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Japan

Poultry and Products Annual

2015 Market Situation Summary and 2016 Outlook

Approved By:
Evan Mangino, Agricultural Attaché

Prepared By:
Kakuyu Obara, Agricultural Specialist

Report Highlights:
Japan will post new records for broiler meat production, consumption, and importation in 2015 as poultry sales outpace relatively higher priced pork and beef in both the retail and food service sectors. Raw broiler imports from Thailand resumed in 2014 and continued to pick up steam in 2015, displacing a significant volume of prepared poultry product imports as well as some raw broiler imports from Brazil. The expansion of imports from Thailand is expected to continue through 2016, however poultry products will face stiffer competition from chilled pork as ample supplies of Japanese and imported pork put significant downward pressure on price offers. Relatively small imports of U.S. poultry should recover in the last quarter of 2015, as Japan begins to remove highly pathogenic avian influenza-related bans on U.S. poultry producing states.

Commodities:

Poultry, Meat, Broiler

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Broiler PS&D Table

Poultry, Meat, Broiler	2014		2015		2016	
Market Begin Year	Jan 2014		Jan 2015		Jan 2016	
Japan	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Inventory (Reference)	106	136	106	137	0	137
Slaughter (Reference)	655	661	655	665	0	665
Beginning Stocks	102	102	121	118	0	136
Production	1360	1365	1360	1375	0	1375
Total Imports	888	888	895	900	0	875
Total Supply	2350	2355	2376	2393	0	2386
Total Exports	11	11	12	12	0	12
Human Consumption	2218	2226	2240	2245	0	2240
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption	2218	2226	2240	2245	0	2240
Total Use	2229	2237	2252	2257	0	2252
Ending Stocks	121	118	124	136	0	134
Total Distribution	2350	2355	2376	2393	0	2386
(MIL HEAD) (1000 MT)						

Preface:

This report is an update to JA4026 Japan Poultry and Products Annual, dated September 1, 2014. Data have been adjusted to reflect recently published actual numbers including full year 2014 (Jan. – Dec. 2014) and the first half of 2015 (Jan. – Jun. 2015). 2016 forecast numbers represent Post's preliminary projections.

Broilers comprise over 90 percent of Japan's domestic poultry meat production, with spent hens comprising most of the remainder. Very few other poultry species are produced commercially. Total consumption in the PS&D table accounts for domestic broiler meat output (dressed whole bird, bone-in), imported broiler meat (raw meat of bone-in as well as boneless cuts mixed with a high percentage of boneless cuts), and imported prepared and processed broiler meat products (cooked boneless meat). Stocks data includes domestic poultry meat as well as imported broiler meat (accounting for roughly 70 – 75 percent of total stocks), but does not include imported prepared and processed products.

The quantities discussed in this text use a product weight basis. Conversion rates are not used for import (customs cleared weight) numbers in the text. A conventional conversion rate (0.7015) is used to convert domestic production from live weight to dressed whole bird, bone-in.

All supplemental tables in the report are provided for the reader's own analysis.

Broiler:

2015 Market Situation Summary and Update

The April 1, 2014 consumption tax hike (from five percent to eight percent and the weakness of the yen (relative to major import suppliers) contributed to upward pressure on Japanese food prices in 2015. Within Japan's animal protein market, persistently high beef prices and record high pork prices in 2014 (on reduced national output and reduced imports) have accelerated the consumer trend to trade down the value spectrum and consume increasing volumes of relatively low-priced poultry (domestic and imported broiler meat). Even as pork prices have begun to soften, this trend has continued through the first half of 2015.

Beef prices are projected to climb higher through 2016, tempering consumer demand. However, as pork prices continue to trend downward in 2015 (as domestic production recovers and global exportable supplies remain ample), poultry and pork will compete directly for a greater share of consumer spending on proteins. In particular, the improved supply outlook for chilled pork cuts could begin to check potential broiler meat sales growth in the retail market in 2015.

Broiler Production, Imports, Consumption to Set New Records in 2015

Driven by record-breaking levels of both domestic production and of imports, Post projects Japan's 2015 total broiler consumption to reach a new record high at **2.245 million MT**, exceeding the previous record set in 2014. Climbing slightly higher, Japanese broiler production (at **1.375 million MT** or 665 million broilers) and Japanese broiler imports (projected up slightly to **900,000 MT**) should both set new records. Incidentally, 2015 year ending stocks are expected to rise 15 percent to 136,000 MT (see Notes 1, 2 and 3).

Growing Demand for Breast Meat Drives Record Consumption, Production in 2015

In spite of climbing market prices for Japanese domestic fresh/chilled broiler meat, retail demand remains strong as broiler meat remains relatively inexpensive compared to fresh/chilled pork and beef (see Table 2). Japan's 2015 total domestic broiler production is projected to exceed the 2014 record high, reaching a total slaughter of **651 million broilers** at an average live weight of **2.95 kg.** per broiler.

Household consumption data for the first half of 2015 reveal that consumers spent more money to acquire approximately the same quantity of chicken and pork purchased over the same period in 2014. Higher outlays for pork and poultry, have come at the expense of reduced household spending on beef, as tight global beef supplies and a weaker yen have driven beef prices up practically across the board (see Table 1). 2015 first half data reveal a novel trend of double-digit price increases over 2014 levels, as Japanese fresh/chilled breast cuts remain relatively low-priced compared to prices for the dark meat cuts (thighs and legs) preferred by Japanese consumers (see Table 2). Compared to the same period of 2014, farm gate prices for live birds rose four percent in the first half of 2015 to 227.9 yen per kg, encouraging Japanese integrated producers to place even more broiler chicks on feed in 2015 (see Table 2).

Record Broiler Import Forecast Masks Shift Away from Prepared Products

Japan's total broiler imports in 2015 are projected to reach **900,000 MT**, surpassing 2014's record high. Raw broiler cut imports are projected up six percent from 2014 to **505,000 MT**, supported by solid demand from food service and ready-to-eat food manufacturers. Increased availability of broilers from Thailand coupled with a widely publicized food safety scandal involving imported prepared poultry products, have contributed to expanded production of Japanese domestic prepared poultry products and reduced prepared product imports. A significant decline in imports of prepared products from China has led the trend, driving imports down four percent to **395,000 MT** (see Note 1). Year-ending stocks are projected to climb 15 percent to 136,000 MT.

Post projects raw broiler imports from Thailand will reach 87,000 MT in 2015, nearly doubling since 2014, when the country regained access to the Japanese market after resolving lingering avian influenza concerns. Though Brazil remains the dominant supplier to the Japanese market with an imposing 77 percent market share (down seven percentage points from 2014), Thailand's market share is projected to reach 17 percent in 2015 (up 10 percentage points from 2014) as Japanese importers look to diversify their supply sources and shorten delivery times. As imports of raw broiler meat from Brazil are expected to fall only slightly in 2015 (to 390,000 MT), much of the growth in imports from Thailand so far have come at the expense of reduced imports of prepared products (mostly from China). Industry sources expect that imports from Brazil will remain at relatively high levels through the third quarter of 2015, due to earlier contracts, but slacken afterwards in the face of competition from Thai raw broiler cuts and of rising monthly ending stocks. Japan's imports of U.S. broiler cuts (mainly bone-in leg) are expected to fall in 2015 (projected down 12 percent to 23,000 MT), partially as a result of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) related import bans on major poultry producing states (see Note 3).

Note 1: Thailand resumed commercial shipments of raw poultry meat to Japan in February 2014 shortly after Japan lifted its HPAI-related import ban on raw poultry meat from Thailand for the first time in ten years. Capitalizing on increased exportable supplies in 2014-2015, Thailand boosted its exports to Japan in the latter part of 2014 through to June 2015. By the end of June 2015, imports of raw broiler cuts from Thailand were 41,211 MT, nearly eclipsing the 2014 total in just six months. Raw imports from Brazil through the first half of 2015 were slightly higher than 2014 at 194,854 MT, catering to fairly solid food service demand (see Table 4).

Note 2: In late July 2014, there was a major food safety incident in China, involving alleged misconduct at a Shanghai poultry processing facility owned by a major U.S. corporation. The plant in question allegedly used expired frozen broiler meat and frozen beef, in the production of chicken nuggets, hamburger patties, and other products that were widely distributed to major fast food chain restaurants across China and, to a limited extent, in Japan. While several Japanese companies, including major retail, convenience, and fast food restaurant chains, had reportedly been sourcing limited volumes of cooked chicken products from the Chinese manufacturer (up to 6,000 MT from July 2013 – July 2014), all have since dropped the company as a supplier. Some Japanese end users of Chinese products began sourcing some of the prepared products (cooked nuggets, fried chicken, etc.) from Thailand, while others have increasingly utilized raw broiler cuts imported from Thailand to prepare some food service and ready-to-eat foods domestically. Through the first half of 2015, imports of processed poultry products from China plunged 27 percent to 77,805 MT, while imports from Thailand shot up 17 percent to 106,986 MT (see Table 4).

Note 3: On August 28, 2015, Japan announced the lifting of HPAI-related import bans from nine U.S. states, including major poultry producer Arkansas. This development should support the recovery of U.S. bone-in leg exports to Japan towards the end of 2015.

2016 Outlook

Post projects Japan's record high 2015 broiler meat consumption to hold steady at around **2.44 million MT** in 2016. While upward pressure on poultry prices should remain moderate in 2016 on projected lower feed costs, ample supplies of fresh/chilled pork on retail shelves could challenge further growth in poultry consumption as the two proteins attempt to claim additional market share from beef, which will continue to struggle against tight supplies and high prices.

Higher year-beginning stocks (primarily imported broiler cuts) could further reduce imports from Brazil in 2016, while imports of highly portion controlled raw broiler cuts from Thailand may continue to grow. Industry sources anticipate demand for price competitive Chinese prepared products may recover in 2016, as the impact of 2014's food safety scandal on consumer purchasing begins to dissipate. If the one-year extension of Russian import bans on food and agricultural products from the United States, the European Union, and Oceania (initiated in August 2014) sustains significant Russian demand for Brazilian bone-in legs and leg quarters, Japanese importers could see corresponding upward price pressures on Brazilian export offers of bone-less leg meat in 2016.

Post projects that Japanese poultry production will remain flat in 2016 at 1.37 million MT, while total broiler imports will be slightly lower at 875,000 MT as stocks accumulated in 2015 begin to unwind. In the face of strong competition from domestic production in 2016, Post anticipates raw broiler imports will decline by five percent to 480,000 MT, while imports of prepared products remains level at 395,000 MT. Post expects imports of raw broiler meat will continue to make up a larger share of total poultry imports, as Japan's food service and ready-to-eat businesses expand their use of semi-processed raw broiler meat from Thailand.

2014 Demand and Supply Situation Summary

Significantly higher beef and pork prices, combined with relatively strong consumer demand for low-priced broiler meat across the board (retail, food service and ready-to-eat foods), spurred Japan's 2014 total domestic broiler consumption to a new record high of **2.226 million MT** (breaking previous records set in 2012 and 2013). Japanese producers responded to consumer demand and strong market prices by expanding domestic production to a new record level of 1.365 million MT (culling 651 million broilers).

End users responded to strong market signals by increasing total broiler imports, which were up four percent from 2013 to 880,000 MT. In the wake of the Chinese food safety scandal, imports of prepared products fell six percent to 413,000 MT, raw broiler cuts rose crisply to 475,000 MT (up 15 percent), and stocks increased 16 percent to 118,000 MT (see Tables 3, 4-A and 4-B). Raw broiler meat's share of total imports grew by five percentage points in 2014 (reaching 53 percent market share), reversing the trend in earlier years that had increasingly favored importation of prepared products (largely from China). As Japanese food service and prepared food businesses turned to highly portion controlled raw broiler cuts from recently eligible Thai exporters, the Japanese import ratio of raw to prepared products swung by five points from 48 percent raw and 52 percent prepared in 2013 to 53:47 in 2014.

Table 1: Average Monthly Expenditures and Quantities of Selected Commodities Purchased per Household (two or more person household) Year to Date

	Beef				Pork				Chicken			
	Expenditure (JP Yen)		Quantity (Gram)		Expenditure (JP Yen)		Quantity (Gram)		Expenditure (JP Yen)		Quantity (Gram)	
CY 2011	**18,597**		**6,782**		**24,740**		**18,989**		**12,802**		**13,705**	
CY 2012	**18,173**		**6,765**		**23,771**		**18,770**		**12,769**		**14,614**	
CY 2013	**19,559**		**6,894**		**24,989**		**19,460**		**13,260**		**15,133**	
CY 2014	**21,120**		**6,584**		**27,622**		**19,288**		**14,527**		**15,491**	
% Chg. (2014/2013)	**8%**		**-4%**		**11%**		**-1%**		**10%**		**2%**	
	Beef				**Pork**				**Chicken**			
CY 2014	**Expenditure (JP Yen)**		**Quantity (Gram)**		**Expenditure (JP Yen)**		**Quantity (Gram)**		**Expenditure (JP Yen)**		**Quantity (Gram)**	
Jan.	1,649		549		2,208		1,673		1,184		1,289	
Feb.	1,391		515		2,200		1,650		1,138		1,231	
Mar.	1,602		534		2,268		1,723		1,213		1,347	
Apr.	1,545		509		2,189		1,629		1,130		1,220	
May	1,813		567		2,230		1,500		1,162		1,259	
Jun.	1,668		555		2,246		1,514		1,139		1,227	
Jul.	1,623		536		2,211		1,521		1,104		1,231	
Aug.	1,910		558		2,299		1,506		1,115		1,144	
Sept.	1,583		513		2,219		1,516		1,199		1,315	
Oct.	1,675		514		2,428		1,662		1,248		1,330	
Nov.	1,648		499		2,459		1,618		1,277		1,305	
Dec.	3,013		735		2,665		1,776		1,618		1,593	
2014 Total	**21,120**		**6,584**		**27,622**		19,288		**14,527**		**15,491**	
CY 2015	**Expenditure (JP Yen)**		**Quantity (Gram)**		**Expenditure (JP Yen)**		**Quantity (Gram)**		**Expenditure (JP Yen)**		**Quantity (Gram)**	
Jan.	1,771	7%	535	-3%	2,420	10%	1,608	-4%	1,239	5%	1,254	-3%
Feb.	1,486	7%	476	-8%	2,382	8%	1,578	-4%	1,232	8%	1,283	4%
Mar.	1,612	1%	483	-10%	2,490	10%	1,666	-3%	1,283	6%	1,342	0%
Apr.	1,628	5%	482	-5%	2,460	12%	1,664	2%	1,296	15%	1,311	7%
May	1,790	-1%	567	0%	2,444	10%	1,628	9%	1,239	7%	1,271	1%
Jun.	1,544	-7%	487	-12%	2,454	9%	1,664	10%	1,214	7%	1,286	5%
2014 First Half	9,668		3,229		13,341		9,689		6,966		7,573	
2015 First Half	**9,831**		**3,030**		**14,650**		**9,808**		**7,503**		**7,747**	
% Chg. (Jan.-Jun 2015/14)	**2%**		**-6%**		**10%**		**1%**		**8%**		**2%**	

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communication Bureau

	Ground Meat		Ham		Sausage	
	Expenditure (JP Yen)	**Quantity (Gram)**	**Expenditure (JP Yen)**	**Quantity (Gram)**	**Expenditure (JP Yen)**	**Quantity (Gram)**
CY 2011	**1,982**	**1,892**	**5,634**	**3,025**	**7,099**	**5,400**
CY 2012	**1,920**	**1,860**	**5,626**	**3,059**	**7,076**	**5,466**
CY 2013	**1,952**	**1,848**	**5,630**	**3,007**	**7,211**	**5,524**
CY 2014	**2,256**	**1,912**	**5,833**	**2,891**	**7,467**	**5,371**
% Chg.	**16%**	**3%**	**4%**	**-4%**	**4%**	**-3%**
	Ground Meat		**Ham**		**Sausage**	
CY 2014	**Expenditure (JP Yen)**	**Quantity (Gram)**	**Expenditure (JP Yen)**	**Quantity (Gram)**	**Expenditure (JP Yen)**	**Quantity (Gram)**
Jan.	164	160	342	174	538	405
Feb.	168	156	315	165	548	403
Mar.	182	164	373	197	622	470
Apr.	187	167	395	210	605	435
May	186	154	439	241	656	477
Jun.	195	160	539	262	607	452
Jul.	199	166	592	305	604	444
Aug.	201	156	452	226	632	445
Sept.	197	161	364	186	633	442
Oct.	200	164	383	189	695	488
Nov.	195	159	561	259	658	439
Dec.	182	145	1,078	477	669	471
2014 Total	**2,256**	**1,912**	**5,833**	**2,891**	**7,467**	**5,371**
CY 2015	**Expenditure (JP Yen)**	**Quantity (Gram)**	**Expenditure (JP Yen)**	**Quantity (Gram)**	**Expenditure (JP Yen)**	**Quantity (Gram)**
Jan.	184 12%	152 -5%	329 -4%	177 2%	571 6%	393 -3%
Feb.	194 15%	148 -5%	320 2%	162 -2%	584 7%	396 -2%
Mar.	196 8%	147 -10%	362 -3%	178 -10%	633 2%	440 -6%
Apr.	207 11%	164 -2%	387 -2%	198 -6%	653 8%	446 3%
May	207 11%	158 3%	440 0%	219 -9%	650 -1%	444 -7%
Jun.	215 10%	163 2%	489 -9%	242 -8%	617 2%	438 -3%
2014 First Half	1,082	961	2,403	1,249	3,576	2,642
2015 First Half	**1,203**	**932**	**2,327**	**1,176**	**3,708**	**2,557**
% Chg. (Jan.-Jun 2015/14)	**11%**	**-3%**	**-3%**	**-6%**	**4%**	**-3%**

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communication Bureau

	Bacon				Yakitori				Cutlet			
	Expenditure (JP Yen)		Quantity (Gram)		Expenditure (JP Yen)		Quantity (Gram)		Expenditure (JP Yen)		Quantity (Gram)	
CY 2011	**2,429**		**1,489**		**1,896**				**1,548**			
CY 2012	**2,398**		**1,470**		**1,952**				**1,587**			
CY 2013	**2,417**		**1,476**		**1,911**				**1,603**			
CY 2014	**2,601**		**1,479**		**2,012**				**1,746**			
% Chg.	**8%**		**0%**		**5%**				**9%**			
	Bacon				**Yakitori**				**Cutlet**			
CY 2014	**Expenditure (JP Yen)**		**Quantity (Gram)**		**Expenditure (JP Yen)**		**Quantity (Gram)**		**Expenditure (JP Yen)**		**Quantity (Gram)**	
Jan.	183		113		129				140			
Feb.	203		119		128				123			
Mar.	221		140		158				151			
Apr.	223		125		160				153			
May	227		131		174				161			
Jun.	212		122		179				150			
Jul.	207		118		194				152			
Aug.	202		113		249				150			
Sept.	220		122		161				145			
Oct.	235		121		165				141			
Nov.	231		121		154				142			
Dec.	237		134		161				138			
2014 Total	**2,601**		**1,479**		**2,012**		**n.a.**		**1,746**		**n.a.**	
CY 2015	**Expenditure (JP Yen)**		**Quantity (Gram)**		**Expenditure (JP Yen)**		**Quantity (Gram)**		**Expenditure (JP Yen)**		**Quantity (Gram)**	
Jan.	195	7%	116	3%	147	14%			139	-1%		
Feb.	209	3%	118	-1%	145	13%			146	19%		
Mar.	239	8%	130	-7%	182	15%			163	8%		
Apr.	233	4%	126	1%	174	9%			162	6%		
May	240	6%	129	-2%	188	8%			162	1%		
Jun.	235	11%	135	11%	162	-9%			153	2%		
2014 First Half	1,269		750		928		n.a.		878		n.a.	
2015 First Half	**1,351**		**754**		**998**		**n.a.**		**925**		**n.a.**	
% Chg. (Jan.-Jun 2015/14)	**6%**		**1%**		**8%**		**n.a.**		**5%**		**n.a.**	

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communication Bureau

Table 2: Monthly Average Wholesale Price of Domestic Broiler YTD (Fresh/Chilled)

Unit: JP Yen per Kg.

Bone-less Leg									
	2011	**2012**	**% chg.**	**2013**	**% chg.**	**2014**	**% chg.**	**2015**	**% chg.**
Jan.	707	627	-11%	642	2%	710	11%	681	-4%
Feb.	705	609	-14%	622	2%	682	10%	661	-3%
Mar.	698	594	-15%	596	0%	662	11%	653	-1%
Apr.	700	578	-17%	574	-1%	637	11%	650	2%
May	696	572	-18%	567	-1%	620	9%	633	2%
Jun.	659	564	-14%	544	-4%	600	10%	620	3%
Jul.	625	555	-11%	534	-4%	581	9%		
Aug.	595	533	-10%	540	1%	569	5%		
Sep.	599	518	-13%	577	11%	590	2%		
Oct.	614	537	-13%	615	15%	617	0%		
Nov.	607	573	-6%	646	13%	634	-2%		
Dec.	602	611	2%	690	13%	671	-3%		
1st Qtr. Avg.	703	610	-13%	620	2%	685	10%	665	-3%
2nd Qtr. Avg.	685	571	-17%	562	-2%	619	10%	634	2%
3rd Qtr. Avg.	606	535	-12%	550	3%	580	5%		
4th Qtr. Avg.	608	574	-6%	650	13%	641	-1%		
Year Avg.	**651**	**572**	**-12%**	**596**	**4%**	**631**	**6%**		
Breast									
	2011	**2012**	**% chg.**	**2013**	**% chg.**	**2014**	**% chg.**	**2015**	**% chg.**
Jan.	279	208	-25%	222	7%	265	19%	330	25%
Feb.	276	190	-31%	210	11%	268	28%	331	24%
Mar.	273	179	-34%	215	20%	271	26%	338	25%
Apr.	277	172	-38%	222	29%	272	23%	336	24%
May	279	171	-39%	231	35%	278	20%	337	21%
Jun.	266	175	-34%	264	51%	291	10%	342	18%
Jul.	272	177	-35%	276	56%	291	5%		
Aug.	273	176	-36%	284	62%	299	5%		
Sep.	270	182	-33%	282	55%	315	12%		
Oct.	261	202	-23%	277	37%	330	19%		
Nov.	249	227	-9%	270	19%	332	23%		
Dec.	232	235	1%	268	14%	327	22%		
1st Qtr. Avg.	276	192	-30%	216	12%	268	24%	333	24%
2nd Qtr. Avg.	274	173	-37%	239	38%	280	17%	338	21%
3rd Qtr. Avg.	272	178	-34%	281	57%	302	7%		
4th Qtr. Avg.	247	221	-10%	272	23%	330	21%		
Year Avg.	**267**	**191**	**-28%**	**252**	**32%**	**295**	**17%**		

Source: ALIC Monthly Statistics

Table 3: Monthly Ending Stock of Poultry Meat YTD

Unit: Metric Ton

	2011	2012	% chg.	2013	% chg.	2014	% chg.	2015	% chg.
Jan.	111,439	153,923	38%	137,059	-11%	109,646	-20%	124,518	14%
Feb.	105,321	152,515	45%	138,905	-9%	109,702	-21%	124,017	13%
Mar.	106,385	147,844	39%	137,903	-7%	100,045	-27%	117,368	17%
Apr.	105,289	147,708	40%	132,563	-10%	102,887	-22%	115,204	12%
May	115,480	155,341	35%	138,047	-11%	109,614	-21%	116,936	7%
Jun.	127,292	152,780	20%	138,202	-10%	113,126	-18%	123,687	9%
Jul.	136,550	160,545	18%	133,665	-17%	117,782	-12%		
Aug.	144,085	160,705	12%	131,266	-18%	117,631	-10%		
Sep.	137,994	153,832	11%	124,553	-19%	123,076	-1%		
Oct.	137,925	149,564	8%	120,096	-20%	122,686	2%		
Nov.	148,184	145,932	-2%	108,073	-26%	124,452	15%		
Dec.	147,358	129,057	-12%	101,532	-21%	118,017	16%		

Source: ALIC Monthly Statistics

Note: Figures represent poultry meat estimates. Imported poultry cuts account for roughly 75 - 80% of ending stocks on average, the majority of which is broiler meat.

Table 4-A: Japanese Imports of Broiler Meat/CIF Price YTD

Unit: Metric Ton (Customs Clearance Basis)

Partner Country	Calendar Year (Jan. - Dec.)					Year To Date (Jan. - Jun.)		
	2012	2013	2014	% Chg. (2014/2013)	2014 Share	06/2014	06/2015	% Chg.
World	425,306	414,243	475,225	14.7%	100%	217,776	249,120	14%
Brazil	387,469	387,202	399,294	3.1%	84%	192,173	194,854	1%
Thailand	0	0	44,617	n.a.	9%	9,967	41,211	313%
United States	29,386	22,460	25,874	15.2%	5%	13,098	10,542	-20%
Philippines	5,379	3,618	4,599	27.1%	1%	2,210	1,143	-48%
Others	3,072	963	841	-12.7%	0%	328	1,370	318%

Source of Data: Global Trade Atlas (Japan Ministry of Finance)

Unit: United States Dollars per Metric Ton

Partner Country	Calendar Year (Jan. - Dec.)				Year To Date (Jan. - Jun.)		
	2012	2013	2014	% Chg. (2014/2013)	06/2014	06/2015	% Chg.
World	2,801	2,712	2,800	3%	2,740	2,564	-6%
Philippines	4,332	4,556	3,791	-17%	3,949	3,907	-1%
Thailand	0	0	3,289	n.a.	3,405	2,935	-14%
Brazil	2,816	2,722	2,769	2%	2,728	2,508	-8%
United States	2,299	2,207	2,243	2%	2,190	2,008	-8%

Source of Data: Global Trade Atlas (Japan Ministry of Finance)

Table 4-B: Japanese Imports of Prepared and Processed Broiler Products/CIF Price YTD

Unit: Metric Ton (Customs Clearance Basis)

Partner Country	Calendar Year (Jan. - Dec.)					Year To Date (Jan. - Jun.)		
	2012	2013	2014	% Chg. (2014/2013)	2014 Share	06/2014	06/2015	% Chg.
World	451,385	439,965	412,451	-6%	100%	199,822	185,760	-7%
China	224,562	220,923	212,417	-4%	52%	107,235	77,805	-27%
Thailand	222,019	214,158	197,425	-8%	48%	91,221	106,986	17%
Others	4,804	4,884	2,609	-47%	1%	1,366	969	-29%

Source of Data: Global Trade Atlas (Japan Ministry of Finance)

Unit: United States Dollars per Metric Ton

Partner Country	Calendar Year (Jan. - Dec.)				Year To Date (Jan. - Jun.)		
	2012	2013	2014	% Chg. (2014/2013)	06/2014	06/2015	% Chg.
World	4,953	4,834	4,702	-3%	4,718	4,677	-1%
Thailand	5,109	5,095	4,911	-4%	4,964	4,827	-3%
China	4,812	4,611	4,517	-2%	4,519	4,478	-1%

Source of Data: Global Trade Atlas (Japan Ministry of Finance)