



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2012/SOM2/PPFS/008

Agenda Item: 5

Policy Partnership for Food Security

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: Japan



**Policy Partnership on Food Security
Meeting
Kazan, Russia
28-29 May 2012**

Policy Partnership for Food Security

- I World Food Supply & Demand Projections to 2021
- II Establishing More Effective Information Network
- III Policy partnership Activities

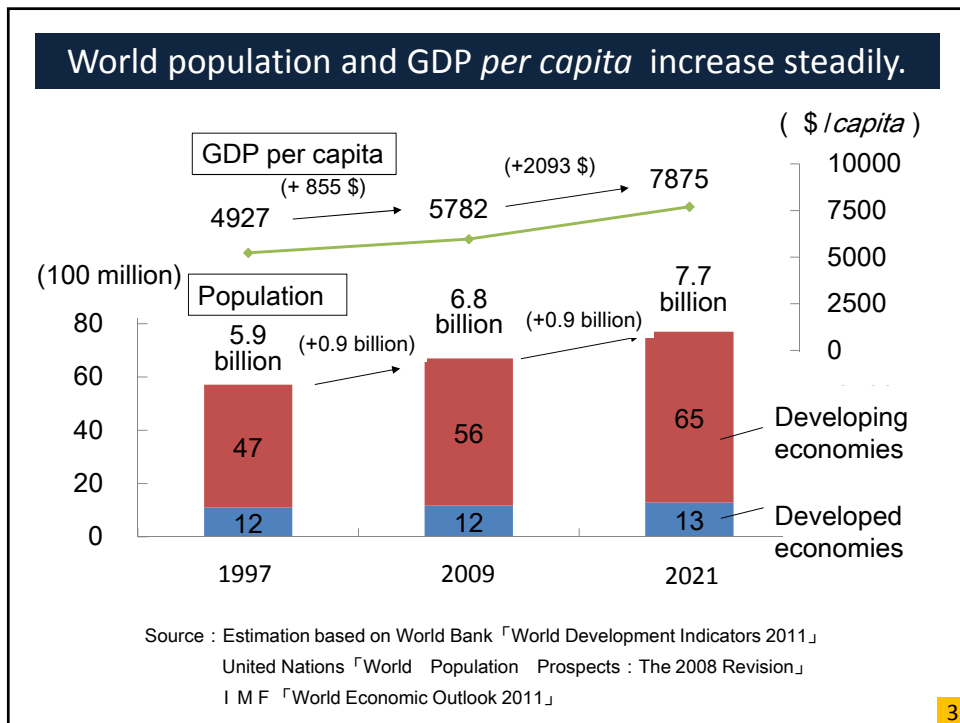
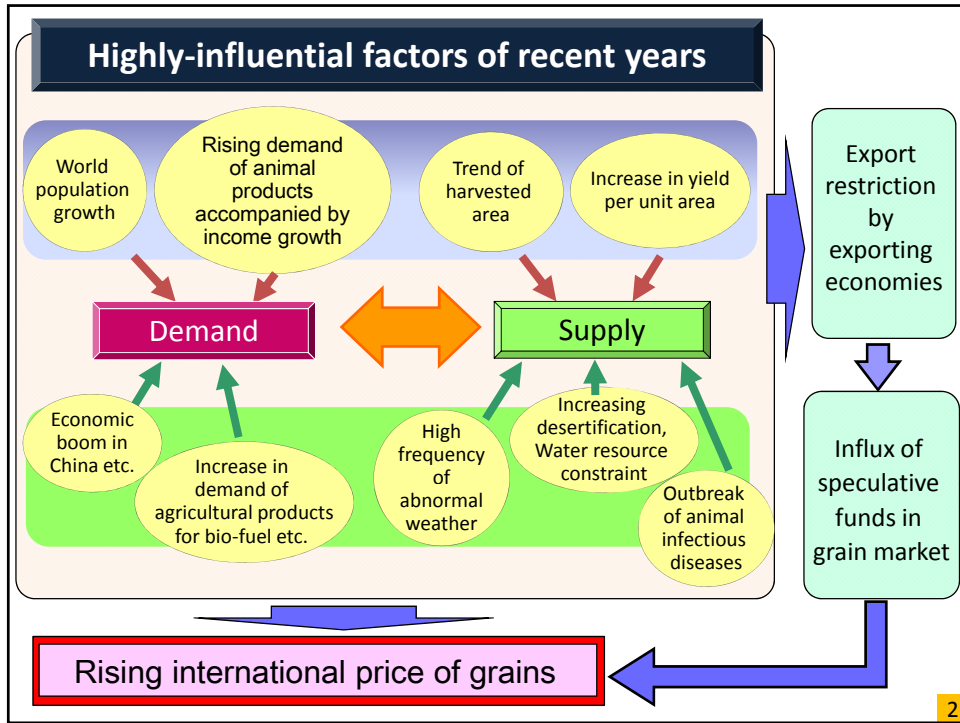
28-29. May. 2012

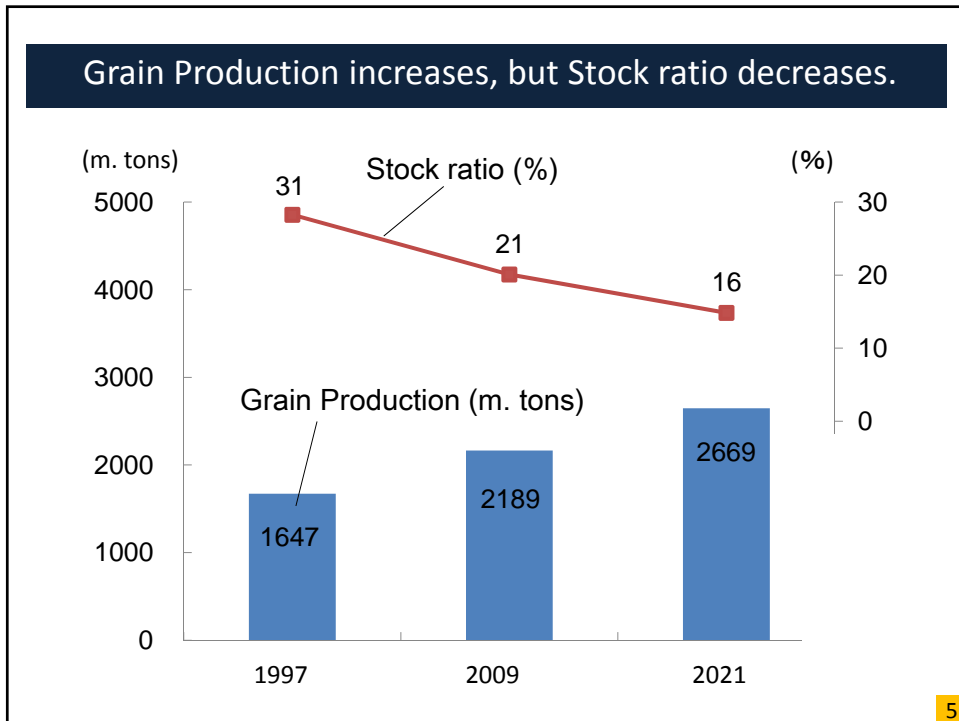
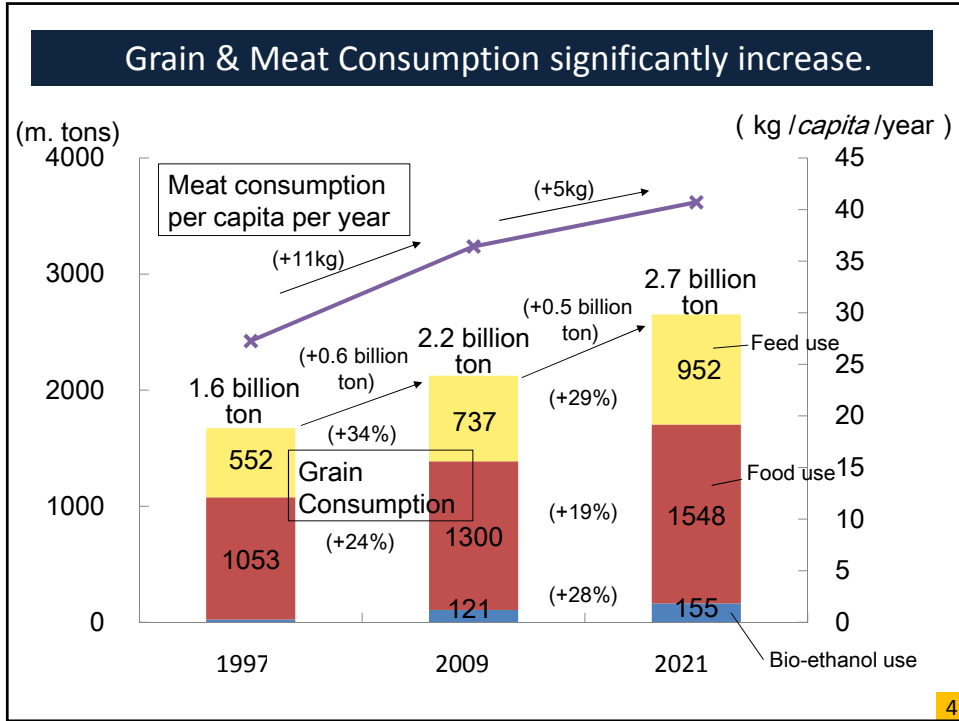
Japan

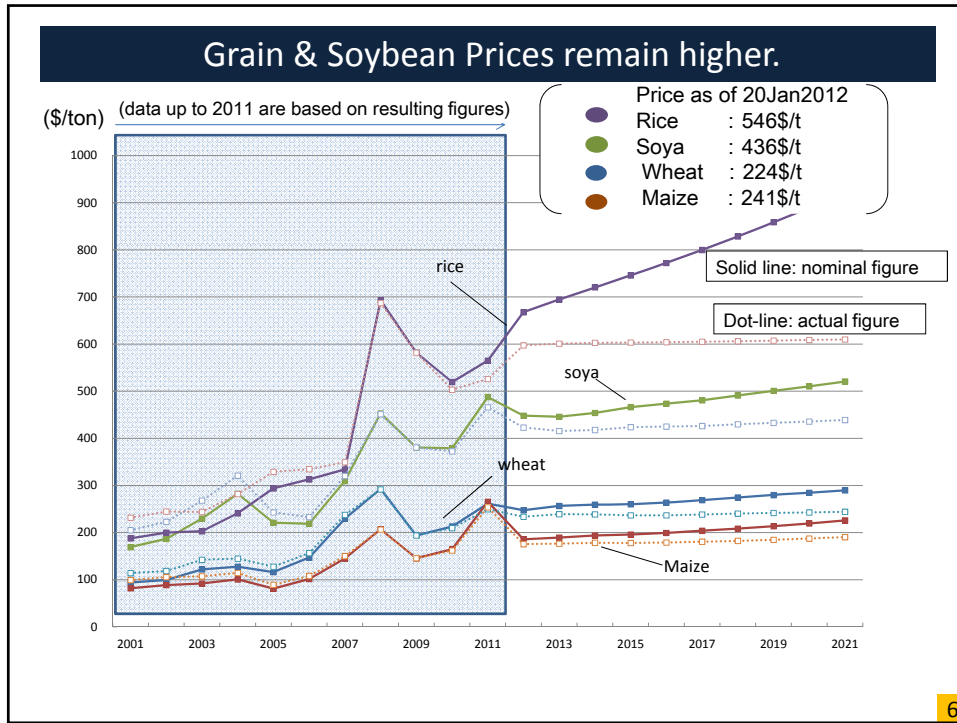
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)

I World Food Supply & Demand Projection to 2021

Compiled by The Policy Research Institute
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
(PRIMAFF),
Feb. 2012

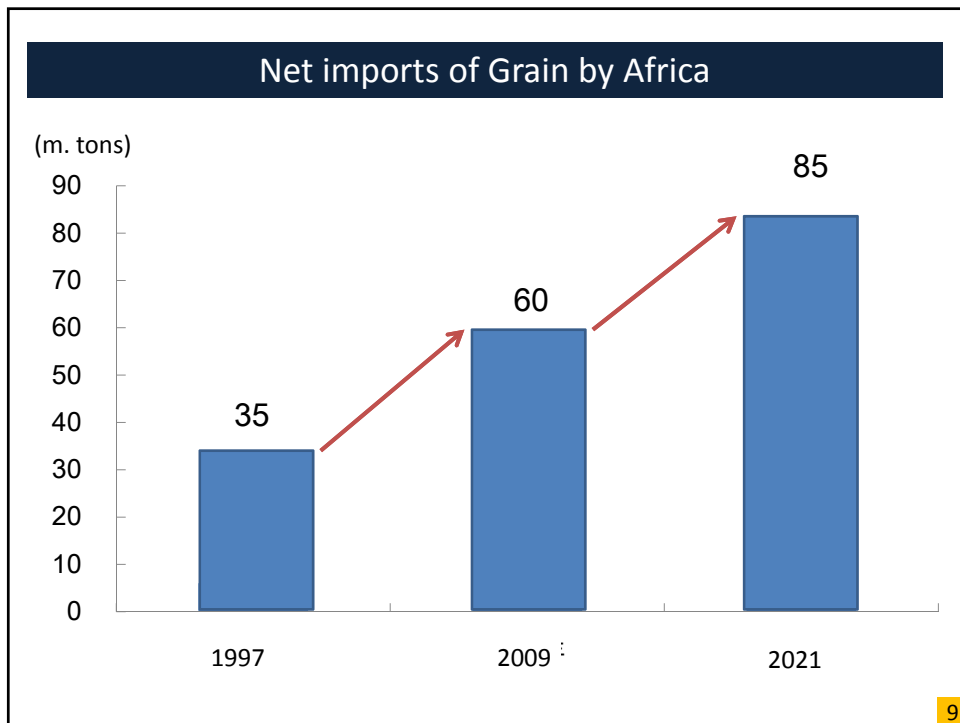
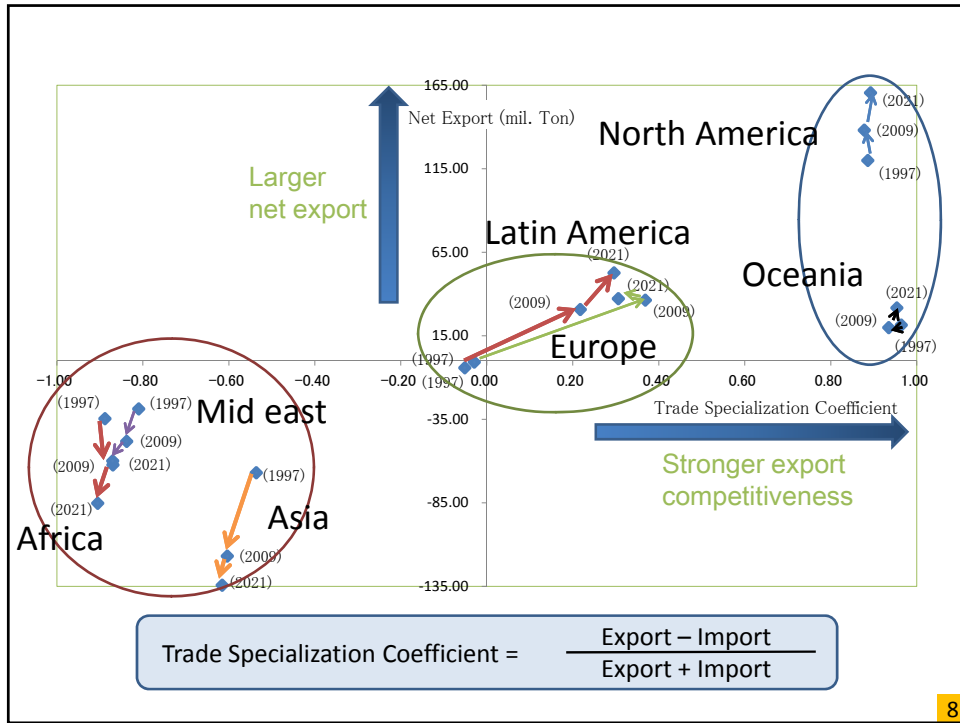


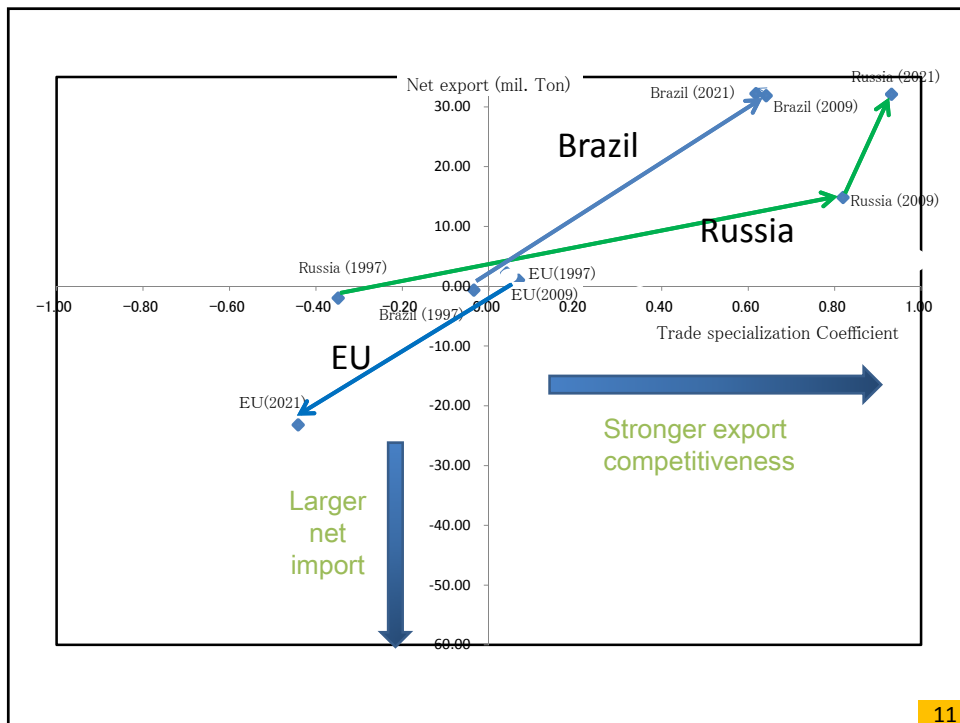
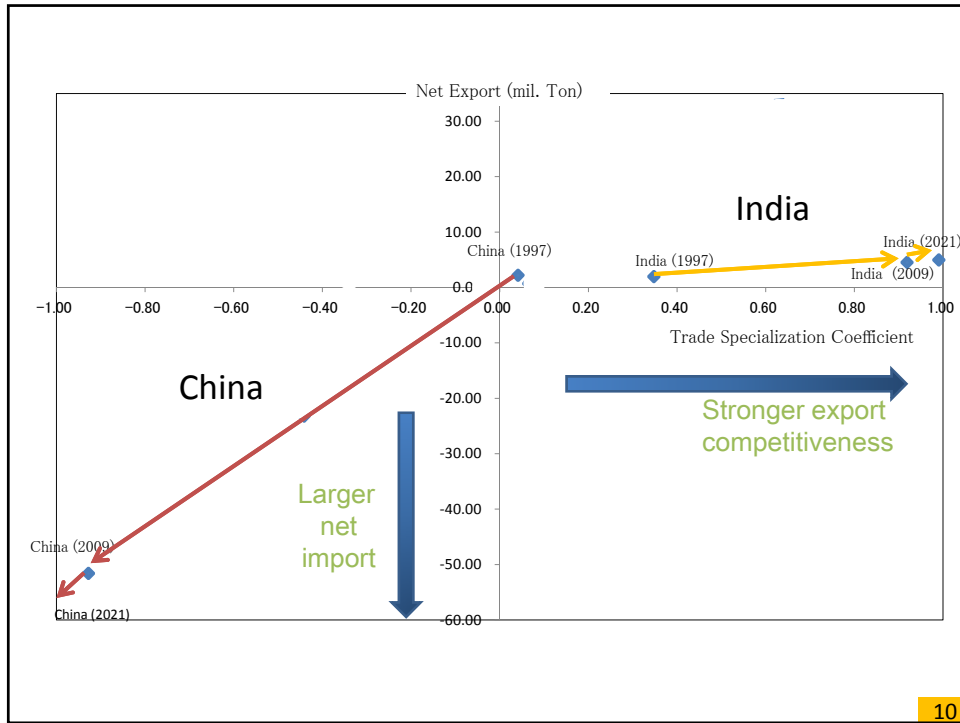




Changes in World Trade Structure

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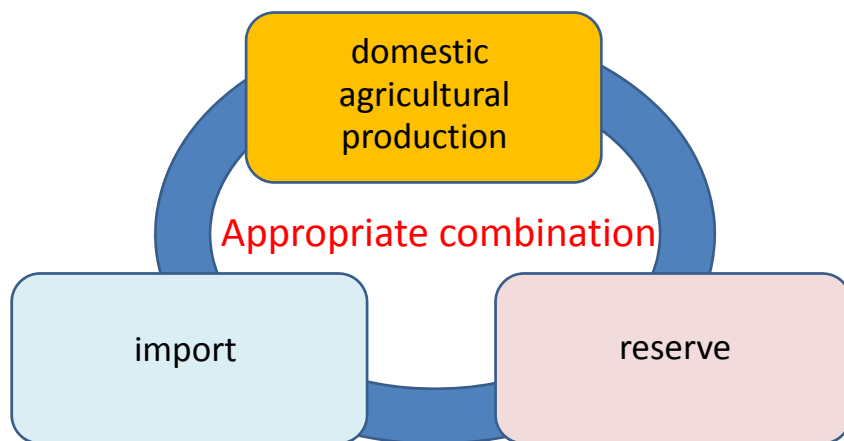


Food Security in Japan

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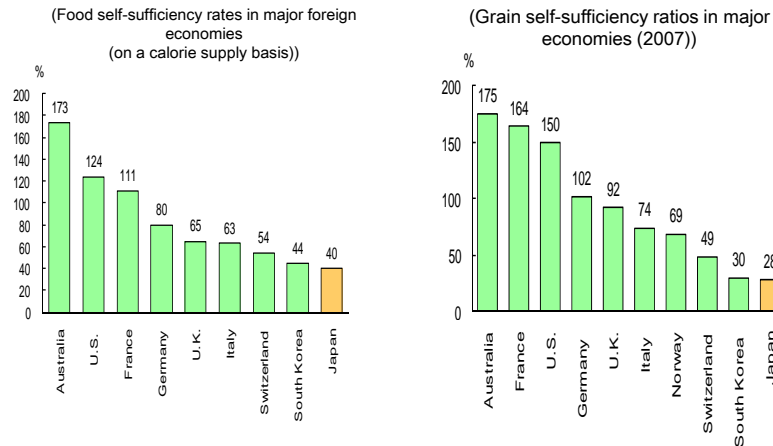
Establishing Holistic Food Security in Japan

Stable food supply to the citizens shall be secured by increased domestic agricultural production as a base together with appropriate combination of import and reserve. (Article 2; Food, Agriculture and Rural Areas Basic Act)



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Very Low Self-Sufficiency Rates for Japan



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Japan's Target : 50%

Current State

The dangers of the food supply

The dangers of sustainable agriculture for industry

Achieving a target 50%* food self-sufficiency in three main areas

* Calorie based target for 2020

- Introduction of income subsidies by household
Arranging an environment for agricultural management so that workers wanting to work in agriculture can do so safely
- 6th industry in rural areas
Increase management income by improving sales price (processed food, direct sales) and increasing sales volume (exports, uncovering new markets in energy and other areas)
- Shift of production system to suit consumer needs
Promote agricultural production to suit consumer needs such as quality, food safety and peace of mind, and environment, and improve the superiority of domestic agricultural produce



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Economies' Self-Sufficiency Targets

South Korea

- Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries sets targets for the calorie-based total food self-sufficiency ratio as well as for self-sufficiency ratios by each food category, the staple grain and grain in general in its basic plan for agricultural and rural development. [2015 target: 47% (on a calorie supply basis, with feed imports taken into account*)]
 - The Korea Rural Economic Institute publishes the food self-sufficiency ratio on a calorie supply basis. [2008: 49% (on a calorie supply basis*)]

Switzerland

- The Federal Office for Agriculture publishes both calorie-based and value-based total food self-sufficiency ratios and self-sufficiency ratios by each food category.
 [2008: 62% (on a calorie supply basis, with no feed imports taken into account*)
 55% (on a calorie supply basis, with feed imports taken into account*)
 68% (on a value basis*)]

Norway

- The Norwegian Agricultural Economics Research Institute (a research institute at the Ministry of Agriculture) publishes the food self-sufficiency ratio on a calorie supply basis.
 [2008: 52% (preliminary) (on a calorie supply basis, with no feed imports or exports taken into account*)]

Taiwan

- The Council of Agriculture publishes calorie-based and value-based total food self-sufficiency ratios and self-sufficiency ratios by each food category.
 [2009: 32% (on a calorie supply basis, with no imported feeds taken into account*)
 69% (on a value basis*)]

U.K.

- The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs publishes the food self-sufficiency ratio on a value basis. [2009: 59% (preliminary) (on a value basis) *]

China

- The medium to long-term national food security plan outline (2008–2020) sets food self-sufficiency ratio targets for grains, etc.
 [2020 target: 95% or more for grains, etc. (including rice, wheat, corn, beans and potatoes) (on a weight basis)]

Russia

- The Russian food security doctrine sets category-by-category food self-sufficiency ratio targets.
 [2020 targets: 95% or more for grains, 80% or more for sugar, 85% or more for meat and processed meat products, 90% or more for milk and dairy products, 95% or more for potatoes, etc. (on a weight basis)]

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Russia's Food security Doctrine

(Article 4.) The Doctrine is the basis for development of regulative legal acts in the area of food security, modernization of the agro-industrial and fishery complexes.

(Article 8.) A criterion to evaluate the level of food security is the share of domestic farm, fish products and food in total commodity resources (including carry-over stocks) of the domestic market of relevant products. These shares have threshold values with regards to:

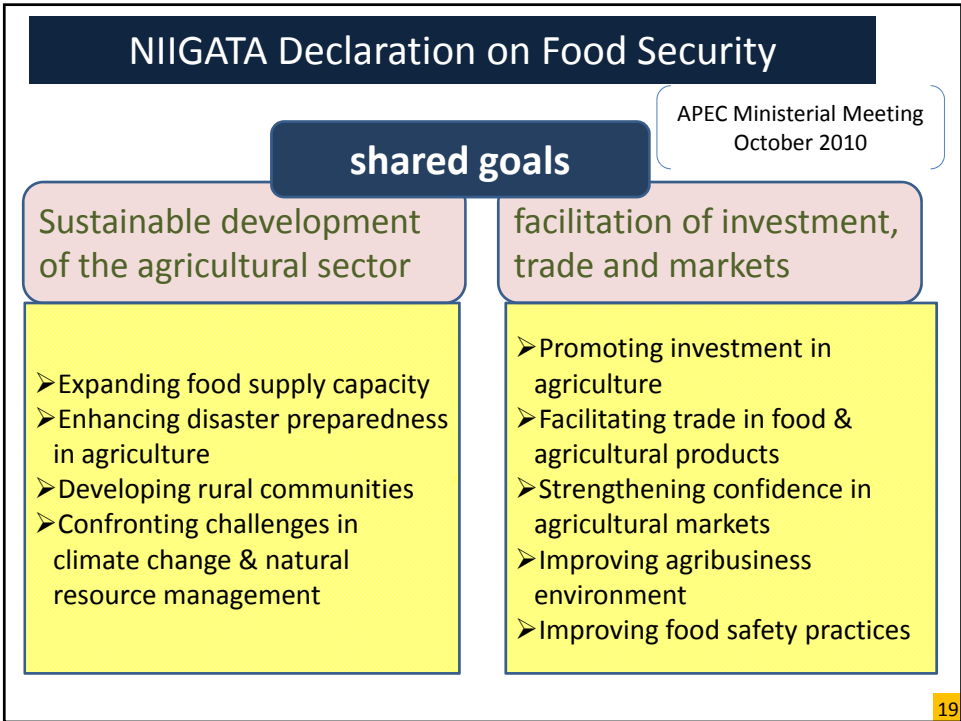
- 95 percent in grain and potatoes
- 90 percent in milk and dairy products
- 85 percent in meat and meat products, and edible salt
- 80 percent in sugar, vegetable oil, and fish products

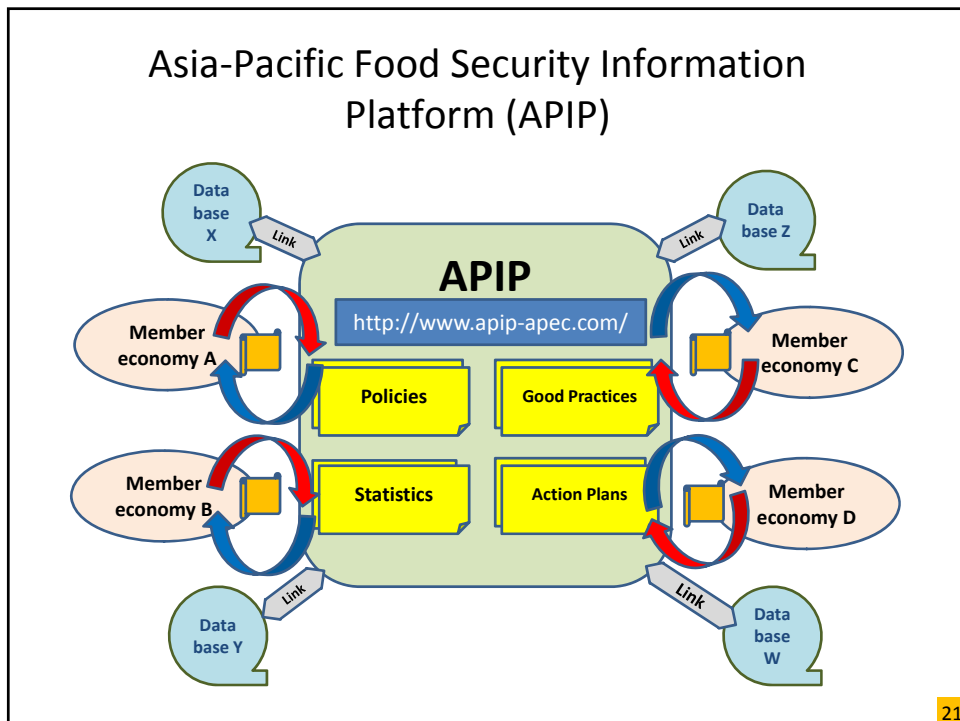
(Article 26.) Implementation of the Doctrine's provisions will allow to ensure food security as the essential component of the national security, predict and prevent emerging threats and risks to the economy's economy, improve its stability, create conditions for dynamic development of agro-industrial and fishery complexes and improvement of the population's welfare.

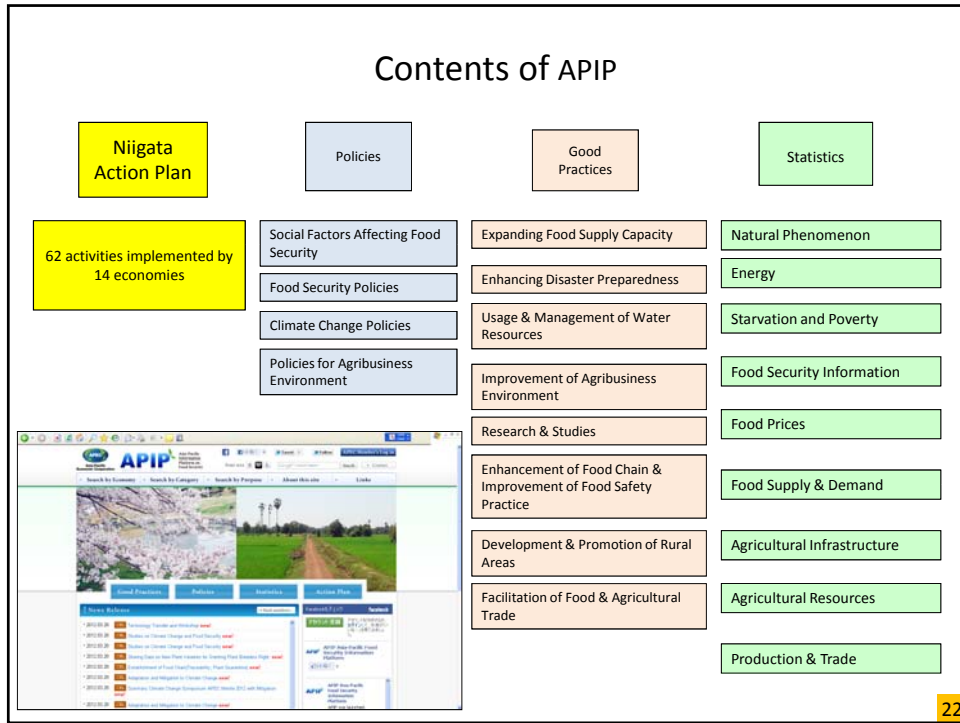
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II Establishing More Effective Information Network

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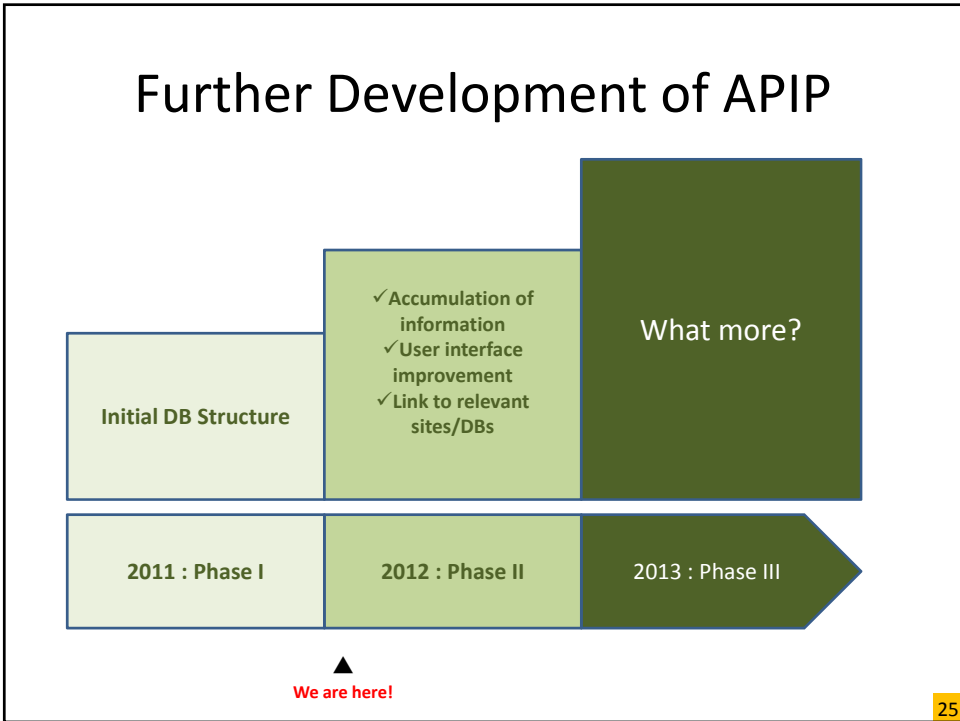






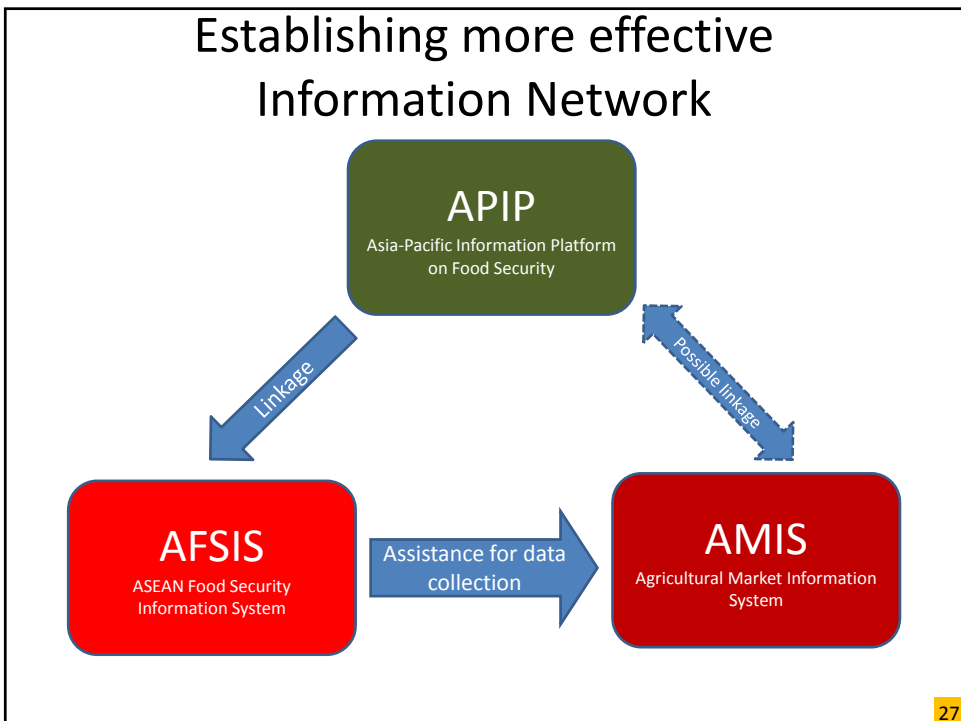
APIP Workshop @Tokyo

Day-1: Tuesday 17 January 2012	Day-2: Wednesday 18 January 2012
Part 1 : Opening Remarks	Part 5: Sharing Information on the Use of Water and Land Resources and Farmers-Participatory Irrigation Management Presentation and Q&A
Part 2 : Addressing the Linkages between Climate Change and Vulnerability to Food Insecurity	
Part 3 : Demonstration of APEC Information Platform on Food Security	
Part 4 : Sharing Information on the Adaptation and Mitigation Measures to Cope with Climate Change Presentation and Q&A	
(1) Opening Remarks	(1) Opening Remarks
(2) Climate Resilient Agriculture	(2) Presentation on the Projects Japan Carried Out
(3) Rice Improvement Research for Climate Change	- Study on prevention of desertification in arid and semi-arid areas in Asia
(4) Adaptation and Mitigation Study in the Agriculture Sector in Japan and its Possible Contribution to the Asia Pacific	- Estudio de Validacion del Desarrollo Rural Participativo Basado en la Conservacion del Suelo
(5) Agricultural Monitoring by Earth Observation Satellite	- Guideline for the On-Farm Irrigation Development and Management in Monsoon Asia
(6) Global Research Alliance: Enhancing cooperation in Agricultural Greenhouse Gas Research	(3) The Project on Conservation of the Environment and Rural Development with Farmers' Participation for the Mediterranean Dryland Zone of Chile
(7) Green Growth and Climate Change	(4) The Project on Eco-environment Rehabilitation and Poverty Reduction in Yanmenguan Region, Shanxi Province
(8) Concluding Remarks	(5) Examples of Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) in Mexico
	(6) The Project for Capacity Development of Participatory Irrigation Management System for Improvement of Agricultural Productivity in Vietnam
	(7) Round Table Discussion
	(8) Wrap Up and Closing Remarks
	Part 6 : Closing
Day-3: Thursday 19 January 2012	
	Excursion to the Food Security Facilities
	Visiting to:
	(1) NNAFA Analysis Center
	(2) Agriculture Research Hall
	(3) JAXA Tsukuba Space Center



Examples of Niigata Action Plans results of which can be incorporated into APIP		
Activity	Year	Economy
Platform for Information Sharing		
➢ Develop the APIP	2011-	Japan
➢ Develop concept of unified information and statistic agricultural portal (48)		Russia
Research and Developments		
➢ Reinforce international collaborative research on global warming and food security by sharing research outcomes via IP (8)	2011-	Japan
Reduce Food Losses		
➢ Organize workshop, training and a joint research project to share approaches and tools for post-harvest handling (13)	2012- 2015	Chinese Taipei
Disaster Preparedness in Agriculture		
➢ Share best practices on disaster prevention and mitigation in agriculture and support measures for farming and rural areas in times of disaster, including international relief systems via IP (18)	2011-	Japan
Promote the Consumption of Local Agricultural Products		
➢ Hold workshop on the potency of local food resources, and establish a network among agriculture research centers on food diversification (25)	2011- 2014	Indonesia
Disseminate Promising Farming Practices to Cope with Climate Change		
➢ Hold workshop disseminate feasible adaptation and mitigation measures identified by the food security mapping system incorporating climate change factorable data (33)	2011- 2013	Japan
➢ Conduct study and share information on sustainable paddy rice cultivation system adaptable to climate change via IP (35)	2011-	Japan

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APIP, AFSIS, AMIS

	Asia-Pacific Food Security Information Platform (APIP)	ASEAN Food Security Information System (AFSIS)	Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS)
Contents	✓ Database for Information sharing	✓ Database for information on food security situation ✓ Early Warning Information and Commodity Outlook	✓ Database for supply and demand
Coverage	✓ Policies ✓ Good practice ✓ Statics ✓ Action plan	✓ Statics Rice, Maize Sugar cane Soybean, Cassava	✓ Statics Wheat, Maize, Soybean, Rice
Member	APEC	ASEAN+3	G20+ main exporting/importing economies
Secretariat/ Donor	Japan	Japanese fund	FAO, WB, OECD, UN HLTf, UNCTAD, IFPRI, WFP, IFAD and WTO
Start	2011	2003	2011

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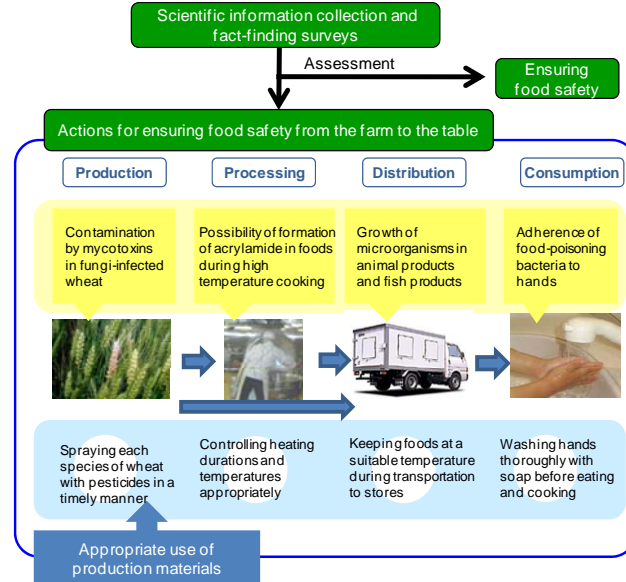
III Policy Partnership Activities

1. Ensuring Food Safety & Building Consumer Confidence
2. Promoting “Sixth Industry”
3. Against Global Warming

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1. Ensuring Food Safety and Building Consumer Confidence

- Enhancing Food Safety throughout the Food Chain -

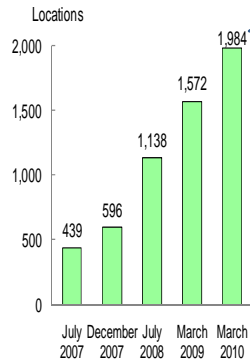


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- Good Agricultural Practice (GAP) and Rice Traceability System -

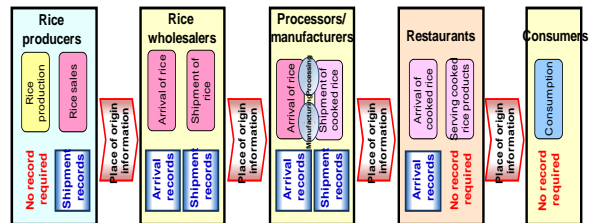
GAP system was developed to accurately implement, record and check necessary measurements at each process in agricultural production, according to check lists based on laws and regulations concerning food safety improvements, environmental conservation and the like.

(Trends of GAP introducing agricultural production locations)



45% of 4,418 locations, which have been developed preparatory plans called Agricultural Locations Intensifying Plan

(Requirements for business entities under the Rice Traceability Act)



- All business entities that deal with rice and processed rice products are required to keep transaction records on these products.
- When selling or serving products to other business entities or consumers, these business entities are required to provide place of origin information of rice and rice ingredients.

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2. Promoting “Sixth Industry”

The term “sixth industry” is derived by multiplying the industrial sectors as follows. First (primary) × second (secondary) × third (tertiary) to come up with the “sixth industry.” The sixth industry is expected to synergistically create new added-value through effective use of agricultural, forestry and fishery products, as well as land, water and other resources in farming, mountain and fishing villages, by integrating production, processing and distribution activities.

(page 30; FY2010 Annual Report on Food, Agriculture and Rural Areas in Japan; 2011)

An Illustration:

A restaurant run by a farmers’ cooperative which manages a farm complex including not only agricultural farm but a meat factory, agro-experience classes, shops and restaurants providing the own products, as well as internet sales. It created 280 employment, 500,000 visitors and 57 million USD sales in 2009.



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3. Against Global Warming - Food Mileage -

“Food mileage” is a quantitative index that is calculated by “transport distance” X “weight” of imported food, for assessing the environmental impact especially global warming, in terms of fuel consumption.

(Per capita food mileage)

(Ton-km)

Japan 2010	6,770
2001	7,093
U.S. 2001	1,051
U.K. 2001	3,195
France 2001	1,738
Germany 2001	2,090

Source: Prepared by MAFF

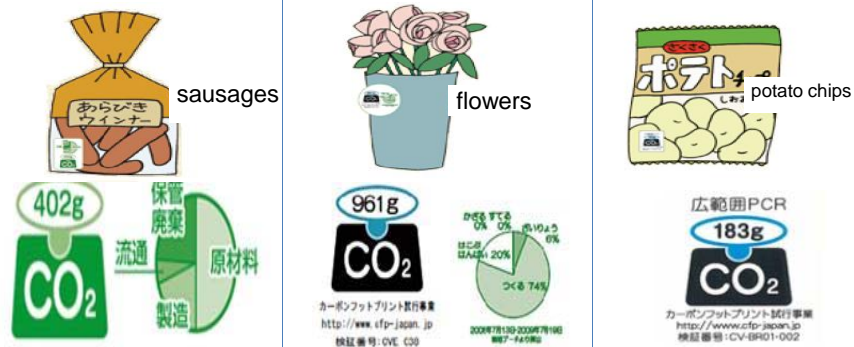


A logo mark developed by NGOs in Japan to show commodity’s food mileage reduction. A unit “POCO” means 100g saving of CO2 emission by choosing domestic products.

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- Carbon Footprints -

Carbon footprints indicate total greenhouse gas emissions in terms of CO₂ emissions caused by raw materials procurement, production, distribution, consumption/maintenance, disposal and recycling of products. They are designed to enhance farmers' and consumers' consciousness of emission cuts.



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Thank you for your attention !!

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