

Required Report: Required - Public Distribution

Date: September 12, 2024

Report Number: JA2024-0039

Report Name: Livestock and Products Annual

Country: Japan

Post: Tokyo

Report Category: Livestock and Products

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Report Highlights:

FAS/Tokyo forecasts cattle inventory expands in 2025 on greater cow beginning stocks and a moderate pace of slaughtering from 2024. Despite a drop in total number of cattle slaughtered, beef production will remain flat in 2025 from 2024 as slaughtering expands of the larger carcass black hair wagyu cattle. Growth in sow numbers will raise the total swine population by the end of 2025 and pork production expands on greater slaughter numbers and heavier finishing weights.

Cattle and Beef

Table 1: Cattle Production, Supply and Distribution

Animal Numbers, Cattle Market Year Begins	2023		2024		2025	
	Jan 2023		Jan 2024		Jan 2025	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Japan						
Total Cattle Beg. Stocks (1000 HEAD)	3,967	4,043	3,896	3,985	0	3,990
Dairy Cows Beg. Stocks (1000 HEAD)	837	837	830	826	0	830
Beef Cows Beg. Stocks (1000 HEAD)	578	578	575	570	0	570
Production (Calf Crop) (1000 HEAD)	1,230	1,230	1,215	1,225	0	1,225
Total Imports (1000 HEAD)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 HEAD)	5,197	5,273	5,111	5,210	0	5,215
Total Exports (1000 HEAD)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cow Slaughter (1000 HEAD)	266	266	260	255	0	240
Calf Slaughter (1000 HEAD)	6	6	5	5	0	5
Other Slaughter (1000 HEAD)	833	833	845	845	0	855
Total Slaughter (1000 HEAD)	1,105	1,105	1,110	1,105	0	1,100
Loss and Residual (1000 HEAD)	196	183	120	115	0	120
Ending Inventories (1000 HEAD)	3,896	3,985	3,881	3,990	0	3,995
Total Distribution (1000 HEAD)	5,197	5,273	5,111	5,210	0	5,215
(1000 HEAD)						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

Note for PSD: The Government of Japan had begun to track cattle numbers more accurately using RFID tags and the data in 2019 was updated recently. As a result, New Post 2023 estimates for Total Cattle Beg. Stocks reflects official government data as of February 1. Due to the change in methodology, the estimates are not directly comparable to data from 2019 and prior.

Table 2: Beef Production, Supply and Distribution

Meat, Beef and Veal Market Year Begins	2023		2024		2025	
	Jan 2023		Jan 2024		Jan 2025	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Japan						
Slaughter (Reference) (1000 HEAD)	1,105	1,105	1,110	1,105	0	1,100
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT CWE)	212	212	177	177	0	170
Production (1000 MT CWE)	502	502	505	505	0	505
Total Imports (1000 MT CWE)	702	702	705	705	0	710
Total Supply (1000 MT CWE)	1,416	1,416	1,387	1,387	0	1,385
Total Exports (1000 MT CWE)	12	12	12	12	0	13
Human Dom. Consumption (1000 MT CWE)	1,227	1,227	1,225	1,205	0	1,207
Other Use, Losses (1000 MT CWE)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption (1000 MT CWE)	1,227	1,227	1,225	1,205	0	1,207
Ending Stocks (1000 MT CWE)	177	177	150	170	0	165
Total Distribution (1000 MT CWE)	1,416	1,416	1,387	1,387	0	1,385
(1000 HEAD),(1000 MT Carcass Weight Equivalent [CWE])						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

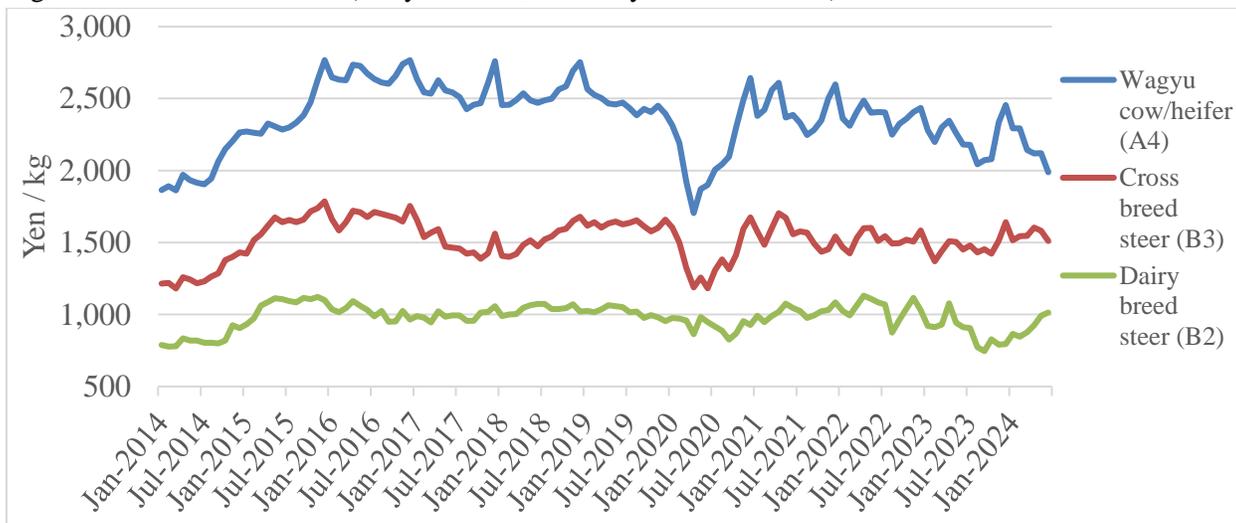
Production

FAS/Tokyo bumps 2025 cattle beginning stocks to 3.990 million head as the dairy cow herd size recovers to meet market demand after a significant drop in 2024 (Table 1). Beef cattle beginning stocks remained flat year on year after the drop in 2024. Japan's cattle imports continue to be zero since domestically produced beef calves still are more price-competitive than imports. FAS/Tokyo projects that Japan's beef production volume in 2025 will be flat year on year. The slaughter number will drop slightly, however, since black hair wagyu are heavier than other breeds.

In 2024, fewer calve births drove the total cattle beginning stocks down year on year; the cattle population was down in both the beef cattle and dairy sectors. In the beef cattle sector, wagyu carcass prices recovered to pre-2020 levels, but large farm operators expected weak beef demand would depress prices, so they opted not to expand fattening herds (Figure 1). In turn, weak demand for wagyu calves depressed their market price as well. This pronounced trend drove some cow-calf operators to end production altogether.

In the dairy sector, the breeding cow herd shrank significantly from 2023 to 2024 as farmers responded to general weakness in demand for milk and dairy products in recent years. Calf production in turn declined with the shrinking of breeding herds.

Figure 1: Beef Carcass Price (Tokyo market, sorted by breed and class)



Source: Agriculture & Livestock Industries Corporation (ALIC)

According to the latest Livestock Statistics published by Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), in 2024 the number of cattle farms dropped five percent from 2023, especially on farms with less than 100 cows (Table 3).

These smaller farms include cow-calf operations that mainly produce black hair wagyu calves. Weak calf market prices and high production costs forced the smallest operators (less than 20 cows) to exit the market. The market price of black hair wagyu has been declining since summer in 2021 and is below the 2016 market price (Figure 2).

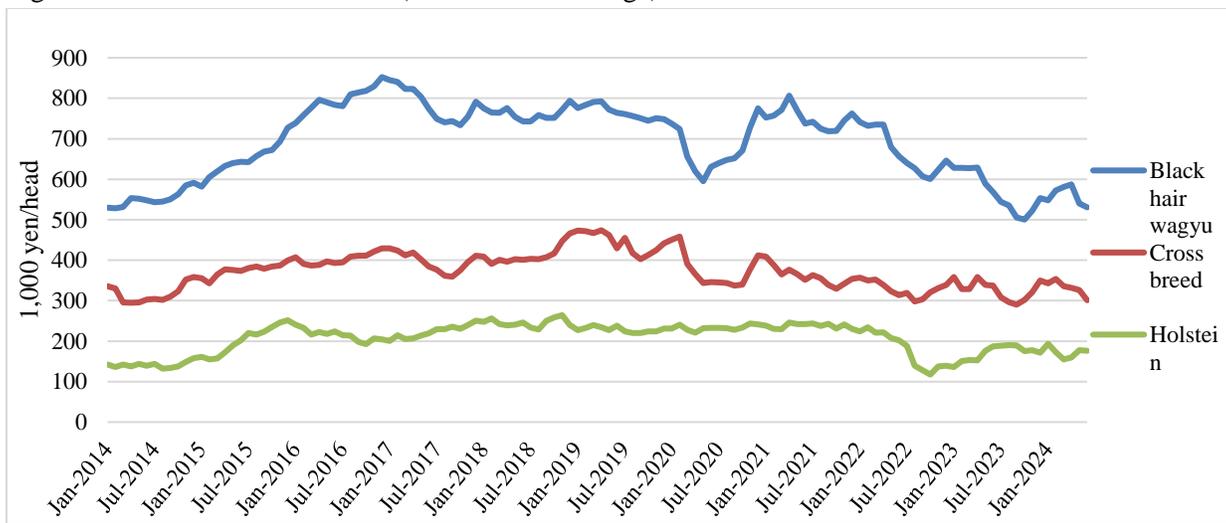
Cattle farm managers face prolonged high production costs (Figure 3). For cattle fattening operations, high feed costs absorbed most of the savings won when buying calves at weak calf market prices (Figure 4).

Table 3: Number of Beef Operation and Beef Cattle in Japan

	Year (as of February 1)	Number of Cattle on Farm (Unit: head)				Total
		0 - 19	20 - 99	100 - 199	200 and more	
Number of farm (Unit: operation)	2023	22,610	11,510	2,180	2,232	38,532
	2024	20,960	11,130	2,190	2,225	36,505
	Change	-7%	-3%	0%	0%	-5%
Cattle population (Unit: head)	2023	179,300	544,700	323,900	1,638,300	2,686,200
	2024	169,200	531,500	328,600	1,643,000	2,672,300
	Change	-6%	-2%	1%	0%	-1%

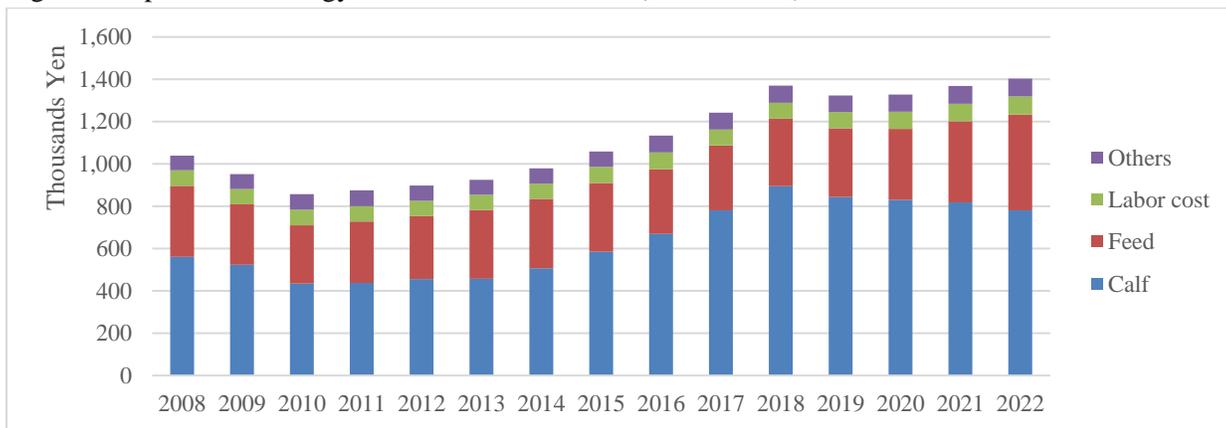
Source: MAFF

Figure 2: Beef Calf Market Price (male/female average)



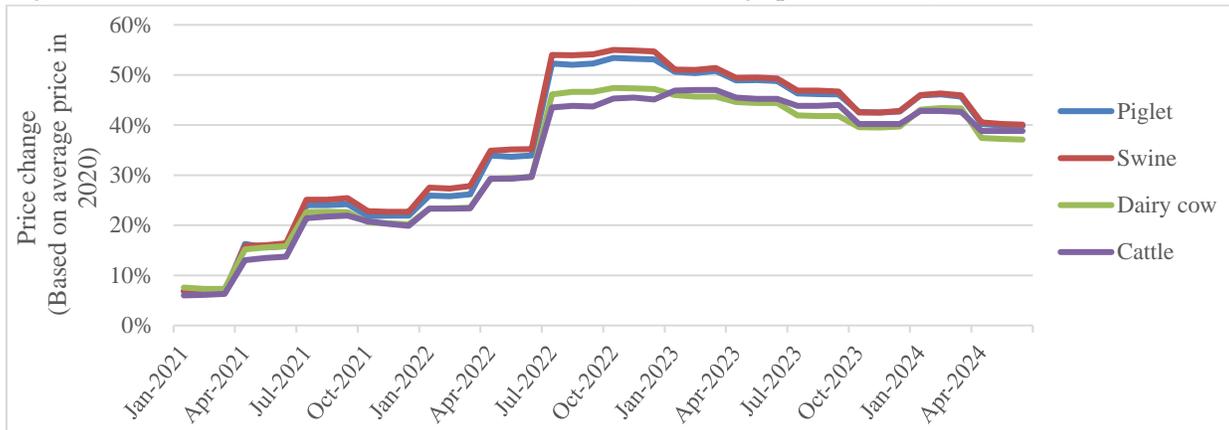
Source: MAFF

Figure 3: Japanese Fed Wagyu Steer Production Cost (2008 – 2022)



Source: MAFF

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



Source: MAFF

Japan beef production in the first six months of 2024 was up by one percent but total slaughter remained unchanged since the percentage of slaughter of the larger wagyu cattle increased relative to dairy slaughters now that dairy cow herds have been culled enough to match market demand (Table 4). “Other” breed comprises mostly imported cattle; slaughter in this category plunged since imports have been nearly zero for two years.

Table 4: Slaughter in 2024 (sorted by breed)

Slaughtered number (head)	Wagyu		Dairy		Cross		Other	Calf	Total
	steer/ bull	heifer/ cow	steer/ bull	heifer/ cow	steer/ bull	heifer/ cow			
Jan	20,489	18,843	10,174	14,970	10,458	9,540	692	356	85,522
Feb	20,322	18,619	10,411	14,080	10,716	9,034	716	413	84,311
Mar	21,935	19,764	10,873	15,293	11,197	9,792	771	480	90,105
Apr	24,316	22,273	11,265	15,615	11,672	10,664	741	533	97,079
May	21,934	20,314	10,825	13,485	10,751	9,942	787	452	88,490
Jun	21,549	20,130	10,921	11,701	10,562	9,130	683	445	85,121
Total	130,545	119,943	64,469	85,144	65,356	58,102	4,390	2,679	530,628
YoY (2024/2023)									
Jan - Jun	4%	10%	-2%	-8%	-2%	-3%	-25%	-15%	0%

Source: MAFF

Based on a cattle registry maintained by National Cattle Breeding Center, FAS/Tokyo estimates that total slaughter of wagyu and cross breed cattle will be up in 2025 from 2024 (Table 5). Wagyu production, which is 70% of beef cattle production in Japan, will gradually expand in response to high carcass prices and opportunities for exports. For different reasons, cross breed production may expand, too. Industry sources said that cross breed cattle (about 20 % of the total beef cattle population) have lower calf prices and shorter rearing periods, which save production costs in fattening operations. The stable carcass market prices also enable operators to better forecast revenue streams in their business operations.

Table 5: Beef Cattle within Age Range for Slaughtering in 2025

	Black Hair Wagyu	Holstein (steer/bull)	Cross breed
Targeted Slaughter Age	27 months	17 months	24 months
Cattle Age (As of June 30)	9 - 20 months	1 - 10 months	6 - 17 months
2023	521,623	98,018	251,259
2024	527,818	83,918	258,785
% change	1%	-14%	3%

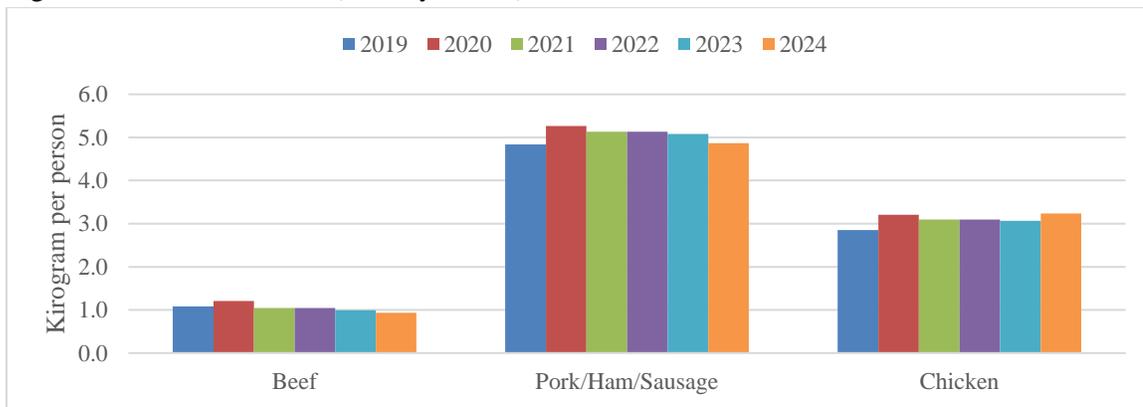
Source: FAS/Tokyo based on data from the National Livestock Breeding Center

Consumption

FAS/Tokyo projects that in 2025 inflation will continue to depress Japanese beef consumption, of both domestic and imported beef, as it did in 2024. Food service industry consumption of beef remains strong, but to control costs sellers use smaller portions or substitute less-expensive cuts.

Retail industry sources state higher prices are driving consumers toward less-expensive cuts among beef products, or substitution of cheaper meat proteins such as chicken. Retail sales of beef in the first six months of 2024 were down six percent by volume (Figure 5).

Figure 5: Meat Retail Sales (January – June)

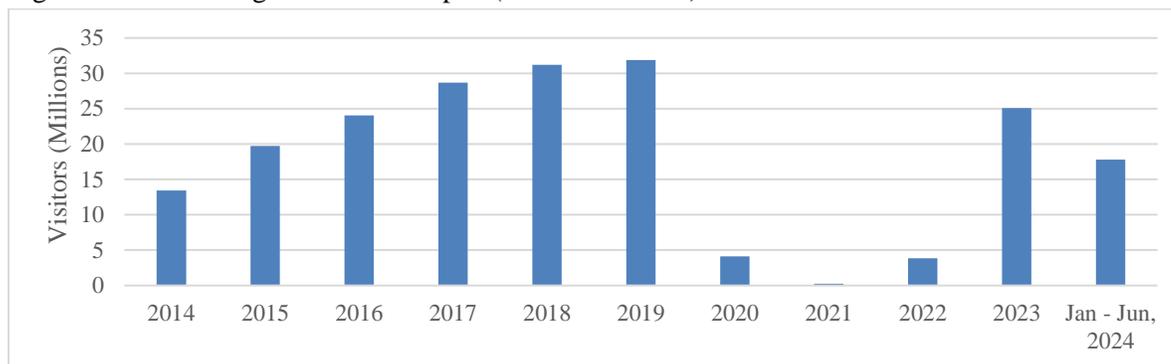


Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications /ALIC

The trend of beef consumers favoring dining out over home cooking is set to continue. Beef bowl chain restaurants in Japan reported sales bumps of about 20% in Japanese fiscal Year 2023 (April – March), in part because regular customers are now bringing family members with them.

Growth in tourism also boosts Japan’s beef consumption. The number of visitors from overseas in the first half of 2024 jumped year on year and exceeded numbers from 2019 before COVID-19 (Figure 6). Tourists demand for beef, especially steak, funneled to restaurants, especially *Yakiniku* or barbecue-type restaurants. East Asians make up the bulk of this tourist trade. According to Japan National Tourism Organization, the number of visitors from East Asia -- South Korea, China, Taiwan and Hong Kong -- constituted 66% of the total visitors in the first six months of 2024.

Figure 6: Total Foreign Visitors to Japan (2014-June 2024)



Source: Japan Tourist Statistics

Trade

FAS/Tokyo projects that 2025 beef imports will rise only slightly from 2024. Despite strong tourism, the weak yen and higher prices for imported beef have weakened Japanese household demand, as reflected in higher monthly end stocks.

The yen is now appreciating against the dollar, but even should this continue, over the short term we project minimal boost to imports. Additionally, current stocks of imported beef were purchased while the yen has been at its weakest point in decades. Importers will seek to liquidate those expensive stocks before importing relatively cheaper beef. FAS/Tokyo anticipates sluggish beef imports through the second half of 2024.

Table 6: Japan Beef Imports January – June (2023 -2024) Unit: CWE MT, %

	2023	2024	Change
Total	378,677	379,265	0%
Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP)	209,461	240,004	15%
<i>Australia</i>	<i>144,649</i>	<i>176,494</i>	22%
<i>Canada</i>	<i>35,468</i>	<i>29,672</i>	-16%
<i>New Zealand</i>	<i>16,709</i>	<i>25,625</i>	53%
<i>Mexico</i>	<i>12,634</i>	<i>8,186</i>	-35%
United States	161,904	133,545	-18%
European Union (EU)	3,176	2,145	-32%
Other	4,136	3,571	-14%

Source: Trade Data Monitor (TDM)

FAS/Tokyo projects that Japan's export of beef will be up in 2025 year on year as demand in Asian markets for Japanese beef continues to expand.

Japan's beef exports in the first six months of 2024 grew 13 % year on year on strong demand from Taiwan and Hong Kong. Reportedly, the growth is greatest among returning tourists who sampled Japanese beef while visiting Japan (Table 7).

Additionally, the Japanese government actively promotes beef exports, which in 2023 totaled \$410 million. According to Japan Livestock Products Export Promotion Council, 53% of beef exports in 2023 were high-value loin cuts. The unit price for loin cuts was 8,487 yen per kilogram (\$58.53) comparing to 6,766 yen (\$46.66) as the average price of all cuts.

Table 7: Japan Beef Export January – June (2023 – 2024) Unit: MT, CWE

	2023	2024	Change
Total	5,435	6,164	13%
Taiwan	927	1,274	37%
Hong Kong	1,124	1,131	1%
United States	817	989	21%
TPP	719	855	19%
Singapore	328	333	2%
Cambodia	622	541	-13%
Thailand	311	370	19%
EU	314	369	18%
Other	273	302	11%

Source: TDM

Swine and Pork

Table 8: Swine Production, Supply and Distribution

Animal Numbers, Swine Market Year Begins	2023		2024		2025	
	Jan 2023		Jan 2024		Jan 2025	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Japan						
Total Beginning Stocks (1000 HEAD)	8,956	8,956	9,035	8,798	0	8,750
Sow Beginning Stocks (1000 HEAD)	792	792	795	758	0	765
Production (Pig Crop) (1000 HEAD)	16,740	16,740	16,850	16,800	0	16,950
Total Imports (1000 HEAD)	1	1	1	2	0	2
Total Supply (1000 HEAD)	25,697	25,697	25,886	25,600	0	25,702
Total Exports (1000 HEAD)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sow Slaughter (1000 HEAD)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Slaughter (1000 HEAD)	16,407	16,407	16,650	16,600	0	16,605
Total Slaughter (1000 HEAD)	16,407	16,407	16,650	16,600	0	16,605
Loss and Residual (1000 HEAD)	255	492	251	250	0	287
Ending Inventories (1000 HEAD)	9,035	8,798	8,985	8,750	0	8,810
Total Distribution (1000 HEAD)	25,697	25,697	25,886	25,600	0	25,702
(1000 HEAD)						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

Table 9: Pork Production, Supply and Distribution

Meat, Swine Market Year Begins	2023		2024		2025	
	Jan 2023		Jan 2024		Jan 2025	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Japan						
Slaughter (Reference) (1000 HEAD)	16,407	16,407	16,650	16,600	0	16,605
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT CWE)	267	267	249	249	0	248
Production (1000 MT CWE)	1,294	1,293	1,315	1,320	0	1,325
Total Imports (1000 MT CWE)	1,431	1,431	1,445	1,430	0	1,430
Total Supply (1000 MT CWE)	2,992	2,991	3,009	2,999	0	3,003
Total Exports (1000 MT CWE)	3	3	2	1	0	1
Human Dom. Consumption (1000 MT CWE)	2,740	2,739	2,750	2,750	0	2,755
Other Use, Losses (1000 MT CWE)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption (1000 MT CWE)	2,740	2,739	2,750	2,750	0	2,755
Ending Stocks (1000 MT CWE)	249	249	257	248	0	247
Total Distribution (1000 MT CWE)	2,992	2,991	3,009	2,999	0	3,003
(1000 HEAD), (1000 MT CWE)						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

Production

FAS/Tokyo projects that 2025 year end swine inventory will rebound from low beginning stocks. Increased imports of breeding swine in 2024 will boost 2025 sow beginning stocks and complete the recovery from the impact of classical swine fever (CSF) outbreaks in 2023 and 2024. For that reason, and because of improved productivity in piglet production, assuming no major disease outbreak, FAS/Tokyo forecasts 2025 slaughter and pork production marginally higher than 2024.

According to MAFF statistics, beginning stocks of all swine in 2024 were down by two percent and the sow herd was down by four percent from 2023. This is mainly because the number of swine farm operators continues to decline, down seven percent in 2024 (See Supplemental Table 2). This decline is found in all categories of farm sizes (Table 10), but high production costs for rearing swine fall most heavily on small to medium scale farms (less than 200 heads). In addition to that, older farmers who have no successors to take over their farms eventually must leave farming. Nevertheless, some merging of farms does happen and the average number of swine per farm is increasing. FAS/Tokyo updated the beginning inventory of swine in 2024, which equals the ending inventory in 2023, based on the latest statistics.

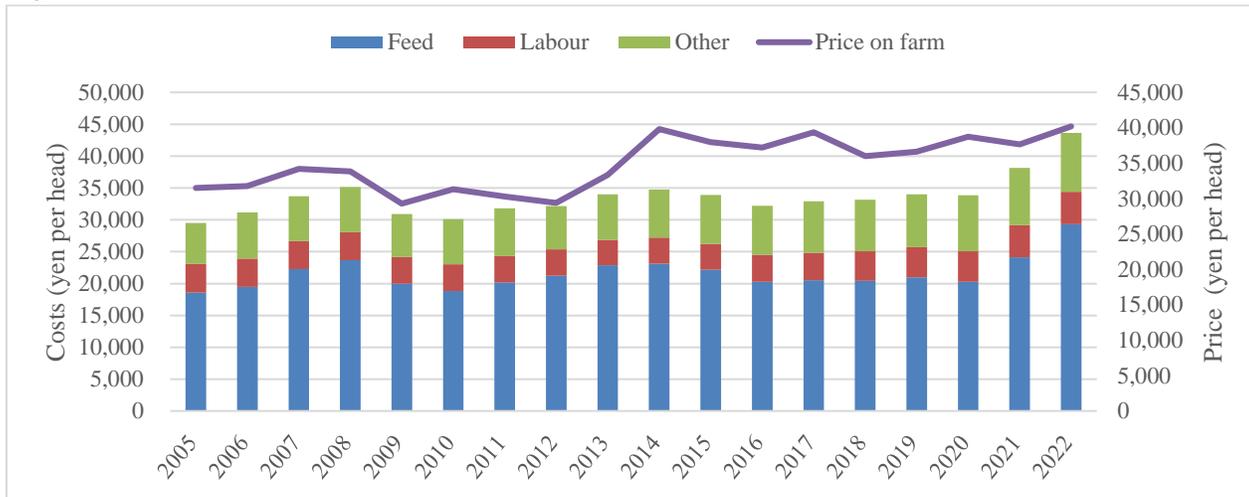
Table 10: Japan's Number of Integrated Hog Operations sorted by Sow Population

Sow Population (Head)	Number of Operations					
	1 - 9	10 - 29	30 - 49	50 - 99	100 - 199	200 or more
2023	141	192	219	453	531	974
2024	137	136	170	385	481	956
Change	-3%	-29%	-22%	-15%	-9%	-2%

Source: MAFF Livestock Statistics

Feed costs constitute more than 60 percent of the total production costs per head in Japanese swine operations (Figure 7). Compound feed prices remain high as the prolonged depreciation of the Japanese yen directly inflates feed import costs. Accordingly, despite strong market prices for pork, net farm profit margins are thinned by high feed costs. Necessary biosecurity expenditures, such as for pharmaceuticals or equipment to control CSF and other diseases, further cut into profits. Given these challenges, FAS/Tokyo assesses that profitable farmers will maintain, but not expand production levels in 2025.

Figure 7: Production Costs and Sale Price of Swine



Source: MAFF

Since September 2018, outbreaks of CSF have been intermittent: in the 15-month period from March 2023 to May 2024, seven cases were reported and approximately 48,000 pigs were culled. However, expansion of CSF vaccination programs, including to the main production area of *Kyushu*, has resulted in far fewer culls of pigs. Nevertheless, since infected farms are not in production for six months on average, overall pig and pork production are depressed for the short term. FAS/Tokyo expects CSF operations affected in late 2023 through 2024 will resume full production by early 2025.

Japan’s pork production level in the first half of 2024 was flat from 2023 (Table 11). Greater size of carcass helped offset the smaller slaughter number, which was down by one percent year on year. To counter high production costs, farm operators focus on increasing slaughter weights and target higher carcass grades to get best market prices. This should help make pork producers profitable enough to sustain volumes in 2025.

Table 11: Japan’s Pork Production in January – June

Jan - Jun	Slaughter (head)	Production (CWE, MT)	Ave. carcass weight (kg)
2023	8,184,734	650,282	79
2024	8,121,482	652,346	80
% Change	-1%	0%	1%

Source: MAFF

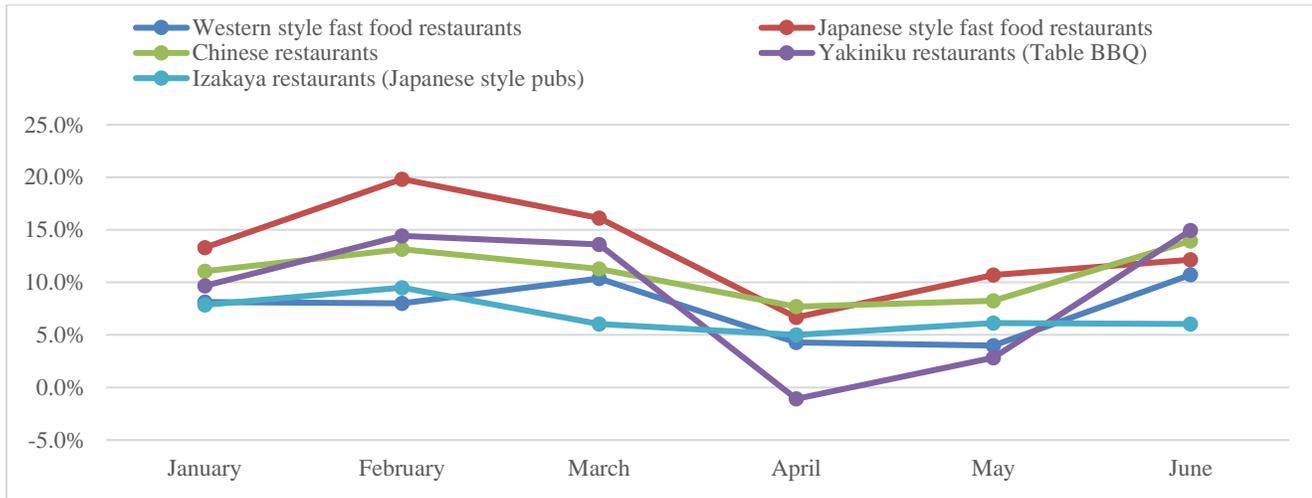
Consumption

FAS/Tokyo projects that Japan’s pork consumption will remain stable, despite the impacts of inflation on consumer spending, as demand shifts from expensive animal protein such as beef and fish over to pork (and chicken) in 2025.

As inflation drives prices, household demand for pork favors the cheaper cuts and frozen over chilled meat. As a substitute for chilled pork, some retail stores are selling defrosted frozen pork as part of marinated/seasoned pork products, which consumers can conveniently cook at home. Retailers have been increasing selections of these products as consumers prefer a quick-cooking style.

Demand in the food service segment is also steady. Since Chinese restaurants favor dishes using pork, business is strong as trends for dining-out with friends and family continue, and booming inbound tourism contributes to increased restaurant consumption in general (Figure 8) Additionally, pork demand has increased as consumers substitute away from expensive beef. An industry source stated that some convenience chain stores have changed their take-out food menus to offer pork or chicken instead of beef.

Figure 8: Sales in Food Service Sorted by Restaurant (2024 vs. 2023)



Source: Japan Foodservice Association

Trade

FAS/Tokyo projects that Japan’s pork imports in 2025 will be unchanged from 2024. Given uncertainty in the currency exchange rate, importers are limiting order volume to short term quantities which are not filled by domestic production.

Japan’s imports of pork in the first six months of 2024 were down overall by three percent year on year (Table 12): one percent for chilled pork, and three percent for frozen pork.

The import of chilled pork, mainly from North America, has been depressed by the changes of preferences in retail sales and high import costs, which in turn have been driven by the weak yen and high market prices in exporting countries. An industry source insists that although prices are high and market demand soft, chilled pork imports must continue to ensure a healthy supply chain remains for future demand. FAS/Tokyo anticipates that chilled pork imports in 2024 and 2025 will hold steady year on year.

Frozen pork imports, mainly from Europe, also suffer from the weak yen and high export market prices. However, unlike chilled pork, imported frozen pork is in high demand by the food service segments. With additional demand from retail, frozen pork imports are likely to increase in volume in the second half of 2024, but the import pace may be affected by limited available capacity in cold storage: Japanese importers struggle to find cold storage in Japan since high ending stocks exist of frozen products in a range of food categories, not just meat products.

Table 12: Japan Pork Imports January – June (2023 – 2024) Unit: MT, CWE

	2023	2024	Change
Total	770,921	743,968	-3%
CPTPP	265,804	288,910	9%
<i>Canada</i>	150,843	171,638	14%
<i>Mexico</i>	87,448	82,926	-5%
<i>Chile</i>	27,430	34,186	25%
EU	243,284	187,239	-23%
<i>Spain</i>	134,477	106,715	-21%
<i>Denmark</i>	59,289	47,065	-21%
<i>France</i>	11,950	13,578	14%
<i>Netherlands</i>	24,736	10,849	-56%
United States	232,960	221,896	-5%
Other	28,873	45,923	59%

Source: TDM

Supplemental Tables

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

Month / Year	2019	2020	% Chg.	2021	% Chg.	2022	% Chg.	2023	% Chg.	2024	% Chg.
Jan	166,097	170,359	3	171,802	1	182,940	6	211,111	15	182,044	-14
Feb	165,995	165,749	0	170,091	3	181,540	7	210,710	16	175,587	-17
Mar	157,678	172,506	9	159,766	-7	173,842	9	203,625	17	169,098	-17
Apr	159,384	193,102	21	159,966	-17	171,378	7	217,811	27	185,021	-15
May	162,872	200,967	23	167,597	-17	177,948	6	218,374	23	192,123	-12
Jun	168,814	200,536	19	173,796	-13	193,688	11	218,019	13	200,231	-8
Jul	179,381	195,943	9	177,329	-9	204,815	15	216,362	6		
Aug	177,835	193,807	9	183,294	-5	217,441	19	218,118	0		
Sep	178,016	184,961	4	194,166	5	225,541	16	212,603	-6		
Oct	179,936	181,011	1	200,691	11	224,328	12	205,193	-9		
Nov	168,524	173,552	3	190,873	10	221,290	16	188,742	-15		
Dec	161,541	169,323	5	182,080	8	211,570	16	176,563	-17		

Source: ALIC

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

Month / Year	2019	2020	% Chg.	2021	% Chg.	2022	% Chg.	2023	% Chg.	2024	% Chg.
Jan	213,056	271,976	28	237,333	-13	230,454	-3	269,365	17	252,210	-6
Feb	216,990	270,555	25	239,556	-11	232,955	-3	271,734	17	243,263	-10
Mar	216,436	273,178	26	236,579	-13	234,124	-1	272,745	16	246,007	-10
Apr	246,696	291,129	18	240,027	-18	249,876	4	292,003	17	255,748	-12
May	268,588	306,465	14	241,118	-21	259,221	8	317,324	22	278,413	-12
Jun	269,469	305,595	13	244,048	-20	277,459	14	318,232	15	283,278	-11
Jul	278,667	293,088	5	239,940	-18	287,690	20	313,073	9		
Aug	286,966	287,101	0	244,999	-15	296,830	21	310,357	5		
Sep	283,667	276,992	-2	243,645	-12	290,996	19	292,408	0		
Oct	284,658	265,444	-7	237,649	-10	280,547	18	276,251	-2		
Nov	276,873	253,486	-8	229,262	-10	278,599	22	265,729	-5		
Dec	262,958	244,804	-7	219,164	-10	266,798	22	248,951	-7		

Source: ALIC

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)
2015	54,400	2,489,000	1,661,000	1,612,000	20,800	28,300	579,500
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	45,600	2,527,000	1,751,000	1,698,000	22,900	30,400	N/A
% Chg.	-6	1	3	3	5	15	N/A
2020	43,900	2,555,000	1,792,000	1,735,000	23,300	33,500	558,700
% Chg.	-4	#REF!	-29	-1	-99	46	1,738
2021	42,100	2,604,000	1,829,000	1,772,000	23,100	33,800	567,000
% Chg.	-4	2	2	2	-1	1	1
2022	40,400	2,614,000	1,812,000	1,758,000	23,000	31,300	574,600
% Chg.	-4	0	-1	-1	0	-7	1
2023	38,600	2,687,000	1,882,000	1,833,000	23,800	25,900	577,500
% Chg.	-4	3	4	4	3	-17	1
2024	36,500	2,672,000	1,897,000	1,859,000	23,400	15,100	570,400
% Chg.	-5	-1	1	1	-2	-42	-1

Note: Note: The numbers are based on Japan's Individual Identification Information of Cattle since 2020. Some data in 2019 reflects the updates made by MAFF. Due to the amendments, some data are not available.

Source: MAFF Livestock Statistics

Japan Beef Cattle Inventory Cont'd Unit: farm/head

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	
827,700	345,300	482,400	58	46
837,100	331,800	505,300	60	48
1	-4	5	4	4
834,700	313,100	521,600	62	50
0	-6	3	4	4
813,000	295,100	517,900	64	52
-3	-6	-1	2	4
776,600	277,800	498,800	N/A	55
-4	-6	-4	N/A	7
763,400	267,900	495,400	65	58
-2	-66	-1	N/A	5
775,200	249,400	525,700	68	62
2	-7	6	4	6
802,200	246,900	555,300	69	65
3	-1	6	2	5
804,400	234,800	569,600	71	70
0	-5	3	2	8
774,900	207,700	567,200	73	73
-4	-12	0	3	5

Note: Note: The numbers are based on Japan's Individual Identification Information of Cattle since 2020. Some data in 2019 reflects the updates made by MAFF. Due to the amendments, some data are not available.

Source: MAFF Livestock Statistics

Supplemental Table 4: Japan Dairy Cow Inventory Unit: farm/head

Year Beginning (As of Feb. 1)	Total Number of Dairy Farms	Total Number of Dairy Cows	Dairy Cows					Heifers	Animals Raised per Farm
			(Over Two Years of Age)					(Less Than Two Years of Age)	
			Total	Cow			Heifer		
				Sub Total	Milking	Dry			
2015	17,700	1,371,000	934,100	869,700	750,100	119,600	64,400	437,200	78
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	14,900	1,339,000	903,700	840,700	717,000	123,700	63,000	435,700	90
% Chg.	-5	1	0	-1	-2	7	6	3	6
2020	14,400	1,352,000	900,700	839,600	716,000	123,600	61,100	451,600	94
% Chg.	-3	1	0	0	0	0	-3	4	4
2021	13,900	1,356,000	910,000	849,300	726,000	123,300	60,700	446,400	98
% Chg.	-3	0	1	1	1	0	-1	-1	4
2022	13,300	1,371,000	924,000	861,700	736,500	125,200	62,300	447,200	103
% Chg.	-4	1	2	1	1	2	3	0	6
2023	12,600	1,356,000	896,400	836,600	714,500	122,100	59,800	459,300	108
% Chg.	-5	-1	-3	-3	-3	-2	-4	3	4
2024	11,900	1,313,000	889,600	826,200	704,800	121,400	63,400	423,000	110
% Chg.	-6	-3	-1	-1	-1	-1	6	-8	3

Note: 99 percent of dairy cows raised in Japan are Holstein breed. The numbers are based on Japan's Individual Identification Information of Cattle since 2020. Some data in 2019 reflects the updates made by MAFF.

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	
2015	Census Year							
2016	4,830	3,940	9,313,000	844,700	42,600	7,743,000	682,500	1,928.20
2017	4,670	3,800	9,346,000	839,300	43,500	7,797,000	666,100	2,001.30
% 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
2024	3,130	2,390	8,798,000	758,300	24,800	7,362,000	653,100	2,811
% Chg.	-7	-9	-2	-4	-7	-2	4	6

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
2024	Jan	42	3,745	94,395	-	15,796
	Feb	40	5,849	130,887	-	18,616
	Mar	40	11,377	132,800	-	35,481
	Apr	24	5,803	107,497	-	12,178
	May	38	9,597	141,322	-	28,314

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

Source: ALIC

Attachments:

No Attachments