

# FY2021

## Summary of the Annual Report on Food, Agriculture and Rural Areas in Japan



May 2022

# MAFF

Ministry of Agriculture,  
Forestry and Fisheries

# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



- The figures in the tables and charts are rounded off and may not exactly reflect the actual totals.
- The targets in this report are those in the measurement indicator of policy evaluation in accordance with the basic plans for food, agriculture, and rural areas.
- The maps in this report do not necessarily indicate Japan's territories comprehensively.
- Icons used to indicate goals that are particularly relevant to food, agriculture, and rural areas are attached to show the relationship between them and the SDGs. (Not all of the relevant goals are indicated.)

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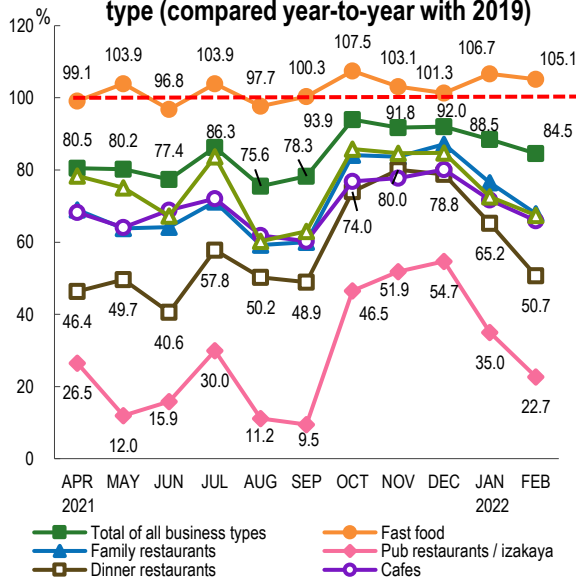
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- COVID-19 had a significant impact on Japan's economy and society in 2021 as well.
- Although sales in 2021 in the food service industry overall showed a slight recovering trend immediately after the state of emergency was lifted in October, they returned to a downward trend in January 2022 when the semi-state of emergency was declared. Pubs and izakaya (Japanese-style café bars) suffered particularly large drops in sales.
- Various items continued to be affected by the decline in commercial demand, including demand for eating out. With regard to raw milk, production was strong, but commercial demand such as for eating out and souvenirs did not recover, and the supply-and-demand situation remained relaxed. Over the New Year's period, etc., there were concerns that more raw milk would be produced than could be processed even if dairy product factories were put into full operation. However, this issue was avoided through consumer cooperation and industrywide efforts to increase consumption.

**Food and beverage service industry sales by business type (compared year-to-year with 2019)**

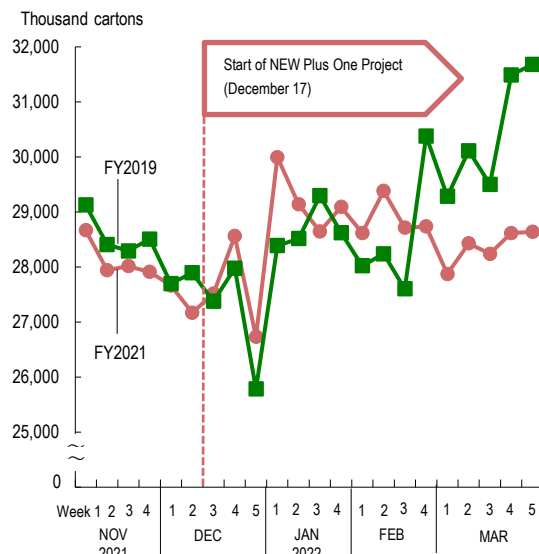


Source: Prepared by MAFF based on Japan Foodservice Association's "Survey of Market Trends in Eating and Drinking Services"

Note: 1) Survey of association member companies.

2) "Other" includes general restaurants/bars, home delivery pizzas, and school lunches.

**Household milk consumption for November to March**



Source: Prepared by MAFF based on Japan Dairy Association (J-milk)'s "Milk Sales Situation (J-milk)"

- Demand for Ornamental flowers and plants was on a recovering trend overall, but continued to decline for commercial uses in particular, due to the suspension and scaling-down of events, etc.
- Rice saw demand continue to decrease for home meal replacement and eating out.
- Domestic consumption of sugar was on a downward trend, due to a decline in demand for eating out and inbound travel.
- The number of foreign technical intern trainees, etc. entering Japan decreased significantly due to entry restrictions on foreign visitors, and the total number of foreign human resources remained virtually the same as the previous year, due to factors such as extension of period of stay by technical intern trainees already in the country.

### <Case Study> Supporting farmers by providing tourist farms' strawberries for school lunches (Gunma Prefecture)

- In Minakami Town, Gunma Prefecture, COVID-19 significantly reduced visitors to strawberry-growing tourist farms, so in 2021, their strawberries were provided for school lunches at the town's elementary and junior high schools.
- Shokuiku (food and nutrition education) lectures were held and PR brochures distributed to raise the region's profile as a strawberry producer. Purchases by parents, etc. also increased.



Strawberries provided for school lunches  
Source: Minakami Town, Gunma Prefecture

## Response to COVID-19

- Promoting sales of domestic agricultural, forestry and fishery products, and supporting expansion of consumption.
  - Call for increased consumption of milk and dairy products (NEW Plus One Project).
  - Efforts to expand the use of Ornamental flowers and plants (Hana Ippai Project 2021).



- Support for storage expenses related to long-term systematic sales efforts for staple food rice, etc.
- In particular, a special framework has been established to address the drop in rice demand due to COVID-19. Through this, and the government will cover the full long-term storage expenses incurred by the private sector, and also provide support for expenses such as those incurred to promote sales.
- Support efforts to diversify sales channels and develop new ones, for agricultural, forestry and fishery products, etc.
- Support for providing unused food to Children's Cafeterias through food banks.
- Support efforts to maintain and promote exports of agricultural, forestry and fishery products and food.
- Support toward creating demand for restaurants/bars.
- Business continuity support for agricultural, forestry, fishery and other businesses.
- Support the business continuity and cash flow of agriculture, forestry, fishery and food-related businesses.
- Support for businesses working (e.g.) to switch to other items in response to new demand, such as helping them introduce high-performance agricultural machinery by lease or acquisition, and develop facilities.
- Support for securing labor for agricultural and fishery sites
- Restrictions on entry into Japan have caused a shortage of personnel for agriculture/fishery management entities. Support them with (e.g.) the additional costs required to accept alternative human resources.
- Disseminating information on the food supply situation, etc.
- Disseminate information to the public through websites, MAFF apps, SNSs, etc.



The MAFF Minister and State Ministers publicized increased consumption of milk dairy products at regular conferences.

#### 農林水産省



2021.10.22 2020年アルメーラ賞受賞者発表会（アロリアード2020）の表彰式について報告しています  
2021.10.12 【シガヤキョウシュウ】の白おまんこ下すすに花間当農産物があるを報告していただきました！  
2021.09.13 国際園芸博覧会の関連情報を報告しています

MAFF website  
Hana Ippai Project

## Topic 2

# MeaDRI, the actions based on the Strategy for Sustainable Food Systems



- The Strategy for Sustainable Food Systems - MeaDRI, Measures for Achievement of Decarbonization and Resilience with Innovation - was launched in May 2021. It aims for enhancing productivity potential and sustainability of agriculture, forestry, fisheries and food industries in Japan through innovation.
- To achieve 14 numerical targets (KPIs), it is important to promote the development of innovative technologies and production systems and their social implementation, as well as behavior changes of stakeholders, with appropriate timelines.
- At the UN Food Systems Summit in September 2021, Japan presented the concept of this strategy that it would contribute to make food systems more sustainable.
- MeaDRI talk sessions were held around the country, and public-private round table meetings have been organized to improve a wide range of stakeholders in. Also, the "MeaDRI Sustainable Food Systems Bill" was submitted to the Diet in February 2022.

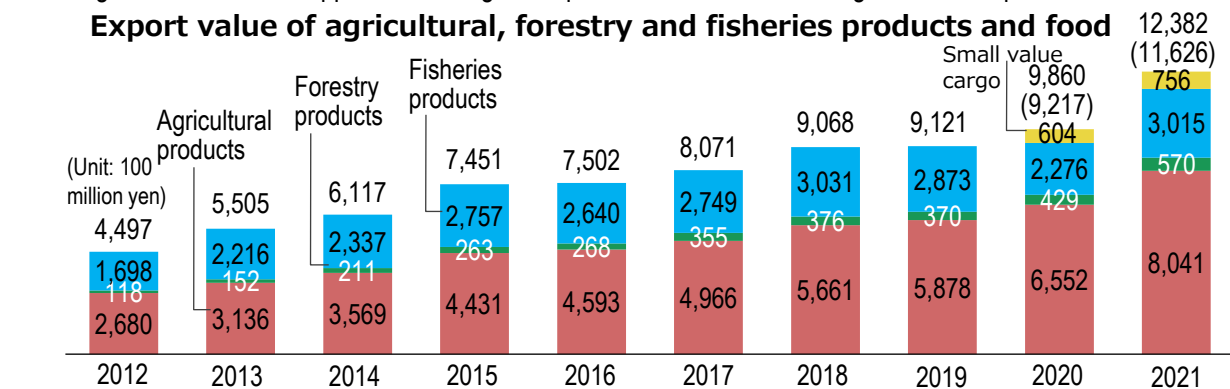
## What the Strategy for Sustainable Food Systems, MeaDRI aims to achieve by 2050

Greenhouse gas reduction	1. Zero CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from the agricultural, forestry and fisheries industries (2050)
	2. Establishment of technologies for electrification and hydrogenation of agricultural and forestry machinery and fishing vessels (2040)
	3. Full transition to a horticulture facility that does not use fossil fuels (2050)
	4. Introduction of renewable energy in rural areas, in line with the expansion of Japan's renewable energy introduction (2050)
Environmental conservation	5. 50% reduction in risk-weighted use of chemical pesticides (2050)
	6. 30% reduction in chemical fertilizer usage (2050)
	7. Increase of the percentage of organic farming in the area of cultivated land to 25% (1 million ha) (2050)
Food industry	8. Decrease by half in business-related food loss from FY2000 (2030)
	9. Increase in food manufacturing industry's labor productivity by 30% or more compared to 2018 (2030)
	10. Reduction in the percentage of expenses in sales of food and beverage wholesale trade to 10% (2030)
Forestry	11. Achievement of the procurement of imported raw materials in consideration of sustainability in food companies (2030)
	12. Increase of the percentage of the 'elite trees' varieties in forestry saplings to 30% or more (2030) and to 90% or more (2050) Establishment of technology for high-rise wooden construction and maximization of carbon storage using wood (2040)
Fisheries	13. Recovery of fish catches to the same level as 2010 (4.44 million tons) (2030)
	14. Achievement of 100% artificial seedling rate in farming of Japanese eel and bluefin tuna, etc. (2050) Achievement of 100% compound feed rate in fish feeds used for farming (2050)

Source: Prepared by MAFF

- 2021 saw exports of agricultural, forestry and fishery products and food rise 25.6% from the previous year, reaching 1.2382 trillion yen. This is the first time they have exceeded 1 trillion yen. On a per-item basis, exports increased for beef and sake, which saw recovered eating-out demand and strong sales in the EC. They also increased for apples, which saw increased demand for gift uses and household consumption. By country and region, scallops, sake, whisky, and other alcoholic beverages saw increased exports to China.
- In FY2021, Singapore and the USA removed the import measures they had imposed due to the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power station accident, and the EU and Taiwan eased theirs. In the field of animal and plant quarantine consultations, the ban on exports had been lifted for a few products, including Japanese Satsuma Mandarins to Vietnam.
- Exports account for a low percentage of Japan's production value compared to other countries, so increased exports have high potential. In order to achieve the export target of 2 trillion yen in 2025 and 5 trillion yen in 2030, it will be essential to develop a market-in system. Issues include inadequate support for regions and businesses taking on the challenge of exporting, and inadequate nationwide export efforts and overseas support systems.
- Based on the export strategy after it was revised in December 2021, a "Bill To Partially Revise the Act on Facilitating the Export of Agricultural, Forestry, and Fishery Products and Food, Etc." was submitted to the Diet in March 2022. It includes establishing—with cooperation from parties involved in all stages from production to sales—a system to authorize corporations aiming to promote exports by certifying them as "Authorized Export Promotion Organization." It also includes bolstering financial and tax support for making the capital investment needed to get into the export business.

### Export value of agricultural, forestry and fisheries products and food



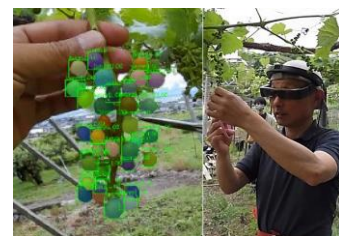
Source: Prepared by MAFF based on "Trade Statistics of Japan" (Ministry of Finance)

Note: 1) Small value cargo means cargo with a value of 0.2 million yen or less per item. The amounts for them are not recorded in Trade Statistics of Japan, so they were surveyed separately.  
2) 2020's figure of 9,217 does not include small value cargo and wooden furniture. 2021's figure of 11,626 does not include small value cargo.

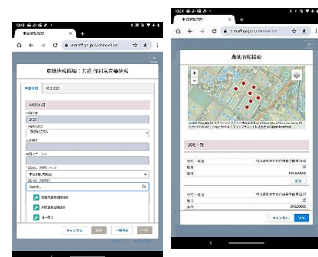
## Promoting smart agriculture and Digital Transformation (DX) of agriculture



- In order to promote DX of agriculture and the food-related industries, 39 diverse projects are being driven based on the "Conception and Projects for DX of Agriculture" announced in March 2021, regarding the "sites" of agriculture and the food-related industries, the "administrative practices" by MAFF, and the "platform" to connect them.
- Starting in FY2019, smart agriculture demonstration projects utilizing cutting-edge technology have been conducted in 182 districts nationwide. While the work-hour reduction effects are confirmed, in light of the issues revealed in the demonstrations, developing agricultural support services and agricultural infrastructure, providing learning opportunities and other efforts will be promoted based on the "Smart Agriculture Promotion Comprehensive Package."
- In FY2021, the "Common Application System of MAFF (eMAFF)" went into full-scale operation, allowing administrative procedures to be made online. The aim is to enable all of the more than 3,000 administrative procedures to be made online by the end of FY2022.



Handing on the masters' techniques by showing them visually (grape picking assisted by AR)



Applicants' screen in eMAFF

- FY2021 marked the launch of "Thinking about Japan through Food. NIPPON FOOD SHIFT" a new national movement run through public-private collaboration that will focus on deepening the links between food and agriculture.
- MAFF has promoted the movement targeting Generation Z, people born in the late 1990s and 2000s and expected to lead the next generation. Specifically, MAFF has provided them with information regarding the efforts by farmers and fishermen and the appeals of local food and rural areas by working together with the companies, organizations and other promotion partners that espouse it.
- The movement has been rolled out in various ways, including planning TV shows with participation from high schools, planning advertising with cooperation from newspaper companies in the 47 prefectures, streaming videos in collaboration with Yoshimoto Kogyo Co., Ltd., and holding events featuring fashion, manga, etc.



Talk session program with members of Generation Z at NIPPON FOOD SHIFT FES.

## Trend toward using domestic materials in processed foods expanded

- Use of domestic materials in processed foods expanded among food manufacturers.
- With the end of period for transitional measures for the country of origin labeling system for ingredients of all processed foods, this system became mandatory in April 2022. Support the switch from imported to domestic ingredients.
- In a survey of consumers, 50% of respondents said they would choose domestic products even if they were more expensive. Use of domestic materials by food manufacturers is expected to spread.



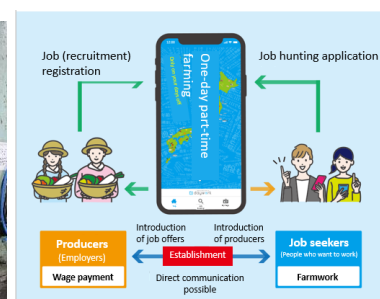
Processed foods made from domestic materials  
Source: Pasco Shikishima Corporation and Iwatsuka Confectionery Co., Ltd.

## "Half-farmer, half-X" and other diverse ways of getting involved in agriculture have been developing

- Over the past few years, diverse ways of getting involved in agriculture have been developing through local public organizations, agricultural cooperatives, etc. Examples include moving from urban to rural areas to become a "half-farmer, half-X" who combines agriculture with other work; going on workcations that include agriculture; and getting daily-basis part-time agricultural jobs through labor recruitment apps.
- These new developments are expected to expand further, help solve the short-term labor shortages at agricultural sites, and attract more people into agricultural jobs in the future.



Someone working as a "half-farmer, half-X"  
(Working in agriculture and at a brewery)  
Source: Tsuwano Town, Shimane Prefecture



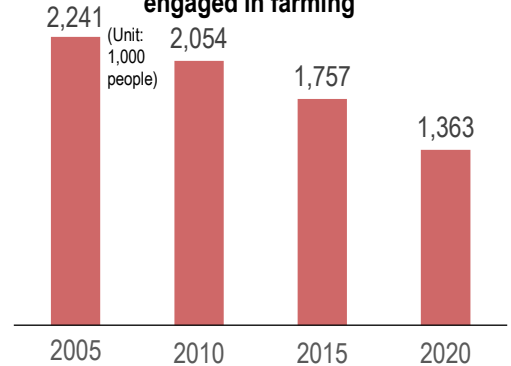
System of daily-basis agricultural part-time jobs  
Source: Tokachi Agriwork Council  
Establishment Preparation Committee



## Core persons mainly engaged in farming

- The number of core persons mainly engaged in farming\* is on a downward trend. They numbered 1.36 million in 2020.  
\* It means household members aged 15 years or older who were engaged in personal farming as their main work in the year prior to the survey date.
- In 2020, people aged 65 and over accounted for 70% (950,000) of the total number of core persons mainly engaged in farming. In contrast, younger age groups (49 and under) accounted for 11% (150,000).
- Compared to the groups 5 years younger from 2015, the number of core persons mainly engaged in farming by age group in 2020 were slightly higher in the groups aged 69 and under. The number in the 20-49 age group increased from 0.124 million to 0.147 million. With the number of people over 70 declining fast, as well as needing to secure and retain farmers from younger age groups, etc., each farmer will need to play a larger role.

### Trends in the number of core persons mainly engaged in farming

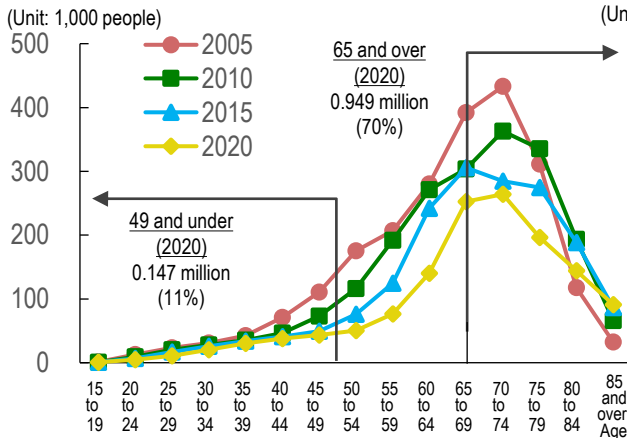


Source: MAFF, "Census of Agriculture and Forestry" and "2010 World Census of Agriculture and Forestry" (recompiled)

Note: 1) The figures are as of February 1 each year.

2) The figure for 2005's number of core persons mainly engaged in farming is based on commercial farm households.

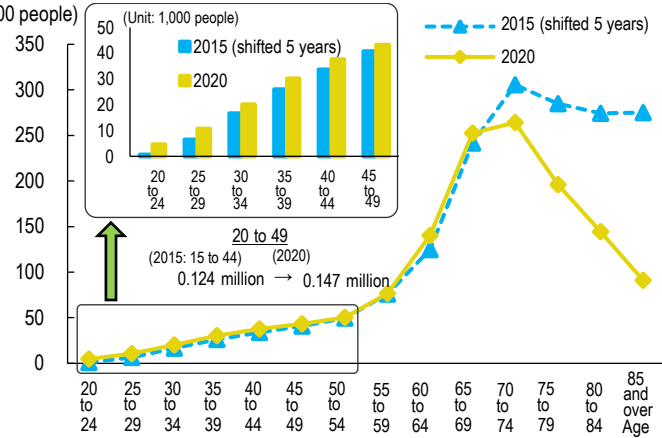
### Trends in the number of core persons mainly engaged in farming by age group



Source: Prepared based on MAFF, "Census of Agriculture and Forestry" and "2010 World Census of Agriculture and Forestry" (recompiled)

Note: The figure for 2005's number of core persons mainly engaged in farming is based on commercial farm households.

### Comparison of 2015's and 2020's numbers of core persons mainly engaged in farming

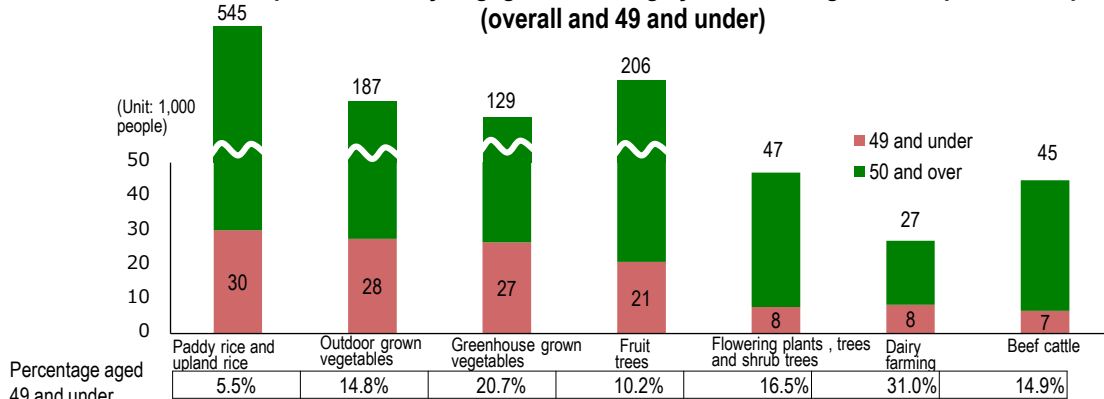


Source: Prepared based on MAFF, "Census of Agriculture and Forestry"

Note: The 2015 graph was shifted one group (five years) to the right, then compared to the same age group in 2020.

- Looking at the core persons mainly engaged in farming in the younger age groups (49 and under) in 2020 by sector, while large numbers are working in the rice cultivation and vegetable sectors, large percentages are working in the dairy farming and greenhouse grown vegetable sectors, where management entities' sales and agricultural incomes are relatively large.

### Number of core persons mainly engaged in farming by section of agricultural products top sales (overall and 49 and under)



Source: Prepared based on results of MAFF, "2020 Census of Agriculture and Forestry"



**<Case Study> I-turn job changes to grow chrysanthemums (Nagano Prefecture)**

- In Japanese, "I-turn" means moving to a new area to start a new job. That is what Kohei and Hitomi Suzuki did when they moved to Chino City, Nagano Prefecture to become core persons mainly engaged in farming—in their case, growing chrysanthemums on 58 a of land (greenhouses: 15 a, open fields: 43 a). After training at a chrysanthemum farm household run by people who had I-turned before them, they I-turned from Aichi to Nagano Prefecture themselves in 2019.
- Through detailed cultivation plans, bloom adjustment techniques such as shade cultivation, and efforts to distribute the workload, etc., they achieved their management plan's fifth-year sales targets in just their second year on the job.

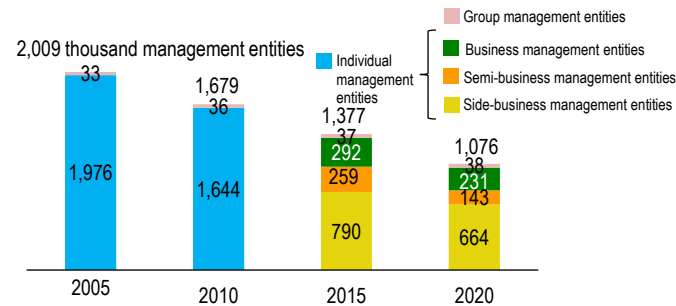


Kohei and Hitomi Suzuki

## Agriculture management entities

- The number of agriculture management entities as a whole was on a downward trend, and stood at 1.08 million in 2020. About 96% of these were individual management entities.

### Trends in the number of agriculture management entities



Source: MAFF, "Census of Agriculture and Forestry"

Note: 1) The figures are as of February 1 each year.

2) Business management entities: Individual management entities whose main income is agricultural, and that have a household member (engaged in self-employed agriculture for 60 days or more a year) aged under 65.

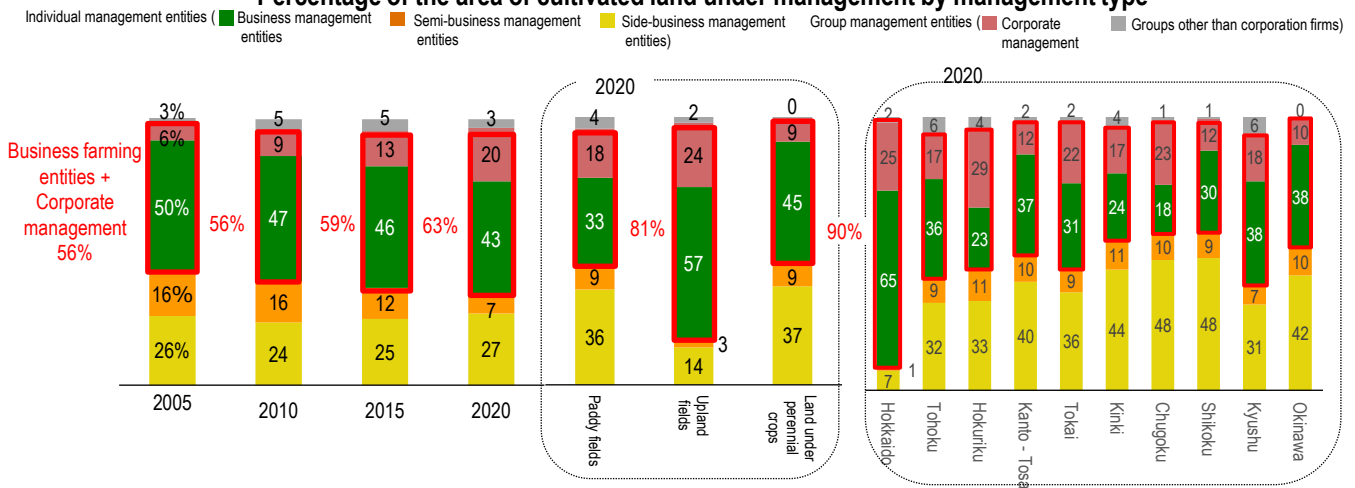
Semi-business management entities: Individual management entities whose main income is agricultural, and that have a household member (as above) aged under 65.

Side-business management entities: Individual management entities that do not have a household member (as above) aged under 65.

Looking at the percentage of the area of cultivated land under management by management type, the sum of the figures for business management entities and corporate management entities has been on an upward trend. By land type, upland fields accounted for 81% in 2020. By region, Hokkaido accounted for 90%. On the other hand, side-business management entities accounted for about half in the Chugoku and Shikoku regions, where there are many paddy fields and land under permanent crops, and the proportion of hilly and mountainous areas is also high.

- Side-business management entities accounted for a large percentage of the area of cultivated land under management particularly in West Japan, and household members engaged in own farming aged 65 and over are playing a large role in sustaining local agriculture.

### Percentage of the area of cultivated land under management by management type



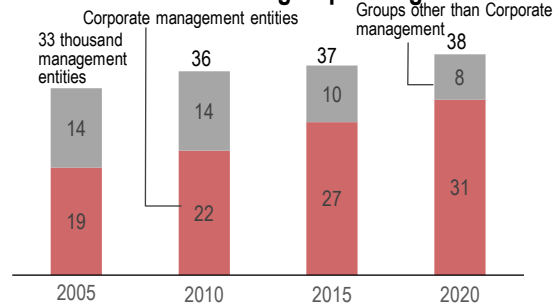
Source: Prepared based on MAFF, "Census of Agriculture and Forestry"

Note: 1) The figures are as of February 1 each year.

2) The figures for the 2005, 2010 and 2015 breakdowns by business/side-business are estimates calculated by taking the percentages of the areas by business/side-business for commercial farm households and applying them to the areas for individual management entities.

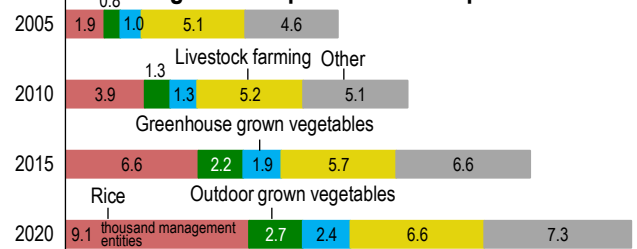
- The number of corporate management entities among group management entities is on an upward trend.
- Corporate management entities increased in all sectors in the breakdown by sector with the highest sales. The increase was particularly significant in the rice cultivation sector.

### Trends in the number of group management entities



Source: Prepared based on MAFF, "Census of Agriculture and Forestry"  
Note: The figures are as of February 1 each year.

### Number of corporate management entities by section of agricultural products with top sales



Source: Prepared based on MAFF, "Census of Agriculture and Forestry"

Note: 1) The number of Corporate management entities does not include those that did not have any sales.

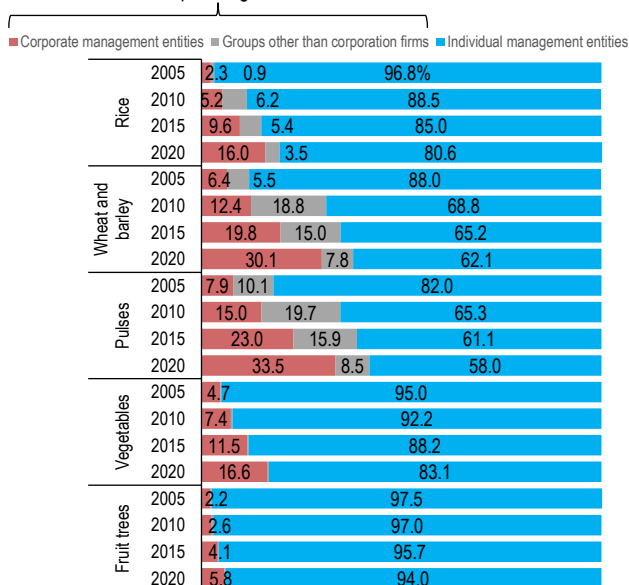
2) Livestock farming is the total for dairy farming, beef cattle, pig farming, poultry farming, sericulture worms and other livestock farming.

- Looking at the percentages for group management entities by item, in the cultivation sectors, they were on an upward trend particularly with rice, wheat and barley, and beans (planted area). Conversion of community-based farm cooperatives to corporations is progressing.

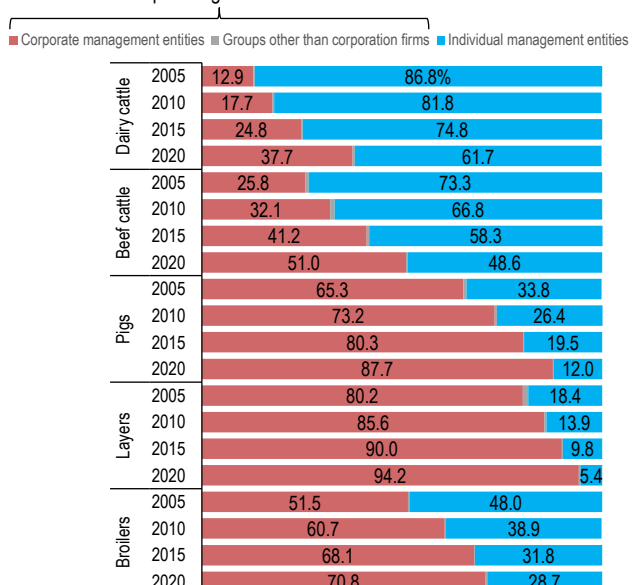
- The progress of incorporation is more pronounced in the livestock sectors than in the cultivation ones. In particular, Corporate management entities account for about 90% in the layer and pig farming sectors (number of animals)

### Group management entities' percentage in planted (cultivated) area and number of animals

(Arable species sectors: planted (growing) area)  
Group management entities



(Livestock sectors: number of feeding livestock)  
Group management entities

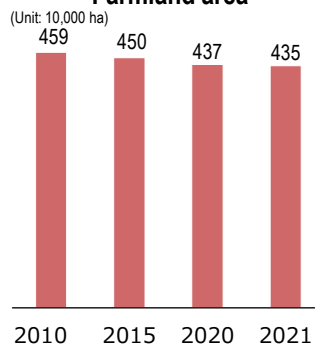


Source: Prepared based on MAFF, "Census of Agriculture and Forestry"  
Note: The figures are as of February 1 each year.

## Farmland

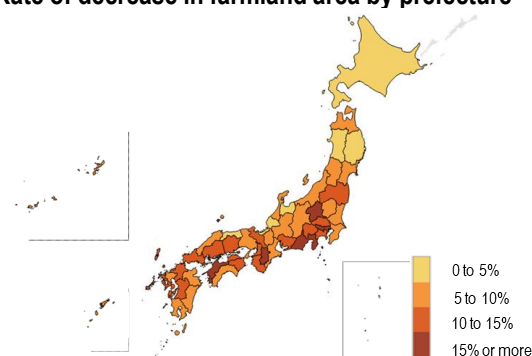
- Farmland area is on a downward trend, and stood at 4.35 million ha in 2021. The rate of decrease in area is high in and around the capital and in the prefectures in West Japan.

### Farmland area



Source: Prepared based on MAFF, "Statistics on Cultivated Land and Planted Area"

### Rate of decrease in farmland area by prefecture



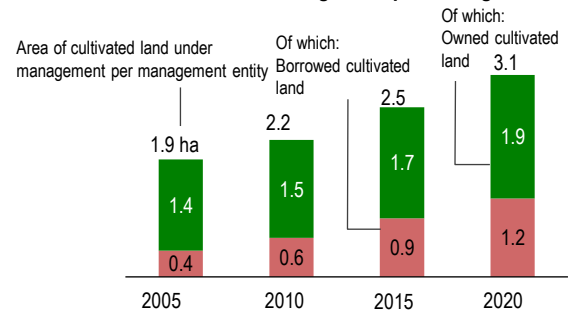
Source: Prepared based on MAFF, "Statistics on Cultivated Land and Planted Area"

Note: Rate of decrease between 2005 and 2021.

## Scaling up

- The area of cultivated land under management per management entity is on an expanding trend, including an increase in the area of borrowed cultivated land.
- The planted areas for wheat, barley and legumes, and number of animals for pigs and layers, sectors in which the percentage of corporate management entities is increasing, have more than doubled in 15 years.

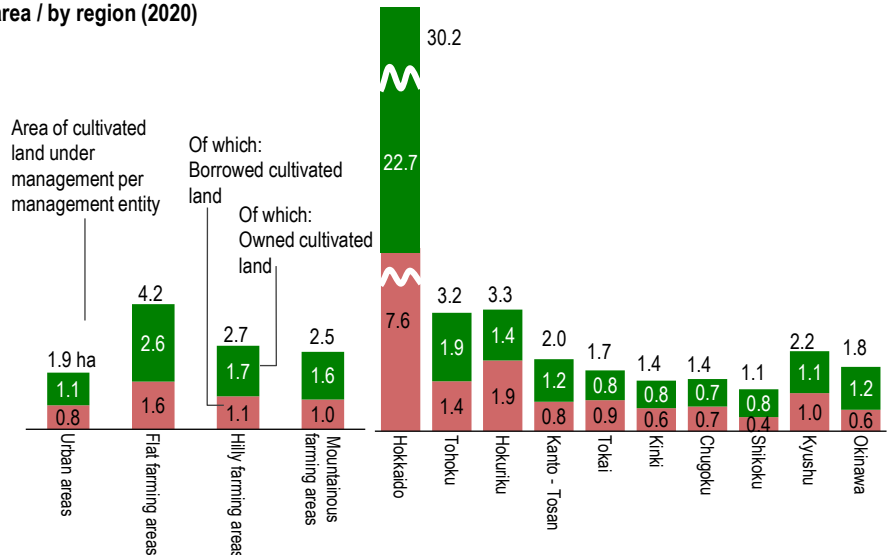
Area of cultivated land under management per management entity



Source: Prepared based on MAFF, "Census of Agriculture and Forestry"  
Note: The figures are as of February 1 each year.

- In the classification of agriculture areas, areas of cultivated land under management are large in flat farming areas, and small in hilly and mountainous areas, where topographic conditions are unfavorable. By region, they are large in Hokkaido, Tohoku, Hokuriku and other parts of East Japan, and small in , such as Kinki, Chugoku, Shikoku and other parts of West Japan, where there are lots of hilly and mountainous areas.

Area of cultivated land under management per management entity by classification of agriculture area / by region (2020)

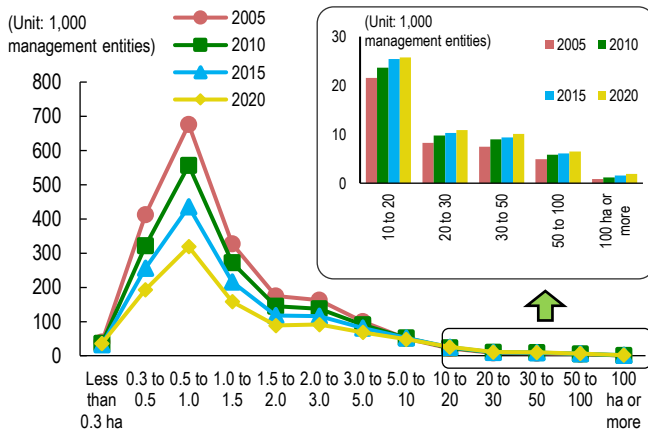


Source: Prepared based on MAFF, "2020 Census of Agriculture and Forestry" Note: The classification of agriculture areas is based on the December 2017 revision.

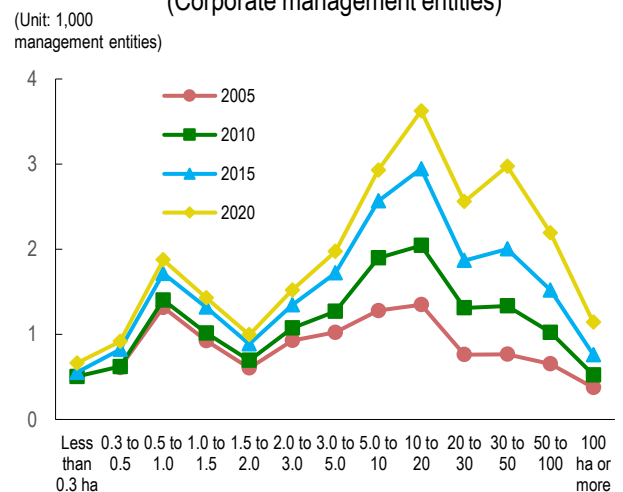
- Looking at the situation by management scale, the number of management entities in the 0.5-to-1.0-ha segment (which accounts for the largest percentage) dropped significantly, while the number in the 10-ha-or-more segment was on an increasing trend.
- With regard to corporate management entities, there were many with a large scale compared to all agriculture management entities, and an increasing trend as well.

Number of management entities by scale of area of cultivated land under management

(All agriculture management entities)



(Corporate management entities)



Source: Prepared based on MAFF, "Census of Agriculture and Forestry"

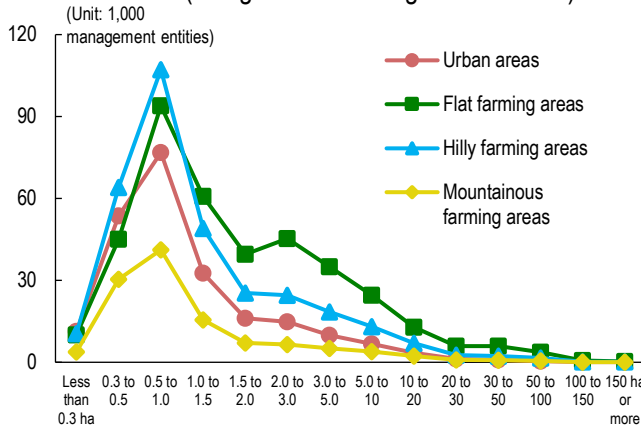
Note: 1) The figures are as of February 1 each year.

2) Excluding those with no cultivated land under management.

3) The 2005 figures exclude those with less than 0.3 ha.

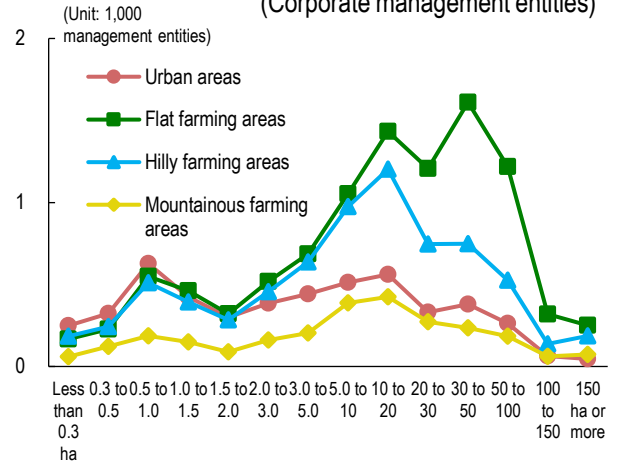
- Looking at the situation by classification of agriculture area, the scaling-up is progressing more in flat farming areas. The trend is more pronounced among corporate management entities.

Number of management entities by scale of area of cultivated land under management, by classification of agriculture area (2020)  
(All agriculture management entities)



Source: Prepared based on MAFF, "2020 Census of Agriculture and Forestry"  
Note: 1) The classification of agriculture areas are based on the December 2017 revision.  
2) Excluding those with no cultivated land under management.

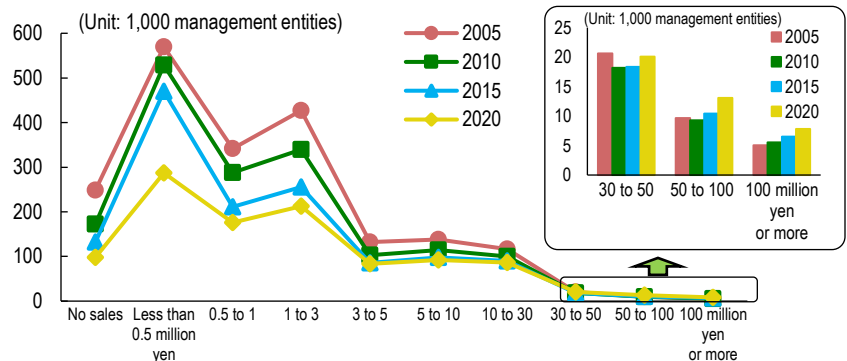
(Corporate management entities)



## Agricultural income

- Looking at the number of management entities by sales, there was a downward trend in the smaller segments, and in contrast, an upward trend in the segments with 30 million yen or more. The number of management entities with sales of 30 million yen or more increased in particular in arable species sectors such as rice and vegetable farming.

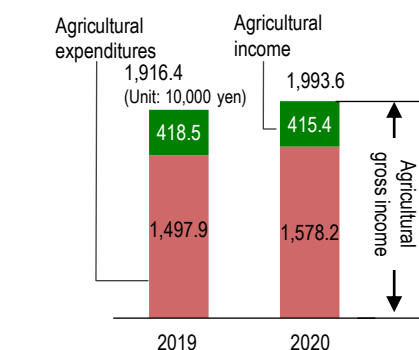
Number of agriculture management entities by Sales amount of Agricultural Products



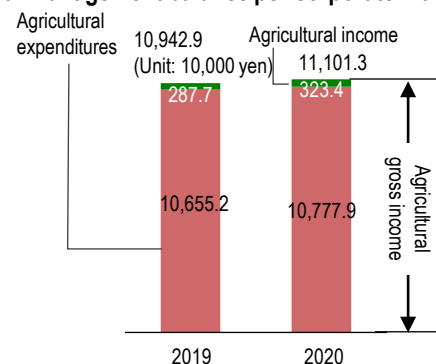
Source: Prepared based on MAFF, "Census of Agriculture and Forestry"

- Agricultural gross income per business management entity in 2020 increased to 19.94 million yen, with increased income from crops among the causes. Factors such as increased freightage and packing costs in agricultural expenditures caused agricultural income to fall to 4.15 million yen.
- The breakdown by management sector was 2.79 million yen for paddy field farming, 4.18 million yen for outdoor grown vegetable farming, 7.74 million yen for dairy farming,\* and 25.01 million yen for pig farming.\* In addition to the increase in gross income, it will also be necessary to understand, analyze and improve the management situation in order to reduce expenditures.
- \* The figures for dairy and pig farming are for all agriculture management entities.
- The agricultural gross income per corporate management entity increased to 111.01 million yen in 2020. Agricultural expenditures increased to 107.78 million yen, due to increased feed costs, etc. Agricultural income increased to 3.23 million yen.

### Agricultural management balance per business management entity    Agricultural management balance per corporate management entity



Source: MAFF, "Statistical Survey on Farm Management (Management Statistical by Farming Type)"

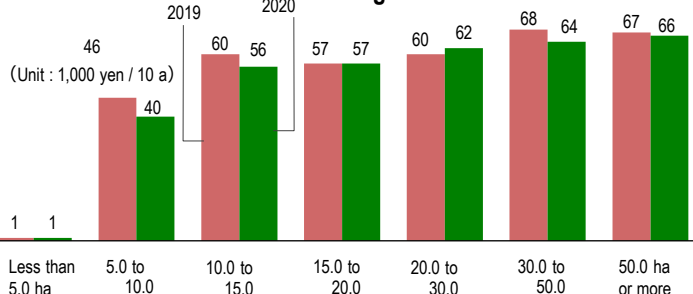


Source: MAFF, "Statistical Survey on Farm Management (Management Statistical by Farming Type)"



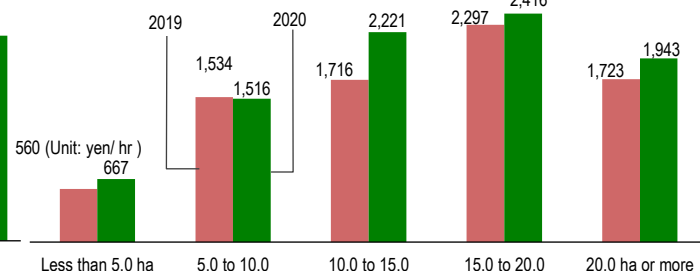
- In paddy field farming, segments with larger scales had higher the land productivity (value added per area). In order to increase income, it will be important to improve productivity further. In addition to measures such as expanding farmland partitions and consolidating farmland, other measures toward this will include promoting smart agriculture, e.g., utilization of management data.
- In outdoor grown vegetable farming, segments with larger scales had higher labor productivity (value added per hour). However, this metric was lower for scales of 20 ha or more. Expanding the overall management scale of outdoor grown vegetable farming will require efforts to shorten the work hours and improve operational efficiency, in order to further improve labor productivity in the segments with 20 ha or more.

**Land productivity by scale of total planted area for paddy field farming**



Source: MAFF, "Statistical Survey on Farm Management (Management Statistical by Farming Type)"

**Labor productivity by scale of total planted area for outdoor grown vegetable farming**

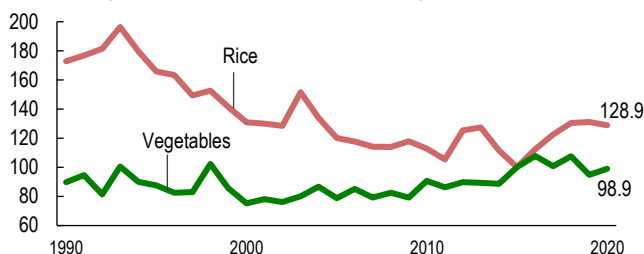


Source: Prepared based on MAFF, "Statistical Survey on Farm Management (Management Statistical by Farming Type)"

### <Column> Trends in rice and vegetable prices

- In terms of the agricultural price index from 1990 onward, The trends in rice and vegetable prices are as follows: rice has generally been on a downward trend, while vegetables have been on an upward one in the long term, although their prices have been declining in recent years due to such factors as good harvests.

**Rice and vegetable price indices (treating 2015's prices as 100)**

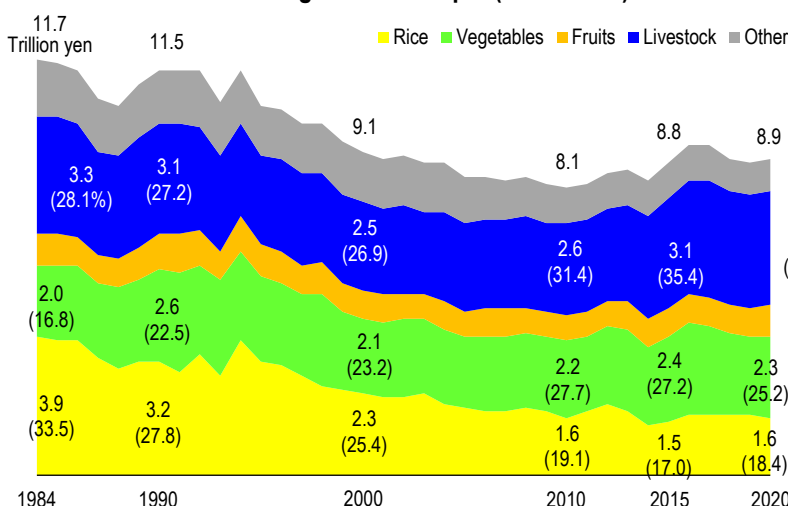


Source: MAFF, "Statistics on Commodity Prices in Agriculture"

## Item composition

- Rice's percentage in the total agricultural output is decreasing, and livestock's and vegetables' percentages are on an increasing trend.
- The breakdown by prefecture also shows that rice was the top item in the agricultural output value in almost all prefectures in 1960, but livestock, vegetables, and fruits were the top items in most prefectures in 2020.

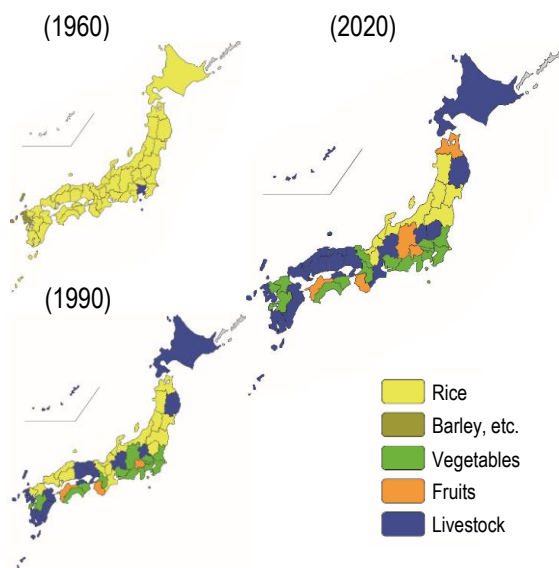
**Total agricultural output (nationwide)**



Source: MAFF, "Statistics of Agricultural Income Produced"

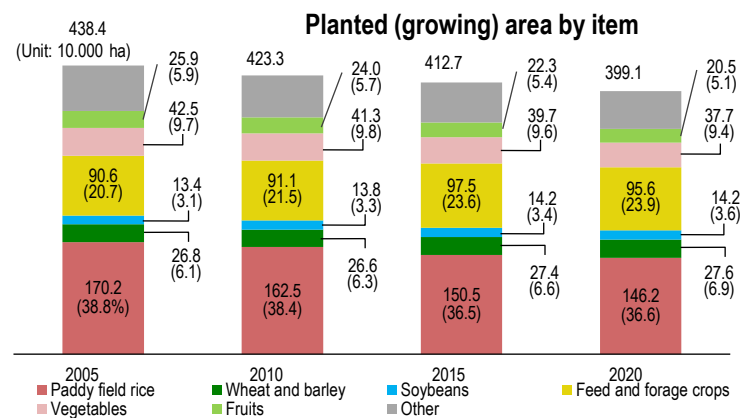
Note: The figures in ( ) are the percentages of the total output.

**Changes in the top item in the agricultural output value**



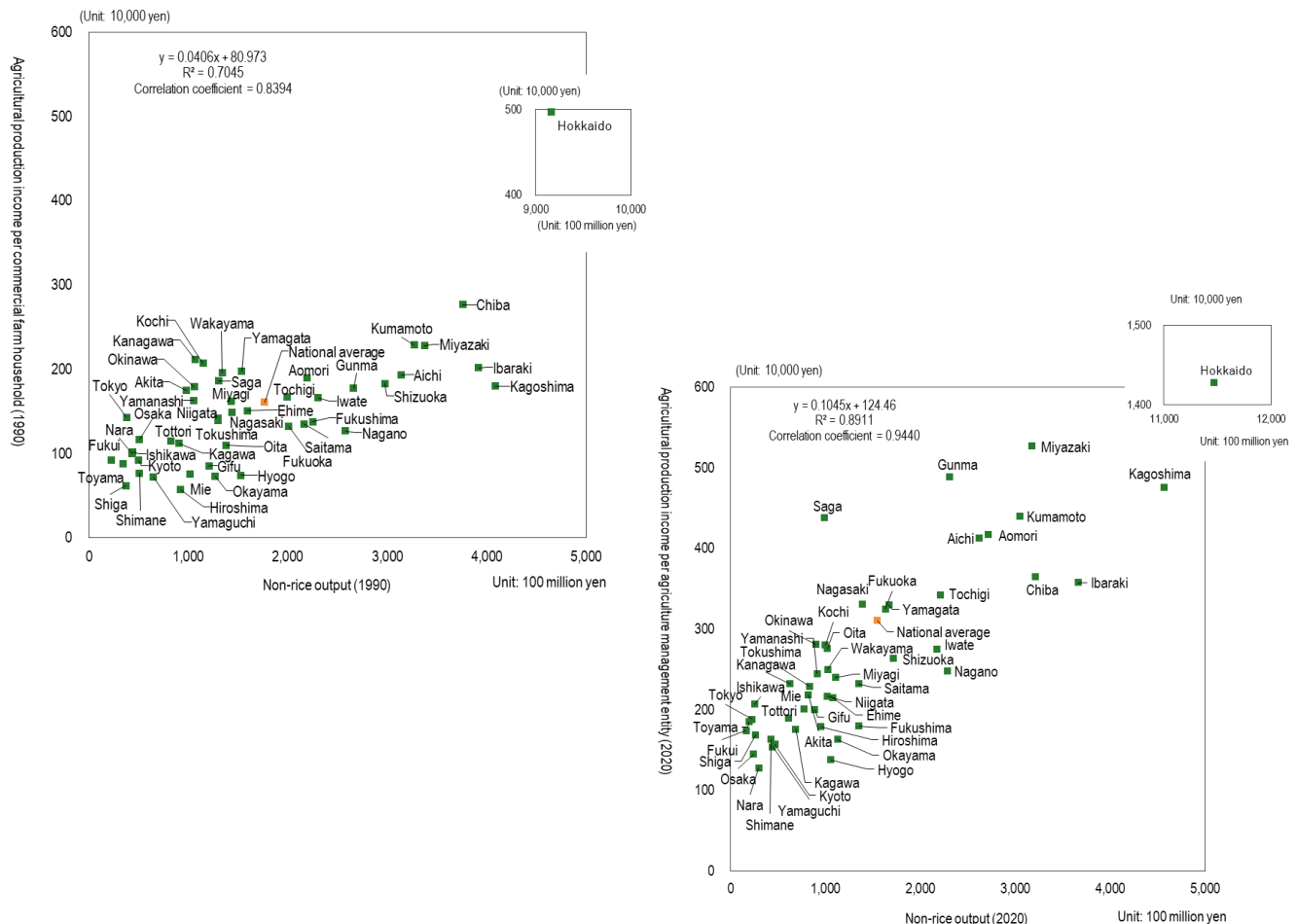
Source: Prepared based on MAFF, "Statistics of Agricultural Income Produced"

- With regard to planted area by item, rice has been on a downward trend, wheat, barley, and soybeans have been on a slightly upward trend, and vegetables have been on a slightly downward one.



- Prefectures with larger non-rice output generally had larger agricultural production income per management entity. The correlation tended to be stronger than in 2020. Production efforts in response to changes in demand will continue to be important.

### Agricultural production income and non-rice output per management entity



- The agricultural production income per management entity increased from 1.6 million yen in 1990 to 3.11 million yen in 2020. Since 2010, the number of agriculture management entities has been decreasing, but the agricultural production income per agriculture management entity has been an increasing trend. This is because agricultural production income has been on an increasing trend due to factors such as increasing output of (e.g.) livestock products.



## Toward the future

- In order for Japanese agriculture to develop sustainably, in addition to needing to secure and retain farmers from younger age groups, etc., each farmer will need to play a larger role.
- Factors such as the increasing proportion of area of cultivated land under management accounted for by business management entities and corporate management entities and increasing agricultural income in the large-scale segments mean that it will remain important to work on becoming corporations and expanding scale. On the other hand, the proportion of area of cultivated land under management accounted for by farmers aged 65 and over remains large, and their role remains large in terms of maintaining regional agriculture.
- The proportion of rice in the item composition is decreasing and that of livestock and vegetables is increasing, the proportion of younger people is higher in the livestock and vegetable sectors, and the agricultural production income per management entity is larger in prefectures with large outputs other than rice. Consequently, production efforts that respond to the changes in demand will remain important.
- These kinds of trends in the 'Shift' to date have been reflected in the on-site efforts, and are expected to be "Michishirube" (guideposts) broadly pointing the way toward achieving a sustainable agricultural structure in the future.