb	232,955	271,734	17	243,263	-10	282,022	16	272,557	-3
Mar	234,124	272,745	16	246,007	-10	281,501	14	274,180	-3
Apr	249,876	292,003	17	255,748	-12	288,306	13	282,096	-2
May	259,221	317,324	22	278,413	-12	309,712	11	305,014	-2
Jun	277,459	318,232	15	283,278	-11	320,298	13	294,700	-8
Jul	287,690	313,073	9	284,383	-9	313,955	10	315,969	1
Aug	296,830	310,357	5	289,117	-7	309,443	7		
Sep	290,996	292,408	0	289,610	-1	305,136	5		
Oct	280,547	276,251	-2	290,298	5	300,820	4		
Nov	278,599	265,729	-5	281,042	6	284,869	1		
Dec	266,798	248,951	-7	270,652	9	266,495	-2		

Source: MAFF

Supplemental Table 3: Japan Beef Cattle Inventory (Unit: Farm/head)

Year Beginning (As of Feb. 1)	Total Number of Farms	Grand Total (Beef and Dairy Breed Combined)	Beef Breed Total				
			Beef Breed Total	Black Wagyu	Brown Wagyu	Others	Cows for Breeding (Cow Calf Rearing)
2020	43,900	2,555,000	1,792,000	1,735,000	23,300	33,500	558,700
2021	42,100	2,604,000	1,829,000	1,772,000	23,100	33,800	567,000
% Chg.	-4	2	2	2	-1	1	1
2022	40,400	2,614,000	1,812,000	1,758,000	23,000	31,300	574,600
% Chg.	-4	0	-1	-1	0	-7	1
2023	38,600	2,687,000	1,882,000	1,833,000	23,800	25,900	577,500
% Chg.	-4	3	4	4	3	-17	1
2024	36,500	2,672,000	1,897,000	1,859,000	23,400	15,100	570,400
% Chg.	-5	-1	1	1	-2	-42	-1
2025	34,000	2,595,000	1,851,000	1,818,000	23,100	10,600	542,900
% Chg.	-7	-3	-2	-2	-1	-30	-5
2026	31,800	2,473,000	1,755,000	1,722,000	22,600	10,200	510,900
% Chg.	-6	-5	-5	-5	-2	-4	-6

Source: MAFF Livestock Statistics

Japan Beef Cattle Inventory Continued (Unit: Farm/head)

Year Beginning (As of Feb. 1)	Dairy Breed Total				Average Number of Cattle Raised per Farm
	Dairy Breed Total	Holstein and Others	F-1 Crossbreed (Holstein x Wagyu)	% Share of F-1 Cross Breed in Total Dairy Breed	
2020	763,400	267,900	495,400	65	58
2021	775,200	249,400	525,700	68	62
% Chg.	2	-7	6	4	6
2022	802,200	246,900	555,300	69	65
% Chg.	3	-1	6	2	5
2023	804,400	234,800	569,600	71	70
% Chg.	0	-5	3	2	8
2024	774,900	207,700	567,200	73	73
% Chg.	-4	-12	0	3	5
2025	743,800	184,400	559,400	75	76
% Chg.	-4	-11	-1	3	4
2026	717,600	177,400	540,300	75	78
% Chg.	-4	-4	-3	0	2

Source: MAFF Livestock Statistics

Supplemental Table 4: Japan Dairy Cow Inventory (Unit: Farm/head)

Year Beginning (As of Feb. 1)	Total Number of Dairy Farms	Total Number of Dairy Cows	Dairy Cows					Heifers	Animals Raised per Farm	
			(Over Two Years of Age)					(Less Than Two Years of Age)		
			Total	Cow			Heifer			
				Sub Total	Milking	Dry				
2020	14,400	1,352,000	900,700	839,600	716,000	123,600	61,100	451,600	94	
2021	13,900	1,356,000	910,000	849,300	726,000	123,300	60,700	446,400	98	
% Chg.	-3	0	1	1	1	0	-1	-1	4	
2022	13,300	1,371,000	924,000	861,700	736,500	125,200	62,300	447,200	103	
% Chg.	-4	1	2	1	1	2	3	0	6	
2023	12,600	1,356,000	896,400	836,600	714,500	122,100	59,800	459,300	108	
% Chg.	-5	-1	-3	-3	-3	-2	-4	3	4	
2024	11,900	1,313,000	889,600	826,200	704,800	121,400	63,400	423,000	110	
% Chg.	-6	-3	-1	-1	-1	-1	6	-8	3	
2025	11,300	1,293,000	881,400	820,100	696,700	123,400	61,200	411,600	114	
% Chg.	-5	-2	-1	-1	-1	2	-3	-3	4	
2026	10,800	1,286,000	862,600	807,000	687,100	119,900	55,600	423,200	119	
% Chg.	-4	-1	-2	-2	-1	-3	-9	3	4	

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

Source: MAFF Livestock Statistics

Supplemental Table 5: Japan Swine Inventory (Unit: Farm/head)

Year Beginning (As of Feb. 1)	Number of Swine Farms		Number Raised					Average Number of Swine Raised per Farm
	Total	Of Farms with Breeding Sows	Total	Breeding Sows	Breeding Males	Hogs	Others	
2020	Census Year							
2021	3,850	3,040	9,290,000	823,200	32,000	7,676,000	758,800	2,413
2022	3,590	2,750	8,949,000	789,100	30,000	7,515,000	615,400	2,493
% Chg.	-7	-10	-4	-4	-6	-2	-19	3
2023	3,370	2,640	8,956,000	791,800	26,800	7,512,000	625,400	2,658
% Chg.	-6	-4	0	0	-11	0	2	7
2024	3,130	2,390	8,798,000	758,300	24,800	7,362,000	653,100	2,811
% Chg.	-7	-9	-2	-4	-7	-2	4	6
2025	Census Year							
2026	2,880	2,230	8,756,000	743,300	22,300	7,309,000	681,500	3,040

Source: MAFF Livestock Statistics

Supplemental Table 6: Japan Beef *Marukin* Payments (last 3 years)

		Prefectures Applied	Wagyu		Cross breed	Dairy
			Lowest payment	Highest payment		
2024	Jan	42	3,745	94,395	-	15,796
	Feb	40	5,849	130,887	-	18,616
	Mar	40	11,377	132,800	-	35,481
	Apr	24	5,803	107,497	-	12,178
	May	38	9,597	141,322	-	28,314
	Jun	41	16,840	169,166	23,265	41,037
	Jul	38	3,002	156,910	39,994	49,389
	Aug	43	26,339	175,303	3,828	53,923
	Sep	43	2,709	160,826	5,550	52,114
	Oct	40	6,837	115,424	3478	42,575
	Nov	21	295	41,906	-	39,901
	Dec	1	-	3,133	-	40,308
2025	Jan	19	84,332	623	-	53,239
	Feb	12	69,095	604	-	32,234
	Mar	21	67,895	1,696	-	21,479
	Apr	2	22,460	267	-	21,423
	May	3	19,522	5,356	-	29,550
	Jun	16	75,206	1,947	6,866	27,265
	Jul	2	43,835	15,164	-	41,717
	Aug	21	76,990	694	7,277	33,454
	Sep	17	66,070	6,505	10,433	33,978
	Oct	9	51,623	4,602	-	2,717
	Nov	0	-	-	-	17,500
	Dec	0	-	-	-	64,852
2026	Jan	5	26,383	5761	-	37,195
	Feb	0	-	-	-	30,358
	Mar	0	-	-	-	28,743
	Apr	0	-	-	-	9,679
	May	1	9,289	-	-	2,651
	Jun	1	49,761	-	-	-

Note: Beef Livestock Stabilization Program is also known as “Beef *Marukin*” For more details about the Beef *Marukin*, refer [JA2020-0071](#). “N/A” indicates no data and “-” indicates no payment was made.

Source: ALIC

Attachments:

No Attachments