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## Oilseeds and Products

## Annual

## 2001

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### Report Highlights:

**Japan's imports of U.S. soybeans are forecast to decline in MY 2001/2002 due to Japanese food soybean users' continued efforts to shift to non-GM soybeans from Canada and Brazil. Total meal imports are expected to decline in MY 2001/2002 due to a weak demand for compound feed and an increase in meat imports. Imports of oil products are also forecast to remain flat due to consumers' continued cautious purchasing behavior stemming from Japan's stagnant economy.**

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Includes PSD changes: Yes  
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes  
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## SECTION I. SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

### Oilseeds Situation and Outlook

Japan's total utilization of soybeans in CY 2000 was about 4.8 million metric tons of which domestic production of soybeans was only 235,000 metric tons and the balance imported. Of the import volume, imports from the U.S. reached 3.6 million metric tons, or \$894 million in value terms.

In order to meet Japan's increasing demand for non-GMO food soybeans, both Brazil and Canada have rapidly increased their soybean exports. For example, Brazil's share in volume increased from 12 percent in CY 1999 to 16 percent in CY 2000. Canada's share increased from 3 percent in CY 1999 to 5 percent in CY 2000. As a result, the U.S. market share dropped from 79 percent in CY 1999 to 64 percent in CY2000.

Annual demand for rapeseed is about 2 million metric tons. Production of rapeseed in Japan is almost nil and like soybeans, Japan depends almost exclusively on imports. In CY 2000, Japan imported 2.2 million metric tons of rapeseed with Canada capturing an 81 percent market share. The U.S. share was only 0.3 percent the same year. Imports of rapeseed from Australia continue to expand. Australia's market share reached to 19 percent in CY 2000 from the previous year's market share of 14 percent.

Annual demand for peanuts is about 120,000 metric tons and annual domestic production of peanuts is about 25,000 - 30,000 metric tons. Total domestic production of peanuts was 26,700 metric tons in 2000. Total imports of raw peanuts and processed peanuts in CY 2000 reached 103,200 metric tons. China is the largest supplier of peanuts to Japan with a 61 percent share for raw peanuts and almost 100 percent share for processed peanuts.

Annual demand for cotton seed is about 160,000 - 170,000 metric tons. Cottonseed is not produced in Japan. Total imports of cottonseed in CY 2000 were 162,295 metric tons. Australia continues to dominate the Japanese cottonseed market with a 99 percent market share. Imports from the U.S. decreased from 2,060 metric tons in CY 1999 to 542 metric tons in CY 2000.

Due to Japan's continued weak economy, total oilseed imports are expected to decline slightly through Marketing Year (MY) 2001-2002 (October 2001 - September 2002).

### Oil meal Situation and Outlook

Soybean 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 food use such as tofu. Rapeseed and fish meals are used exclusively for feed and fertilizer production. Total meal production is estimated to continue its downward trend due to the expected decline in demand for feed. In CY 2000, imports of soybean meal declined nearly 14 percent while rapeseed

meal imports increased 19 percent and fish meal imports decreased 2 percent.

Because of weak demand for compound feed in Japan along with an increase in meat imports, total meal imports are also expected to remain stagnant through MY 2001/2002.

### **Oil Situation and Outlook**

The two primary edible oils in Japan are soybean oil and rapeseed oil, which are mainly consumed as blended oil. Imports of soybean oil are very small as Japan produces most oil by crushing whole soybeans. Thus, total imports of soybean oil for CY 2000 were only 1,337 metric tons. The U.S. was the second largest supplier of soybean oil with a 32 percent market share after Taiwan with a 60 percent market share. Rapeseed oil imports to Japan increased sharply in CY 2000 to reach 18,756 metric tons, but Canada's market share fell from 73 percent to 43 percent, whereas Australia expanded its share from 2 percent to 54 percent during the same period. Rapeseed oil imports from the United States dropped 89 percent in CY 2000 from the previous year to reach 79 metric tons. Total imports of refined palm oil, used for the production of margarine, shortening, instant noodles and snacks increased 2 percent to reach 373,352 metric tons in CY 2000. Malaysia dominated the palm oil market with a 96 percent market share.

Both cottonseed oil and sunflower oil are used for salad oil production. In CY 2000, Japan imported 9,361 metric tons of cottonseed oil. Of the total, Australia's share was 82 percent and the U.S. share was 17 percent. Imports of sunflower oil increased more than ten times to 18,375 metric tons in CY 2000. The U.S. was the largest supplier of sunflower oil to Japan with a 38 percent market share followed by Canada with a 23 percent share. There were no imports of sunflower seed oil from Canada in CY 1998 and 1999.

Total imports of fish oil almost doubled in CY 2000 from the previous year to 51,448 metric tons. Peru showed a 531 percent increase in CY 2000 to reach 39,103 metric tons. On the other hand, imports from the U.S. dropped 63 percent to reach 4,732 metric tons.

As demand for processed oil products is likely to remain weak for the next few years, total oil imports are forecast to stay flat through MY 2001/2002.

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

### **TOTAL OILSEEDS**

#### **Production**

Soybeans and peanuts are the two major oilseeds produced in Japan. Soybeans occupied about 90 percent of the total planted area for oilseeds and peanuts occupied about 9 percent in 2000. As a result of efforts made by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) to divert rice

production to alternate crops such as soybeans, the total soybean planted area increased 13.2 percent in 2000. Total production also jumped 26 percent in 2000 to reach 235,000 metric tons due to increased planted area and better yields resulting from good weather conditions in major production areas. Despite reduced planted area, peanut production increased slightly as well, up 1 percent due to good weather conditions.

As part of a legislated policy to increase the country's self-sufficiency rate for major crops, MAFF has set a production target for soybeans of about 250,000 tons (240,000 tons for food use) or a self-sufficiency ratio of 5 percent by 2010. The most recent self-sufficiency in soybeans was 4 percent in 1999.

### Planted Area and Production of Soybeans and Peanuts in Japan

	Soybeans		Peanuts	
	Planted Area (Hectares)	Production (MT)	Planted Area (Hectares)	Production (MT)
1998	109,100	158,000	11,800	24,800
1999	108,200	187,200	11,300	26,400
2000	122,500	235,000	10,800	26,700

Source: MAFF

### Japan's Self-Sufficiency Ratio (%)

	1985	1990	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Rice	107	100	120	103	102	99	95	95
Wheat	14	15	9	7	7	9	9	9
Beans (soybeans)	8 (5)	8 (5)	5 (2)	5 (2)	5 (3)	5 (3)	5 (3)	6 (4)
Vegetables	95	91	86	85	86	86	84	83
Fruit	77	63	47	49	47	53	49	49
Meats (beef)	81 (72)	70 (51)	60 (42)	57 (39)	55 (39)	56 (36)	55 (35)	54 (36)
Eggs	98	98	96	96	96	96	96	96

Milk/Dairy	85	78	72	72	72	71	71	70
Seafood	96	86	70	75	70	73	66	65
Sugar	33	33	32	31	28	29	32	31
Self-sufficiency (Calorie Basis)	52	47	46	42	41	41	40	40
Self-Sufficiency (Major Food Grains)	69	67	74	64	63	62	59	59
Self-sufficiency (Food + Feed Grains)	31	30	33	30	29	28	27	27

Source: MAFF

### Consumption

Soybeans are the most consumed oilseed in Japan followed by rapeseed. About 77 percent of total demand for soybeans is for oil use; 21 percent is for food use; and the remaining 2 percent is for feed use. 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. Consumption of food soybeans in 2001 is expected to be flat due to Japan's lackluster economy and consumer confidence.

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 are substitutable oilseeds in the Japanese oil market, and demand depends on their import prices. The main use of cottonseed is for salad oil production.

Peanuts are planted exclusively for human consumption. Only a negligible amount of damaged and shriveled kernels, not suitable for human consumption, are used by the crushing industry. Both domestic and imported peanuts are generally processed--roasted, fried, sugared, etc.--into a variety of snack items. Reflecting weak consumer confidence, consumption is forecast to show a slight decline through MY 2001/2002.

### Crushing Capacity

As of December 1998, there were 92 domestic oil crushing factories in Japan with a total crushing capacity of 9.1 million metric tons. Actual production of oil was 6.5 million metric tons. The number of crushers has been declining gradually over the years. For example, there were 117 crushing factories in CY 1990.

### Japan's Oil Crushing Capacity

CY	Number of Factories	Annual Crushing Capacity (1000 MT)	Actual Annual Production (1000 MT)	Operation Ratio (percent)
1996	96	9,256	6,486	70.1
1997	95	9,196	6,655	72.4
1998	92	9,055	6,516	72.0

Source: MAFF

### Trade

The Government of Japan implemented a mandatory GMO labeling for selected foods from April 1, 2001. In reaction to this policy, many food manufactures have shifted to non-GMO soybeans from North America and South America. Both Canada and Brazil are reportedly promoting non-GMO soybeans to Japan. Imports of soybeans from Canada jumped 46 percent and imports from Brazil also increased 28 percent in CY 2000. Imports from the United States, however, dropped 7 percent.

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

	CY 1998	CY 1999	CY 2000
U.S.	3,735	3,867	3,608
Brazil	524	585	751
Paraguay	231	81	73
China	135	144	139
Canada	98	163	239
Argentina	26	26	17
Others	2	18	2
Total	4,751	4,884	4,829

Source: Ministry of Finance

Canada continues to be the dominant rapeseed supplier to Japan. After almost quadrupling its exports in CY 1996, Australia has also become a stable supplier, securing about 19 percent of the total rapeseed market in Japan. Rapeseed imports from the EU have been sporadic.

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

	CY 1998	CY 1999	CY 2000
Canada	1,777	1,862	1,767
Australia	209	305	419
France	52	24	0
Germany	21	0	0
U.S.	19	9	6
Others	-	1	1
Total	2,078	2,201	2,193

Source: Ministry of Finance

Australia continues to dominate the Japanese cottonseed market. After tripling its exports to Japan in CY 1995 (49,000 metric tons), the United States again became a negligible supplier in recent years. Total cottonseed imports in CY 2000 dropped 6 percent and imports of cottonseed are expected to remain flat through MY 2001/2002.

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

	CY 1998	CY 1999	CY 2000
Australia	179	168	161
U.S.	1	2	1
Others	7	2	-
Total	187	172	162

Source: Ministry of Finance

China has been a leading supplier of peanuts to Japan with a 61 percent market share for raw peanuts and 100 percent market share for processed peanuts in CY 2000. Total peanut imports have been stagnant in recent years reflecting weak consumer demand for snack and confectionary items.

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

	CY 1998	CY 1999	CY 2000
Imports of Raw Peanuts			
China	26	27	28
South Africa	11	9	9
U.S.	3	6	8
Others	2	2	1
Total	42	44	46
Imports of Processed Peanuts			
China	51	56	57
Others	-	-	-
Total	51	56	57

Source: Ministry of Finance

### Price

After reaching their highest levels in CY 1997, the CIF import prices of major oilseeds corrected in CY 1998 and continued stabilizing into CY 2000.

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

	CY 1998	CY 1999	CY 2000
Soybeans (World)	(302)	(245)	(253)
U.S.	300	242	248
Brazil	269	210	227
Canada	442	357	342
China	452	388	403
Rapeseed (World)	(327)	(279)	(234)
Canada	325	278	234
Australia	323	285	232
U.S.	331	342	247

Cottonseed (World)	(210)	(200)	(172)
Australia	209	200	172
U.S.	232	219	177
Raw peanuts (World)	(1,058)	(966)	(1,001)
China	1,095	942	993
South Africa	1,017	1,020	1,008
U.S.	1,099	1,021	1,030

Source: Ministry of Finance

### Policy

Since 1975 MAFF 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. The emergency stocks are kept by 11 private oil crushers.

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, with the implementation of 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 the 75,000 metric tons of the current minimum access equivalent. The initial tariff equivalent was set at 726 yen per kilogram and was reduced to 617 yen in the JFY 2000. 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. As the JFY 2000 was the last year of the Uruguay Round Implementation year, tariff levels beyond this year should be the same until the completion of next WTO agricultural negotiations.

### Japan's Tariff on Major Oilseeds

HS Code	Commodity	Duty JFY 2000
1201.00-000	Soybeans	0
1205.00-000	Rapeseed	0
1207.20-000	Cottonseed	0
1202.10-010 1202.20-010	Raw peanuts for oil extraction	0

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**

The Government of Japan (GOJ) had approved 29 GMO products (soybeans, canola, corn, potatoes, cotton and tomato) as of the end of CY 1999. GMO soybeans and canola have been imported into Japan since 1996. Japanese consumer groups have expressed strong concerns about the safety of these agricultural products, and the Japanese mass media has actively raised issues about their safety. In response to these concerns, MAFF introduced mandatory labeling requirements for 23 foods containing genetically modified ingredients, beginning April 1, 2001. In an effort to gain a marketing advantage, Japanese domestic food and alcoholic beverage processors have announced intentions to increase their use of non-GMO agricultural products.

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

### **TOTAL OIL MEALS**

#### **Production**

Total meal production is forecast to continue its downward trend due to the expected downturn in demand for feed from the livestock sector. Because of an increase in meat imports along with weak consumer confidence, the production of feed for the livestock sector is likely to continue to suffer from stagnant demand.

#### **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. Reflecting stagnant demand for feed from the livestock sector, total meal consumption will likely continue to decline through MY 2001/2002.

**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
1998	3,096	1,082	229	20,207	24,614	17.9
1999	3,110	1,050	205	19,999	24,364	17.9
2000	3,023	1,066	202	16,873	24,164	17.8

Source: MAFF

The decline in the number of Japanese livestock farmers is caused by factors including an aging farming population, lack of successors of livestock farmers, and increases in meat imports. As a consequence, the livestock population (except for broilers) in 2000 dropped slightly.

**Japanese Livestock Population**  
(1,000 heads)

	1998	1999	2000
Dairy cows	1,860	1,816	1,765
Beef cattle	2,848	2,840	2,823
Swine	9,904	9,873	9,805
Layers	182,267	179,683	178,463
Broilers	111,659	103,942	108,786

Source: MAFF

### Trade

Imports of rapeseed meal from Canada, the largest supplier to Japan, showed a drastic decline in CY 1999 and continued into CY 2000. On the other hand, China continued to expand its exports of soybean meal and rapeseed. Total meal imports are expected to decline through MY 2001/2002 due to flat demand for compound feed from the livestock sector.

**Japanese Soybean, Rapeseed and Fish Meal Imports by Country of Origin**  
(1,000 MT)

	CY 1998	CY 1999	CY 2000
Imports of Soybean Meal			
Brazil	393	373	160
India	203	328	327
U.S.	202	168	245
China	3	4	12
Others	73	-	8
Total	874	873	752
Imports of Rapeseed Meal			
Canada	76	8	7
India	35	8	10
China	8	16	21
U.S.	-	-	-
Others	5	-	-
Total	124	32	38
Imports of Fish Meal			
Chile	182	175	154
Peru	36	92	117
Russia	17	9	6
U.S.	17	17	15
Others	72	48	41
Total	324	341	333

Source: Ministry of Finance

### Price

After reaching their highest level in CY 1997, wholesale prices for soybean and rapeseed meal dropped sharply through CY 1999 reflecting stagnant demand for compound feed and weak world oilseed prices. In CY 2000, wholesale prices for soybean meal increased as a result of higher CIF prices during the same year.

### Wholesale Prices for Soybean and Rapeseed Meal

CY	Soybean Meal (Yen/MT)	Rapeseed Meal (Yen/MT)
1997	49,400	31,700
1998	43,200	27,300
1999	35,500	19,900
2000	37,900	18,700

Source: Japanese feed industry publications.

Due to stagnant world oilseed prices, the CIF import prices for soybean and rapeseed meal also continued dropping in CY 1999 but rebounded in CY 2000. Due to BSE issues in EU, Japan banned imports of "Meat-Bone-Meal (MBM)" from EU since the end of 2001 as MBM is considered as a cause of BSE. For this reason, prices of soybean, rapeseed and fish meals are likely to increase through MY 2001/2002.

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

	CY 1998	CY 1999	CY 2000
Soybeans Meal (World)	(227)	(180)	(221)
Brazil	205	178	224
India	222	169	206
U.S.	269	206	240
China	277	248	217
Rapeseed Meal (World)	(156)	(125)	(133)
Canada	163	138	142
India	131	107	143
China	207	127	125
U.S.	1/	1/	283

1/ No imports from U.S.

Source: Ministry of Finance

### Policy

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

## TOTAL OILS

### Production

Except for margarine for household use and refined edible oils, production of other major processed oil products dropped in CY 2000.

### 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
1998	9,658	163,510	78,929	199,720	50,452
1999	9,964	162,645	79,946	200,997	51,556
2000	12,227	161,647	79,596	198,107	51,915

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 2000, consumption of oil products showed a mixed trend. In particular, despite a sharp increase in the production of margarine, consumption of margarine dropped slightly.

### 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) 1/
1998	1,015	1,763	3,560	9,354	2,736

1999	988	1,751	3,315	9,022	2,767
2000	965	1,713	3,353	8,882	2,898

1/ Only value is available.

Source: Management and Coordination Agency

## Trade

Palm and fish oils are the major oils imported into Japan. Malaysia is the leading exporter of palm oil to Japan with a 96 percent share in CY 2000. Because of an increase in the fish catch in Peru, fish oil imports from that country increased 6.5 fold in CY 2000. Japan's total oil imports are expected to remain stagnant throughout MY 2001/2002 because of stagnant domestic demand for oil products.

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

	CY 1998	CY 1999	CY 2000
Imports of Palm Oil			
Malaysia	347	351	359
Singapore	5	4	3
Indonesia	5	9	10
Others	-	1	1
Total	357	365	373
Imports of Fish Oil			
Peru	3	6	39
Chile	1	1	-
U.S.	18	13	5
Others	8	6	7
Total	30	26	51

Source: Ministry of Finance

## Policy

Japan maintains high tariffs on oil as listed below. Oilseeds and their products are included in the Early Voluntary Sectoral Liberalization (EVSL) initiative for tariff elimination under APEC. However, the GOJ has repeatedly reiterated that any tariff reduction or elimination should be discussed in

comprehensive WTO negotiations.

### Japan's Tariff on Major Oils

HS Code	Commodity	Duty JFY 2000
1507.10-100	Soybean oil, crude	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	8.5 yen/kg
1508.10-200	Peanut oil, crude, other	10.4 yen/kg
1508.90-000	Peanut oil, other	10.4 yen/kg
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	8.5 yen/kg
1512.11-210	Safflower oil	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
1514.10-100	Rapeseed oil, crude	10.9 yen/kg
1514.10-200	Rapeseed oil, crude, other	13.2 yen/kg
1514.90-000	Rapeseed oil, other	13.2 yen/kg
1515.60	Jojoba oil	0
1504.10	Fish-liver oil	3.5 percent

1504.20	Fats & oil, fish	7 percent or 4.20 yen/kg, whichever is higher
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Source: Japan Tariff Association

**SECTION III. STATISTICAL TABLES****Soybean PS&D Table**

PSD Table						
Country	Japan					
Commodity	Oilseed, Soybean				(1000 HA)	(1000 MT)
	Revised	1999	Preliminary	2000	Forecast	2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1999		10/2000		10/2001
Area Planted	110	108	110	123	0	125
Area Harvested	108	108	110	123	0	125
Beginning Stocks	618	618	650	712	560	852
Production	187	187	190	235	0	240
MY Imports	4900	4907	4750	4900	0	4890
MY Imp. from U.S.	3608	3681	3700	3600	0	3590
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	5705	5712	5590	5847	560	5982
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush Dom. Consumption	3730	3700	3720	3710	0	3700
Food Use Dom. Consump.	1000	980	1000	975	0	980
Feed,Seed,Waste Dm.Cn.	325	320	310	310	0	305
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	5055	5000	5030	4995	0	4985
Ending Stocks	650	712	560	852	0	997
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	5705	5712	5590	5847	0	5982
Calendar Year Imports	4750	4884	4700	4829	0	4820
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	3750	3867	3700	3608	0	3600
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Soybean Meal PS&D**

PSD Table						
Country	Japan					
Commodity	Meal, Soybean				(1000 MT)(PERC ENT)	
	Revised	1999	Preliminary	2000	Forecast	2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1999		10/2000		10/2001
Crush	3730	3700	3720	3710	0	3700
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.77748	0.77027	0.776882	0.762803	ERR	0.762162
Beginning Stocks	456	456	546	452	576	442
Production	2900	2850	2890	2830	0	2820
MY Imports	930	756	900	750	0	760
MY Imp. from U.S.	130	242	130	200	0	210
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	4286	4062	4336	4032	576	4022
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	310	330	320	320	0	310
Food Use Dom. Consump.	60	70	60	70	0	65
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	3370	3210	3380	3200	0	3200
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	3740	3610	3760	3590	0	3575
Ending Stocks	546	452	576	442	0	447
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	4286	4062	4336	4032	0	4022
Calendar Year Imports	870	873	860	752	0	0
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	200	168	190	245	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Soybean Oil PS&D**

PSD Table						
Country	Japan					
Commodity	Oil, Soybean				(1000 MT)(PERC ENT)	
	Revised	1999	Preliminary	2000	Forecast	2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New

Market Year Begin		10/1999		10/2000		10/2001
Crush	3730	3700	3720	3710	0	3700
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.180965	0.178378	0.180108	0.17655	ERR	0.175676
Beginning Stocks	67	67	62	55	50	38
Production	675	660	670	655	0	650
MY Imports	4	2	3	2	0	3
MY Imp. from U.S.	3	1	2	1	0	2
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	746	729	735	712	50	691
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	24	24	25	24	0	24
Food Use Dom. Consump.	660	650	660	650	0	645
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	684	674	685	674	0	669
Ending Stocks	62	55	50	38	0	22
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	746	729	735	712	0	691
Calendar Year Imports	4	4	3	2	0	3
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	3	0	1	0	2
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

### Import Trade Matrix for Soybean

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Oilseed, Soybean		
Time period	Oct/Sep	Units:	1000 MT
Imports for:	1999		2000
U.S.	3681	U.S.	3600
Others		Others	
Brazil	723	Brazil	750
Canada	248	Canada	270
China	144	China	150
Paraguay	84	Paraguay	100
Total for Others	1199		1270

Others not Listed	27		30
Grand Total	4907		4900

### Import Trade Matrix for Soybean Meal

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Meal, Soybean		
Time period	Oct/Sep	Units:	1000 MT
Imports for:	1999		2000
U.S.	242	U.S.	200
Others		Others	
India	295	India	330
Brazil	199	Brazil	200
China	12	China	10
Argentina	7	Argentina	10
Total for Others	513		550
Others not Listed	1		0
Grand Total	756		750

### Rapeseed PS&D Table

PSD Table						
Country	Japan					
Commodity	Oilseed, Rapeseed				(1000 HA)(1000 MT)	
	Revised	1999	Preliminary	2000	Forecast	2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1999		10/2000		10/2001
Area Planted	1	1	1	1	0	1
Area Harvested	1	1	1	1	0	1
Beginning Stocks	260	260	236	307	232	403
Production	1	1	1	1	0	1
MY Imports	2200	2231	2100	2300	0	2200
MY Imp. from U.S.	10	6	8	10	0	8
MY Imp. from the EC	30	1	30	3	0	2
TOTAL SUPPLY	2461	2492	2337	2608	232	2604

MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush Dom. Consumption	2220	2180	2100	2200	0	2192
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed,Seed,Waste Dm.Cn.	5	5	5	5	0	5
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	2225	2185	2105	2205	0	2197
Ending Stocks	236	307	232	403	0	407
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	2461	2492	2337	2608	0	2604
Calendar Year Imports	2200	2201	2100	2193	0	2190
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	9	0	6	0	7
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Rapeseed Meal PS&D Table**

PSD Table						
Country	Japan					
Commodity	Meal, Rapeseed				(1000 MT)(PERC ENT)	
	Revised	1999	Preliminary	2000	Forecast	2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1999		10/2000		10/2001
Crush	2220	2180	2100	2200	0	2192
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.540541	0.550459	0.561905	0.545455	ERR	0.542883
Beginning Stocks	41	41	36	21	51	26
Production	1200	1200	1180	1200	0	1190
MY Imports	70	30	100	50	0	60
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	1311	1271	1316	1271	51	1276
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	430	420	425	420	0	425
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	845	830	840	825	0	825
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	1275	1250	1265	1245	0	1250
Ending Stocks	36	21	51	26	0	26

TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	1311	1271	1316	1271	0	1276
Calendar Year Imports	150	32	0	38	0	55
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

### Rapeseed Oil PS&D Table

PSD Table						
Country	Japan					
Commodity	Oil, Rapeseed				(1000 MT)(PERC ENT)	
	Revised	1999	Preliminary	2000	Forecast	2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1999		10/2000		10/2001
Crush	2220	2180	2100	2200	0	2192
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.400901	0.40367	0.419048	0.402273	ERR	0.40146
Beginning Stocks	63	63	61	62	60	67
Production	890	880	880	885	0	880
MY Imports	3	14	4	10	0	10
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	956	957	945	957	60	957
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	45	45	45	45	0	44
Food Use Dom. Consump.	850	850	840	845	0	843
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	895	895	885	890	0	887
Ending Stocks	61	62	60	67	0	70
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	956	957	945	957	0	957
Calendar Year Imports	3	3	3	19	0	12
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

### Import Trade Matrix for Rapeseed

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Oilseed, Rapeseed		
Time period	Oct/Sep	Units:	1000 MT
Imports for:	1999		2000
U.S.	6	U.S.	5
Others		Others	
Canada	1820	Canada	1800
Australia	402	Australia	395
Total for Others	2222		2195
Others not Listed	3		0
Grand Total	2231		2200

#### Import Trade Matrix for Rapeseed Meal

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Meal, Rapeseed		
Time period	Jan/Oct	Units:	1000 MT
Imports for:	1999		2000
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
China	17	China	16
India	8	India	10
Canada	5	Canada	24
Total for Others	30		50
Others not Listed	0		0
Grand Total	30		50

#### Cottonseed PS&D Table

PSD Table						
Country	Japan					

Commodity	Oilseed, Cottonseed				(1000 HA)(1000 MT)(RATIO)	
	Revised	1999	Preliminary	2000	Forecast	2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1999		10/2000		10/2001
Area Planted (COTTON)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested(COTTON)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seed to Lint Ratio	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	15	15	18	9	23	7
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports	175	162	174	165	0	167
MY Imp. from U.S.	1	1	1	1	0	1
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	190	177	192	174	23	174
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush Dom. Consumption	34	33	33	32	0	33
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed,Seed,Waste Dm.Cm.	138	135	136	135	0	136
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	172	168	169	167	0	169
Ending Stocks	18	9	23	7	0	5
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	190	177	192	174	0	174
Calendar Year Imports	172	172	175	161	0	166
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	2	2	1	1	0	1
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

### Cottonseed Oil PS&D Table

PSD Table						
Country	Japan					
Commodity	Oil, Cottonseed				(1000 MT)(PERCENT)	
	Revised	1999	Preliminary	2000	Forecast	2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1999		10/2000		10/2001
Crush	34	33	33	32	0	33

Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.176471	0.181818	0.181818	0.1875	ERR	0.151515
Beginning Stocks	2	2	2	2	2	2
Production	6	6	6	6	0	5
MY Imports	11	11	11	11	0	11
MY Imp. from U.S.	7	2	6	3	0	3
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	19	19	19	19	2	18
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Consump.	17	17	17	17	0	16
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	17	17	17	17	0	16
Ending Stocks	2	2	2	2	0	2
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	19	19	19	19	0	18
Calendar Year Imports	0	12	0	9	0	9
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	3	0	2	0	2
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

### Trade Matrix for Cottonseed

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Oilseed, Cottonseed		
Time period	Oct/Sep	Units:	1000 MT
Imports for:	1999		2000
U.S.	1	U.S.	1
Others		Others	
Australia	160	Australia	163
Total for Others	160		163
Others not Listed	1		1
Grand Total	162		165

### Peanut PS&D Table

PSD Table						
Country	Japan					
Commodity	Oilseed, Peanut				(1000 HA)	(1000 MT)
	Revised	1999	Preliminary	2000	Forecast	2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1999		10/2000		10/2001
Area Planted	11	11	12	11	0	12
Area Harvested	11	11	12	11	0	12
Beginning Stocks	18	18	19	19	21	19
Production	26	26	27	27	0	28
MY Imports	100	100	100	100	0	102
My Imp. from U.S.	6	9	6	8	0	8
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	144	144	146	146	21	149
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush Dom. Consumption	2	2	2	2	0	2
Food Use Dom. Consump.	118	118	118	120	0	119
Feed,Seed,Waste Dm.Cn.	5	5	5	5	0	5
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	125	125	125	127	0	126
Ending Stocks	19	19	21	19	0	23
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	144	144	146	146	0	149
Calendar Year Imports	115	100	0	103	0	101
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	6	0	8	0	7
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

### Import Trade Matrix for Peanut

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Oilseed, Peanut		
Time period	Oct/Sep	Units:	1000 MT
Imports for:	1999		2000
U.S.	9	U.S.	8
Others		Others	

China	82	China	84
South Africa	9	South Africa	10
Total for Others	91		94
Others not Listed	0		0
Grand Total	100		102

### Palm Oil PS&D Table

PSD Table						
Country	Japan					
Commodity	Oil, Palm				(1000 HA)(1000 TREES)(1000 MT)	
	Revised	1999	Preliminary	2000	Forecast	2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1999		10/2000		10/2001
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	23	23	26	32	27	35
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports	380	369	400	370	0	375
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	403	392	426	402	27	410
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	47	45	46	47	0	48
Food Use Dom. Consump.	330	315	353	320	0	325
Feed Waste Consumption	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	377	360	399	367	0	373
Ending Stocks	26	32	27	35	0	37
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	403	392	426	402	0	410
Calendar Year Imports	0	365	0	373	0	375
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

### Import Trade Matrix for Palm Oil

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Oil, Palm		
Time period	Oct/Sep	Units:	1000 MT
Imports for:	1999		2000
U.S.	0	U.S.	
Others		Others	
Malaysia	355	Malaysia	360
Total for Others	355		360
Others not Listed	14		10
Grand Total	369		370

### Fish Meal PS&D Table

PSD Table						
Country	Japan					
Commodity	Meal, Fish				(1000 MT)(PERCENT)	
	Revised	1999	Preliminary	2000	Forecast	2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1999		10/2000		10/2001
Catch For Reduction	440	430	430	440	0	450
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.738636	0.767442	0.744186	0.795455	ERR	0.8
Beginning Stocks	98	102	20	15	19	9
Production	325	330	320	350	0	360
MY Imports	310	309	370	360	0	370
MY Imp. from U.S.	18	17	18	18	0	20
MY Imp. from the EC	10	13	11	15	0	17
TOTAL SUPPLY	733	741	710	725	19	739
MY Exports	1	1	1	1	0	1
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	72	75	70	75	0	78
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	640	650	620	640	0	635
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	712	725	690	715	0	713
Ending Stocks	20	15	19	9	0	25
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	733	741	710	725	0	739

Calendar Year Imports	0	341	0	333	0	350
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	17	0	15	0	17
Calendar Year Exports	0	1	0	1	0	1
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

### Fish Oil PS&D Table

PSD Table						
Country	Japan					
Commodity	Oil, Fish				(1000 MT)(PERC ENT)	
	Revised	1999	Preliminary	2000	Forecast	2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1999		10/2000		10/2001
Catch For Reduction	440	430	430	440	0	450
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.170455	0.174419	0.162791	0.175	ERR	0.177778
Beginning Stocks	11	11	1	1	4	1
Production	75	75	70	77	0	80
MY Imports	50	46	65	50	0	52
MY Imp. from U.S.	20	4	20	10	0	10
MY Imp. from the EC	5	5	6	5	0	6
TOTAL SUPPLY	136	132	136	128	4	133
MY Exports	2	2	2	2	0	2
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	56	55	55	54	0	54
Food Use Dom. Consump.	70	68	70	66	0	72
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	7	6	5	5	0	4
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	133	129	130	125	0	130
Ending Stocks	1	1	4	1	0	1
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	136	132	136	128	0	133
Calendar Year Imports	26	26	80	51	0	55
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	13	13	20	5	0	11
Calendar Year Exports	0	2	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

### Trade Matrix for Fish Meal

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Meal, Fish		
Time period	Oct/Sep	Units:	1000 MT
Imports for:	1999		2000
U.S.	17	U.S.	18
Others		Others	
Chile	141	Chile	150
Peru	103	Peru	120
Total for Others	244		270
Others not Listed	48		72
Grand Total	309		360

#### Trade Matrix for Fish Oil

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Oil, Fish		
Time period	Oct/Sep	Units:	1000 MT
Imports for:	1999		2000
U.S.	4	U.S.	10
Others		Others	
Peru	36	Peru	38
Total for Others	36		38
Others not Listed	6		2
Grand Total	46		50