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Annual Report

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Report Highlights:

The high price of soybeans is causing the Japanese oil industry to reduce their oilseed imports for crushing. However, oil meal imports are expected to increase to compensate for the reduced domestic production. China meal imports are expected to remain strong in 2004, but the US has regained some of its lost market share as China's growing domestic demand increasingly competes with its exports. Total soybean production, which accounts for only 5 percent of consumption, decreased 14 percent in CY 2003 due to lower yields resulting from unfavorable cold weather conditions in the major production areas.

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SECTION I. SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

Oilseeds Situation and Outlook

Japan's total utilization of soybeans in CY 2003 was about 5.2 million metric tons with domestic production accounting for 231,600 metric tons and imports accounting for the remainder. Imports were mainly from the U.S. (3.86 million metric tons), followed by Brazil (0.9 million metric tons). High prices are expected to cause total soybean imports to decline through Marketing Year (MY) 2003-2004 (October 2003 - September 2004) as Japanese oil crushers shift to rapeseed for oil production.

Total soybean planted area increased slightly (by 2,000 ha) in CY 2003. This increase of the planting area is partly a result of policy efforts by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) to divert rice production to alternate crops such as soybeans. Despite this increase in acreage, total production decreased 14 percent in CY 2003 as cold weather conditions in the major production areas resulted in lower yields. While both the production levels and the self-sufficiency rate are close to the government's current target for soybeans, the supply of domestic soybeans generally does not meet the quality and quantity demands of domestic users of soybeans.

Even though Brazil and Canada increased soybean exports in late 1990's in hopes of capturing Japan's increasing demand for non-biotech food soybeans, U.S. producers and suppliers have maintained the confidence of Japanese importers and industries' through their ability to supply non-biotech soybeans through a well-established IP handling system. After an initial drop following the rapid increase in biotech soybeans, the U.S. share recovered in CY 2001 and CY 2002, and levels are expected to remain stable through 2004.

The annual demand for rapeseed is about 2 million metric tons. Production of rapeseed in Japan is negligible and, like soybeans, Japan depends almost exclusively on imports. In CY 2003, Japan imported 2.1 million metric tons of rapeseed with Canada capturing an 80 percent market share. The U.S. share was almost zero in the same year. Australia's rapeseed market share was 18 percent in CY 2003, and France has rapidly increased its share to 3% in CY 2000 from almost zero.

Peanut demand is about 120,000 metric tons annually with total domestic production of peanuts reaching about 22,000 metric tons in 2003. Total imports of raw peanuts and processed peanuts in CY 2003 reached 104,000 metric tons. China is the largest supplier of peanuts to Japan with a 60 percent share for raw peanuts and almost 100 percent share for processed peanuts. Only around 1,000 tons of domestically produced peanuts were crushed for peanut oil, which is sold as a premium cooking oil.

Annual demand for cottonseed is about 157,000 metric tons. Cottonseed is not produced in Japan. Total imports of cottonseed in CY 2003 were 157,000 metric tons, with 31,000 tons being crushed for oil and the remaining amount used as feed primarily for dairy cattle. Australia continues to dominate the Japanese cottonseed market but its share declined from 96 percent to 87 percent because of a shortage in supply due to drought. The lost market share was mainly covered by imports from the U.S., which increased from 2,704 tons (CY 2002) to 24,035 tons (CY 2003).

Oil meal Situation and Outlook

Soybean and rapeseed meal are the primary protein ingredients used in compound feed production in Japan. About 90 percent of soybean meal is used for feed production with the remainder used for foods such as soy sauce. Due to a strong consumer preference for non-biotech soy products, most soy sauce manufacturers are using soybean meal from non-biotech beans. Rapeseed and fishmeal are used exclusively for feed and fertilizer production. Total meal production is declining over the long term due to the restructuring of the oil crushing industry, which has been suffering from stagnant demand.

In September 2001, the Japanese Government banned the use of meat bone meal as an ingredient of cattle feed following the first detection of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) infected cattle in Japan. Consequently the livestock industry and feed manufacturers started to use oilseed meals as substitutes for animal-origin meals resulting in an increase in total meal demand for MY 2001/2002 and MY 2002/2003. Levels are expected to remain level in MY 2003/2004.

As a result of the recent high soybean prices, Japanese oil crushers are expected to reduce their soybean usage. As a result, domestic soybean meal production is expected to remain at low levels through MY 2003/2004 and MY 2004/2005. To compensate for the lower production, soybean meal imports will remain relatively high during the same period.

In CY 2002, the U.S. share of soybean meal imports decreased to 21 percent from 39 percent the previous year due to increased competition from China. Imports from China almost doubled during this period to 613,000 tons of soybean meal because of China's increased crushing capacity, along with shorter transportation time, lower prices, and the ability to purchase smaller lots, which allow for direct shipments to local ports in Japan. While Chinese sales remained high in CY 2003 (524,645 MT), imports from the U.S. returned to the levels in CY 2001, as China's growing domestic demand for soy meal limited exports.

Oil Situation and Outlook

The two primary edible oils in Japan are soybean and rapeseed, which are mainly consumed as blended oil. Imports of soybean oil and rapeseed oil have traditionally been very small as Japan meets most of its demand with domestic crushing. For example, total imports of soybean oil for MY 2002 were only 1,925 metric tons, compared to the annual total soybean oil supply, over 700 thousand tons. In CY 2003, the U.S. was the largest supplier of soybean oil with 11,560 metric tons, a 66 percent market share. Rapeseed oil imports to Japan remained at the normal levels of 17,076 metric tons. Total imports of refined palm oil, used for the production of margarine, shortening, instant noodles and snacks, increased 3 percent to reach 428,000 metric tons in CY 2002. Malaysia dominated the palm oil market with a 99 percent market share.

Both cottonseed oil and sunflower oil are used for salad oil production. In CY 2003, Japan imported 6,760 metric tons of cottonseed oil. Of the total, Australia's share was 61 percent and the U.S. share was 39 percent. Imports of sunflower oil were 11,409 metric tons in CY 2003 with a 5 percent U.S. share. Imports of safflower oil were 14,263 metric tons in CY 2003, with a 99.9 percent U.S. share.

Total imports of fish oil in CY 2003 declined to 39,463 metric tons from the previous year's 58,556 metric tons. US supplies also declined in CY 2003 to 11,888 metric tons from 33,437 metric tons in CY 2002.

As demand for processed oil products is likely to remain at the same level for the next few years, total oil imports are forecast to stay flat through MY 2004/2005.

SECTION II. NARRATIVE ON SUPPLY AND DEMAND, POLICY & MARKETING

TOTAL OILSEEDS

Production

Soybeans and peanuts are the two major oilseeds produced in Japan. In 2003, soybeans occupied about 94 percent of the total planted area for oilseeds and peanuts occupied about 6 percent. Total soybean planted area increased 17 percent (21,400 ha) in 2001, 4 percent (6,000 ha) in 2002, and 1 percent (2,000 ha) in 2003 as a result of policy efforts made by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) to divert rice production to alternate crops such as soybeans. Due to lower yields resulting from unfavorable cold weather conditions in major production areas, total production in 2003 significantly decreased (by 38,600 metric tons) to 231,600 metric tons despite the increased planted area. Peanut area decreased about 4 percent, partly due to urbanization of the major production area.

MAFF set a production target in 2010 for soybeans of about 250,000 tons (240,000 tons for food use) equal to a self-sufficiency ratio of 5 percent as part of a legislated policy to increase the country's self-sufficiency rate for major crops. Although the soybean production normally meets the 5 percent level in 2002, demand for domestic beans in the food industry has not been very enthusiastic because of their expense and poor quality.

Until 2000, soybeans had been covered by a deficiency payment policy with a fixed target level (standard price: 14,011 yen/60 kg in 1999). MAFF paid the difference between market and target prices to farmers, regardless of the price of the soybeans for their quality. In 2000, the deficiency payments were replaced with a new Soybean Subsidy Program. Under the new subsidy program, soybean farmers are paid a fixed subsidy (8,220 yen/60 kg in 2003, 68.5 USD at 120 yen per USD) when the sum of the producer price and the fixed subsidy does not reach the production cost set by the MAFF Minister each year (13,837 yen/60 kg in 2003, or 115 USD at 120 yen per USD). If the sum of the producer price and the fixed subsidy exceeds the production cost, MAFF would pay farmers only the difference between the production cost and the producer price, instead of full amount of the fixed subsidy. If the producer price exceeds the production cost, no subsidy would be paid. Under this current subsidiary program, farmers who grow higher quality soybeans can earn higher prices. In addition to the subsidy for soybeans, farmers who transfer acreage from rice production to soybean production received an additional 83,000 yen, 664 USD, per 10 acres.

Planted Area and Production of Soybeans and Peanuts in Japan

CY	Soybeans		Peanuts	
	Planted Area (Hectares)	Production (MT)	Planted Area (Hectares)	Production (MT)
2001	143,900	270,600	10,300	23,100
2002	149,900	270,200	9,950	24,000
2003	151,900	231,600	9,530	22,000

Source: MAFF

Japan's Self-Sufficiency Ratio
(%)

	1990	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Rice	100	102	99	95	95	95	95	96
Wheat	15	7	9	9	9	11	11	13
Soybeans	5	3	3	3	4	5	5	5
Vegetables	91	86	86	84	83	82	82	83
Fruits	63	47	53	49	49	44	45	44
Meats (Beef)	70 (51)	55 (39)	56 (36)	55 (35)	54 (36)	52 (34)	53 (36)	53 (39)
Eggs	98	96	96	96	96	95	96	96
Milk/Dairy	78	72	71	71	70	68	68	69
Seafood	72	58	60	57	55	53	53	53
Sugar	32	28	29	32	31	29	32	34
Self-sufficiency (Calorie Basis)	47	41	41	40	40	40	40	40
Self-sufficiency (Major Food Grains)	67	63	62	59	59	60	60	61
Self-sufficiency (Food + Feed Grains)	30	29	26	27	27	28	28	28

Source: MAFF

Consumption

Soybeans are the most consumed oilseed in Japan followed by rapeseed. About 76 percent of total demand for soybeans is for oil use; 20 percent is for food use; and the remaining 2 percent is for feed use. Crushing of soybeans is expected to decline by around 5 percent in CY 2004 from the previous year due to the high price of soybeans. Food soybeans are used for tofu soybean curd), frozen tofu, fried tofu, miso (soybean paste), natto (fermented whole beans), boiled soybeans, and soy sauce. The meal from soybean crushing is used for both animal feedstuffs and further processing into such products as soy protein and soy sauce. Food soybean consumption in 2003 is expected to be stable as no particular demand increase nor decrease is expected. Total import of soybeans for CY 2004 is forecast to decline by 4,750 thousand metric tons (8.2 percent) from that of CY 2003, due to reduction of soybean crushing.

Rapeseed is almost exclusively imported for crushing consumption. The meal from rapeseed crushing is used for animal feedstuffs and as a fertilizer and mulch for tobacco and citrus crops. Rapeseed and soybeans can substitute for each other in the Japanese oil market mainly as cooking oil, and demand fluctuates depending on their import prices. Higher prices from the tight export supply in CY 2002 decreased the import of rapeseed from 2,150 metric tons in CY 2001 to 2,075 metric tons in CY 2002. As a result of the price increase in soybeans in late CY 2003, consumption of rapeseed increased to fill the growing demand of vegetable oil as a substitute for soybeans. Cottonseed oil is mainly used for salad oil production.

Peanuts are planted exclusively for human consumption. Only damaged and shriveled kernels not suitable for human consumption, a negligible amount, are used by the crushing industry. Both domestic and imported peanuts are generally processed--roasted, fried, sugared, etc.--into a variety of snack items. No significant change in the consumption of peanuts is forecast through MY 2004/2005.

Crushing Capacity

As of December 2001, there were 53 domestic oil crushing factories in Japan with a total crushing capacity of 9.0 million metric tons. Actual production of oil, however, was 6.7 million metric tons. Due to shrinking profitability, the number of crushers has been declining gradually over the years as companies consolidate. For example, there were 117 crushing factories in CY 1990. The Japanese Government began to provide crushing capacity data biannually from 1999.

Japan's Oil Crushing Capacity

CY	Number of Factories	Annual Crushing Capacity (1000 MT)	Actual Annual Production (1000 MT)	Operation Ratio (percent)
1998	92	9,055	6,516	72.0
1999	88	8,922	6,679	74.9
2000	- *	- *	6,726	- *
2001	53	8,992	6,669	74.2

Source: MAFF, *MAFF began to provide crushing capacity data biannually from 1999.

Trade

From April 1, 2001, the Government of Japan implemented mandatory labeling for selected foods derived from biotechnology. In anticipation of this rule, many food manufacturers in CY 2000, shifted from U.S. supplies to non-biotech soybeans from Canada and Brazil, resulting in a decrease of imports from the United States by 7 percent in CY 2000. As IP handling systems in the U.S. for non-biotech soybeans were established, Japanese soybean users became confident in the non-biotech supply from the U.S. with imports recovering to original levels over in CY 2001 through CY 2003. Soybean imports are expected to decrease due to reduction of crushing to 4750 thousand metric tons (by 8.2 percent from the previous year) in CY 2004.

Japanese Soybean Imports by Country of Origin (1,000 MT)

	CY 2001	CY 2002	CY 2003
U.S.	3,646	3,821	3,858
Brazil	705	812	890
Canada	251	167	189
China	132	136	143
Paraguay	68	73	73
Argentina	27	25	18
Others	4	4	2
Total	4,831	5,039	5,173

Source: Ministry of Finance

Canada continues to be the dominant rapeseed supplier to Japan. However, Australia almost quadrupled its exports in CY 1996 to also become a stable supplier accounting for about 18 percent of the total rapeseed market in Japan.

Japanese Rapeseed Imports by Country of Origin (1,000 MT)

	CY 2001	CY 2002	CY 2003
Canada	1,743	1,578	1,660

Australia	380	438	369
France	21	59	53
U.S.	0	1	2
Others	1	0	0
Total	2,150	2,075	2,084

Source: Ministry of Finance

Australia continues to dominate the Japanese cottonseed market. In recent years, the U.S. had been a negligible supplier. However, the U.S. increased the market share to 15 percent because of supply shortage from the drought in Australia.

Japanese Cottonseed Imports by Country of Origin
(1,000 MT)

	CY 2001	CY 2002	CY 2003
Australia	150	149	124
U.S.	2	3	24
Others	4	3	9
Total	156	155	157

Source: Ministry of Finance

China has been a leading supplier of peanuts to Japan. In CY 2003, China had a 68 percent market share for raw peanuts and 100 percent market share for processed peanuts. Total peanut imports have been stagnant, but maintain the level, in recent years reflecting weak consumer demand for snack and confectionary items.

Japanese Peanut Imports by Country of Origin
(1,000 MT)

	CY 2001	CY 2002	CY 2003
Imports of Raw Peanuts			
China	28	26	30
South Africa	9	8	8
U.S.	5	7	5
Others	1	1	1
Total	43	42	44
Imports of Processed Peanuts			
China	61	59	59
Others	0	0	0
Total	61	59	59

Source: Ministry of Finance

Price

The CIF import prices of soybeans increased significantly in late CY 2003, which reflects the increase in CY 2003 CIF import prices by 20 percent. Rapeseed and cottonseed prices have also increased significantly due to tight supplies in CY 2003. The CIF price for U.S. peanuts in CY 2003 increased about 25 percent from the previous year.

CIF Import Price Comparison of Major Oilseeds
(Dollars per MT)

	CY 2001	CY 2002	CY 2003
Soybeans (World)	(242)	(243)	(293)
U.S.	237	239	291
Brazil	213	223	264
Canada	324	331	372
China	415	394	447
Rapeseed (World)	(245)	(275)	(326)
Canada	244	278	326
Australia	238	264	324
U.S.	256	361	334
Cottonseed (World)	(177)	(177)	(238)
Australia	176	176	243
U.S.	195	188	215
Raw peanuts (World)	(938)	(872)	(970)
China	921	878	922
South Africa	942	811	1,019
U.S.	1,039	927	1,157

Source: Ministry of Finance

Policy

Since 1974, Japan has maintained an emergency soybean stock reserve amounting to 50,000 metric tons. The reserve volume is equivalent to about 5 percent of annual demand for food soybeans. Eleven private oil crushers hold the emergency stocks. In 2003, Japan decided to revise the stock program in response to increased soybean production. Although the target stock amount remains at 50,000 metric tons, the amount has been decreased to 47,000 metric tons in 2004. The stock program after 2005 will be revised again based on the demand and price.

Japan maintained a quota system on raw peanuts until the end of JFY 1994 with a minimum annual quantity of 75,000 metric tons. However, under the Uruguay Round Agreement, the quota system was replaced by a tariff quota system. Under this system, 10 percent of the tariff is maintained within a quantity stipulated each year by the Cabinet. The quota uses 75,000 metric tons as a basis and is adjusted depending on other considerations such as the quantity of prospective domestic production and international market situation. The quota for JFY 2003 is 75,000 metric tons. The initial tariff equivalent was set at 726 yen per kilogram and was reduced to 617 yen in the JFY 2000. Japan's raw peanut imports in CY 2001, CY 2002 and CY 2003 were 43,000, 42,000 and 44,000 metric tons, respectively; therefore, the 75,000 metric tons quota amount has not been filled. The tariff on processed peanuts was also reduced from 25 percent in the JFY 1995 to 21.3 percent in JFY 2000. There are no tariffs on soybean, rapeseed and cotton seed imports. JFY 2000 was the last year of the Uruguay Round Implementation year, so tariff levels are set until the completion of next WTO agricultural negotiations.

Japan's Tariff on Major Oilseeds

HS Code	Commodity	Duty JFY 2003
1201.00-000	Soybeans	0
1205.10-000 1205.90-000	Rapeseed	0
1207.20-000	Cottonseed	0
1202.10-010 1202.20-010	Raw peanuts for oil	0

	extraction	
1202.10-091 1202.20-091	Raw Peanuts within TRQ	10 percent (Primary Tariff Rate)
1202.10-099 1202.20-099	Raw Peanuts outside of TRQ	617 yen/kg (Secondary Tariff Rate)
2008.11-291 2008.11-292 2008.11-299	Processed Peanuts	21.3 percent

Source: Japan Tariff Association

Biotechnology

Japan has been importing biotech soybeans and canola since 1996. As of August 2003, the Government of Japan (GOJ) had approved 55 biotechnology products (soybeans, canola, corn, potatoes, cotton and sugar beet) for food. Japanese consumer groups, however, have expressed strong concerns about the safety of these agricultural products and the Japanese mass media has actively highlighted issues about their safety. In response to these concerns, MAFF introduced mandatory labeling requirements for 30 foods in which DNA or proteins of their biotechnology ingredients can be detected.

In 2001, MAFF expanded the labeling scheme to include high oleic acid soybean oil when the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare (MHLW) approved biotech high oleic acid soybeans. However, to date, there has been no import of the oil into Japan. In an effort to gain a marketing advantage, Japanese domestic processors of soy foods (tofu, natto, etc.), corn foods (corn snacks, etc.) and potato foods (potato snacks, etc.) are using non-biotech agricultural products. As a result, all consumer products subject to the labeling scheme on the market are using non-biotech soybeans and labeled as "non-biotech."

Oils, including soybean oil, rapeseed oil and cotton oil, are exempted from the biotech labeling scheme. Oil crushers therefore have the liberty of using biotechnology non-segregated soybeans, rapeseeds and cotton for crushing purposes. However, manufacturers of certain consumer-oriented foods not subject to the labeling, including soy sauce and beer using corn starch, purchase non-biotech ingredients so that they can label their products as non-biotech on a voluntary basis.

Given the concerns about biotech products in Japan, efforts to increase consumer acceptance will hinge on education about the safety of biotech agricultural products. FAS/Tokyo continues to conduct various seminars and round table discussions throughout Japan to educate food processors, importers and consumers on biotech food safety.

TOTAL OIL MEALS

Production

Total meal production had been on a downward trend due to the downturn in demand for feed from the livestock sector because of a long-term stagnant demand. However, the first finding of BSE infected cattle in Japan in September 2001 created a demand for oilseed meals as substitutes for animal-origin meals. The tight supply of rapeseeds also pushed up the demand for soybeans and soybean meal in 2002, however, the high price of soybeans since late CY 2003 is pushing down soybean crushing. Demand levels are expected to remain at the same level for 2003; therefore, imports in CY 2004 are expected to increase by 10 percent from CY 2003, mainly from China.

Consumption

Soybeans and rapeseed meals are the primary protein ingredients used in compound feed production in Japan. About 90 percent of soybean meal is used for feed production, and the remainder is used for the production of tofu, soybean paste and soy sauce. The detection of the first BSE cow in September 2001 caused a shift of ingredients from animal origin to plant origin materials due to the fear of bovine meat bone meal contamination.

Utilization of Major Vegetable and Fish Meals in Compound & Mixed Feed Production (1,000 MT)

CY	Soybean Meal	Other Vegetable Meal	Fish Meal	Other Ingredients	Total Ingredients	Percent of Veg. & Fish Meals
2001	3,174	1,039	209	19,692	24,114	18.3
2002	3,542	981	205	19,685	24,413	19.4
2003	3,518	998	198	19,869	24,583	19.2

Source: MAFF

The decline in the number of Japanese livestock farmers is caused by a variety of factors including an aging farming population, lack of successors of livestock farmers, and increases in meat imports. As a consequence, the livestock population continues to decrease.

Japanese Livestock Population (1,000 heads)

CY	2001	2002	2003
Dairy cows	1,725	1,726	1,719
Beef cattle	2,806	2,838	2,804
Swine	9,788	9,612	9,725
Layers	177,396	177,447	175,709
Broilers	106,311	105,658	103,729

Source: MAFF

Trade

The first confirmed BSE detection in cattle in Japan in September 2001 forced the Government of Japan to ban the use of meat and bone meal as feed for cattle. As a result, the demand for soybean meal, rapeseed meal and fish meal increased dramatically in late CY 2001. Much of the increased demand for soybean meal was covered by soybean meal imports from China, where the number of oil crushing factories has increased dramatically. Japan imported 613 thousand metric tons of soybean meal from China in CY 2002, almost doubled that of 294,000 in the previous calendar year, because of increasing crushing capacity in China, shorter transportation length, lower price, and small quantity lots allowing direct shipments to local ports in Japan. Even though imports from China decreased to 525 thousand metric tons in CY 2003, total imports of meal, including Chinese soybean meal, is expected to increase through MY 2003/2004 due to reduction of soybean crushing and continuing high demand for compound feed from the livestock sector as a substitute for meat bone meal.

Japanese Soybean, Rapeseed and Fish Meal Imports by Country of Origin

(1,000 MT)

	CY 2001	CY 2002	CY 2003
Imports of Soybean Meal			
China	294	613	525
U.S.	332	203	340
India	125	92	119
Brazil	90	59	51
Others	11	5	6
Total	853	971	1,041
Imports of Rapeseed Meal			
China	26	29	9
Canada	14	4	3
India	6	9	7
Others	0	0	1
Total	46	42	20
Imports of Fish Meal			
Peru	247	206	161
Chile	128	118	103
Ecuador	22	15	32
Denmark	20	18	18
U.S.	14	13	9
Others	38	120	60
Total	340	475	383

Source: Ministry of Finance

Price

In CY 2001, wholesale prices for soybean meal and rapeseed meal increased due to the increased demand for feed components as a replacement for meat and bone meal following the first BSE finding in Japan. Low production of rapeseeds in the major producing areas pushed up the price of their meal even higher in CY 2003. The high price of soybeans in CY 2003 is expected to push up the soybean meal prices even higher in CY 2004.

Wholesale Prices for Soybean and Rapeseed Meal

CY	Soybean Meal (Yen/MT)	Rapeseed Meal (Yen/MT)
2000	37,900	18,700
2001	41,900	24,100
2002	43,000	25,200
2003	45,800	26,100

Source: Japanese feed industry publications.

Due to the high demand of soybean meal and rapeseed meal for feed, the CIF import prices remained high in CY 2003. Also, the continued need of soybean and rapeseed meals as a substitute of banned for meat and bone meal as feed, and the tight supply of rapeseeds, prices for MBM substitutes such as soybean, rapeseed and fish meal, will likely keep prices high through MY 2004/2005.

CIF Import Price Comparison of Soybean and Rapeseed Meal
(Dollars per MT)

	CY 2001	CY 2002	CY 2003
Soybeans Meal (World)	(240)	(229)	(267)
Brazil	232	229	248
India	235	233	256
U.S.	263	275	298
China	216	210	241
Rapeseed Meal (World)	(155)	(168)	(239)
Canada	164	266	277
China	152	147	193
U.S.	1/	1/	1/

1/ No imports

Source: Ministry of Finance

Policy

There is no tariff on soybean meal, rapeseed meal or fish meal.

TOTAL OILS

Production

Production of major processed oil products remained flat in CY 2003.

Production of Major Processed Oil Products in Japan (MT)

CY	Margarine for Household Use	Margarine for Institutional Use	Low-fat Spread	Shortening	Refined Edible Oils
2001	9,743	161,280	74,925	194,515	51,317
2002	13,580	161,763	70,704	199,973	48,324
2003	12,863	163,018	70,224	201,489	48,691

Source: MAFF

Consumption

The two primary edible oils in Japan are soybean oil and rapeseed oil, which are largely consumed as blended oils. Crude palm oil is used for industrial use such as soap production. Refined palm oil is used for the production of margarine, shortening, instant noodles, and snacks. Both cottonseed oil and sunflower oil are mainly used for salad oil. In CY 2003, consumption of oil products showed no significant change.

Average Annual Expenditures for Processed Oil Products Per Japanese Household

CY	Margarine	Edible Oil	Mayonnaise & Salad Dressing

	Value (Yen)	Quantity (Gram)	Value (Yen)	Quantity (Gram)	Value (Yen) *
2001	893	1,649	3,253	8,531	2,811
2002	848	1,542	3,344	9,709	2,848
2003	863	1,565	3,279	9,174	2,850

*Only value is available.

Source: Management and Coordination Agency

Trade

Palm and fish oils are the major oils imported into Japan. Palm oil imports have been increasing to compensate for a decline in the supply of animal origin fats due to BSE. Malaysia is the leading exporter of palm oil to Japan with a 99 percent share in CY 2003. Japan's total oil imports are expected to remain at the same level throughout MY 2004/2005.

Japanese Palm and Fish Oil Imports by Country of Origin (1,000 MT)

	CY 2001	CY 2002	CY 2003
Imports of Palm Oil			
Malaysia	380	410	424
Singapore	3	2	2
Netherlands	1	1	1
Others	9	2	1
Total	373	415	428
Imports of Fish Oil			
U.S.	32	33	12
Peru	39	11	13
Chile	8	6	7
Others	12	9	7
Total	91	59	39

Source: Ministry of Finance

Policy

Japan's tariffs on oil are as listed below.

Japan's Tariff on Major Oils

HS Code	Commodity	Duty JFY 2004
1507.10-100	Soybean oil, crude, of an acid value exceeding 0.6	10.9 yen/kg
1507.10-200	Soybean oil, crude, other	13.2 yen/kg
1507.90-000	Soybean oil, other	13.2 yen/kg
1508.10-100	Peanut oil, crude, of an acid value exceeding 0.6	8.5 yen/kg
1508.10-200	Peanut oil, crude, other	10.4 yen/kg
1508.90-	Peanut oil, other	10.4 yen/kg

000		
1509 & 1510	Olive oil	0
1511.10- 000	Palm oil, crude	3.5 percent
1511.90- 010	Palm stearin	2.5 percent
1511.90- 090	Palm oil, other	3.5 percent
1512.11- 110	Sunflower-seed oil, of an acid value exceeding 0.6	8.5 yen/kg
1512.11- 210	Safflower oil, of an acid value exceeding 0.6	8.5 yen/kg
1512.11- 120	Sunflower-seed oil, other	10.4 yen/kg
1512.11- 220	Safflower-seed oil, other	10.4 yen/kg
1514.11- 100	Low erucic acid rapeseed oil, crude, of an acid value exceeding 0.6	10.9 yen/kg
1514.11- 200	Low erucic acid rapeseed oil, crude, other	13.2 yen/kg
1514.19- 000	Low erucic acid rapeseed oil, other	13.2 yen/kg
1514.91- 100	Rapeseed oil, other, crude, of an acid value exceeding 0.6	10.9 yen/kg
1514.91- 200	Rapeseed oil, other, crude, other	13.2 yen/kg
1515.90- 600	Jjoba oil	0
1504.10	Fish-liver oil	3.5 percent
1504.20	Fish & oil, fish	7 percent or 4.20 yen/kg, whichever is higher

Source: Japan Tariff Association

SECTION III. STATISTICAL TABLES

Soybean PS&D Table

PSD Table							
Country	Japan						
Commodity	Oilseed, Soybean						
						(1000 HA)(1000 MT)	
	2002	Revised	2003	Estimate	2004	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		10/2002		10/2003		10/2004	MM/YYYY
Area Planted	150	150	155	152	0	150	(1000 HA)
Area Harvested	150	150	155	152	0	150	(1000 HA)
Beginning Stocks	670	670	705	728	705	607	(1000 MT)
Production	270	270	280	232	0	280	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	5087	5087	5150	4750	0	4900	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	3900	3745	3900	3850	0	3900	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	6027	6027	6135	5710	705	5787	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Crush Dom. Consumption	4012	4024	4045	3810	0	3800	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Consump.	980	1032	1045	1035	0	1040	(1000 MT)
Feed,Seed,Waste Dm.Cn.	330	243	340	258	0	250	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	5322	5299	5430	5103	0	5090	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	705	728	705	607	0	697	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	6027	6027	6135	5710	0	5787	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports	0	5039	0	5173	0	4750	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	3821	0	3858	0	3850	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Soybean Meal PS&D Table

PSD Table							
Country	Japan						
Commodity	Meal, Soybean						
						(1000 MT)(PERCENT)	
	2002	Revised	2003	Estimate	2004	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		10/2002		10/2003		10/2004	MM/YYYY

Crush	4012	4024	4045	3810	0	3800	(1000 MT)
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.775174	0.762177	0.775031	0.761155	0	0.763158	(PERCENT)
Beginning Stocks	467	467	480	478	495	443	(1000 MT)
Production	3110	3067	3135	2900	0	2900	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	1073	1073	1200	1200	0	1200	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	315	315	300	300	0	300	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	4650	4607	4815	4578	4950	4543	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Industrial Dom. Consum	330	330	345	330	0	330	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Consump.	65	65	70	65	0	65	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	3775	3734	3905	3740	0	3740	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	4170	4129	4320	4135	0	4135	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	480	478	495	443	0	408	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	4650	4607	4815	4578	0	4543	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports	0	972	0	1041	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	203	0	340	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Soybean Oil PS&D Table

PSD Table							
Country	Japan						
Commodity	Oil, Soybean						
	2002	Revised	2003	Estimate	2004	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		10/2002		10/2003		10/2004	MM/YYYY
Crush	4012	4024	4045	3810	0	3800	(1000 MT)
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.177966	0.188618	0.177998	0.188976	0	0.189474	(PERCENT)
Beginning Stocks	50	50	45	53	45	35	(1000 MT)
Production	714	759	720	720	0	720	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	12	12	10	15	0	20	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	9	9	5	10	0	10	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	776	821	775	788	45	775	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Industrial Dom. Consum	24	41	25	41	0	40	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Consump.	707	727	705	712	0	700	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

TOTAL Dom. Consumption	731	768	730	753	0	740	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	45	53	45	35	0	35	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	776	821	775	788	0	775	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports	0	4	0	17	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	2	0	12	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Import Trade Matrix for Soybean

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Oilseed, Soybean		
Time Period	Oct/Sep	Units:	1000MT
Imports for:	2001		2002
U.S.	3894	U.S.	3745
Others		Others	
Brazil	728	Brazil	916
Canada	170	Canada	191
China	129	China	141
Paraguay	73	Paraguay	73
Argentina	25	Argentina	19
Australia	3	Australia	1
Switzerland	1		
Total for Others	1129		1341
Others not Listed	0		1
Grand Total	5023		5087

Import Trade Matrix for Soybean Meal

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Meal, Soybean		
Time Period	Oct/Sep	Units:	1000MT
Imports for:	2002		2003
U.S.	280	U.S.	315
Others		Others	
China	653	China	565
India	97	India	97

Brazil	40	Brazil	91
Indonesia	5	Canada	3
Canada	2	Denmark	1
Denmark	2		
Total for Others	799		757
Others not Listed			1
Grand Total	1079		1073

Rapeseed PS&D Table

PSD Table							
Country	Japan						
Commodity	Oilseed, Rapeseed			(1000 HA)(1000 MT)			
	2002	Revised	2003	Estimate	2004	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		10/2002		10/2003		10/2004	MM/YYYY
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HA)
Area Harvested	1	0	1	0	0	0	(1000 HA)
Beginning Stocks	254	0	186	39	196	38	(1000 MT)
Production	1	1	1	1	0	1	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	2111	2111	2150	2100	0	2100	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	2	1	1	1	0	1	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from the EC	30	74	30	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	2366	2112	2337	2140	196	2139	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Crush Dom. Consumption	2175	2071	2141	2100	0	2100	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Feed,Seed,Waste Dm.Cn.	5	2	0	2	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	2180	2073	2141	2102	0	2100	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	186	39	196	38	0	39	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	2366	2112	2337	2140	0	2139	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports	2000	2075	0	2084	0	2100	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	1	0	2	0	1	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Rapeseed Meal PS&D Table

PSD Table							
Country	Japan						

Commodity	Meal, Rapeseed		(1000 MT)(PERCENT)				
	2002	Revised	2003	Estimate	2004	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		10/2002		10/2003		10/2004	MM/YYYY
Crush	2175	2071	2141	2100	0	2100	(1000 MT)
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.563678	0.578947	0.562821	0.571429	0	0.571429	(PERCENT)
Beginning Stocks	40	0	45	10	30	20	(1000 MT)
Production	1226	1199	1205	1200	0	1200	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	24	24	40	40	0	40	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	1290	1223	1290	1250	30	1260	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Industrial Dom. Consum	425	418	460	420	0	420	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	820	795	800	810	0	810	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	1245	1213	1260	1230	0	1230	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	45	10	30	20	0	30	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	1290	1223	1290	1250	0	1260	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports	38	44	0	20	0	40	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Rapeseed Oil PS&D

PSD Table							
Country	Japan						
Commodity	Oil, Rapeseed		(1000 MT)(PERCENT)				
	2002	Revised	2003	Estimate	2004	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		10/2002		10/2003		10/2004	MM/YYYY
Crush	2175	2072	2141	2150	0	2100	(1000 MT)
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.405977	0.414093	0.406352	0.409302	0	0.404762	(PERCENT)
Beginning Stocks	51	51	50	49	40	76	(1000 MT)
Production	883	858	870	880	0	850	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	18	18	15	10	0	10	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	1	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

TOTAL SUPPLY	952	927	935	939	40	936	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Industrial Dom. Consum	47	23	55	23	0	25	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Consump.	855	855	840	840	0	850	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	902	878	895	863	0	875	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	50	49	40	76	0	61	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	952	927	935	939	0	936	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Import Trade Matrix for Rapeseed

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Oilseed, Rapeseed		
Time Period	Oct/Sep	Units:	1000MT
Imports for:	2001		2002
U.S.	0	U.S.	1
Others		Others	
Canada	1185	Canada	1610
Australia	355	Australia	426
France	14	France	74
Total for Others	1554		2110
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	1554		2111

Import Trade Matrix for Rapeseed Meal

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Meal, Rapeseed		
Time Period	Oct/Sep	Units:	1000MT
Imports for:	2001		2002
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	

China	23	China	14
India	9	India	7
Canada	4	Canada	3
Total for Others	36		24
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	36		24

Cottonseed PS&D Table

PSD Table							
Country	Japan						
Commodity	Oilseed, Cottonseed						
	2002	Revised	2003	Estimate	2004	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		10/2002		10/2003		10/2004	MM/YYYY
Area Planted (COTTON)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HA)
Area Harvested(COTTON)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HA)
Seed to Lint Ratio	0	0	0	0	0	0	(RATIO)
Beginning Stocks	10	10	9	19	9	19	(1000 MT)
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	157	157	155	156	0	156	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	20	20	1	20	0	2	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	167	167	164	175	9	175	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Crush Dom. Consumption	41	31	31	31	0	31	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Feed,Seed,Waste Dm.Cm.	117	117	124	125	0	125	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	158	148	155	156	0	156	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	9	19	9	19	0	19	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	167	167	164	175	0	175	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports	165	150	0	157	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	1	3	0	24	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Cottonseed Oil PS&D Table

PSD Table							

Country	Japan						
Commodity	Oil, Cottonseed					(1000 MT)(PERCENT)	
	2002	Revised	2003	Estimate	2004	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		10/2002		10/2003		10/2004	MM/YYYY
Crush	41	31	31	31	0	31	(1000 MT)
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.219512	0.193548	0.16129	0.193548	0	0.193548	(PERCENT)
Beginning Stocks	2	2	1	1	0	1	(1000 MT)
Production	9	6	5	6	0	6	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	6	6	10	7	0	7	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	1	1	4	1	0	1	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	17	14	16	14	0	14	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Consump.	16	14	16	14	0	14	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	16	14	16	14	0	14	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	1	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	17	14	16	14	0	14	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Import Trade Matrix for Cottonseed

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Oilseed, Cottonseed		
Time Period	Oct/Sep	Units:	1000MT
Imports for:	2001		2002
U.S.	2	U.S.	20
Others		Others	
Australia	155	Australia	130
Brazil	1	Greece	3
		Thailand	3
		China	1
Total for	156		137

Others			
Others not Listed	1		
Grand Total	159		157

Peanut PS&D Table

PSD Table							
Country	Japan						
Commodity	Oilseed, Peanut			(1000 HA)(1000 MT)			
	2002	Revised	2003	Estimate	2004	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		10/2002		10/2003		10/2004	MM/YYYY
Area Planted	10	10	10	10	0	10	(1000 HA)
Area Harvested	10	10	10	10	0	10	(1000 HA)
Beginning Stocks	21	21	23	23	23	26	(1000 MT)
Production	24	24	23	23	0	23	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	133	103	132	105	0	103	(1000 MT)
My Imp. from U.S.	5	5	8	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	178	148	178	151	23	152	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Crush Dom. Consumption	2	2	2	2	0	2	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Consump.	148	118	148	118	0	118	(1000 MT)
Feed,Seed,Waste Dm.Cn.	5	5	5	5	0	5	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	155	125	155	125	0	125	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	23	23	23	26	0	27	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	178	148	178	151	0	152	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports	131	101	132	101	0	105	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	7	0	5	0	5	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Import Trade Matrix for Peanut

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Oilseed, Peanut		

Time Period	Oct/Sep	Units:	1000MT
Imports for:	2001		2002
U.S.	7	U.S.	5
Others		Others	
China	87	China	88
South Africa	8	South Africa	9
Total for Others	95		97
Others not Listed			1
Grand Total	102		103

Palm Oil PS&D Table

PSD Table							
Country	Japan						
Commodity	Oil, Palm						
	2002	Revised	2003	Estimate	2004	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		10/2002		10/2003		10/2004	MM/YYYY
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HA)
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HA)
Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 TREES)
Beginning Stocks	20	20	21	30	25	25	(1000 MT)
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	425	425	410	415	0	415	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	445	445	431	445	25	440	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Industrial Dom. Consum	54	72	56	70	0	70	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Consump.	370	343	350	350	0	350	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Consumption	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	424	415	406	420	0	420	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	21	30	25	25	0	20	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	445	445	431	445	0	440	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports	0	415	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Fish Meal PS&D Table

PSD Table							
Country	Japan						
Commodity	Meal, Fish						
	(1000 MT)(PERCENT)						
	2002	Revised	2003	Estimate	2004	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		10/2002		10/2003		10/2004	MM/YYYY
Catch For Reduction	450	450	0	400	0	400	(1000 MT)
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.768889	0.768889	0	0.775	0	0.625	(PERCENT)
Beginning Stocks	70	70	61	61	46	91	(1000 MT)
Production	346	346	250	310	0	250	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	399	399	400	400	0	400	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	20	20	20	20	0	20	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from the EC	15	15	15	15	0	15	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	815	815	711	771	46	741	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	21	21	20	20	0	20	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Industrial Dom. Consum	82	82	55	60	0	50	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	651	651	590	600	0	600	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	733	733	645	660	0	650	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	61	61	46	91	0	71	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	815	815	711	771	0	741	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports	480	475	387	387	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	13	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports	14	14	18	18	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Import Trade Matrix for Fish Meal

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Meal, Fish		
Time Period	Jan/Dec	Units:	1000MT
Imports for:	2002		2003
U.S.	13	U.S.	9
Others		Others	
Peru	206	Peru	161
Chile	118	Chile	103
Denmark	18	Ecuador	32

Namibia	15	Denmark	18
Malaysia	15	South Africa	11
Ecuador	15	Namibia	8
Total for Others	387		333
Others not Listed	75		41
Grand Total	475		383

Import Trade Matrix for Fish Oil

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Oil, Fish		
Time Period	Jan/Dec	Units:	1000MT
Imports for:	2002		2003
U.S.	33	U.S.	12
Others		Others	
Peru	11	Peru	13
Chile	6	Chile	7
Denmark	4	Denmark	4
Germany	2	New Zealand	1
Total for Others	23		25
Others not Listed	3		2
Grand Total	59		39