

Ensuring agricultural markets are efficient, equitable and sustainable: Japan's experience

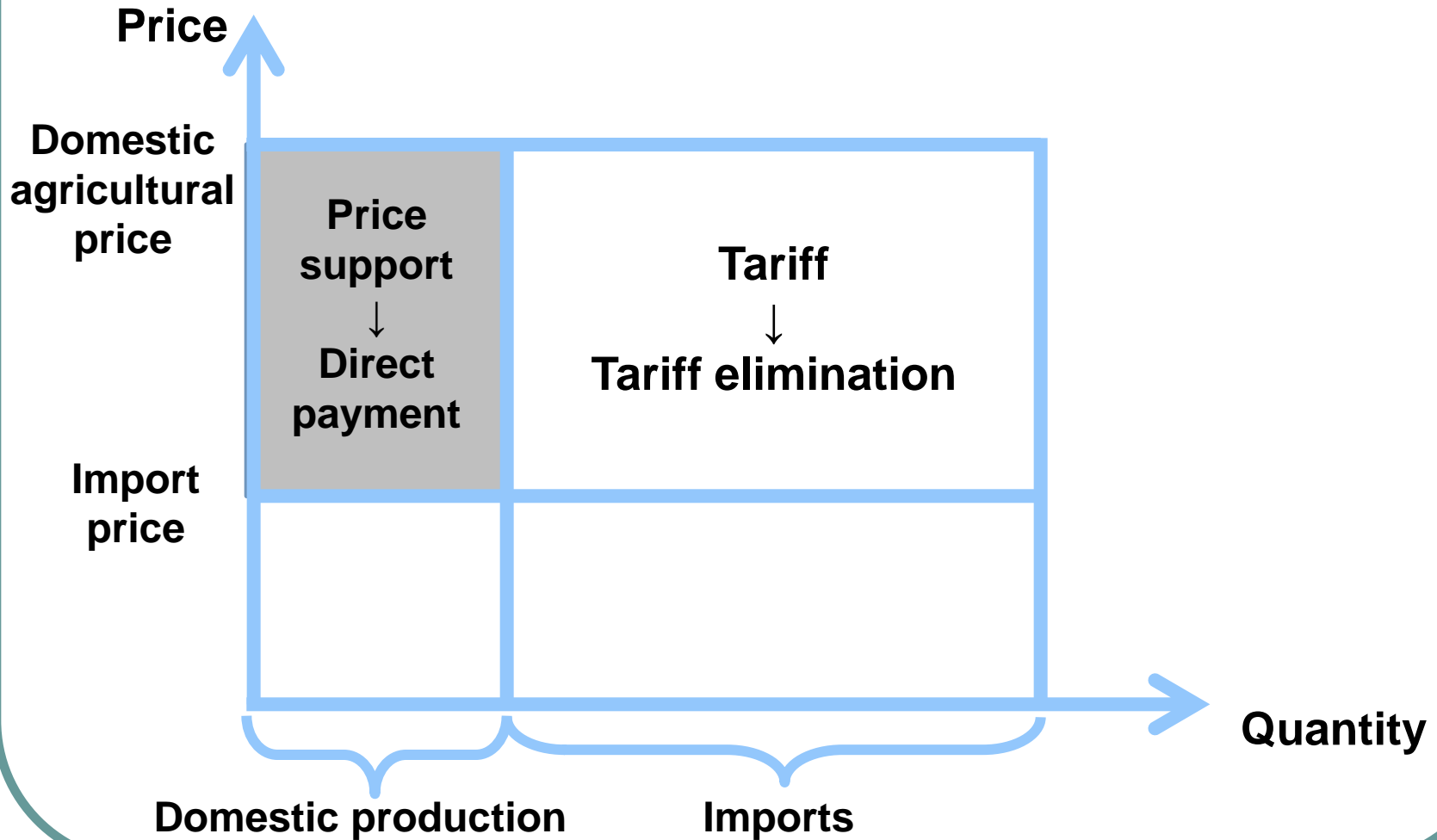
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Comparison of agricultural policies

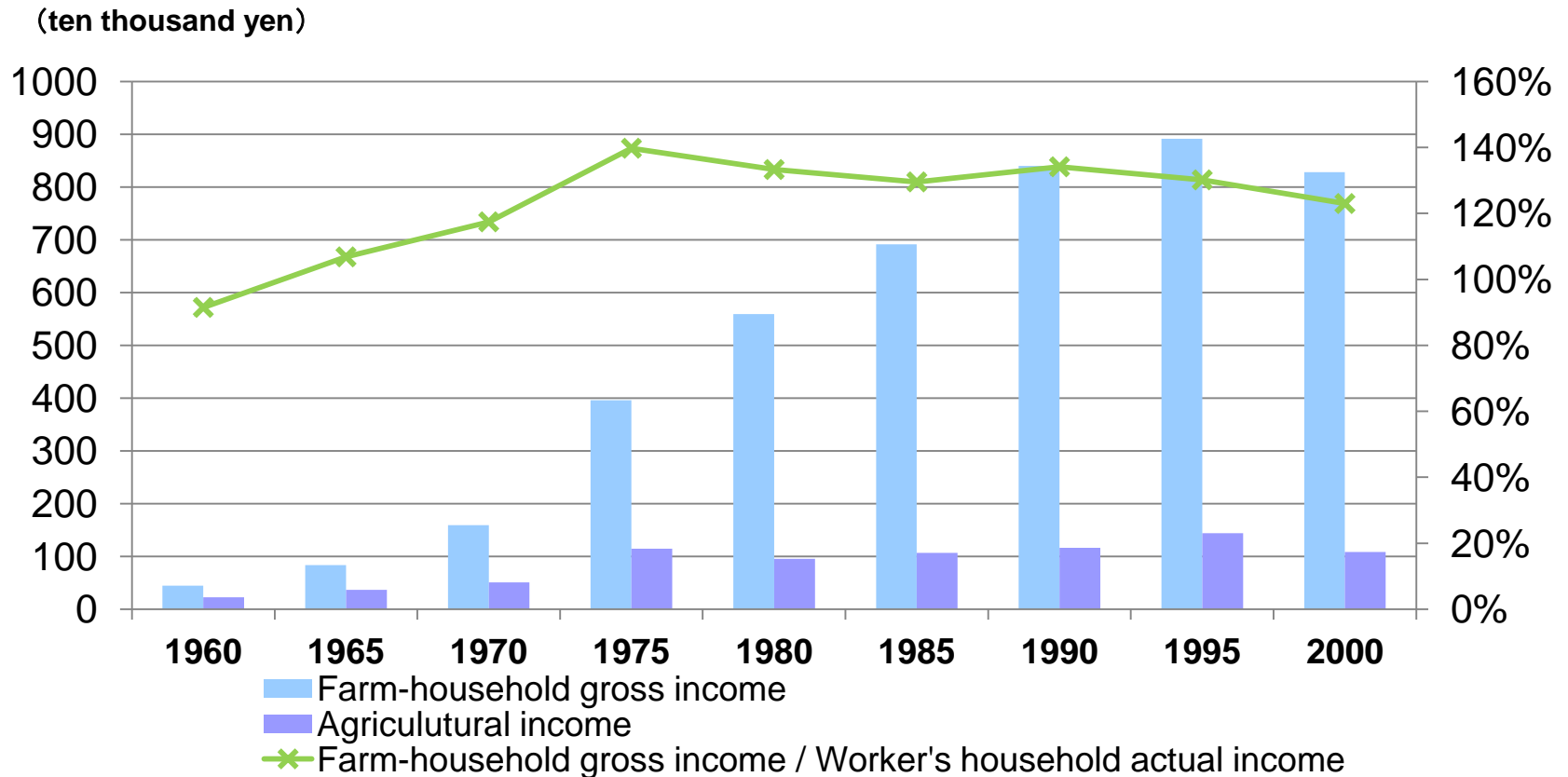
Country	Japan	US	EU
Decoupled direct payments	No	Yes/No	Yes
Environmental direct payments	Partial	Yes	Yes
Direct payments for less favorable regions	Yes	No	Yes
Production restriction program for price maintenance	Yes	No	No
Tariffs* over 1000%	1 (tubers of konnyaku)	None	None
Tariffs of 500-1000%	2 (rice, peanuts)	None	None
Tariffs 300-500%	2 (butter, pork)	None	None
Tariffs of 200-300%	6 (wheat, barley, skim milk powder, starch, beans and raw milk)	None	None

* Specific tariffs are applied to tariffed products in Japan. Here, these specific tariffs are estimated as their equivalents of ad valorem tariff rates, taking into account international prices.

From Price Support to Direct Payment: Consumer Burden Disappears



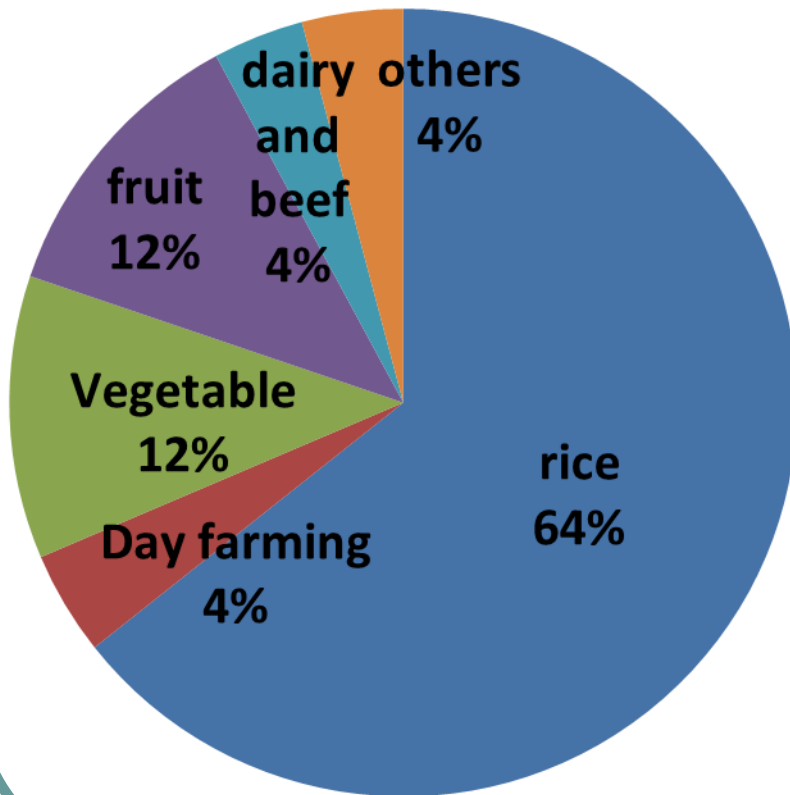
Farmers are better off



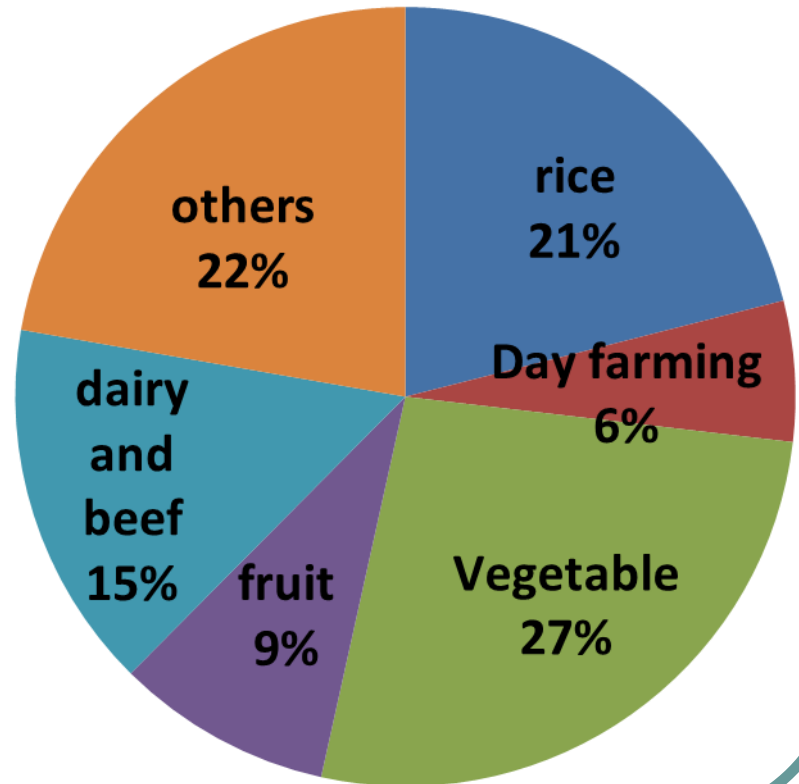
source:MAFF, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications "Household economy survey"

How inefficient the Japanese rice industry is!

The number of farmers

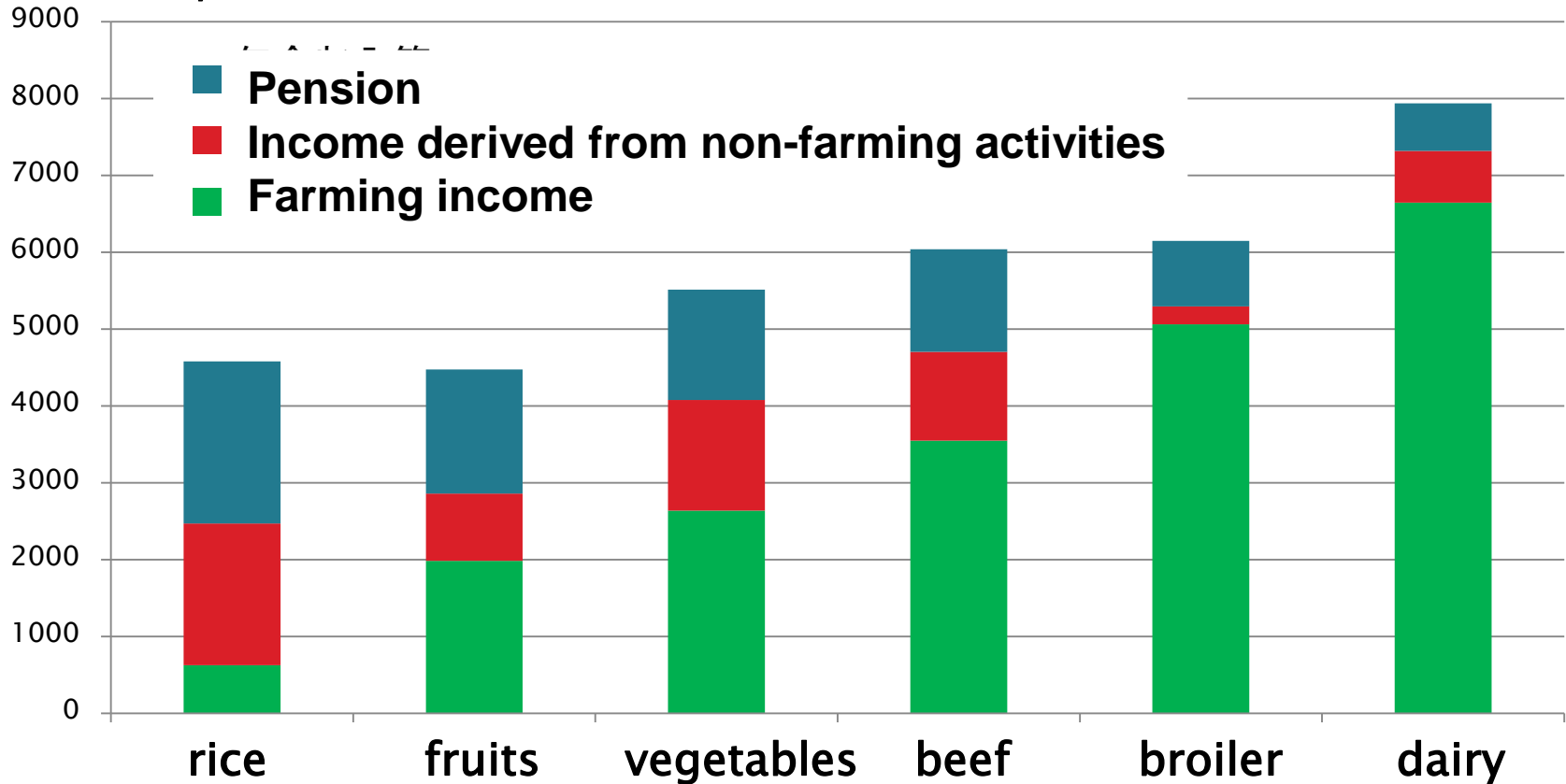


The value of production

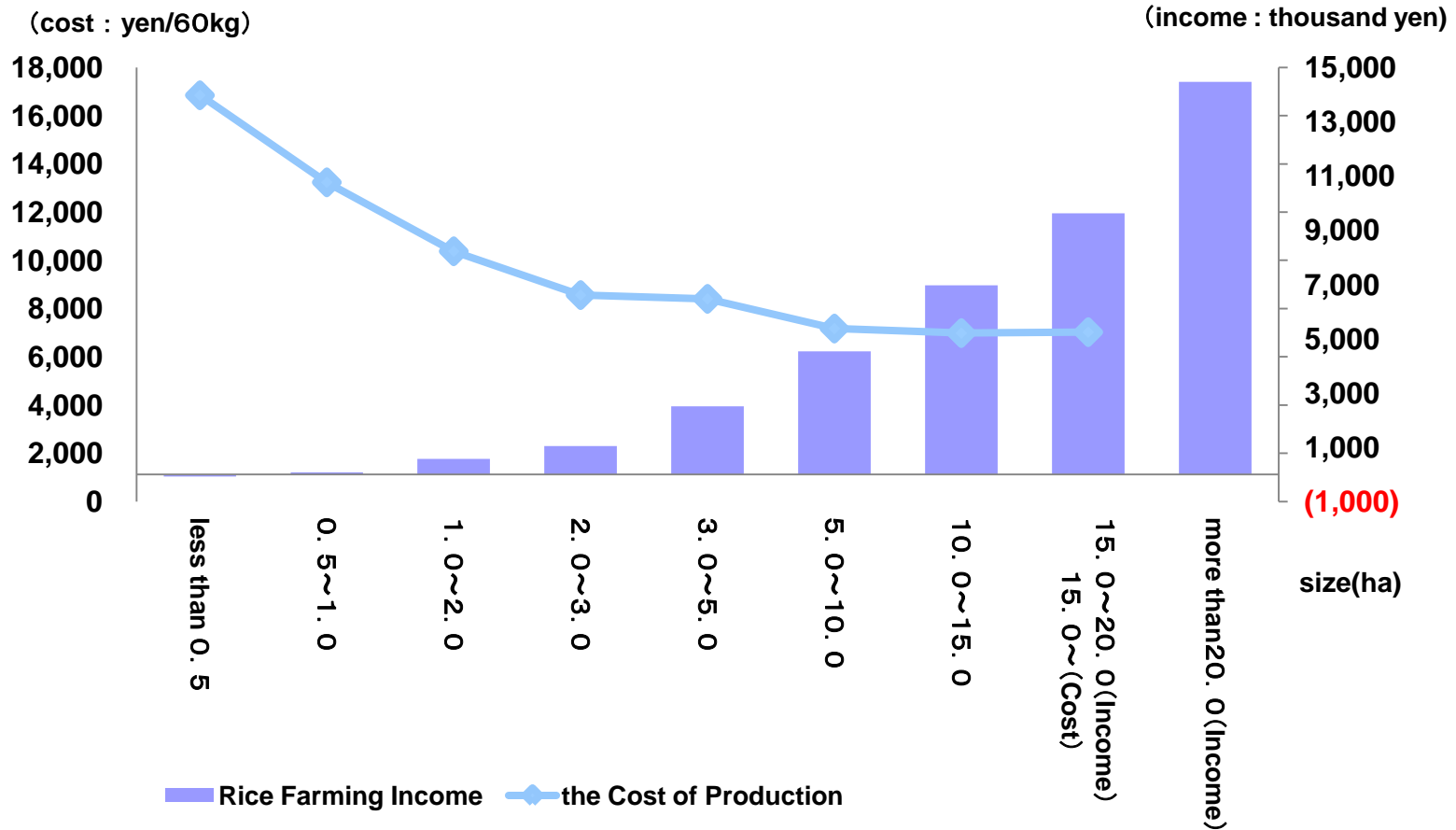


Distorted rice farming due to high rice price

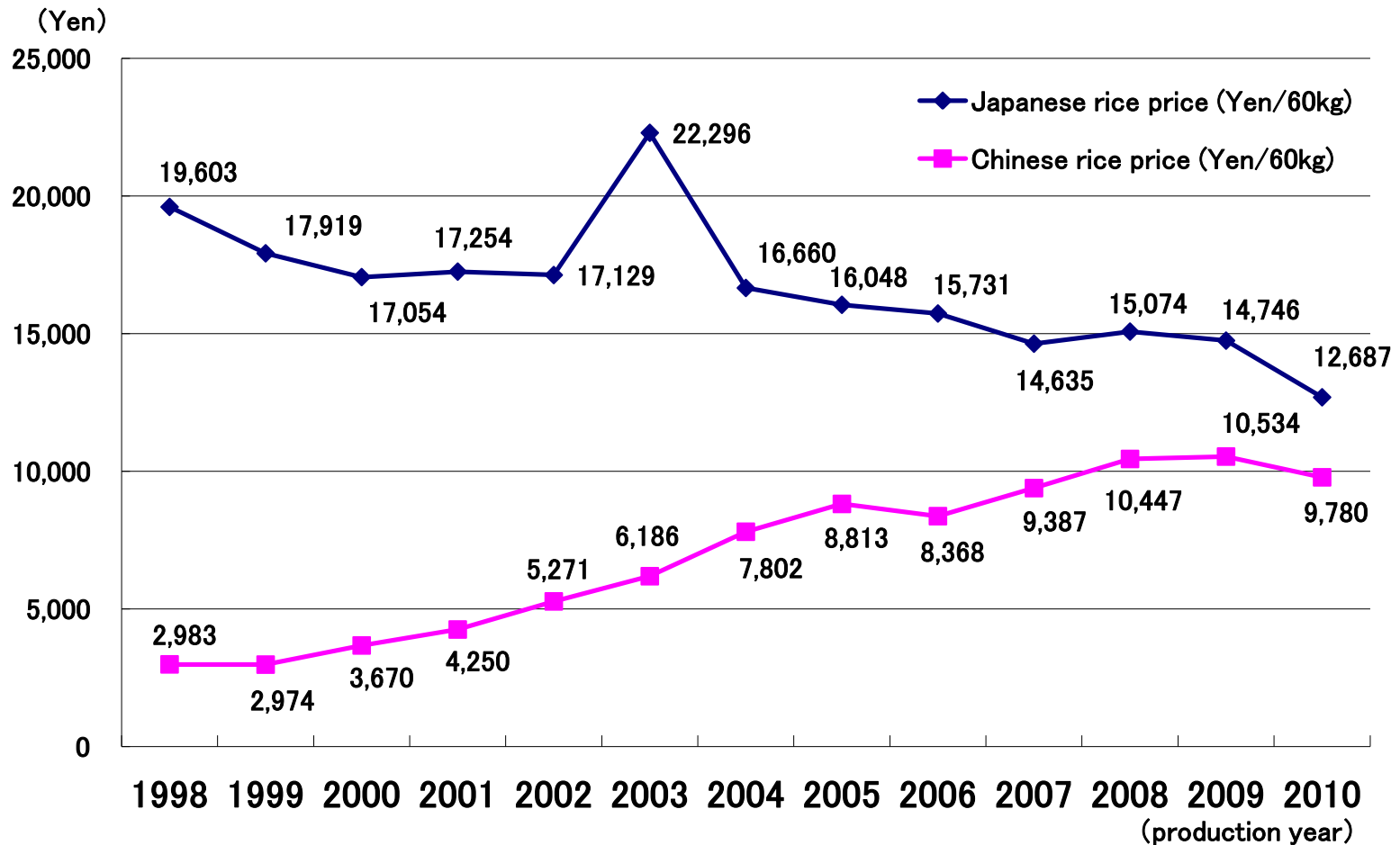
(thousand yen)



The larger the size, the more farm income



The price difference narrows



A Desirable Policy

