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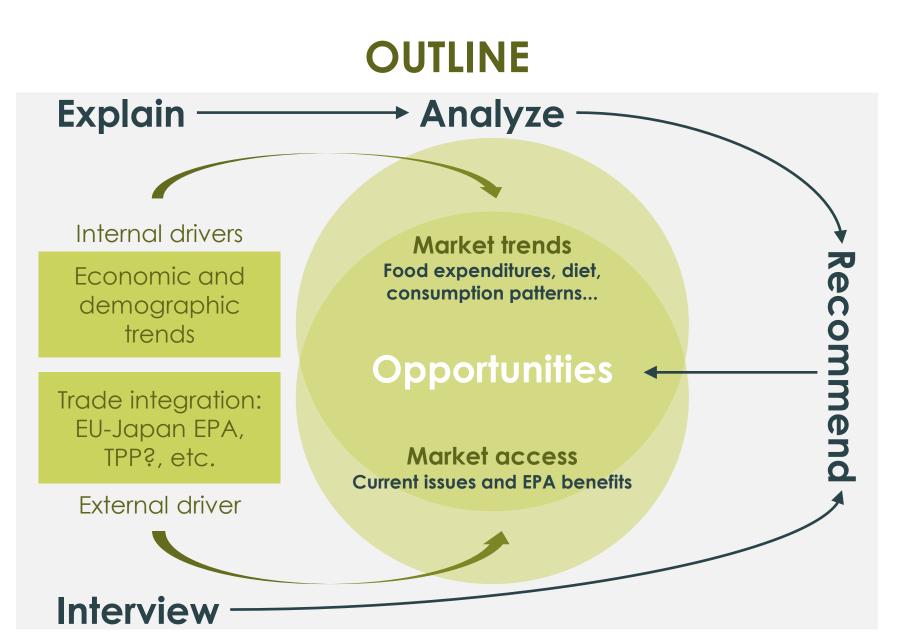
## MARKET OPPORTUNITIES FOR EU AGRIBUSINESSES IN THE CONTEXT OF THE EU-JAPAN EPA

William Fournel, MINERVA visiting fellow

2017/9/15

## SCOPE

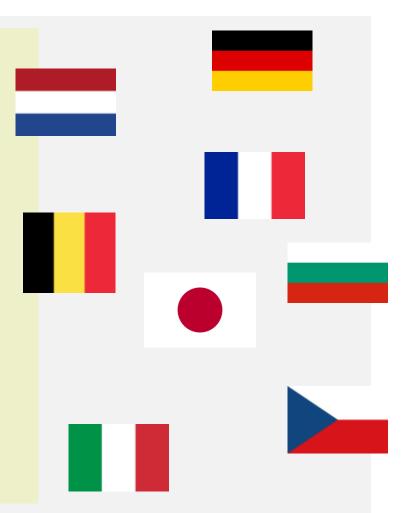
- 1. Trends only, no technical advice provided
- 2. Food products:
  - -Sections I to IV (HS 2012)
  - Non-edible products excluded
- 3. Data:
  - MoF Japanese customs
  - Customized classification based on DG Agri's classification



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## **INTERVIEWS**

- EU Embassies and Chambers of Commerce
- EU food exporters, importers and local producers
- A renowned Chef
- A Japanese importer with a EU franchise
- Prominent Japanese economists



## STRUCTURE



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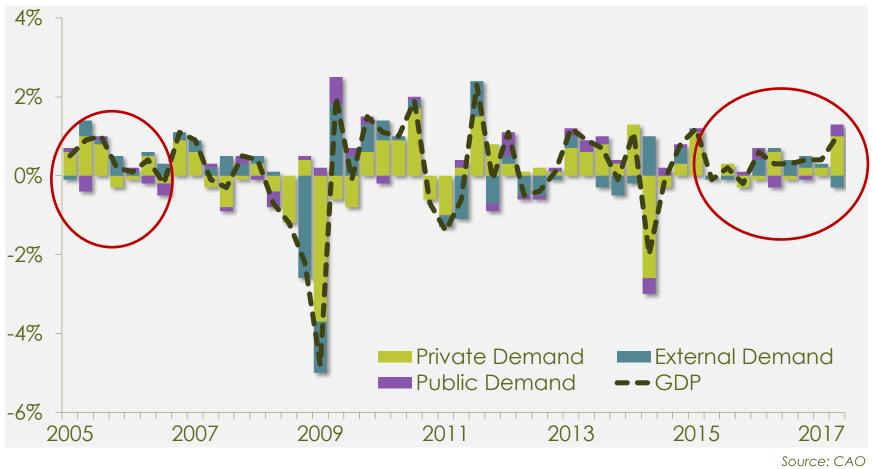
### MARKET OPPORTUNITIES FOR EU AGRIBUSINESSES IN THE CONTEXT OF THE EU-JAPAN EPA

## AN ECONOMY DRIVEN BY STRONG TRENDS

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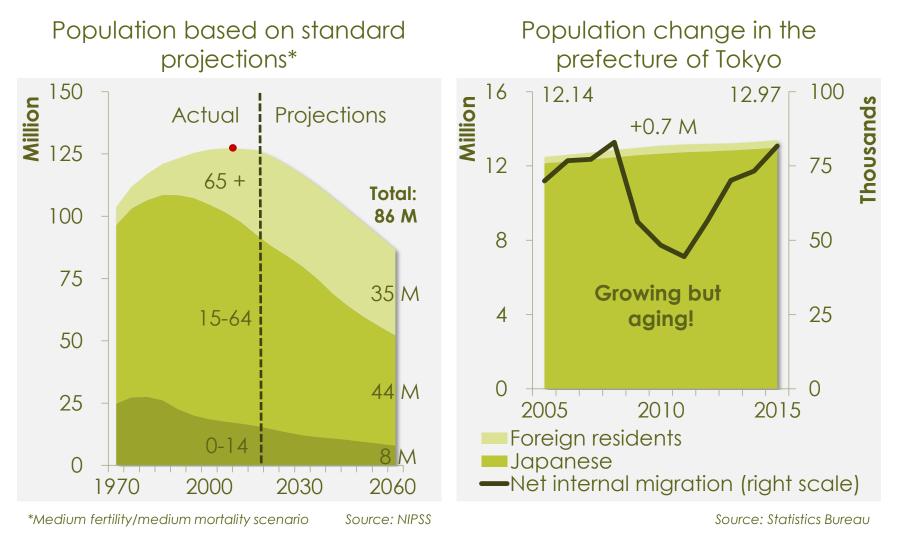
## A PROGRESSIVE ECONOMIC RECOVERY

Contribution to percent change in real GDP growth



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# AN INEXORABLE DEMOGRAPHIC DECLINE



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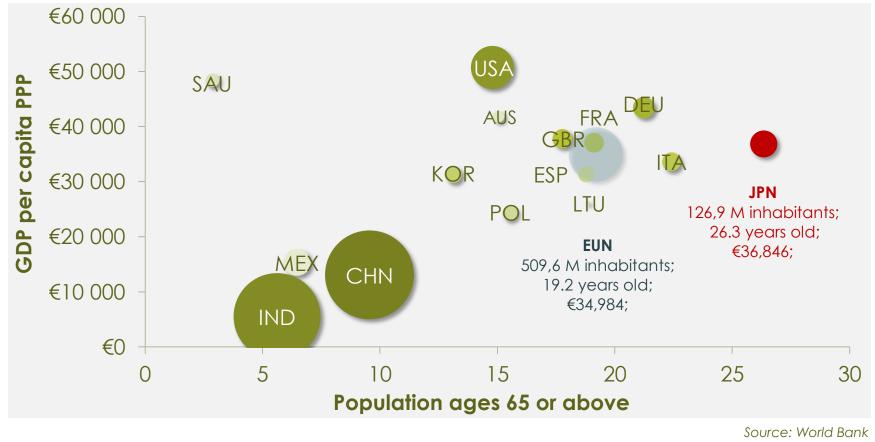
### MARKET OPPORTUNITIES FOR EU AGRIBUSINESSES IN THE CONTEXT OF THE EU-JAPAN EPA

## A GROWING NEED FOR IMPORTED FOOD PRODUCTS

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# A LARGE, WEALTHY AND CHANGING DEMAND

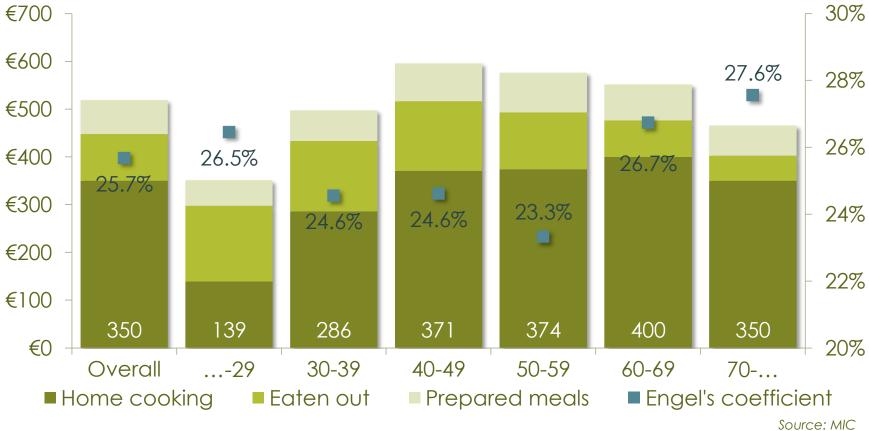
International comparisons of population, purchasing power and old-age share, in 2015



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# A LARGE, WEALTHY AND CHANGING DEMAND (2)

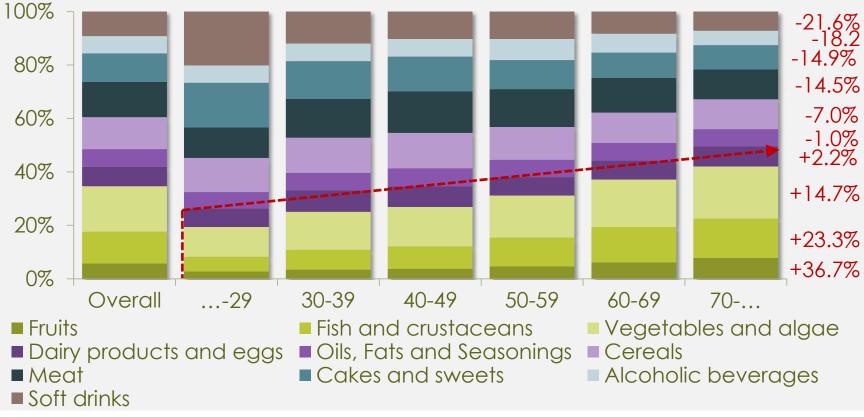
Average monthly food expenditures, per age of household's head and Engel's coefficient



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# A LARGE, WEALTHY AND CHANGING DEMAND (3)

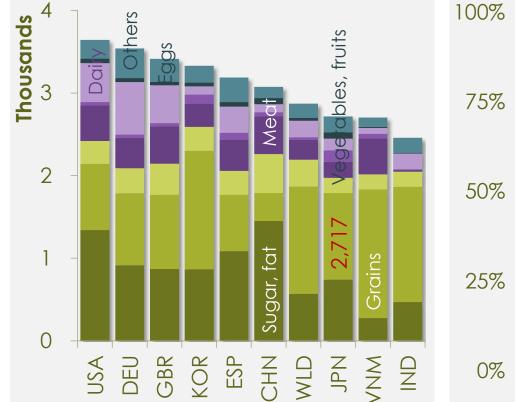
Share of monthly food expenditures for home cooking, per age of household's head, in 2016



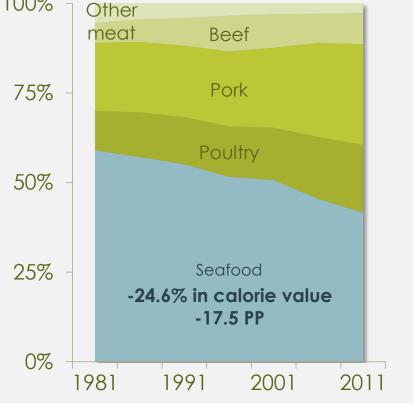
Source: MIC

# A LARGE, WEALTHY AND CHANGING DEMAND (4)

International comparisons of average calorie intake, in 2011







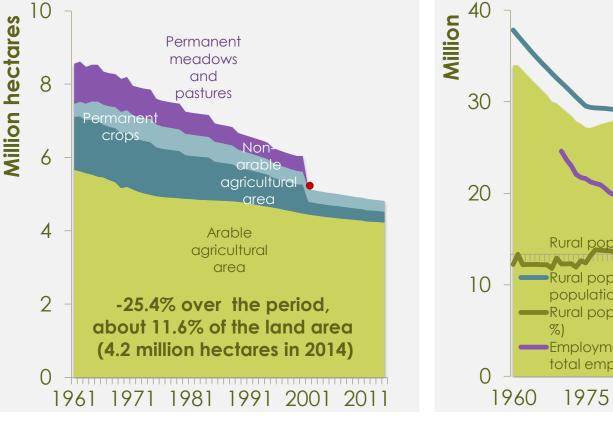
Source: FAO

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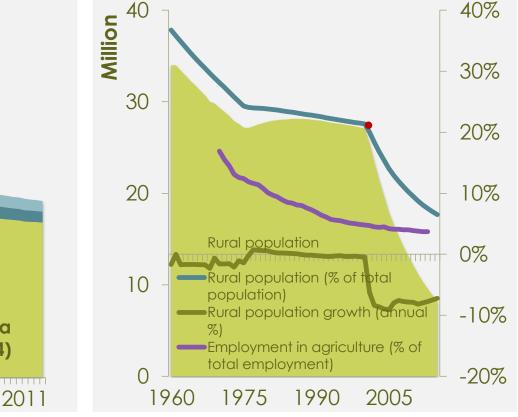
Source: FAO

# **A DECLINING DOMESTIC SUPPLY**

#### Exploitable land area, from 1961 to 2014



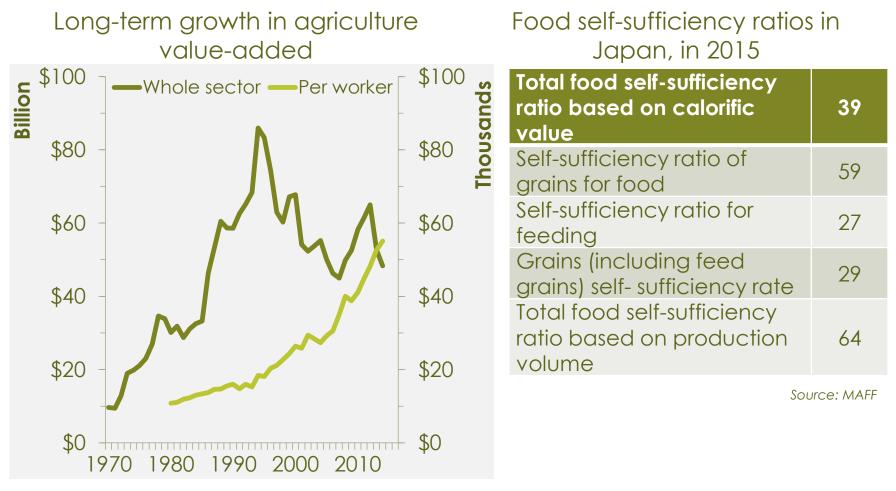
#### Demographic decline in rural areas, from 1960 to 2015



Source: MAFF

Source: MAFF

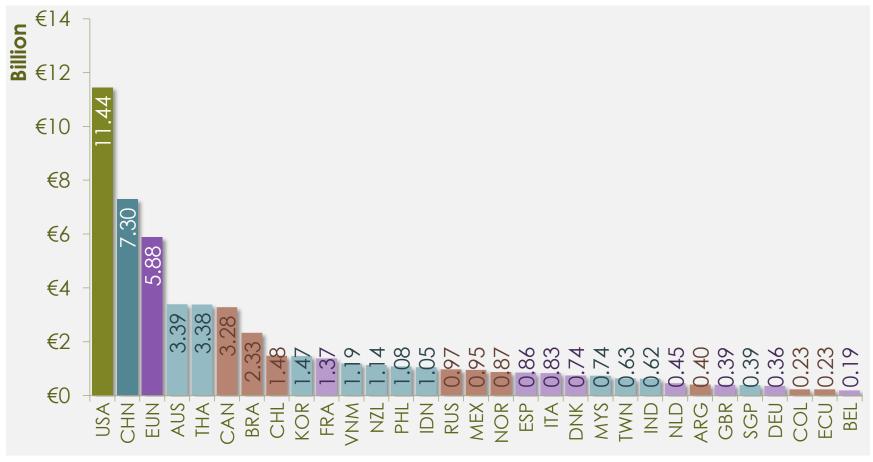
# A DECLINING DOMESTIC SUPPLY (2)



Source: World Bank

# A LEADING IMPORTER OF FOOD PRODUCTS

Principal supplying countries to the Japanese market

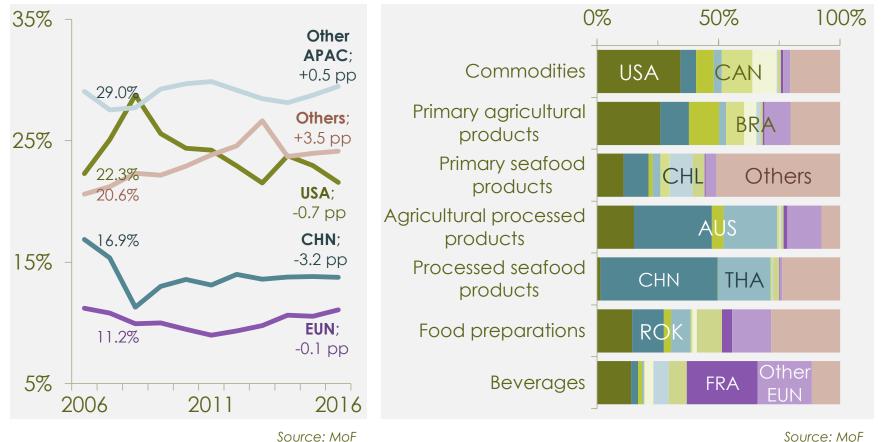


Source: MoF

# A LEADING IMPORTER OF FOOD PRODUCTS (2)

### Change in import shares, by region

# Specialization, in percentage of imported value



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# A LEADING IMPORTER OF FOOD PRODUCTS (3)



## "Specific" products

- Mostly B2C and upscale food service
- Stronger competitions with EU countries
- Strongly differentiated
- Price matters to some extent but quality is absolutely necessary



## "Undifferentiated" products

- Mostly B2B, large volumes
- Strong competition with the US, Australia, etc
- Similar products
- Price based on exceptional quality matters the most

#### EU exports of food products

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## TOWARD A MORE OPEN MARKET WITH THE EU-JAPAN EPA

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# TRADE POLICY AS A SHIELD

# International comparison of protectionist policies, in 2015

Average tariffs effectively applied in Japan, in percentage, in 2015

Ranking, out of 151	Trade-	Prevalence	Section code	JPN	EUN	USA
countries	weighted average	of trade	01	1 <b>9.67</b> %	8.11%	4.78%
based on GCI	tariffs	barriers	02	14.93%	2.69%	2.03%
JPN	36	115	03	3.42%	3.26%	2.03%
USA	33	52	04	11.01%	5.31%	5.70%
EUN (average)	5	40				Source: ITC
FRA	5	76				
DEU	5	64				
ITA	5	48				

Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Report

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**ESP** 

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## **EPA BENEFITS**

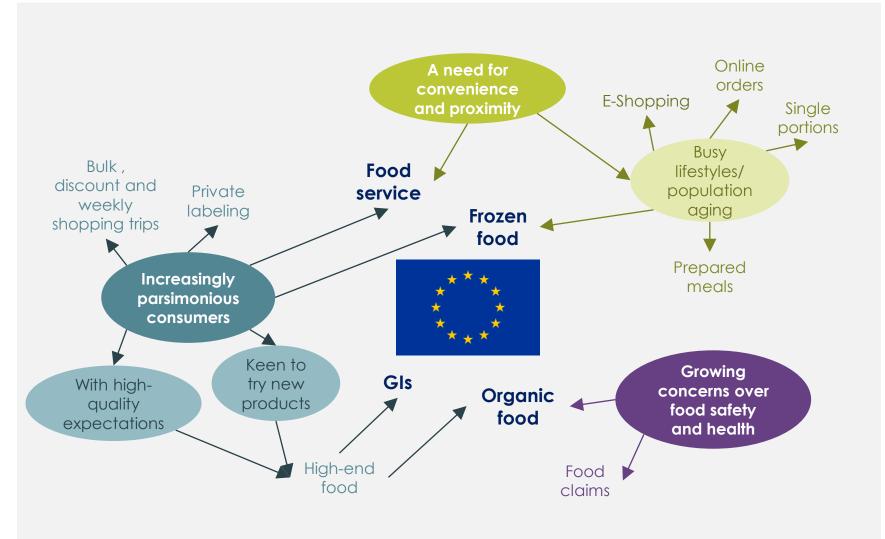
	Timeline	EIF
Medium to very high market share		Strong impact of some tariff reductions (wine, cheese, chocolates, etc.) and a residual impact on the rest Strong impact of GI recognition
Small to medium MS		Strong impact of tariff reductions but will also depend on TPP11
Inexistent or small MS	Heavily restricted products	Immediate impact of some solved NTB and SPS issues

### MARKET OPPORTUNITIES FOR EU AGRIBUSINESSES IN THE CONTEXT OF THE EU-JAPAN EPA

## TRENDS AND OPPORTUNITIES IN A CHANGING MARKET

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## **CONSUMPTION PATTERNS**



## MARKET OPPORTUNITIES FOR EU AGRIBUSINESSES IN THE CONTEXT OF THE EU-JAPAN EPA

## RECOMMENDATIONS

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## RECOMMENDATIONS

$\frown$	Policy recommendations		Recommendations to businesses	
	Pursue EU level dialogues with Japan on market access issues related to food products.		Understand what makes a foreign company successful in the Japanese market.	
2	Communicate more effectively on EU food products, especially with the EPA around the corner.	6	Prepare yourself and your product(s) carefully and specifically for the Japanese market.	
3	Raise awareness of national brands.	7	Diversify and expand your consumer base by competing in several segments.	
4	Increase educational projects or events promoting EU food culture.	8	Participate strategically in trade fairs taking place in Japan.	

# Conclusion

## Market environment

- A favourable economic outlook
- A demographic decline which doesn't undermine market size
- A growing **need for food imports** (a large and wealthy demand and a declining domestic supply
- A strong EU share in Japanese food imports and a dual specialization able to meet the changing demand (food expenditures, diet, consumption patterns, etc.)

## **Opportunities**

- Emerging trends: frozen food, organic food, GIs and food service
- Products benefiting from preferential terms under the EU-Japan EPA: the largest concessions made by Japan regarding its food market.
- No "magical" products selling rapidly, easily and forever... but all products if adequately tailored to consumers





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