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Report Highlights:

Fluid milk production should increase about one percent in 2022 as a greater number of heifers enter milk production. Meanwhile, weak demand for dairy products in the hotel, restaurant and institutional food sector (HRI) will push surplus drinking milk toward further processing into butter, non-fat dry milk, and cheese, for which ending stocks will finish higher in 2021. In turn, imports of butter and NFDM will fall or remain flat through 2022, at which point the easing of COVID-19 travel restrictions should release pent-up demand and require the gradual increase in imports.

Fluid Milk

Dairy, Milk, Fluid	2020		2021		2022	
Market Year Begins	Jan 2020		Jan 2021		Jan 2022	
\Japan	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Cows In Milk (1000 HEAD)	716	715	730	726	0	730
Cows Milk Production (1000 MT)	7438	7438	7480	7515	0	7570
Other Milk Production (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Production (1000 MT)	7438	7438	7480	7515	0	7570
Other Imports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Imports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	7438	7438	7480	7515	0	7570
Other Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fluid Use Dom. Consum. (1000 MT)	4000	4020	4005	4050	0	4065
Factory Use Consum. (1000 MT)	3393	3374	3430	3420	0	3460
Feed Use Dom. Consum. (1000 MT)	45	44	45	45	0	45
Total Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	7438	7438	7480	7515	0	7570
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	7438	7438	7480	7515	0	7570
(1000 HEAD) ,(1000 MT)						

Butter

Dairy, Butter	2020		2021		2022	
Market Year Begins	Jan 2020		Jan 2021		Jan 2022	
Japan	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	24	24	35	35	0	37
Production (1000 MT)	70	72	66	71	0	70
Other Imports (1000 MT)	18	18	18	10	0	10
Total Imports (1000 MT)	18	18	18	10	0	10
Total Supply (1000 MT)	112	114	119	116	0	117
Other Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Consumption (1000 MT)	77	79	82	79	0	80
Total Use (1000 MT)	77	79	82	79	0	80
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	35	35	37	37	0	37
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	112	114	119	116	0	117
(1000 MT)						

Cheese

Dairy, Cheese	2020		2021		2022	
Market Year Begins	Jan 2020		Jan 2021		Jan 2022	
Japan	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	10	10	10	14	0	15
Production (1000 MT)	45	48	47	49	0	50
Other Imports (1000 MT)	292	292	295	289	0	290
Total Imports (1000 MT)	292	292	295	289	0	290
Total Supply (1000 MT)	347	350	352	352	0	355
Other Exports (1000 MT)	1	1	2	2	0	2
Total Exports (1000 MT)	1	1	2	2	0	2
Human Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	336	335	340	335	0	340
Other Use, Losses (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	336	335	340	335	0	340
Total Use (1000 MT)	337	336	342	337	0	342
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	10	14	10	15	0	13
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	347	350	352	352	0	355
(1000 MT)						

Non-Fat Dry Milk

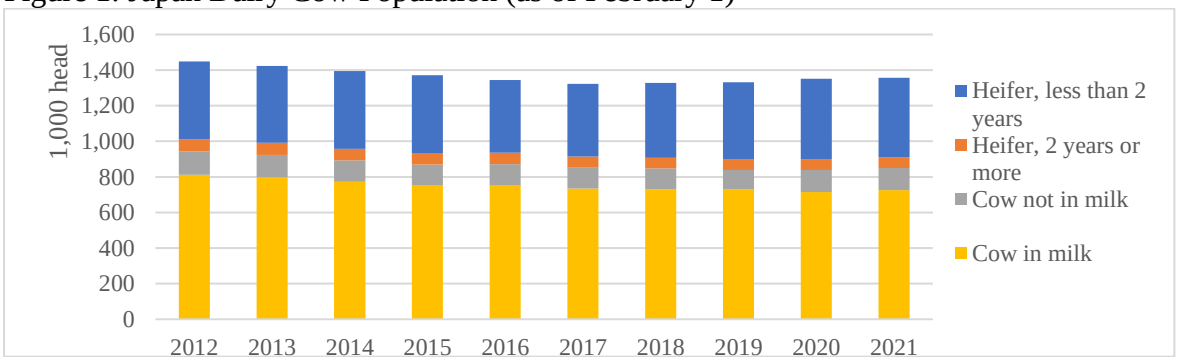
Dairy, Milk, Nonfat Dry	2020		2021		2022	
Market Year Begins	Jan 2020		Jan 2021		Jan 2022	
Japan	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	69	69	85	82	0	87
Production (1000 MT)	145	140	135	150	0	150
Other Imports (1000 MT)	39	39	23	20	0	18
Total Imports (1000 MT)	39	39	23	20	0	18
Total Supply (1000 MT)	253	248	243	252	0	255
Other Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Human Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	134	130	123	130	0	133
Other Use, Losses (1000 MT)	34	36	35	35	0	35
Total Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	168	166	158	165	0	168
Total Use (1000 MT)	168	166	158	165	0	168
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	85	82	85	87	0	87
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	253	248	243	252	0	255
(1000 MT)						

Fluid milk

FAS/Tokyo projects that Japan's fluid milk production in 2022 will increase about 1 percent from 2021 on a greater number of new cows. Despite both rising feed prices, which began in late 2020 and continued through summer 2021, and stagnating prices on milk for further processing, FAS/Tokyo anticipates that the support of compensation programs will limit the impact on dairy farm management in 2021 and 2022.

According to Livestock Statistics, which is published by Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), year on year the total number of dairy cows and heifers as of February 1 had increased by 0.3 percent, while the number of cows in milk was up 1.5 percent. MAFF has incentivized dairy farmers to increase herd size for years, (please see JA2021-0102 for details) and by 2017 the number of heifers being reared had increased (Figure 1). Thereafter Japan's milk production continued to increase from 2018 through the first half of 2021, which was up one percent year on year. FAS/Tokyo projects current production levels be sustained through the end of year 2021 to net total production of 7,515,000 metric ton (MT).

Figure 1: Japan Dairy Cow Population (as of February 1)

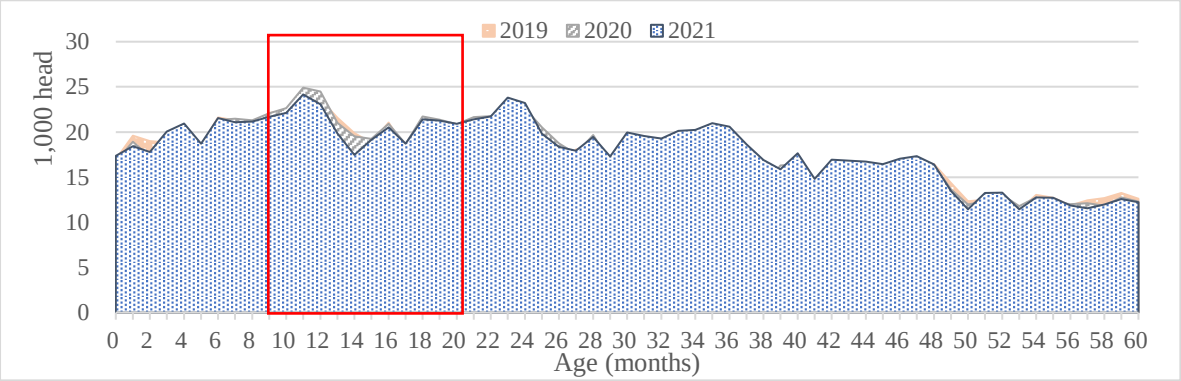


Source: MAFF

According to Japan's National Livestock Breeding Center, the registered number of dairy heifers and cows which will start milking in 2022 is up 3 percent from 2021, although the total cow population of the most productive age (2 to 4 years old) in 2022 is expected to decrease by one percent (Figure 2). FAS/Tokyo projects that Japan's fluid milk production in

2022 will continue to increase although at a slower rate than in 2021 on fewer cows in their prime production period.

Figure 2: Dairy Cow and Heifer Population by Age (as of July 31 in 2019 – 2021)



Note: Heifers age 10 to 20 months are expected to start milking the following year.
Source: National Livestock Breeding Center

The number of dairy farms in Japan continued to decrease in 2021, down 4 percent from 2020; many farmers having less than 100 cows exited the market as they retired without successors to continue the farm. Meanwhile, some small farms merged with others and expanded the number of farms with 300 or more cows by 10 percent from 2020 (Table 1). Such consolidation may also be in part a response to data which suggests greater incomes with economies of scale generated by larger farms, as well as greater market opportunities for milk production byproducts such as calves (Figure 3). The net result was an increase in average dairy farm size to 97.6 head per farm in 2021 (Figure 4).

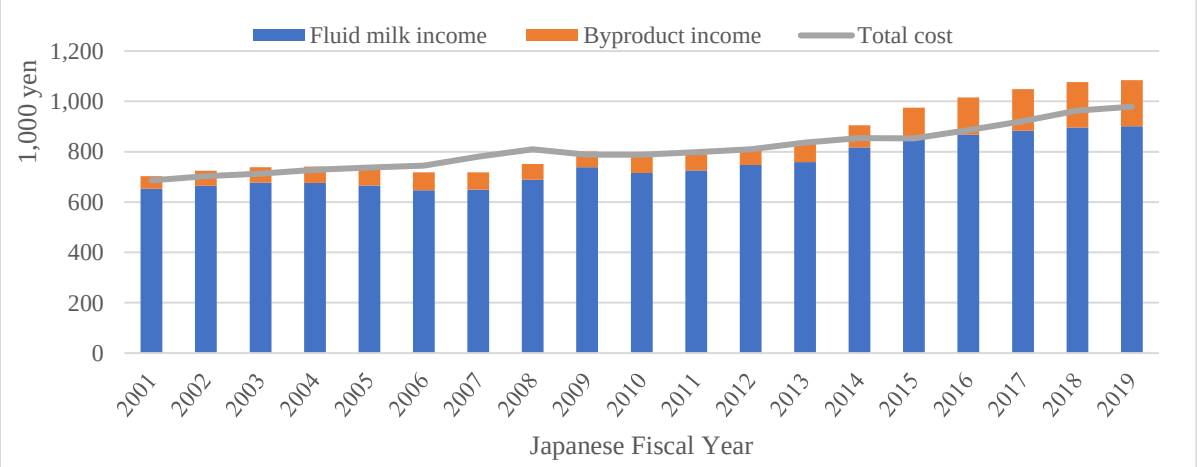
Table 1: Dairy farms in Japan

Unit: Operation

As of February 1	1 - 49 head	50 - 99 head	100 - 299 head	300+ head	Total
2020	8,270	3,822	1,673	288	14,053
2021	7,750	3,766	1,714	316	13,546
Change	-6%	-1%	2%	10%	-4%

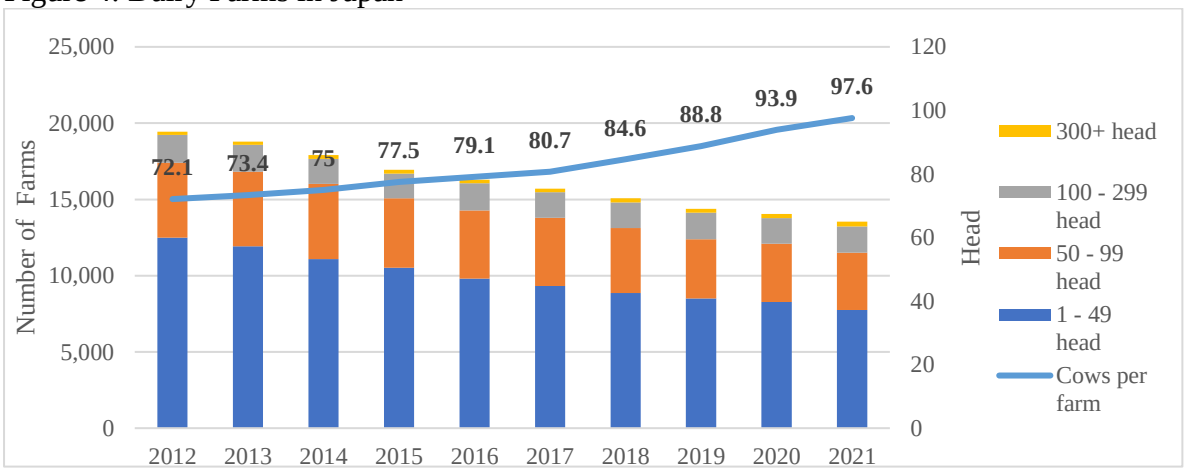
Source: MAFF

Figure 3: Average Production Cost and Profit per Dairy Cow



Source: MAFF and Japan Dairy Association

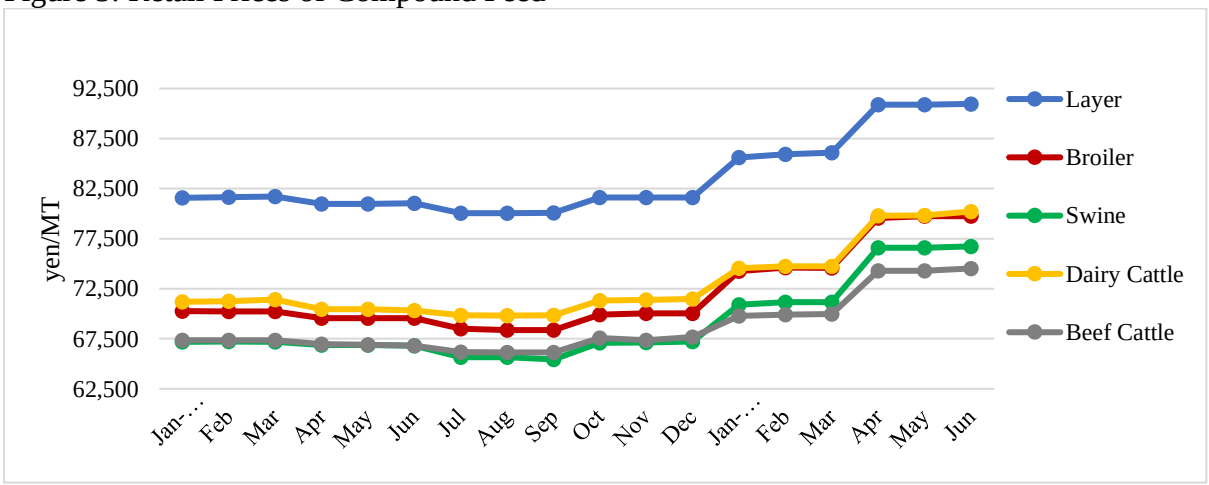
Figure 4: Dairy Farms in Japan



Source: MAFF

Retail prices of compound feed for all animals spiked from October 2020 through the first half of 2021 (Figure 5). Feed prices for dairy cows in the fourth quarter (4Q) in Japanese fiscal year (JFY, April through March) 2020 climbed 5 percent from the 3Q of JFY 2020, followed by a 7 percent jump in the next quarter. However, an incremental compound feed price stabilization system helped dampen feed prices to dairy farms, by 3,300 yen ($30.28[1]) per metric ton in the first quarter of 2021, and 9,900 yen per metric ton in the second quarter. See JA2021-0128 for more information.

Figure 5: Retail Prices of Compound Feed



Source: MAFF

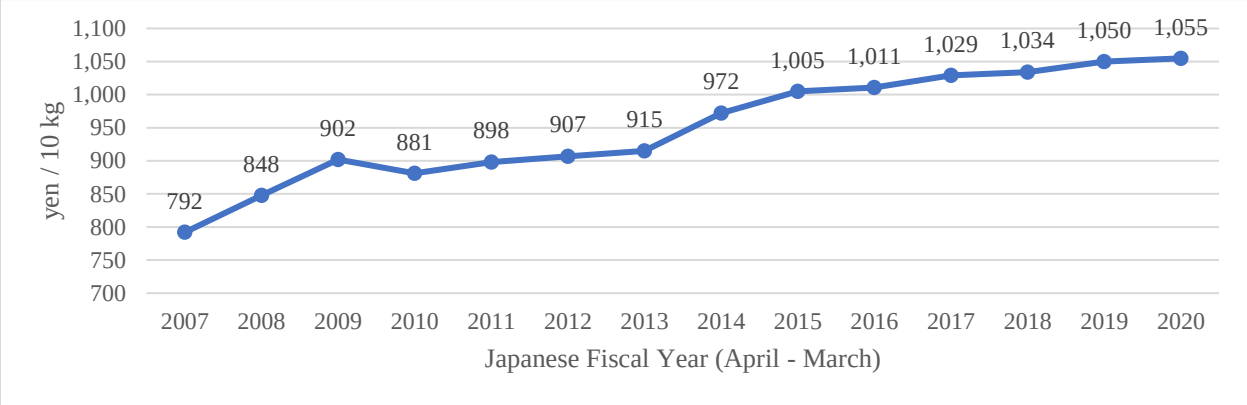
Stagnation among the food service and tourism industries resulted from measures taken to control the spread of COVID-19. That coupled with school closures shrank demand for dairy products and depressed fluid milk prices, especially milk for further processing. In response to those market conditions, Japan's Milk for Further Processing Stabilization Program (the so-called *Narashi* program) triggered in JFY 2020 for the first time in 14 years. The resulting surplus of fresh dairy products, such as drinking milk and cream, became a surfeit of supply to the further-processed dairy segment and became products such as butter and non-fat dry

[1] $1 = 109 yen in this repot

milk (NFDM). This pushed the price of milk for further processing below the trigger level of the *Narashi* program. On milk for further processing which was traded in JFY2020 (JA2021-0131), eligible dairy farms receive 0.75 yen ($ 0.007) per kilogram.

The national average pooled milk price, an average of the prices paid to farmers for drinking milk and for milk for further processing, rose gradually until JFY2019 (Figure 6). In JFY2020, although the price of milk for further processing dropped as mentioned above, the pooled price remained high initially on strong household demand for drinking milk. However, by the first four months of JFY2021, demand lost to school and restaurant closures drove the pooled milk price down year on year (Table 2). Despite this current market weakness, FAS/Tokyo expects aid-related supports for dairy producers will spur continued growth of Japan's fluid milk production in 2021.

Figure 6: Pooled Milk Price (national average)



Note: Price includes payments in the Milk for Further Processing Supplemental Payment Program.
Source: MAFF and Japan Dairy Association

Table 2: Pooled Milk Price from April through July (national average)

JFY	yen / 10 kg	Change (year on year)
2018	1,018	0.3%
2019	1,038	2.0%
2020	1,040	0.2%
2021	1,038	-0.1%

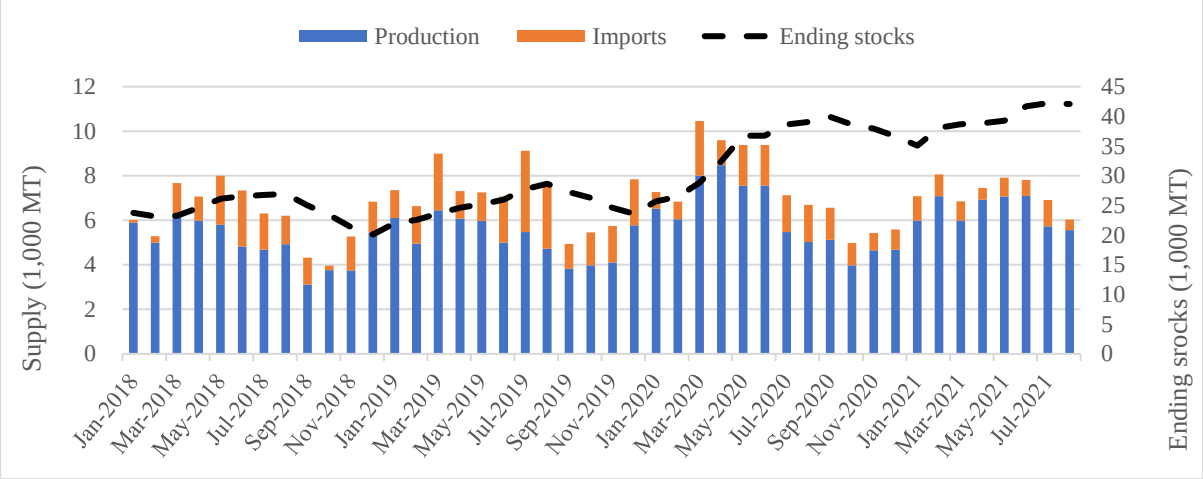
Source: FAS/Tokyo calculated based on data by MAFF and Japan Dairy Association

Butter

FAS/Tokyo projects that Japan's 2022 butter production will be down year on year, a result of both a butter surplus in 2021 and renewed demand by the food service and tourism industries for fresh product given the easing of COVID-induced social restrictions.

The 2020 butter production surplus spiked in March and April when schools closed to control spread of COVID-19. The nationwide supply of fresh milk to the school lunch program was diverted into butter production, driving up stocks, a situation that has continued through August 2021 (Figure 7).

Figure 7: Japan's Butter Supply



Source: MAFF and ALIC

As large butter stocks remain, FAS/Tokyo projects that Japan's butter imports in 2022 will remain flat from the largely falls in 2021, and the imports will be mostly product imported through the Tariff Related Quota (TRQ) operated by ALIC as well as certain niche products traded outside of the TRQ.

In response to high ending stocks, MAFF initially reduced the TRQ in JFY2021 nearly 50 percent to 6,400 MT from JFY2020, where it stayed through May (JA2021-0088). By September, MAFF had increased the quota to 9,500 MT in response to strong demands by regular industry users.

MAFF provides domestic industries with support payments to fill the gap between prices for domestic and imported butter and incentivizes them to use domestic butter (JA2021 - 0110). ALIC projects that the total butter stocks will be drawn down by approximately 8,000 MT by March 2022.

Through the first eight months of 2021, imports dropped 37% year on year (Table 3) and FAS/Tokyo expects imports in 2021 will decline year on year.

Table 3: Japan's Butter Imports (unit: MT)

	Year			January-August		
	2019	2020	Change	2020	2021	Change
Total	***24,512***	***18,183***	***-26%***	***13,495***	***8,522***	***-37%***
Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific (CPTPP) countries	13,835	10,682	-23%	7,699	5,947	-23%
New Zealand	13,542	10,482	-23%	7,680	5,897	-23%
Australia	293	199	-32%	19	49	158%
European Union (EU) plus United Kingdom (UK)	8,817	6,729	-24%	5,307	2,404	-55%
France	1,904	2,511	32%	1,977	1,246	-37%
Netherlands	3,790	2,237	-41%	1,663	821	-51%
Belgium	862	719	-17%	489	159	-67%
Germany	2,005	881	-56%	832	98	-88%

United States (US)	1,122	432	-61%	209	59	-72%
Other	738	340	-54%	280	112	-60%

Source: Japan's Customs

FAS/Tokyo projects that Japan's 2022 butter consumption will increase slightly as food service demand begins to recover following Government of Japan's (GOJ) COVID-19 vaccination campaign and expected easing of travel restrictions. (For official vaccination data, see number of vaccines administered so far)

According to ALIC, in JFY2019 around 30 percent of butter was supplied to confectionaries, 24 percent to households, 12 percent to bakeries, and 10 percent to the hotel, restaurant and institutional (HRI) food sector. In 2020, the impact of COVID-19 crashed supplies of butter to those market segments, which has remained so through most of 2021. Demand from tourism is almost nil: according to Japan Tourism Statistics (JNTO), in 2021 the number of foreign visitors to Japan from January through August declined 96 percent year on year, after a decline of 87 percent in 2020.

Demand declined further because of domestic travel restrictions affecting nearly all of urban Japan. States of emergency repeatedly declared by GOJ from April 2020 through September 2021 required restaurants to reduce business hours and limit the sale of alcohol, and to restrict leisure travel in general.

As might be expected, in contrast to the decline in consumption by food service and tourism industries, consumption of dairy increased in the retail segment; no doubt families restricted from travel and outside dining have increased in-home dairy consumption by 25 percent in the first half of 2021, according to Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIAC) (Supplemental Table 1-b). Nevertheless, until the food service and tourism sectors fully ramp up, FAS/Tokyo expects ending stocks in 2022 will stay flat year on year.

Cheese

Domestic cheese production likely expands in 2021 and 2022 on increasing diversion of fluid milk for further processing against weak demand in the HRI segment. In the first eight months of 2021, according to MAFF cheese production was up two percent year on year, again on a diversion of fresh milk surplus, which resulted from the sharp drop in demand caused by schools and restaurants being closed in response to the COVID-19 emergency.

FAS/Tokyo projects that total cheese consumption in 2022 will rise as the HRI sector recovers from COVID-19 demand shocks. Despite the COVID-19 outbreak, year on year retail demand for cheese had risen in 2020, with household consumption up 14 percent at 4 kilogram per household (Supplemental Table 1-b). Household consumption remained strong through the first seven months of 2021, up 17 percent from 2020, which suggests greater consumer preference for cheese, including domestic cheese (Supplemental Table 1-b). Nevertheless, Japan's total consumption of both imported and domestic cheese in 2021 is likely to remain flat from 2020 on poor demand from the food service businesses which have been hobbled by COVID-19 restrictions.

A recovery of the food service sector will drive greater cheese imports in 2022. Nevertheless, cheese imports in the first eight months of 2021 are down year on year and likely will be

through year end (Table 4), again a function of COVID-19 restrictions. In short, diversion of surplus fluid milk to cheese production has reduced the need for cheese imports in 2021.

In addition to shrunken demand, rising costs, driven by higher freight fees and strong demand for imports by competitors such as China, are squeezing margins of Japanese importers. Given the current fluid milk surplus, industry sources suggest it may take a few years for cheese imports to return to pre-COVID-19 levels.

Table 4: Japan's Cheese Imports (unit: MT)

	Year			January - August		
	2019	**2020**	**Change**	**2020**	**2021**	**Change**
Total	***302,601***	***291,550***	***-4%***	***193,051***	***192,005***	***-1%***
CPTPP countries	151,007	131,703	-13%	91,661	84,978	-7%
Australia	82,880	71,965	-13%	50,829	43,005	-15%
New Zealand	67,846	59,069	-13%	40,453	41,742	3%
EU plus UK	109,368	119,451	9%	73,724	80,494	9%
Netherlands	33,482	32,157	-4%	19,625	21,561	10%
Germany	19,139	26,322	38%	16,114	16,509	2%
Ireland	11,436	16,702	46%	10,350	11,118	7%
Denmark	17,361	16,699	-4%	10,127	11,956	18%
France	11,471	11,447	0%	7,265	7,469	3%
Italy	11,433	9,729	-15%	6,638	7,020	6%
US	36,625	36,376	-1%	24,852	24,742	0%
Other	5,601	4,020	-28%	2,814	1,791	-36%

Source: Japan Customs

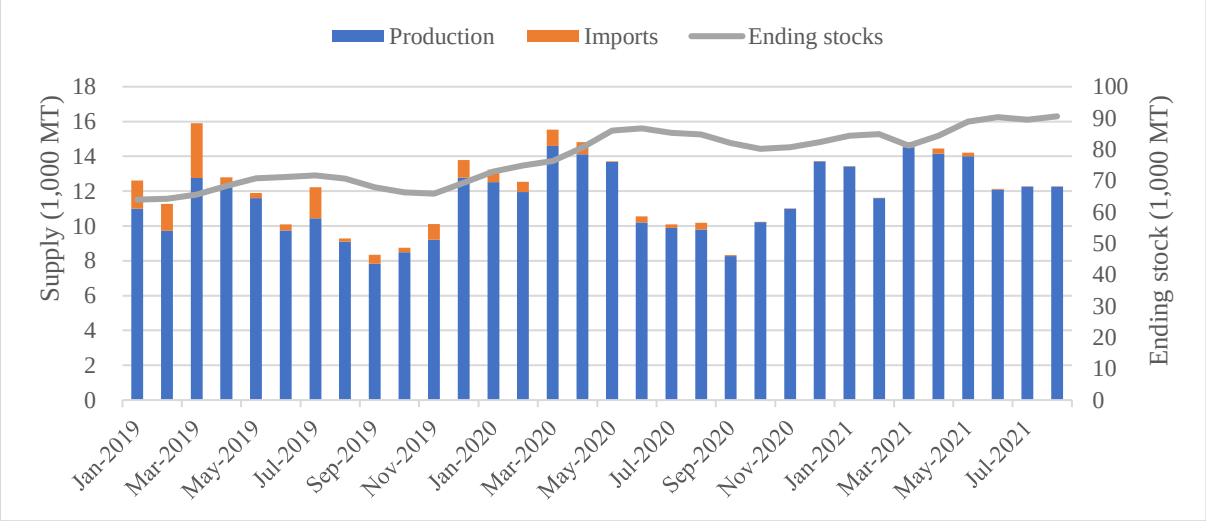
Meanwhile, ending stocks of cheese will be up in 2021 on low foodservice demand, but recovery of that market segment in 2022 should begin to draw down excess stocks.

Non-Fat Dry Milk (NFDM)

As with butter production, Japan's NFDM production is projected to be flat in 2022 after the spike in 2021. Ending stocks hit a historical high (Figure 8) and likely will go higher in 2022, despite MAFF's lowered TRQ for NFDM in JFY2020 and 2021 (JA2021-0088), and despite supports for domestic NFDM used in animal feed (JA2020-0090).

In the first eight months of 2021, strong butter production and recovering cream production generate more production of their byproduct, NFDM, up 8 percent year on year, and 21 percent from 2019.

Figure 8: Japan's NFDM Supply



Source: MAFF and ALIC

Industry sources report strong household consumption has held demand for dairy products made of NFDM, such as yogurts (down 1 percent year on year) and ice cream (up 3 percent), in 2021. However, industry use of these products has only half-recovered. FAS/Tokyo projects that Japan's total NFDM consumption in 2021 will finish almost flat year on year, though beginning stocks will be up on low consumption in 2021.

FAS/Tokyo projects that Japan's NFDM imports in 2022 as well as 2021 will decrease year on year because of reduced TRQs for ALIC tenders and large stocks. The imports in the first eight months in 2021 were only half of 2020 (Table 5). Meanwhile, MAFF continues a limit on the TRQ it initiated in JFY 2020: 750 MT in JFY 2021, to be operated by ALIC as a global tender within the existing WTO quota for milk powder with a protein content of 35 percent or higher (JA2021-0088). MAFF maintains separate global quotas for skimmed milk powder for school feeding, feed production, and other uses totaling 82,237 MT (JA2021-0047).

MAFF's support payments to replace substitute domestic products for imports, part of its COVID-19 relief program, continues until March 31, 2022. As a result, ALIC projects that stocks will decline by approximately 10,000 MT by March 2022. Industry sources expect it will take several years for stocks to fall back to pre-COVID-19 levels.

Table 5: Japan's NFDM Imports (unit: MT)

	Year			January - August		
	2019	2020	Change	2020	2021	Change
Total	***47,113***	***38,825***	***-18%***	***28,210***	***14,414***	***-49%***
CPTPP countries	22,789	13,538	-41%	8,291	6,671	-20%
New Zealand	15,448	7,223	-53%	4,039	3,361	-17%
Australia	6,664	5,089	-24%	3,442	3,008	-13%
EU plus UK	16,744	10,886	-35%	8,774	3,178	-64%
France	4,369	2,831	-35%	2,076	2,395	15%
Netherlands	1,810	1,269	-30%	691	674	-2%
US	5,804	12,273	111%	9,343	4,365	-53%
Other	1,776	2,128	20%	1,802	200	-89%

Source: MAFF and ALIC

Supplemental Tables

Table 1: Japanese Household Consumption of Milk and Dairy Products
(two or more person household)

1-a) Household consumption in value — Unit: JP Yen

	Bread	Milk	Powdered Milk	Yogurt	Butter	Cheese
2017	29,957	15,300	685	13,391	1,031	5,493
2018	30,554	14,950	648	13,203	1,067	5,887
2019	32,164	15,174	795	13,157	1,123	6,044
2020	31,456	15,895	626	14,000	1,399	6,788
% Chg.	-2%	5%	-21%	6%	25%	12%
Jan/Jul, 2020	18,506	9,262	388	8,366	841	3,928
Jan/Jul, 2021	18,552	8,645	435	8,254	798	3,885
% Chg.	0%	-7%	12%	-1%	-5%	-1%

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (Statistics Bureau)

(cont.) — Unit: JP Yen

	Confectionary	Coffee Beverage	Lactic Acid Bacterial Drinks	Milk Beverage	Margarine	Ice Cream and Sherbet*
2017	83,087	4,426	4,129	1,764	684	9,047
2018	83,916	4,590	3,948	1,945	681	9,670
2019	87,469	5,001	3,992	2,363	672	9,701
2020	85,534	4,798	4,208	2,423	678	10,113
% Chg.	-2%	-4%	5%	3%	1%	4%
Jan/Jul, 2020	48,427	2,701	2,516	1,340	411	5,608
Jan/Jul, 2021	50,221	2,839	2,538	1,488	366	5,767
% Chg.	4%	5%	1%	11%	-11%	3%

*Ice Cream and Sherbet are also included in Confectionary Data

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (Statistics Bureau)

1-b) Household consumption in volume

	Milk (liter)	Powdered Milk (gram)	Cheese (gram)	Butter (gram)	Margarine (gram)	Bread (gram)
2017	78	306	3,309	492	932	44,840
2018	76	287	3,488	503	917	44,526
2019	76	330	3,548	532	892	46,011
2020	78	N/A	4,051	650	911	45,857
% Chg.	3%	N/A	14%	22%	2%	0%
Jan/Jul, 2020	44	178	2,002	305	520	27,030
Jan/Jul, 2021	43	N/A	2,335	381	494	26,247
% Chg.	-3%	N/A	17%	25%	-5%	-3%

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (Statistics Bureau)

Table 2: Japanese Fluid Milk Production

Unit: 1,000 Metric Ton

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	% Chg.	2020	2021	%
	Jan/Dec	Jan/Dec	Jan/Dec	Jan/Dec	Jan/Dec	2020/2019	Jan/Jul	Jan/Jul	Chg.
National Fluid Milk Production	7,394	7,277	7,289	7,314	7,438	1.7%	4,414	4,460	1%
Hokkaido	3,934	3,893	3,965	4,048	4,154	2.6%	2,440	2,481	2%
Other Prefectures	3,460	3,384	3,319	3,265	3,285	0.6%	1,974	1,979	0%
Hokkaido Share	53%	54%	54%	55%	56%	N/A	55%	56%	N/A
Other Prefectures Share	47%	46%	46%	45%	44%	N/A	45%	44%	N/A
Fluid Milk Utilizations	Jan/Dec	Jan/Dec	Jan/Dec	Jan/Dec	Jan/Dec	2020/2019	Jan/Jul	Jan/Jul	
For Drinking	3,992	3,986	3,999	4,000	4,020	0%	2,315	2,334	1%
For Processing	3,349	3,241	3,243	3,270	3,374	3%	2,073	2,098	1%
Others	53	49	46	44	45	1%	26	28	7%

Source: MAFF and ALIC

Table 3: Japanese Utilization of Fluid Milk for Drinking Use Category

Unit: 1,000 Kilo Liter

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	% Chg.	2020	2021	%
	Jan/Dec	Jan/Dec	Jan/Dec	Jan/Dec	Jan/Dec	2020/2019	Jan/Jul	Jan/Jul	Chg.
Total Drinking Milk Products	3,488	3,539	3,556	3,572	3,574	0%	2,045	2,077	2%
Regular Milk	3,049	3,091	3,142	3,160	3,180	1%	1,816	1,855	2%
Processed Milk	439	448	414	411	394	-4%	228	221	-3%
Milk Beverages	1,239	1,178	1,129	1,128	1,108	-2%	646	612	-5%
Fermented Milk	1,105	1,072	1,068	1,030	1,060	3%	634	616	-3%
Lactic Acid Bacteria Drinks	140	124	126	116	117	1%	76	72	-5%

Note: Processed Milk: low fat, high fat, vitamin and mineral fortified, calcium enriched
Milk Beverages: flavored milk (coffee and fruits flavored)
Fermented Milk: Yogurt etc.
Source: MAFF

Table 4: Japanese Production of Processed Milk Products

Unit: Metric Ton

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	% Chg.	2020	2021	%
	Jan/Dec	Jan/Dec	Jan/Dec	Jan/Dec	Jan/Dec	2020/2019	Jan/Jul	Jan/Jul	Chg.
Butter	66,210	59,808	59,589	62,441	71,520	15%	47,100	45,445	-4%
Cream	111,029	115,848	116,246	116,298	110,124	-5%	62,006	67,680	9%
Whole Milk Powder	11,505	9,415	9,795	9,994	9,067	-9%	6,476	5,655	-13%
Prepared Milk Powder	27,657	26,728	27,773	27,336	28,232	3%	17,142	15,847	-8%
Skim Milk Powder (NFDM)	127,598	121,063	120,005	124,901	139,952	12%	86,953	92,072	6%
Ice Cream (Unit: kilo liter)	141,767	147,708	148,317	146,909	131,543	-10%	78,678	78,878	0%

Source: MAFF

Table 5: Japanese Imports of Non-Fat Dry Milk

Unit: Metric Ton

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	% Chg.	2020	2021	%
	Jan/Dec	Jan/Dec	Jan/Dec	Jan/Dec	Jan/Dec	2020/ 2019	Jan/Jul	Jan/Jul	Chg.
For School Lunch Program	1,752	1,689	1,853	1,666	896	-46%	694	569	-18%
For Feeds	28,875	27,655	30,466	30,309	28,699	-5%	18,205	7,150	-61%
ALIC (Current Access and Additional Imports by ALIC)	4,052	25,365	17,854	10,476	4,671	-55%	4,349	743	-83%
For Other (Ordinary Imports)	1,485	3,836	1,910	4,755	5,540	16%	2,691	4,362	62%
Total NFDM Imports	36,164	58,545	52,083	47,206	39,806	-16%	25,938	12,824	-51%

Source: ALIC

Attachments:

No Attachments