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Report Highlights:

FAS/Tokyo projects Japan's beef production in 2024 will be almost flat from 2023 because fewer cows will be culled now that milk production has dropped enough to match demand. Lower conception rate among heifers and cows affected by heat in summer 2023 will yield lower birthrate of calves in 2024. Cattle inventory in 2024 will dip marginally. Inflation will still dampen beef consumption, but Japan's pork production will be steady and imports up slightly to meet stable demand in both its retail and food service sectors.

General Information:

Cattle and Beef

Table 1: Cattle Production, Supply and Distribution

Animal Numbers, Cattle Market Year Begins Japan	2022		2023		2024	
	Jan 2022		Jan 2023		Jan 2024	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Total Cattle Beg. Stoks (1000 HEAD)	3,990	3,990	3,967	3,967	3,920	3,896
Dairy Cows Beg. Stocks (1000 HEAD)	862	862	837	837	830	830
Beef Cows Beg. Stocks (1000 HEAD)	575	575	578	578	575	575
Production (Calf Crop) (1000 HEAD)	1,255	1,255	1,230	1,230	1,225	1,225
Total Imports (1000 HEAD)	8	8	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 HEAD)	5,253	5,253	5,197	5,197	5,145	5,121
Total Exports (1000 HEAD)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cow Slaughter (1000 HEAD)	270	270	275	266	265	260
Calf Slaughter (1000 HEAD)	5	5	5	6	5	5
Other Slaughter (1000 HEAD)	813	813	845	833	835	845
Total Slaughter (1000 HEAD)	1,088	1,088	1,125	1,105	1,105	1,110
Loss and Residual (1000 HEAD)	198	198	152	196	135	120
Ending Inventories (1000 HEAD)	3,967	3,967	3,920	3,896	3,905	3,891
Total Distribution (1000 HEAD)	5,253	5,253	5,197	5,197	5,145	5,121
(1000 HEAD)						

Table 2: Beef Production, Supply and Distribution

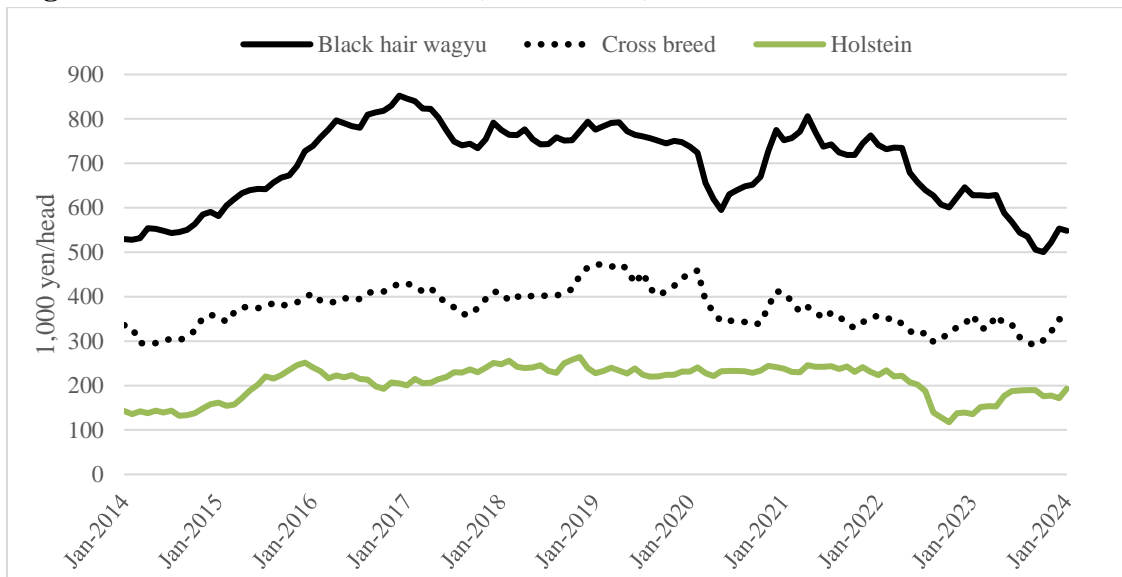
Meat, Beef and Veal Market Year Begins Japan	2022		2023		2024	
	Jan 2022		Jan 2023		Jan 2024	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Slaughter (Reference) (1000 HEAD)	1,088	1,088	1,125	1,105	1,105	1,110
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT CWE)	182	182	212	212	199	177
Production (1000 MT CWE)	492	492	510	502	500	505
Total Imports (1000 MT CWE)	777	777	715	702	720	705
Total Supply (1000 MT CWE)	1,451	1,451	1,437	1,416	1,419	1,387
Total Exports (1000 MT CWE)	11	11	13	12	15	12
Human Dom. Consumption (1000 MT CWE)	1,228	1,228	1,225	1,227	1,220	1,225
Other Use, Losses (1000 MT CWE)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption (1000 MT CWE)	1,228	1,228	1,225	1,227	1,220	1,225
Ending Stocks (1000 MT CWE)	212	212	199	177	184	150
Total Distribution (1000 MT CWE)	1,451	1,451	1,437	1,416	1,419	1,387
(1000 HEAD), (1000 MT, Carcass Weight Equivalence [CWE])						

Production

According to the National Livestock Breeding Center's statistics, Japan's cattle beginning inventory in 2024 is two percent lower than 2023 (Table 1). The number of Holstein cattle, which account for approximately 40% of the total cattle population in Japan, dropped as dairy operators curbed production to match weak demand. Throughout the COVID-19 pandemics, Japanese dairy farmers were reducing the number of cows in their herds or leaving their farms due to soaring production costs and falling milk demand (for details, see [JA2023-0119](#)). As a result, FAS/Tokyo anticipates that beginning inventory of dairy cows will be down at start of 2024. The slaughter pace of dairy cattle will be moderate in 2024 as the dairy industry works through production adjustments.

FAS/Tokyo assumes that calf production in 2024 will be lower year on year, the result of a summer of 2023 heat wave which lowered the conception rate of heifers and cows. FAS/Tokyo projects that the number of cattle slaughtered in 2024 will marginally expand from 2023 on stronger wagyu demand and production, especially for black hair wagyu. Greater beef supply from higher wagyu slaughter will be offset partly by moderating dairy slaughter. Depressed domestic calf prices will discourage imports of cattle in 2024 as well as 2023 (Figure 1). Given lower birth rate and greater slaughter of cattle, FAS/Tokyo projects that the ending cattle inventory in 2024 will be down year on year.

Figure 1: Beef Calf Market Price (2014 – 2023)



Source: MAFF

Beef cattle slaughter was up in 2023 and production increased by two percent in Japan, particularly for higher-priced black hair wagyu and cross breeds (Table 3). By contrast, as the dairy industry has largely adjusted to weak demand, fewer cows will be culled to shrink herd size.

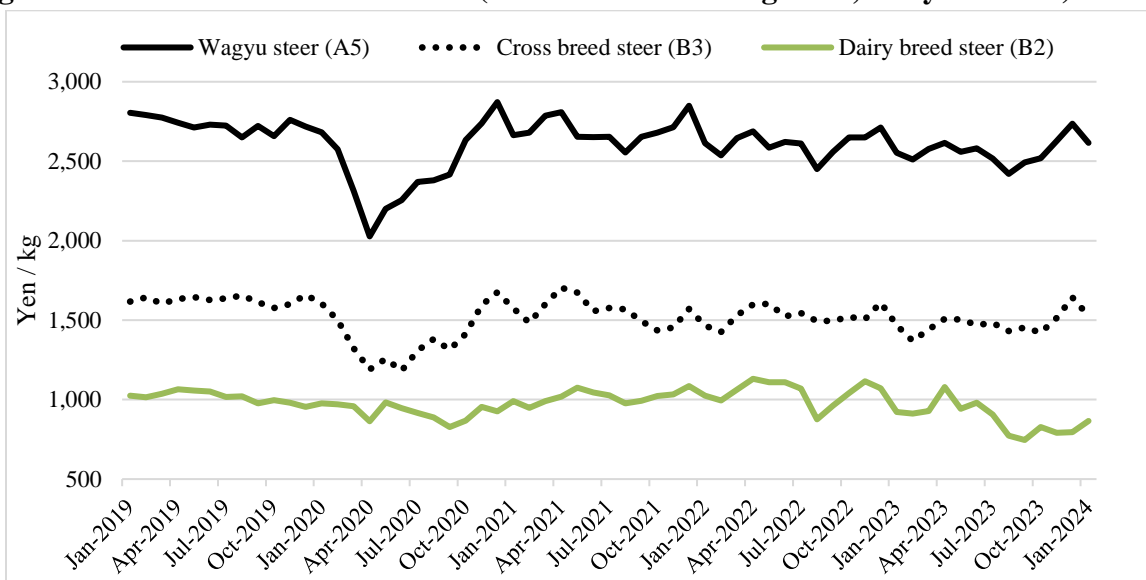
Table 3: Slaughter in Japan (sorted by breed)

Unit: head

Year	Wagyu		Dairy		Cross		Other	Calf	Total
	steer/bull	heifer/cow	steer/bull	heifer/cow	steer/bull	heifer/cow			
2022	267,155	222,992	141,121	190,000	131,949	116,701	13,197	5,391	1,088,506
2023	272,096	234,557	131,851	187,560	138,024	123,547	10,897	6,472	1,105,004
Chg.	2%	5%	-7%	-1%	5%	6%	-17%	20%	2%

Source: MAFF

Nevertheless, since the market crash in 2020, volatility in carcass prices of black hair wagyu has cooled cattle fattening farmers' demand for calves (Figure 2), with the net result being that beef calf prices in September 2023 were the lowest in 10 years.

Figure 2: Beef Carcass Market Price (selected breeds and grades, Tokyo market)

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

Source: MAFF

Cattle farm management has also been impacted by higher compound feed prices in Japan, the result mostly of the depreciated yen's impact on landed cost of imported feed ingredients, but also the result of price hikes on domestic utilities and material supplies.

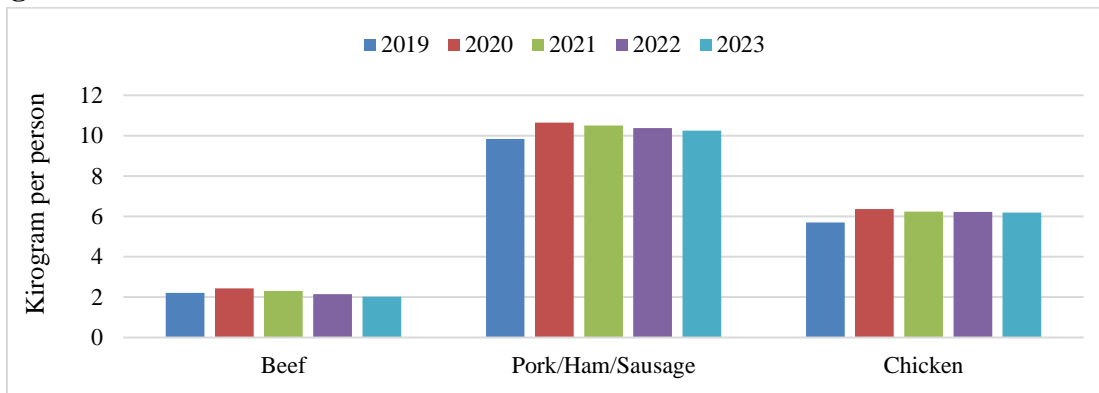
Consumption

Widespread inflation has driven consumers to seek cheaper food products. For animal protein, some consumers have shifted to pork and chicken from beef and sea foods. FAS/Tokyo projects this trend will continue to dampen Japanese beef consumption in 2024 as well as 2023, although the foodservice sector should get a boost from the growing number of foreign visitors.

According to household statistics by Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communication (MIAC), retail consumption of beef has been falling since 2019 on a volume basis (Figure 3). Meanwhile, consumption of pork and poultry meat has remained steady or increased slightly as price-conscious consumers shift away from increasingly expensive beef. (For details of food inflation in Japan, see [JA2023-013](#)).

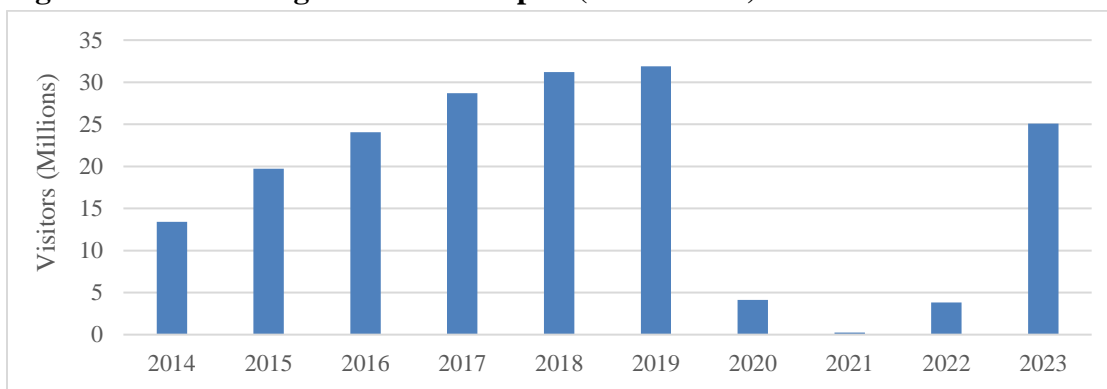
While the weak yen has cooled consumption by Japanese residents, it has attracted foreign tourists to Japan. According to Japan Tourism Statistics, the total number of foreign visitors in 2023 recovered from near zero during COVID-19 to reach approximately 80% of the total for 2019 (Figure 4).

Figure 3: Meat Retail Sales



Source: MIAC / ALIC

Figure 4: Total Foreign Visitors to Japan (2014 – 2023)

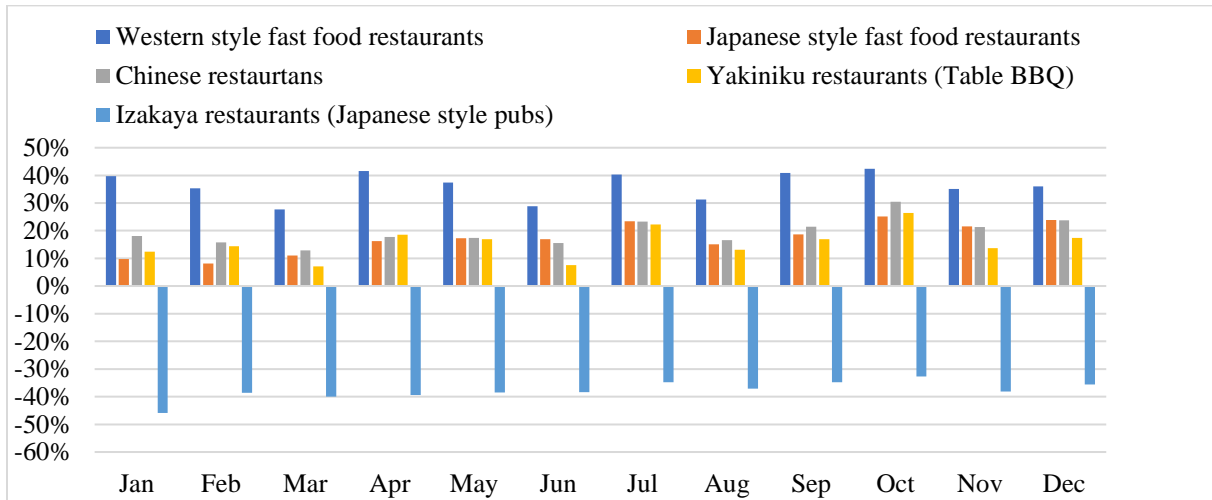


Source: Japan Tourism Statistics

In 2023, consumer spending in the restaurant industry also increased. Compared to 2019, sales grew in all restaurant sectors except the *Izakaya* restaurants (Japanese style pubs) (Figure 5). The increase in sales is partly the result of returning tourism, but even more domestic consumers are eating out now that the COVID-19 pandemic has passed. Western style fast food restaurants, including burger chains, have

gained greater acceptance by families as well as youth. Even for *Yakiniku* restaurants (Table BBQ), the end of the COVID-19 pandemic has prompted visits by customers who now are bringing their families along. Despite the pressure inflation gives consumers to be frugal at the retail level, dining out remains a strong lifestyle choice in Japan, one that increasingly involves the whole family.

Figure 5: Japan’s Food Service Sales (2023 vs. 2019)



Source: Japan Food Service Association

Trade

In addition to the sustained weakness of the yen, high foreign market prices for beef are curbing beef imports. FAS/Tokyo projects Japan’s beef imports in 2024 will be flat from 2023 to just meet market demand after lowering ending stocks.

2023 imports were down from all major trading partners (Table 4), but the reasons differed. Australian beef production rebounded as its herd recovered, but imports from Australia were softened by delays caused by prolonged labor-management negotiations for longshoremen and dockworkers. In the United States, drought has shrunk the herd size, which lowered beef production and raised prices. Purchasing with a depreciated yen made beef imports too expensive for many Japanese importers. Although imports were down dramatically, domestic demand for beef was weak, so importers were able to meet demand by drawing down perennially high inventories (by 17% in 2023).

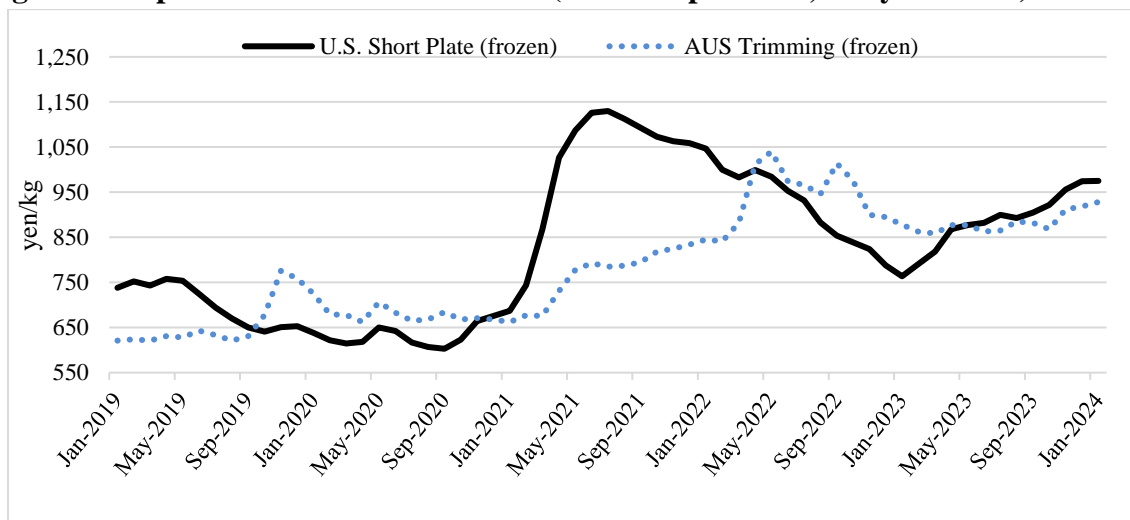
Table 4: Japan's Beef Imports

Unit: MT, CWE

	2022	2023	Change
Total	776,556	702,169	-10%
Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP)	436,907	404,120	-8%
<i>Australia</i>	292,728	290,521	-1%
<i>Canada</i>	65,439	57,126	-13%
<i>New Zealand</i>	41,768	32,942	-21%
<i>Mexico</i>	36,937	23,530	-36%
United States	312,676	285,276	-9%
European Union (EU)	15,067	5,464	-64%
Uruguay	6,811	5,542	-19%
Other	5,095	1,767	-65%

Source: Trade Data Monitor (TDM)

The spike in wholesale prices of imported beef in 2023 (for example 6% for Australian frozen trimmings, and 27% for US short plates, Figure 6) made expensive Japanese beef relatively more competitive on price, so we saw a mild shift in demand from imported to domestic beef.

Figure 6: Imported Beef Wholesale Price (collected products, Tokyo market)

Source: ALIC

Swine and Pork

Table 5: Swine Production, Supply and Distribution

Animal Numbers, Swine	2022		2023		2024	
	Jan 2022		Jan 2023		Jan 2024	
Market Year Begins	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Japan	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Total Beginning Stocks (1000 HEAD)	8,949	8,949	8,956	8,956	9,040	9,035
Sow Beginning Stocks (1000 HEAD)	789	789	792	792	795	795
Production (Pig Crop) (1000 HEAD)	16,795	16,795	16,750	16,740	16,850	16,850
Total Imports (1000 HEAD)	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total Supply (1000 HEAD)	25,745	25,745	25,707	25,697	25,891	25,886
Total Exports (1000 HEAD)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sow Slaughter (1000 HEAD)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Slaughter (1000 HEAD)	16,577	16,577	16,425	16,407	16,600	16,600
Total Slaughter (1000 HEAD)	16,577	16,577	16,425	16,407	16,600	16,600
Loss and Residual (1000 HEAD)	212	212	242	255	221	251
Ending Inventories (1000 HEAD)	8,956	8,956	9,040	9,035	9,070	9,035
Total Distribution (1000 HEAD)	25,745	25,745	25,707	25,697	25,891	25,886
(1000 HEAD)						

Table 6: Pork Production, Supply and Distribution

Meat, Swine	2022		2023		2024	
	Jan 2022		Jan 2023		Jan 2024	
Market Year Begins	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Japan	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Slaughter (Reference) (1000 HEAD)	16,577	16,577	16,425	16,407	16,600	16,600
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT CWE)	219	219	267	267	234	249
Production (1000 MT CWE)	1,293	1,293	1,290	1,293	1,300	1,295
Total Imports (1000 MT CWE)	1,523	1,523	1,440	1,431	1,470	1,445
Total Supply (1000 MT CWE)	3,035	3,035	2,997	2,991	3,004	2,989
Total Exports (1000 MT CWE)	3	3	3	3	3	2
Human Dom. Consumption (1000 MT CWE)	2,765	2,765	2,760	2,739	2,760	2,740
Other Use, Losses (1000 MT CWE)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption (1000 MT CWE)	2,765	2,765	2,760	2,739	2,760	2,740
Ending Stocks (1000 MT CWE)	267	267	234	249	241	247
Total Distribution (1000 MT CWE)	3,035	3,035	2,997	2,991	3,004	2,989
(1000 HEAD), (1000 MT CWE)						

Production

FAS/Tokyo expects the number of swine slaughtered in 2024 to be slightly up from 2023 (Table 5 and 6). Higher beginning stocks, the result of delays in slaughter amid the extremely hot summer in 2023, will supply much of the increase. Strong demand for pork will support carcass prices and incentivize hog operators to maintain production levels (Table 7). Pig production in 2024 should rise with the expected growth in sow population from 2023. Ending inventories in 2024 will be flat year on year assuming mild climate conditions and no disease outbreaks.

Pork production in 2023 was flat but had dramatic swings during the second half of the year (Table 7). High temperatures in summer diminished appetites and swine took longer to gain weight. The resultant delay in slaughtering triggered a mild shortage and pork carcass prices spiked in August and September (Figure 7). Following that, mild weather in the winter allowed fast weight gain and the pace of swine slaughter quickly recovered.

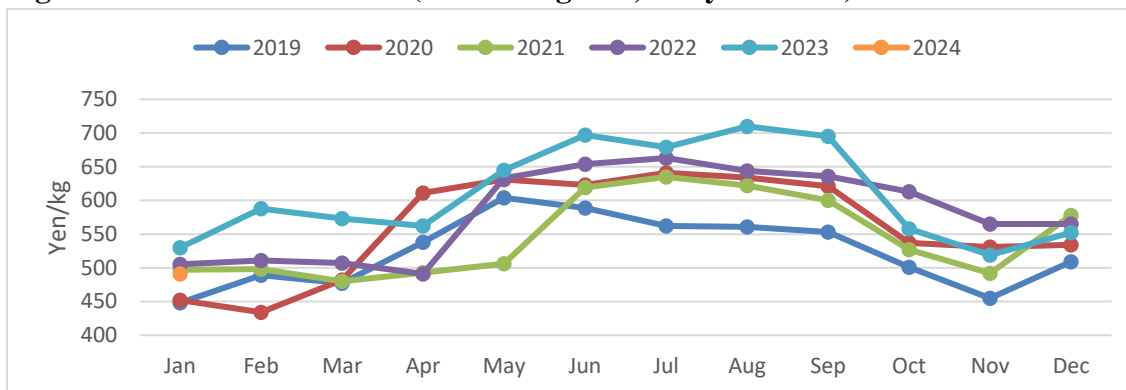
Classical Swine Fever (CSF) and Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea were reported during the year, but the impacts on production were limited. In 2023, four reported cases of CSF resulted in total culls of 13,400 head of swine. Two of the cases occurred in Saga prefecture on *Kyushu* Island, which has 31% of Japan's total swine population. Prefectural governments and local hog operators have agreed to apply CSF vaccine to healthy swine reared in *Kyushu* Island to prevent further outbreaks in the largest pork production area.

Table 7: Pork Production in Japan

Year	Slaughter (head)	Production (CWE, MT)	Average carcass weight (kg)
2022	16,577,229	1,293,280	78.0
2023	16,407,211	1,293,437	78.8
Change	-1%	0%	1%

Source: MAFF

Figure 7: Pork Carcass Price (Excellent grade, Tokyo market)



Source: ALIC

Consumption

Despite inflation's dampening effect on consumers, FAS/Tokyo projects Japan's pork consumption in 2024 will hold steady from 2023 driven by strong demand in the retail as well as the food service sector, which continues to benefit from the post-COVID spike in tourism. Pork has come to be a staple animal protein for the Japanese diet, especially for home cooking. It is relatively price inelastic so less affected by inflation, but increasingly consumers do favor the lower-priced cuts of pork.

Trade

FAS/Tokyo projects that Japan's pork imports in 2024 will increase just one percent to meet a domestic supply shortfall. Ongoing uncertainty in exchange rates and foreign supply chains likely will drive traders to limit imports to what is needed to meet current demand. Thus, ending stocks in 2024 are projected to be flat from 2023.

Higher landed costs depressed Japan's pork imports in 2023 by six percent (Table 8). The weak yen against the dollar and euro was one factor, but also international tensions in the Red Sea further increased import costs when shipping routes through the region became unavailable. Vessels from Europe to Japan had to change routes to bypass the Red Sea, which affected about 20% of pork imports, mainly frozen pork and pork products. Also, Japan continued to suspend imports from some of the European countries such as Germany and Italy due to outbreaks of African Swine Fever (ASF). To steady supplies, importers drew down inventories by seven percent from 2022.

Table 8: Japan's Pork Imports Unit: MT, CWE

	2022	2023	Change
Total	1,523,167	1,430,734	-6%
CPTPP	517,414	533,128	3%
<i>Canada</i>	<i>287,782</i>	<i>301,655</i>	<i>5%</i>
<i>Mexico</i>	<i>179,507</i>	<i>173,962</i>	<i>-3%</i>
<i>Chile</i>	<i>49,635</i>	<i>57,308</i>	<i>15%</i>
United States	451,409	424,052	-6%
EU	502,964	410,086	-18%
<i>Spain</i>	<i>248,479</i>	<i>227,417</i>	<i>-8%</i>
<i>Denmark</i>	<i>137,323</i>	<i>98,842</i>	<i>-28%</i>
<i>Netherlands</i>	<i>57,086</i>	<i>39,000</i>	<i>-32%</i>
Other	51,380	63,468	24%

Source: TDM

Supplemental Tables

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

Month / Year	2018	2019	% Chg.	2020	% Chg.	2021	% Chg.	2022	% Chg.	2023	% Chg.
Jan	145,222	166,097	14	170,359	3	171,802	1	182,940	6	211,111	15
Feb	141,490	165,995	17	165,749	0	170,091	3	181,540	7	210,710	16
Mar	132,692	157,678	19	172,506	9	159,766	-7	173,842	9	203,625	17
Apr	133,944	159,384	19	193,102	21	159,966	-17	171,378	7	217,811	27
May	141,770	162,872	15	200,967	23	167,597	-17	177,948	6	218,374	23
Jun	144,991	168,814	16	200,536	19	173,796	-13	193,688	11	218,019	13
Jul	157,277	179,381	14	195,943	9	177,329	-9	204,815	15	216,362	6
Aug	167,662	177,835	6	193,807	9	183,294	-5	217,441	19	218,118	0
Sep	166,914	178,016	7	184,961	4	194,166	5	225,541	16	212,603	-6
Oct	167,644	179,936	7	181,011	1	200,691	11	224,328	12	205,193	-9
Nov	171,025	168,524	-1	173,552	3	190,873	10	221,290	16	188,742	-15
Dec	162,884	161,541	-1	169,323	5	182,080	8	211,570	16	176,563	-17

Source: MAFF

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

Month / Year	2018	2019	% Chg.	2020	% Chg.	2021	% Chg.	2022	% Chg.	2023	% Chg.
Jan	229,785	213,056	-7	271,976	28	237,333	-13	230,454	-3	269,365	17
Feb	236,361	216,990	-8	270,555	25	239,556	-11	232,955	-3	271,734	17
Mar	235,266	216,436	-8	273,178	26	236,579	-13	234,124	-1	272,745	16
Apr	231,356	246,696	7	291,129	18	240,027	-18	249,876	4	292,003	17
May	234,372	268,588	15	306,465	14	241,118	-21	259,221	8	317,324	22
Jun	232,077	269,469	16	305,595	13	244,048	-20	277,459	14	318,232	15
Jul	228,848	278,667	22	293,088	5	239,940	-18	287,690	20	313,073	9
Aug	228,839	286,966	25	287,101	0	244,999	-15	296,830	21	310,357	5
Sep	217,827	283,667	30	276,992	-2	243,645	-12	290,996	19	292,408	0
Oct	215,679	284,658	32	265,444	-7	237,649	-10	280,547	18	276,251	-2
Nov	212,442	276,873	30	253,486	-8	229,262	-10	278,599	22	265,729	-5
Dec	208,469	262,958	26	244,804	-7	219,164	-10	266,798	22	248,951	-7

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)
2012	65,200	2,723,000	1,831,000	1,773,000	22,700	35,700	642,200
% Chg.	-6	-1	-2	-2	-7	-8	-4
2013	61,300	2,642,000	1,769,000	1,714,000	21,700	33,300	618,400
% Chg.	-6	-3	-3	-3	-4	-7	-4
2014	57,500	2,567,000	1,716,000	1,663,000	21,100	31,900	595,200
% Chg.	-6	-3	-3	-3	-3	-4	-4
2015	54,400	2,489,000	1,661,000	1,612,000	20,800	28,300	579,500
% Chg.	-5	-3	-3	-3	-1	-11	-3
2016	51,900	2,479,000	1,642,000	1,594,000	20,500	27,400	589,100
% Chg.	-5	0	-1	-1	-1	-3	2
2017	50,100	2,499,000	1,664,000	1,618,000	21,000	25,000	597,300
% Chg.	-3	1	1	2	2	-9	1
2018	48,300	2,514,000	1,701,000	1,653,000	21,800	26,500	597,300
% Chg.	-4	1	2	2	4	6	0
2019	46,300	2,503,000	1,734,000	1,683,000	22,200	28,900	625,900
% Chg.	-4	0	2	2	2	9	5
2020	43,900	2,555,000	1,792,000	1,735,000	23,300	33,500	558,700
% Chg.	-5	2	3	3	5	16	-11
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

Note: The numbers are based on Japan's Individual Identification Information of Cattle since 2020

Source: MAFF Livestock Statistics

Japan Beef Cattle Inventory Cont'd

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	
2012	891,700	392,500	499,100	56	42
% Chg.	0	-5	3	n/a	5
2013	873,400	375,500	497,900	57	43
% Chg.	-2	-4	0	2	3
2014	851,400	367,500	483,900	57	45
% Chg.	-3	-2	-3	0	3
2015	827,700	345,300	482,400	58	46
% Chg.	-3	-6	0	3	3
2016	837,100	331,800	505,300	60	48
% Chg.	1	-4	5	4	4
2017	834,700	313,100	521,600	62	50
% Chg.	0	-6	3	4	4
2018	813,000	295,100	517,900	64	52
% Chg.	-3	-6	-1	2	4
2019	768,600	274,400	494,200	64	54
% Chg.	-5	-7	-5	1	4
2020	763,400	267,900	495,400	65	58
% Chg.	-1	-2	0	1	8
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

Note: The numbers are based on Japan's Individual Identification Information of Cattle since 2020.

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)					Heifer	(Less Than Two Years of Age)	
			Total	Cow						
				Sub Total	Milking	Dry				
2012	20,100	1,449,000	1,012,000	942,600	812,700	129,900	69,700	436,700	72	
2013	19,400	1,423,000	992,100	923,400	798,300	125,100	68,700	431,300	73	
% Chg.	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-4	-1	-1	2	
2014	18,600	1,395,000	957,800	893,400	772,500	121,000	64,400	436,800	75	
% Chg.	-4	-2	-3	-3	-3	-3	-6	1	2	
2015	17,700	1,371,000	934,100	869,700	750,100	119,600	64,400	437,200	78	
% Chg.	-5	-2	-2	-3	-3	-1	0	0	3	
2016	17,000	1,345,000	936,700	871,000	751,700	119,300	65,800	408,300	79	
% Chg.	-4	-2	0	0	0	0	2	-7	2	
2017	16,400	1,323,000	913,800	852,100	735,200	116,900	61,700	409,300	81	
% Chg.	-4	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-6	0	2	
2018	15,700	1,328,000	906,900	847,200	731,100	116,100	59,700	421,100	85	
% Chg.	-4	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-3	3	5	
2019	15,000	1,332,000	900,500	839,200	729,500	109,700	61,300	431,100	89	
% Chg.	-4	0	-1	-1	0	-6	3	2	5	
2020	14,400	1,352,000	900,700	839,600	716,000	123,600	61,100	451,600	94	
% Chg.	-4	2	0	0	-2	13	0	5	6	
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	

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
		Of Farms with Breeding Sows	Total	Breeding Sows	Breeding Males	Hogs	Others	
2003	9,430	8,290	9,725,000	929,300	66,000	8,057,000	673,000	1031
2004	8,880	7,770	9,724,000	917,500	63,000	8,052,000	690,900	1095
2005	Census Year							
2006	7,800	6,780	9,620,000	907,100	60,000	7,943,000	710,700	1233
2007	7,550	6,560	9,759,000	915,000	58,000	8,119,000	667,100	1293
2008	7,230	6,250	9,745,000	910,100	57,400	8,117,000	660,900	1348
2009	6,890	5,930	9,899,000	936,700	57,100	8,220,000	685,700	1437
2010	Census Year							
2011	6,010	5,110	9,768,000	901,800	51,800	8,186,000	628,700	1625
2012	5,840	4,900	9,735,000	900,000	51,900	8,145,000	638,700	1667
% Chg.	-3	-4	0	0	0	-1	2	3
2013	5,570	4,620	9,685,000	899,700	49,100	8,106,000	629,500	1739
% Chg.	-5	-6	-1	0	-5	0	-1	4
2014	5,270	4,290	9,537,000	885,300	47,500	8,020,000	583,300	1810
2015	Census Year							
2016	4,830	3,940	9,313,000	844,700	42,600	7,743,000	682,500	1,928
2017	4,670	3,800	9,346,000	839,300	43,500	7,797,000	666,100	2,001
% Chg.	-3	-4	0	-1	2	1	-2	4
2018	4,470	3,640	9,189,000	823,700	39,400	7,677,000	649,600	2,056
% Chg.	-4	-4	-2	-2	-9	-2	-2	3
2019	4,320	3,460	9,156,000	853,100	36,300	7,594,000	673,200	2,119
% Chg.	-3	-5	0	4	-8	-1	4	3
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

Source: MAFF Livestock Statistics

Supplemental Table 6: Japan Beef *Marukin* Payments (Continued on next page)

		Prefectures Applied	Wagyu		Cross breed	Dairy
			Lowest payment	Highest payment		
2018	Dec	0	N/A	N/A	-	39,700
2019	Jan	11	3,966	159,811	-	54,379
	Feb	8	8,315	87,492	-	4,69.4
	Mar	11	1,773	86,398	-	74,024
	Apr	1	-	17,067	-	42,722
	May	11	4,739	31,689	-	30,806
	Jun	4	4,014	50,013	-	31,029
	Jul	11	308	50,163	-	35,702
	Aug	24	174	79,302	-	26,906
	Sep	21	2,757	88,939	-	28,826
	Oct	21	5,660	69,293	15,271	48,722
	Nov	9	1,812	99,875	356	53,726
	Dec	16	2,237	62,574	-	63,042
2020	Jan	17	2,642	138,966	-	47,339
	Feb	30	609	152,529	24,129	39,319
	Mar	47	52,835	295,419	116,716	54,563
	Apr	47	121,079	468,145	144,130	48,145
	May	47	92,851	306,934	142,220	42,925
	Jun	46	76,555	236,813	190,413	48,078
	Jul	43	22,789	233,821	180,387	39,031
	Aug	46	36,643	225,514	114,807	51,616
	Sep	45	1,510	208,831	122,920	39,206
	Oct	38	5,140	108,545	131,468	37,969
	Nov	10	4,316	57,595	79,365	38,144
	Dec	2	3,942	58,624	29,124	38,791
2021	Jan	12	475	59,029	17,069	43,454
	Feb	26	2,534	63,665	61,906	48,484
	Mar	2	2,390	67,380	19,994	54,923
	Apr	0	-	-	-	33,157
	May	14	16	21,333	-	21,421
	Jun	14	1,170	34,965	26,485	29,786
	Jul	2	3,860	8,063	36,498	29,957
	Aug	35	220	67,057	60,016	27,918
	Sep	22	6,278	34,106	20,589	35,327
	Oct	0	-	-	13,215	17,778
	Nov	0	-	-	-	30,296

	Dec	1	-	34,151	-	40,420
2022	Jan	1	-	21,054	-	50,296
	Feb	1	-	13,879	12,520	51,054
	Mar	0	-	-	-	50,246
	Apr	0	-	-	-	32,559
	May	0	-	-	-	36,067
	Jun	0	-	-	30,939	43,892
	Jul	3	2,622	11,051	34,163	38,372
	Aug	34	4,014	107,300	43,261	44,453
	Sep	30	2,516	73,365	21,558	40,459
	Oct	30	13,813	70,182	10,292	43,010
	Nov	29	5,854	53,399	1,766	36,965
	Dec	23	22,550	52,936	-	49,166
2023	Jan	44	9,399	105,317	12,947	43,471
	Feb	39	2,534	127,548	46,034	45,993
	Mar	44	12,920	125,613	10,440	56,793
	Apr	18	582	45,043	-	39,470
	May	39	1,327	117,778	9,734	40,943
	Jun	40	30,026	130,802	45,225	32,263
	Jul	40	23,405	128,944	45,701	37,302
	Aug	43	65,595	182,514	56,643	32,548
	Sep	42	58,217	170,163	53,066	-
	Oct	41	14,380	182,517	51,198	-
	Nov	38	10,884	130,054	16,211	-
	Dec	34	5,671	100,013	-	6,733

Note: "N/A" indicates no data and "-" indicates no payment was made.

Source: ALIC

Attachments:

No Attachments