



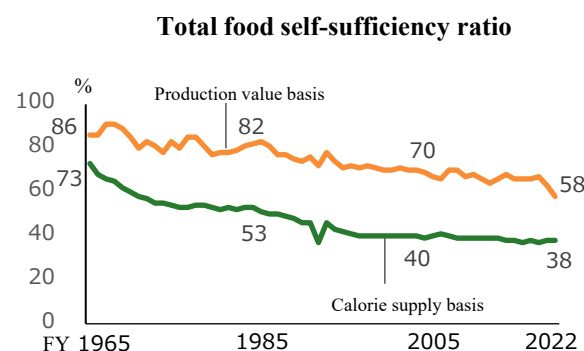
Chapter 1

Ensuring Food Security

Chapter 1 Ensuring Food Security

In FY 2022, the total food self-sufficiency ratio was 38% on a calorie basis, which was the same as the previous year, while 58% on a production value basis, which was decreased by 5 points from the previous year.

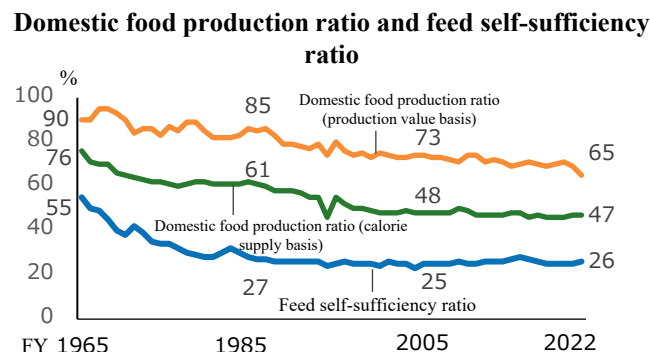
- The total food self-sufficiency ratio on a calorie basis has been declined over the long term due to a decrease in the rice consumption as well as an increase in the consumption of livestock products that highly relies on the import of feed. Since 1998, it has remained at around 40%.
- The total food self-sufficiency ratio on a calorie basis remained at 38% in FY2022, the same as in the previous fiscal year. While wheat yield decreased to the average level after a good harvest in the previous year, alongside a reduction in seafood production, there was a decrease in the consumption of oils and fats, which rely heavily on imports for their raw materials. On a production value basis, total food self-sufficiency ratio fell by 5 points to 58% compared to the previous fiscal year. This was due to an overall rise in import prices caused by the increase in international grain prices and production material costs, logistics expenses, and exchange rates.
- The domestic food production ratio on a calorie basis (that does not reflect the feed self-sufficiency ratio) was 47%, the same as in the previous fiscal year. The feed self-sufficiency ratio was 26%, the same as in the previous fiscal year.
- The food self-sufficiency potential index has been shown in two different cropping systems :i)if rice and wheat are dominant crop among total agriculture areas, it supplies 2,368kcal/person/day which has been flat in recent years, amid a decrease in the area of farmlands. ii)On the other hand, if potato is dominant crop, it supplies 1,720kcal/person/day which has been declined due to a decrease in the labor force (total working hours).



Source: MAFF, "Food Balance Sheet"

Notes: 1) FY2022 shows an estimate.

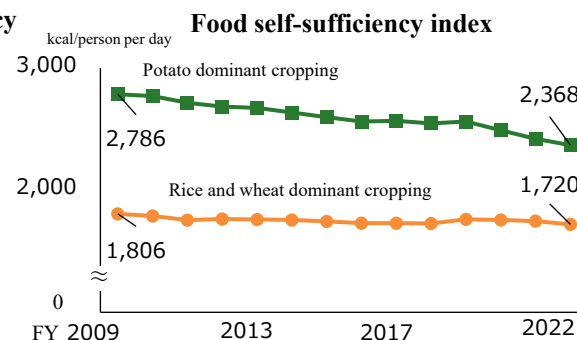
2) The food self-sufficiency ratio is an indicator of the amount of domestic food consumption that is covered by domestic production.



Source: MAFF, "Food Balance Sheet"

Notes: 1) FY2022 shows an estimate.

2) The domestic food production ratio reflects the activities of the livestock industry and evaluates the status of domestic production, regardless of whether the feed is domestically produced or imported

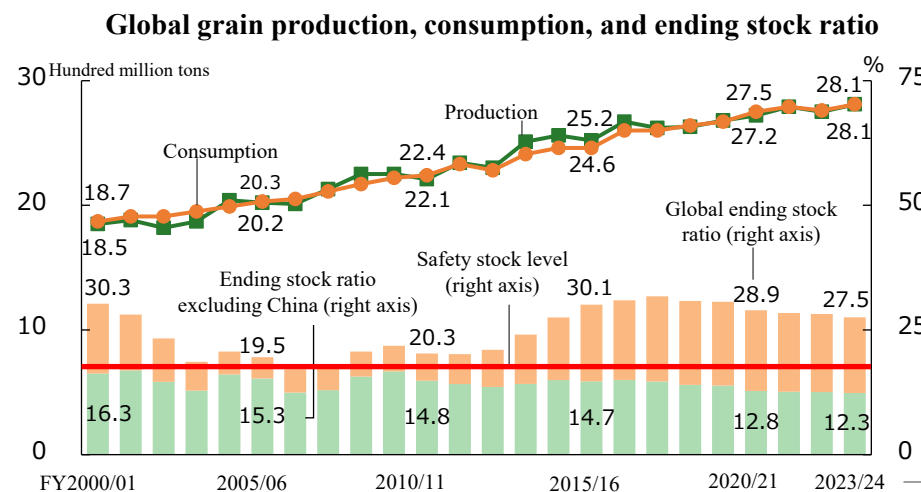


Source: Prepared by MAFF

Note: The food self-sufficiency potential index is an indicator that evaluates the potential calorie supply labor force per person per day, in the case of maximum use of farmlands, etc. and when calorie efficiency is maximized, with consideration of a certain degree of nutritional balance.

Increase in production and consumption of grains in FY2023/24 compared to the previous fiscal year

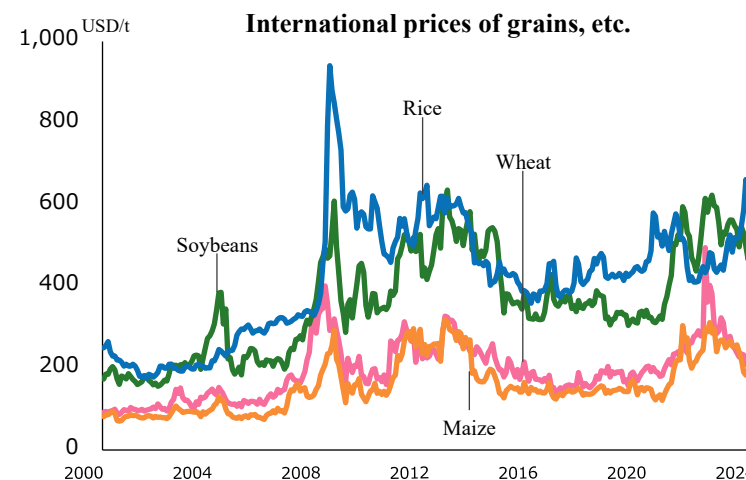
- According to a document released by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the total global grain production in FY2023/24 is expected to increase by 2.2% from the previous fiscal year to 2.81 billion tons. Consumption is expected to increase by 1.8% from the previous fiscal year to 2.81 billion tons in FY2023/24 due to population growth and rising income levels in developing countries.
- The ending stock ratio is expected to be 27.5%, down from the previous fiscal year (28.2%). Although this is higher than the FAO's safety stock level of 17% to 18%, the ending stock ratio excluding China is only 12.3%, signifying that food shortages and price hikes are likely to occur in the event of a global crop failure.



Source: Prepared by MAFF based on U.S. Department of Agriculture's "PS&D," "World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates"

International prices for wheat, maize, and soybeans fall to around the level before the invasion of Ukraine

- International prices of grains and other crops have been rising in recent years due to demand backed by the increase in livestock consumption in emerging countries, increased demand for energy from biofuels, and the effects of global climate change, among other factors.
- International wheat prices reached a record high in March 2022 due to prolonged poor weather conditions such as high temperatures and dry weather conditions in major exporting countries, as well as the Russia's invasion of Ukraine. Although prices were at a higher level than before 2020, as of March 2024, they had fallen to the level before the invasion of Ukraine.
- International prices of maize and soybeans have been rising due to the dry weather conditions in South America, etc., compared to before 2020. However, as of March 2024, they had fallen roughly to the level before the invasion of Ukraine.

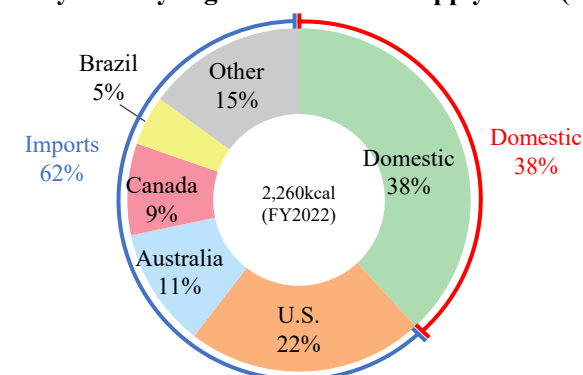


Source: Prepared by MAFF based on data from the Chicago Board of Trade and Securities and Exchange Commission, Thailand

80% of food supply comes from domestic production and the top four importing countries

- Domestic production and the top four importing countries (U.S., Australia, Canada, and Brazil) account for approximately 80% of Japan's food supply on a calorie supply basis.
- To maintain stable food supply in the future, it is necessary to enhance domestic products, and to maintain stable relationships with major importing countries.

Composition by country/region on a calorie supply basis (estimates)



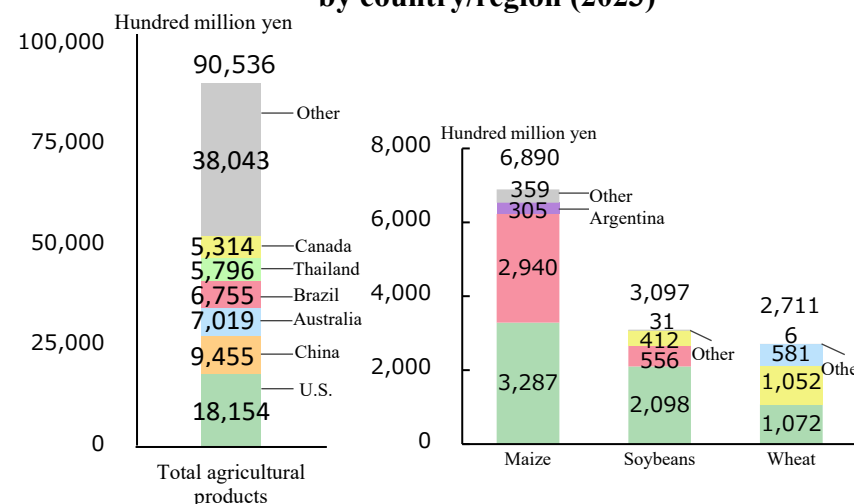
Source: Prepared by MAFF

Note: "Imports" are equal to total calorie minus domestic calorie, excluding exports and inventory.

Japan's import structure for major agricultural products is reliant on a small number of specific countries

- Japan's agricultural imports in 2023 were 9,053.6 billion yen, down 2.0% from the previous year.
- The top six importing countries account for about 60% of the value of Japan's agricultural imports.
- Looking at the individual products, the top two countries account for 80% to 90% of Japan's maize, soybeans and wheat supply. 99.8% of Japan's wheat supply comes from the top three countries: U.S., Canada, and Australia.
- Japan's import structure for major agricultural products is heavily reliant on a small number of specific countries, and it is crucial to increase domestic agricultural production, while at the same time, stabilize and diversify imports by fostering and augmenting good relationships with importing countries.

Value of imports for major agricultural products by country/region (2023)

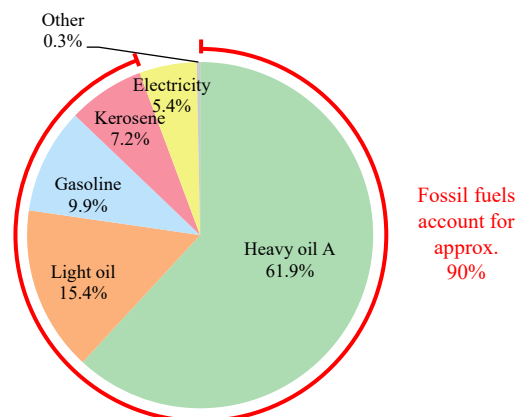


Source: Prepared by MAFF based on Ministry of Finance's "Trade Statistics"

Japan's agriculture, forestry and fishery sector relies on fossil fuels for more than 90% of its energy use, and much of its food and production materials are imported by maritime transport, making it even more important to strengthen the resilience of supply chains

- From the perspective of food security, supply chain disruptions have a significant impact on food supply. Therefore, ensuring the resilience of supply chains is an important issue.
- The agriculture, forestry and fishery sector relies on fossil fuels for more than 90% of its energy use, while electricity use accounts for only 6% of the total. Sustainable energy procurement that does not rely on fossil fuels is vital for the sustainable development of this sector.
- Crude oil prices rose significantly immediately after Russia's invasion toward Ukraine. Although prices have generally been on a downward trend since FY2022, they have remained persistently high and unstable.
- To ensure stable imports in normal times for certain products, of which domestic demand cannot be met by domestic production, measures will be taken to support the formation of investment projects for grain facilities in originating countries, to promote intergovernmental dialogues with exporting countries, and to enhance information sharing between the public and private sectors at home.
- To prevent unforeseen circumstances and strengthen response capabilities, it is effective to advance efforts to ensure a stable supply of food in normal times in preparation for contingencies, reduce excessive reliance on imports, and keep track of domestic and international food demand and supply in normal times.

Energy consumption by energy source in the agriculture, forestry and fishery sector



Source: Prepared by MAFF based on METI's "FY2021 Comprehensive Energy Statistics"

Note: "Other" includes lubricating oil, LPG, city gas, and heat.

Crude oil prices



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration

Notes: 1) Crude oil prices are prices of West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil, which is the representative benchmark crude oil in the U.S. 1 barrel = 42 gallons ≈ 159ℓ

2) Figures as of the publication date on April 17, 2024.

Case of strengthening feed transportation system through improvement of port infrastructure

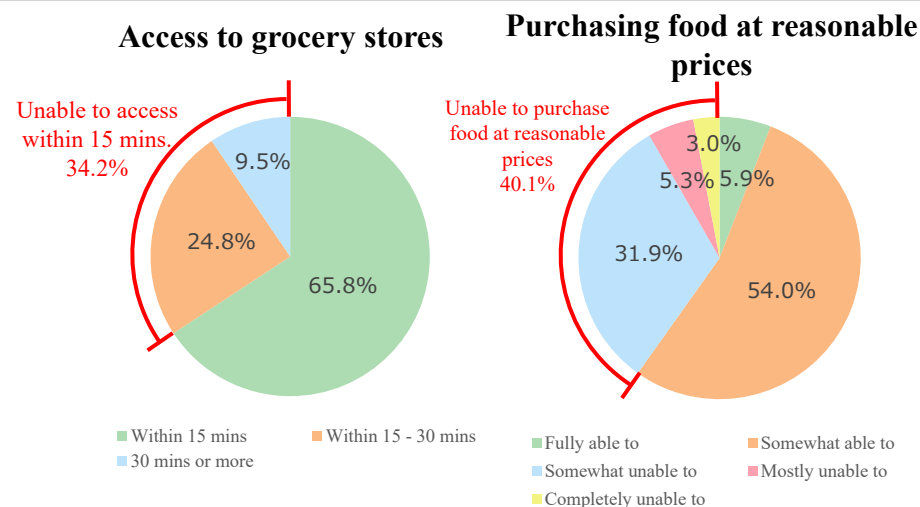


Kushiro City has developed an international logistics terminal that can handle large ships at Kushiro Port, where ships transporting grains dock (Hokkaido).

Source: Kushiro West Port Development Wharf Co., Ltd.

The importance of addressing the problem of “Food Access,” which is not able to obtain the foods that they need to lead healthy dietary habits.

- According to a survey conducted by the Japan Finance Corporation in January 2024, 34.2% of the respondents answered that they could not access grocery stores within 15 minutes by public transportation or on foot.
- According to the same survey, 40.1% of the respondents answered that they could not purchase groceries at reasonable prices for healthy meals.
- In Japan, ensuring smooth food access is a challenge even in normal times.



Source: Prepared by MAFF based on the Japan Finance Corporation's "Consumer Trends Survey (January 2024)"

Ensuring smooth food access, in addition to supporting the establishment of systems in which local stakeholders can cooperate, strengthening support for shopping assistance, food banks, children's cafeterias, etc.

- Support will be provided to establish systems that facilitate cooperation among local stakeholders such as producers, food businesses, agricultural cooperatives, councils of social welfare and NPOs, with a focus on local governments. Support will be provided toward enhancing the efficiency of mainline logistics from production areas to consumption areas, as well as initiatives to provide "shopping support" tailored to the region, such as mobile sales.
- Support will be provided to food banks and other organizations that are implementing large-scale, advanced initiatives to promote the reduction of food loss and waste through the provision of unused food.
- Support will be provided for efforts to offer various opportunities for shared meals in the community, such as children's cafeterias, from the perspective of promoting shokuiku (food and nutrition education). Government stockpiled rice will be provided free of charge (a total of approximately 150 tons in FY2023).

Case of children's cafeterias



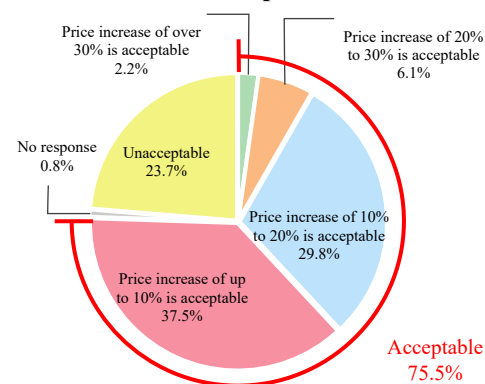
Dozaka Gohan promotes children's cafeterias targeted at families with children (Tokyo).

Source: Dozaka Gohan

Regarding the recent hike in food prices, 75.5% of the respondents considered the price increases acceptable, while about 60% had actually switched to cheaper alternatives

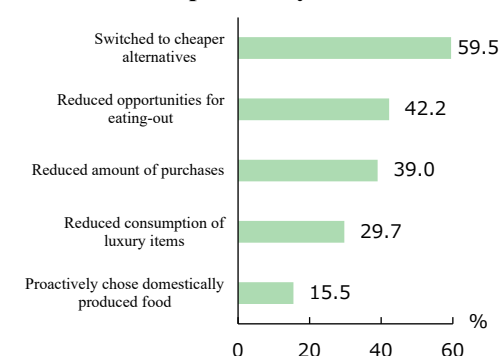
- According to a public opinion survey conducted by the Cabinet Office in September and October 2023, 75.5% of the respondents felt that food price increases are within a tolerable range. Of these, the largest proportion (37.5%) felt that a price increase of up to 10% is acceptable.
- On the other hand, in response to rising food prices over the past two years, about 60% of the respondents had actually switched to cheaper alternatives.

Tolerance to food price increases



Source: Cabinet Office "Public Opinion Survey on the Role of Food, Agriculture, and Rural Areas" (published in February 2024)

Response to rising food prices in the past two years

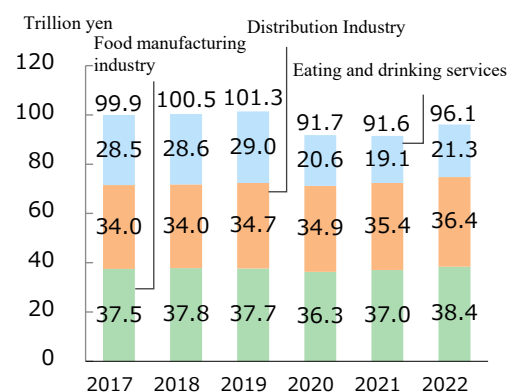


Source: Cabinet Office, "Public Opinion Survey on the Role of Food, Agriculture, and Rural Areas" (published in February 2024)

Domestic production of the food industry in 2022 increased to 96.1 trillion yen from the previous year

- The domestic production of the food industry in 2022 increased 4.9% from the previous year to 96.1 trillion yen, due to factors such as the gradual recovery of spending on eating-out, which had declined under the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Looking at the composition of food industry by size of company, the majority are small- and medium-sized enterprises. Many companies are facing issues with business succession due to the aging of the business owners.
- Support will be provided for the development of new products by switching to domestic raw materials, as well as toward efforts to boost cooperation with production areas.
- The establishment of an environment for creating new markets based on the Food tech Promotion Vision, will be promoted.

Domestic production of the food industry



Source: Prepared based on MAFF's "Economic Accounts for Agriculture and Food Related Industries"
Note: Food manufacturers include beverages and tobacco categories.

Composition of food industry by size of company

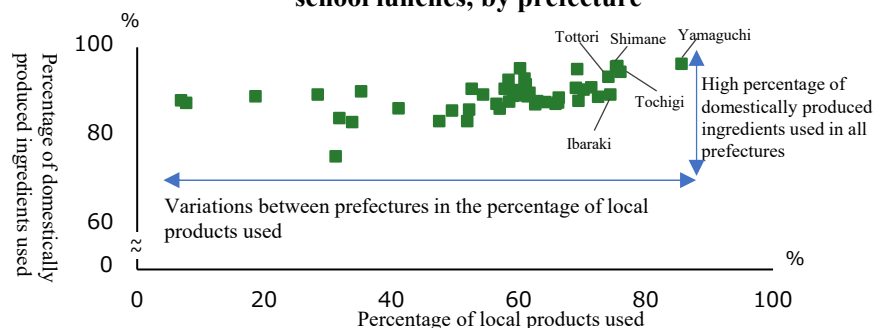


Source: Prepared by MAFF based on the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, METI "FY2021 Economic Census - Activity Survey"
Note: Figures for 2021

Promoting *Shokuiku* (food and nutrition education) based on “The Fourth Basic Plan for the Promotion of *Shokuiku*”, and promoting the use of local products in school lunches

- Based on The Fourth Basic Plan for the Promotion of *Shokuiku*, MAFF is implementing initiatives such as holding “The 18th National Convention on Promotion of *Shokuiku* in Toyama”, holding “The 7th Awards for *Shokuiku* Activities”, and utilizing the National Network for *Shokuiku* Promotion.
- School lunches are provided with the aim of maintaining and improving children’s health through the provision of nutritionally balanced meals. The use of locally produced agricultural, forestry and fishery products in school lunches is an effective way of promoting local production for local consumption.
- While there are variations in the proportion of local products used in school lunches among prefectures, the proportion of domestic ingredients used exceeds 80% in most prefectures.
- Promoting efforts for preservation and succession of *Washoku* culture.

Percentage of local products and domestically produced ingredients used in school lunches, by prefecture



Source: Prepared by MAFF based on MEXT “2022 Survey on the Use of Local and Domestic Products in School lunches

Note: Figures for FY2022



Initiatives to raise awareness of *Washoku* culture by a *Washoku* Culture Inheritance Leader



Cooking demonstration by a chef at an event to promote *Washoku* culture

Promoting activities to ensure food safety and consumer trust based on scientific knowledge , etc. and to ensure consumer trust in food products

- The number of incidents from food poisoning in 2023 was 1,021, an increase of 59 cases from the previous year.
- Taking into account the latest scientific knowledge and international trends etc., concerted efforts are being made to ensure food safety. Simultaneously, efforts are being made to promote the dissemination of information on food safety.
- With regard to production materials such as pesticides and veterinary medicines, in order to ensure the safety of agricultural, livestock and fishery products, MAFF sets and reviews usage and safety standards based on scientific knowledge and international standards.
- Efforts are made to secure trust in food among consumers, such as by ensuring appropriate food labelling and raising awareness of traceability.

G7 Agriculture Ministers' Meeting held in Miyazaki, Japan, and the G7 Agriculture Ministers' Communiqué and "Miyazaki Action" adopted toward building resilient and sustainable agriculture and food systems

- MAFF hosted the G7 Agriculture Ministers' Meeting in Miyazaki on April 22 and 23, 2023, and the ministers in charge of domestic agricultural production gathered.
- The meeting was chaired by Japan, and discussions were held among the countries towards resilient and sustainable agriculture and food systems. Japan introduced its MIDORI strategy, stressing the need to achieve both agricultural productivity and sustainability, and asserting the importance of developing and promoting innovation.
- The G7 Agriculture Ministers' Communiqué, which summarized the discussions at the meeting, and the Miyazaki Action, which summarized the actions that G7 countries should take to build more productive, resilient, and sustainable agriculture and food systems, were adopted.
- The G7 Agriculture Ministers' Communiqué and Miyazaki Action clearly state that existing domestic agricultural resources should be utilized in a sustainable manner, and efforts should be made to explore ways to strengthen local, regional and global food systems while facilitating trade.



Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries engaged in discussions at the G7 Agriculture Ministers' Meeting in Miyazaki



Agriculture ministers of the respective countries visiting a mango farm



High school students presenting their proposals at the G7 Agriculture Ministers' Meeting in Miyazaki
Source: G7 Agriculture Ministers' Meeting in Miyazaki Cooperation and Promotion Council

Start of initiatives toward support and cooperation to Ukraine in the agricultural sector

- MAFF and the Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine agreed to establish the Japan-Ukraine Joint Task Force on Revitalization Strategy of Agriculture (JTF) in October 2023. The two countries have launched support and cooperation efforts in the recovery and reconstruction of Ukraine's agricultural sector.
- Efforts will be made to promote agricultural cooperation with Africa and the ASEAN Plus Three Emergency Rice Reserve (APTERR).

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Chapter 2

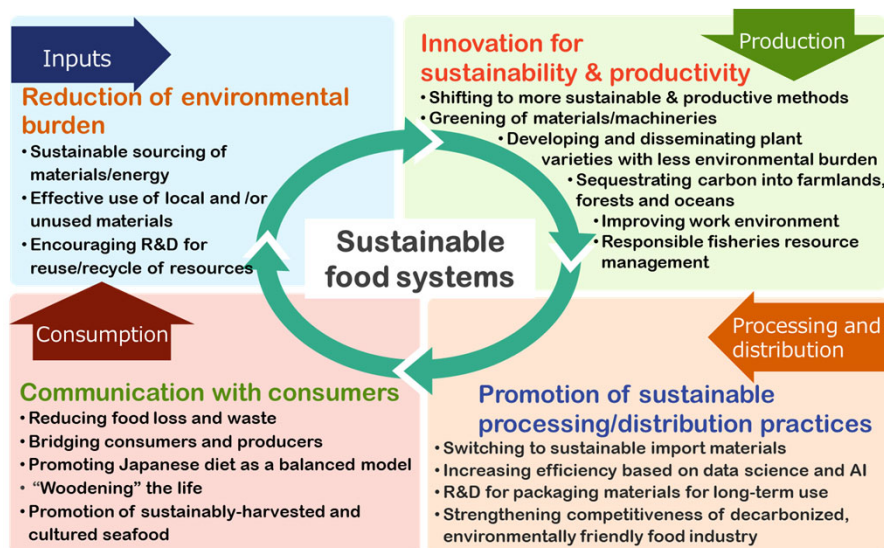
Establishing Food Systems that are in
Harmony with the Environment

Chapter 2 Establishing Food Systems that are in Harmony with the Environment

Promoting efforts to reduce burden on the environment at production sites, toward realizing the MIDORI Strategy

- The MIDORI Strategy is a policy guideline that strategically addresses the issue of boosting productivity potential and sustainability in the food and agriculture, forestry and fishery industries through innovation, from a medium- to long-term perspective. It presents goals to be achieved by 2050 through the promotion of the development and social implementation of innovative technologies and production systems, alongside initiatives at each stage of procurement, production, processing/distribution and consumption.
- The MIDORI Act came into effect in July 2022. Under the Act, producers engaged in efforts to reduce burden on the environment and businesses that support these activities are supported through special depreciation and loan systems. All prefectures published their basic plans by the end of March 2023.
- Based on the MIDORI Act, the certification of plans for producers working to reduce environmental burden commenced in earnest, with more than 4,000 people certified as of the end of March 2024. As for the certification of plans for businesses that produce and sell, as well as research and develop, machines and materials that are useful toward reducing the burden on the environment, 64 business plans have been certified as of the end of March 2024. Model districts that aim to create region-wide initiatives have been established in 29 areas of 16 prefectures nationwide.

Specific initiatives at each stage of the MIDORI Strategy



Source: Prepared by MAFF

Case of certification of plans based on the MIDORI Act



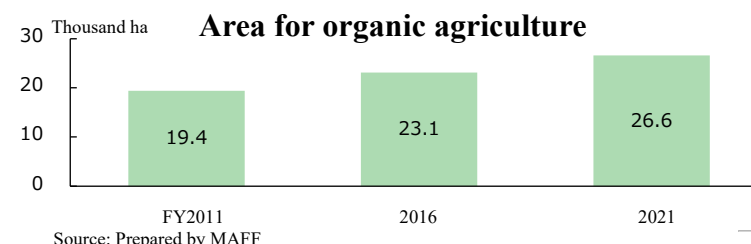
Introduction of a paddy field tilling equipment that utilizes special depreciation (Shiga Prefecture)
Source: Nakamichi Plantation



Promoting the popularization of a ride-on pest control machine for tea plantations that is eligible for special depreciation (Kagoshima Prefecture).
Source: MATSUMOTO KIKO Co.,Ltd.

The area for organic agriculture tends to increase. Agreements on managing cultivation for organic agriculture are being signed

- The area for organic agriculture increased by 5.6% in FY2021 compared to the previous fiscal year to 26,600 ha. This accounts for 0.6% of the total cultivated land area.
- MAFF supports initiatives such as guidance activities conducted by private organizations that provide organic agriculture cultivation techniques across wide areas, human resource development through assistance for farmers to acquire skills, the establishment of a stable supply system for organic agricultural products by organic farmer groups, etc., and stimulation of demand in collaboration with businesses.
- As of the end of January 2024, 93 municipalities have begun working on developing "organic villages," model production areas where municipalities take the lead in expanding organic agriculture through consistent efforts from production to consumption.
- In December 2023, a cultivation management agreement for promoting organic agriculture, the first of its kind in Japan, was concluded in Hitachiomiya City, Ibaraki Prefecture, launching an initiative to promote the establishment of organic agricultural complexes throughout the region.



Percentage of area for organic agriculture by municipality (2021)

	Municipality	Area for organic agriculture (ha)	Percentage of cultivated land area
1	Umaji Village (Kochi Prefecture)	52	81%
2	Nishikawa Town (Yamagata Prefecture)	75	15%
3	Shibata Town (Miyagi Prefecture)	123	13%
4	Kosaka Town (Akita Prefecture)	90	11%
5	Gotsu City (Shimane Prefecture)	63	10%

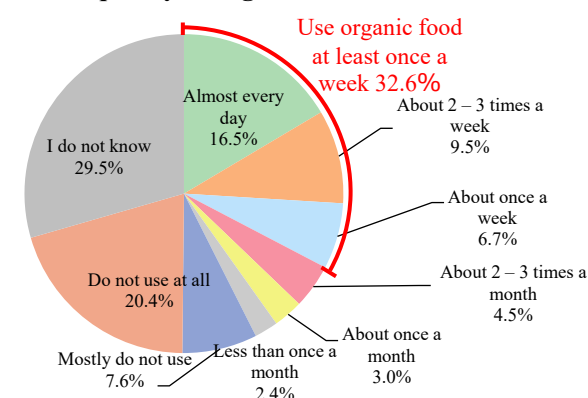
Source: Prepared by MAFF

Note: Only municipalities that responded "Yes" to publication in the "Survey on the Promotion of Organic Agriculture in FY2021 (for Municipalities)" are listed.

Approximately 30% of consumers use organic food at least once a week

- The organic food market is expanding and estimated to reach 224 billion yen in 2022, up from 185 billion yen in 2017. The percentage of consumers who use organic food at least once a week is 32.6%.
- In order to promote the expansion of sales channels and the cultivation of new demand for organic agricultural products, MAFF supports efforts to handle new organic agricultural products and match producers with businesses.
- As of the end of March 2024, 111 companies are participating in "Domestic Organic Supporters," a MAFF platform to facilitate cooperation with businesses to stimulate demand for domestically produced organic food.

Frequency of organic food use



Source: MAFF "Project to Review Methods for Estimating the Market Scale of Organic Food and Area for Organic Agriculture" (published in April 2023)

Promoting an initiative to visualize farmers' efforts to reduce their environmental burden, so that the efforts are communicated to consumers

- To accelerate sustainable consumption, the "visualization" initiative to present farmers' efforts to reduce their environmental burden is promoted.
- With a new label design, a full-scale implementation was launched in March 2024. In the calculation and evaluation scheme, avoided GHG emission in their farming practices is presented with the number of stars on the label. For the full-scale implementation, the scope of this scheme was extended to include 23 agricultural products (rice and vegetables, etc.).
- For rice, biodiversity conservation efforts can be indicated on the label (at the bottom half of the label) in addition to the GHG emission reduction efforts.



Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries announcing the new label design

Adoption of the ASEAN-Japan MIDORI Cooperation Plan toward building resilient and sustainable agriculture and food systems based on the MIDORI Strategy

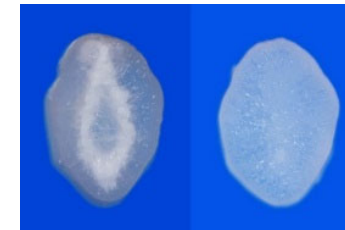
- At the ASEAN-Japan Ministers of Agriculture and Forestry Meeting held in Malaysia in October 2023, the ASEAN-Japan MIDORI Cooperation Plan proposed by Japan was adopted.
- Japan's technologies, developed through innovation based on the MIDORI Strategy, will be utilized to build resilient and sustainable agriculture and food systems in the ASEAN region.
- Based on the plan, development of further cooperation projects with ASEAN countries will be promoted.



ASEAN-Japan Ministers of Agriculture and Forestry Meeting

Promoting initiatives to reduce GHG emissions in the agriculture, forestry and fishery industries

- Efforts are made to reduce GHG emissions in the agriculture, forestry and fishery sector.
- Initiatives are promoted, such as extending the midseason drainage period in rice cultivation and autumn plowing, managing livestock waste in livestock farming, and developing and promoting technologies to reduce GHG emissions caused by fermentation in the digestive tracts of livestock.
- The development and promotion of varieties and technologies to adapt to the effects of climate change are advanced.
- The 28th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP28) was held in the United Arab Emirates from November to December 2023. The Emirates Declaration on Sustainable Agriculture, Resilient Food Systems and Climate Action was announced at the Conference.



Cross-section of a white immature grain (left) and a normal grain (right)



Poor coloration of apples

Decline in quality due to high temperatures
Source: NARO

Promoting initiatives that focus on biodiversity conservation in the agriculture, forestry and fishery sector based on the Biodiversity Strategy of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

- The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, adopted in December 2022, includes goals related to the agriculture, forestry and fishery sector, such as protecting and conserving at least 30% of land, waters and seas ("30 by 30"), and reducing excess nutrients lost to the environment and the overall risk from highly hazardous chemicals.
- It is strongly promoted the initiatives that focus on biodiversity conservation in the agriculture, forestry and fishery sector, based on the Biodiversity Strategy of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries revised in March 2023.

Case of biodiversity conservation



Kanazawa Daichi Co.,Ltd. plows mainly dilapidated farmland with an emphasis on biodiversity and promotes large-scale organic cultivation for rice, soybeans, and other crops, attracting storks (Ishikawa Prefecture).

Source: Kanazawa Daichi

Promoting the utilization of biomass and introduction of renewable energy

- Based on the Basic Plan for Promoting Biomass Utilization, promote the comprehensive use of biomass not only in rural areas but also in urban areas. This Plan promotes the cultivation of resource crops on agricultural land to prevent the occurrence of dilapidated farmland.
- By cooperating with the relevant ministries and agencies to promote new initiatives for the utilization of biomass, such as expanding the use of sewage sludge as fertilizer and promoting the introduction of sustainable aviation fuel (SAF), Japan is working toward realizing regional revitalization and improvements in income.
- Efforts are also underway to manufacture and use high-purity biodiesel fuel made from plant-based used cooking oil.
- By FY2023, the number of selected Biomass Industrial Cities has increased to 103 municipalities.
- By FY2022, the number of municipalities that have formulated basic plans based on the Act on Promoting Generation of Electricity from Renewable Energy Sources Harmonized with Sound Development of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, has increased to 87, and the number of certified facility development plans has increased to 107.

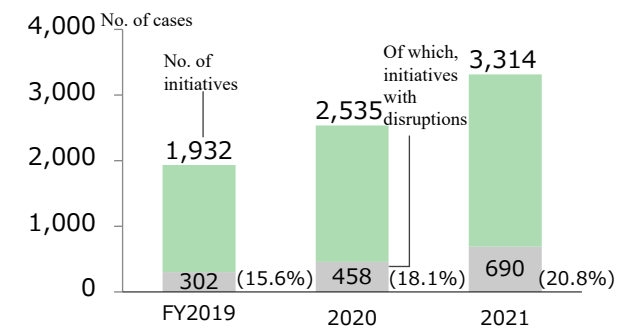


Biogas power generation facility that uses livestock waste and food waste, etc. as raw materials.
Source: biokurasix Handa Ltd.

While farming photovoltaics efforts are expanding, there have been cases in which problems have occurred in farming on the farmland under the photovoltaic panels

- The area of farming photovoltaics, which enables power generation while continuing with farming operations, is increasing year by year. In FY2021 it increased by 149 ha to 1,007 ha, compared to the previous year.
- On the other hand, about 20% of the ongoing initiatives as of the end of FY2021 are not managing agricultural land appropriately, causing disruptions to farming operations. For initiatives where the problems are caused by business operators, the agricultural committee or the party with the authority to permit agricultural land conversion is providing guidance to improve the farming situation. However, there have been cases where the re-approval of agricultural land conversion required for business continuity is not granted due to failure to follow guidance for improvement.
- In March 2024, approval standards for temporary conversion were positioned in the law, and guidelines were formulated.

State of disruptions to farming operations in the farmland under the photovoltaic panels



Source: Prepared by MAFF

Promoting the transformation to sustainable food industries

- MAFF conducted a Study Group for the Sustainable Development of the Food Industry in August 2023, with the aim of facilitating discussions among stakeholders in the food system and organizing concrete food policies toward the realization of a sustainable food system in the future.
- In procuring raw materials by food companies, initiatives which take into account the environment and human rights in the production sites are promoted.
- In order to improve labor productivity in the food manufacturing industry, MAFF provides systematic support toward research and development of cutting-edge technologies such as AI and robots, from demonstration and improvement to promotion of such technologies.

Case of sustainable raw material procurement

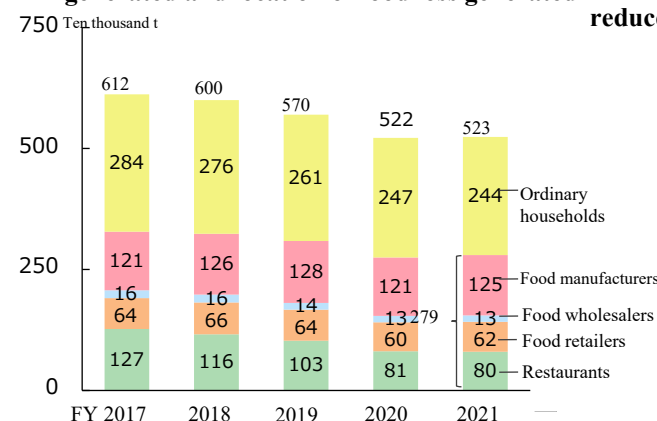


FUJI OIL HOLDINGS INC. promotes the sustainable procurement of the main raw materials such as palm and cocoa, toward the realization of “main raw material procurement that is considerate of the environment and human rights” (Osaka).
Source: FUJI OIL HOLDINGS INC.

Review of commercial practices such as easing delivery deadlines to reduce commercial food loss and waste

- The volume of food loss and waste is estimated to have increased by 10,000 tons to 5.23 million tons in FY2021 compared to the previous year, 2.44 million tons of them is generated from ordinary households (domestic food loss and waste) and 2.79 million tons from food industry (commercial food loss and waste).
- MAFF promotes the review of commercial practices such as easing delivery deadlines to reduce commercial food loss and waste.

Estimated volume of food loss and waste generated and location of food loss generated



Source: Prepared by MAFF

Note: The volume of commercial food loss generated is the total volume of food loss and waste generated by food manufacturers, food wholesalers, food retailers, and the restaurant industry.

Poster promoting campaign to reduce food loss and waste month

