FOOD PROCESSING

COUNTRY PROFILE

JAPAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 GLOBAL FOOD & BEVERAGES MARKET

1.1 MARKET OVERVIEW

The food processing sector is involved in transforming raw agricultural products into processed food items that are suitable for consumption. It encompasses a wide range of activities, including harvesting, sorting, cleaning, packaging, preserving, and distributing food products. Food processing involves various techniques and technologies to enhance the quality, safety, and shelf life of food. Some common processes include cutting, grinding, cooking, pasteurization, canning, freezing, and dehydration. These processes often involve the use of machinery, equipment, additives, and other ingredients to modify the characteristics of the raw materials. The food processing sector plays a crucial role in meeting the global demand for safe, convenient, and nutritious food products. It not only helps to extend the availability of seasonal produce but also allows for the development of a wide variety of food options. This sector covers a broad range of products, including fruits, vegetables, grains, dairy products, meat, poultry, seafood, bakery items, beverages, and prepared meals. Food processing companies may operate at different scales, from small-scale local businesses to large multinational corporations. They must adhere to strict quality control and safety standards to ensure that the processed foods meet regulatory requirements and consumer expectations. Overall, the food processing sector contributes significantly to the economy, employment, and food security by adding value to raw agricultural products and making them suitable for consumption on a mass scale.

In the year 2022, the global food and beverages market exhibited an impressive valuation of $6,730.8 billion[1]. This expansive market displayed an intriguing perspective when scrutinized from the standpoint of per capita consumption, amounting to $862.8.[2] Additionally, in relation to the vast expanse of the global GDP, the market held a significant share of 6.32%.[3]

[1] Food and Beverages Global Market Briefing 2023 - The Business Research Company, December 2022
[2] Ibid
[3] Ibid

When examining the various segments within the food and beverages market, it becomes evident that the domain of meat, poultry, and seafood claimed the top position, boasting a substantial market share of 22.3%. Following closely behind, the dairy food sector made a commendable showing at 14.0%, while the realm of bakery and confectionary held its own at a captivating 13.8%.[4]

The global food and beverages market grew from **US $5437.42 Bn in 2017 to US $6730.88 Bn in 2022**[5]

The market grew at a compound **annual growth rate (CAGR) of 4.36%**[6]

FIGURE 1

Global Food & Beverages Market, 2017-2018

1.2 EMERGING TRENDS

The food and beverages market are being influenced by several significant trends, which are as follows:

- Functional drinks for hydration & nutritional benefits
- High pressure pasteurization of fruits & vegetables
- Increasing demand for clean label products
- Individual quick freezing (IQF) technology
- Robotics and automation in meat processing
- Premiumization of pet foods

[4] Food and Beverages Global Market Briefing 2023 - The Business Research Company, December 2022

[5] Ibid

[6] Ibid

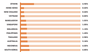
2 INDIAN FOOD PROCESSING SECTOR

2.1 OVERVIEW

In the year 2022, the food and beverages market witnessed Asia Pacific emerging as the dominant region, boasting a substantial valuation of $2,793.3 billion. This impressive figure accounted for a noteworthy 41.5% share of the global food and beverages market. Trailing behind, Western Europe secured the second position with a respectable share of 23.3%, while North America followed closely at 21.4%.[7]

FIGURE 2

Country wise split of Asia Pacific Food & Beverages Market, 2022



[7] Food and Beverages Global Market Briefing 2023 – The Business Research Company, December 2022

Within the Asia Pacific region, India's food and beverages market held the position of being the third largest, following the likes of China and Japan. In the year 2022, the market revenue reached an impressive sum of US $269.77 billion, thus commanding a significant 9.66% market share within the vast expanse of the Asia Pacific market. [8]

India's food and beverages market grew at a CAGR of 6.92% between 2017 - 22. [9]

India's food and beverages market is forecasted to grow at a CAGR of 9.94% from 2022 - 27. [10]

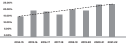
The Indian food processing sector has experienced rapid growth, exhibiting an impressive average annual growth rate of over 9 percent since the fiscal year 2014-15[11]. This sector plays a pivotal role in establishing strong connections between the industry and the agriculture sector through a comprehensive range of activities that encompass farming, aggregation, processing, packaging, storage, and distribution.

In India, the food processing sector extends its support to a wide array of products, encompassing traditional food items such as food grains, spices, fruits, and vegetables, as well as modern processed foods like baked goods, dairy products, superfoods, infused products, nutraceuticals, and convenience foods. Its contributions to the economy are substantial, with a multiplier effect on employment, as it employs 12.2% of the total workforce in the Indian registered manufacturing sector. In the fiscal year 2021-22, the remarkable contribution of processed foods to India's total Agri-Food Exports reached an astonishing 22.6%. The percentage share of food processing industries in the overall Indian manufacturing GVA was 10.54% at 2.37 lakh crores (US $31.9 Bn) in 2020 - 21.[12]

[8] Food and Beverages Global Market Briefing 2023 - The Business Research Company, December 2022
[9] Ibid
[10] Ibid
[11] MOFPI Data
[12] Ibid

FIGURE 3

Percentage share of processed foods exports in agri – food exports



India's agri – food exports grew from
US $36,171.92 Mn in 2014 - 15 to US $ 46,113.3 Mn in 2021 - 22.[15]

India's processed food exports grew from
US $4959.44 Mn in 2014 - 15 to US $10,420 Mn in 2021 - 22.[16]

15 MOFPI Data

16 IBEF

2.2 KEY GROWTH DRIVERS

The food and beverage sector hold substantial significance as a contributor to the Indian economy. Forecasts indicate that the Indian processed food market is poised to witness remarkable growth, with expectations of reaching a valuation of USD 470 billion by the year 2025. This projection signifies a substantial increase from its previous valuation of USD 263 billion in the fiscal year 2020. The key growth drivers for the growth prospect of the sector are

- Strong economic growth
- Increased disposable income
- Demand for higher quality products and premiumisation
- Improvements in logistics infrastructure
- Modernisation of cold chain infrastructure
- COVID-19 pandemic accelerating the shift towards healthier and more hygienic products
- Industrial automation
- Manufacturing process improvement

This upward trajectory is expected to trigger a substantial surge of opportunities across the entire value chain of processed foods.

2.3 KEY OPPORTUNITIES

The following are the high potential opportunities in the food processing sector of India

FOOD PROCESSING MACHINERY

The machinery sector for food and beverage processing in India experienced a growth rate of 6.3% in the year 2021. Regionally (Asia Pacific), it stood as the fourth largest in terms of production value. Looking ahead, the industry's turnover is projected to achieve a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 4.5% during the period of 2021-2026. Furthermore, it is anticipated that the industry will regain pre-pandemic levels by the year 2024.

The machinery sector for food and beverage processing relies primarily on the expansion of domestic markets for its growth. In the year 2021, exports constituted 9.4% of the overall production output, indicating that the industry's focus is predominantly on catering to domestic demand.

FIGURE 4

Regional Comparison of Machinery Production Value, 2021

India's is the fourth largest producer
in terms of production value in Asia Pacific

India represents a significant 9.0% share
of the total production value in the Asia Pacific region.

OILS & FATS

During the period from 2016 to 2021, the Indian oils and fats market exhibited robust growth. The key drivers behind this growth were rapid urbanization, an expanding middle-class population, increased income levels, and enhanced purchasing power among consumers. In 2021, the Indian oils and fats market generated total revenues of $12,235.3 million, showcasing a noteworthy compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 7.3% over the period from 2016 to 2021. Moreover, the market witnessed a steady increase in consumption volume, with a CAGR of 6% during the same timeframe, culminating in a total volume of 10,436.2 million kilograms in 2021. By the end of 2026, the market's volume is projected to reach 12,300.1 million kilograms.

Among the segments within the market, the vegetable oil segment emerged as the most lucrative in 2021, amassing total revenues of $8.0 billion, accounting for a significant 65.6% of the market's overall value. The sunflower oil segment also made a substantial contribution, generating revenues of $2.0 billion in 2021, which equates to 16% of the market's collective value.

FIGURE 5

Oils & fats market volume forecast, 2021 - 26, million kilograms.

India's agri-food imports are dominated by three primary commodities: Palm Oil, Soya-bean oil, and Sunflower seed oil. Collectively, these imports accounted for a significant sum of US $16,767.33 million in 2021.

FIGURE 6

India's top agri-food imports in 2021, USD million

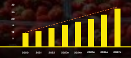
COLD CHAIN INFRASTRUCTURE

India currently holds the position of the global leader in milk production, ranks second in the production of fruits and vegetables, and boasts a significant output of marine, meat, and poultry products. The majority of these commodities are highly susceptible to temperature variations, necessitating precise storage and transportation conditions. The cold chain market in India demonstrated a revenue of USD 24.9 billion in 2022 and is projected to attain USD 57.5 billion by 2027. This indicates a robust compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of approximately 14.27% between the years 2023 and 2027.

The surge in demand for cold chain infrastructure stems from multiple factors, including heightened requirements from the healthcare industry, expansion of organized food retail, growth in the processed food sector, and a shift towards increased consumption of fruits and vegetables. Additionally, the COVID-19 pandemic has had a positive impact on the overall cold chain market, leading to an increased need for cold storage and temperature-controlled logistics across various sectors. Over the past two years, the government has actively engaged in numerous cold chain development initiatives. Moreover, organized players have prioritized the augmentation of cold storage capacities to accommodate the storage and distribution of COVID-19 vaccines and medcations.

FIGURE 7

Market Size & Growth Forecast - India Cold Storage Market, in USD Billion



- The implementation of a proficient and reliable cold chain storage infrastructure enhances the transportation and storage of products sensitive to temperature fluctuations, resulting in extended shelf life and minimized spoilage risks from the point of origin to the point of consumption.
- Numerous stakeholders from various industries are actively engaging in the development of a dynamic and seamless cold chain storage system that adheres to the necessary standards and regulations.
- Anticipated growth in this segment is projected in the coming years, driven by a growing interest from third-party logistics providers and institutional funds. This increased attention highlights the potential for significant expansion and underscores the attractiveness of the cold chain storage market

3 JAPAN - COUNTRY OVERVIEW

Japan, island country lying off the east coast of Asia. It consists of a great string of islands in a northeast-southwest arc that stretches for approximately 1,500 miles (2,400 km) through the western North Pacific Ocean. The following table highlights key facts about Japan.

CAPITAL	TOKYO
AREA	377,973 SQ KM
POPULATION (2023 estimates)	123.23 MILLION
CURRENCY	JAPANESE YEN
LANGUAGES	JAPANESE, AMAMI, KYUKU, KIKAI, MIYAKO
LIFE EXPECTANCY	81 YEARS (MEN), 88 YEARS (WOMEN)

EMPEROR	NARUHITO
PRIME MINISTER	FUMIO KISHIDA
GOVERNING PARTY	LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY
GLOBAL POPULATION RANK	12
URBAN - RURAL POPULATION (2018)	URBAN: 92% RURAL: 8%

4 JAPAN - ECONOMY OVERVIEW

Japan has the third-largest economy in the world with a GDP of USD 4.23 trillion and is a member of the G7 group of leading industrialized countries. Some of the key facts of Japanese economy is listed below

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT PER CAPITA (CURRENT USD) (AS OF 2022)	USD 33,815.3
GDP (CURRENT USD)[**]	USD 4.23 TRILLION
TOTAL FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE	74.9%
HOUSEHOLD SAVING RATIO	29%
CPI INFLATION	2.5%
ECONOMIC GROWTH	1.0%

[**] UK Parliament
[**] World Bank Country Statistics - UK
[**] Office for National Statistics, Government of UK

5 JAPAN - FOOD PROCESSING SECTOR OVERVIEW

The USD 190 billion food processing sector creates a diverse range of foods, including Western, Japanese, and infant and senior nutrition-focused foods. Culinary producers put a lot of effort into retaining market share for their established product lines while also coming up with new, exciting culinary items to appeal to consumers .

Sales of food and beverages in retail settings totalled USD 467 billion in 2021. With 74 percent of the market, supermarkets continue to dominate the retail food sector. The remaining 25 percent of the industry is made up of sales of food and beverages through convenience stores, pharmacies, and the internet. A persistent area of growth is in ready-to-eat meals or take-home food .

Top Ten Growth Food Products in the Japanese market are: -

1) Confectionary Products
2) Dairy Products (Cheeses)
3) Eggs & Products
4) Beef and Beef Products
5) Wine & Related Products
6) Processed Fruit
7) Bakery Goods, Cereals, & Pasta
8) Condiments and Sauces
9) Processed Vegetables
10) Beer

** Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Government of UK
** Invest India

PROCESSED MEAT

Processed meat is of key importance in UK food preference, as it features highly on domestic consumption as well as export basket. Processed meat includes red and poultry meat that are treated, cured, smoked, fillet etc.

BAKED PRODUCTS

Baked products is a key product segment in the food basket of UK. The retail sales of packed and processed baked goods has grown substantially with the emergence of online retail.

ALCOHOL

Alcohol is one of the major exports of the UK. The agro-climatic uniqueness of UK, especially in the midlands and Scottish highlands, provide a distinct flair to malted and distilled barley, grains etc.

xx UK Food Production Trends 2017-2021

The food industry in Japan consists of 3 different channels which are food industry gross sales, food processing industries and consumer-oriented imports.

Segmentation of beverage sales in 2021

- Soft drinks & bottled water
- Beer
- Distilled & Blended Spirits
- Fruit wines & Cider
- Malt beverages
- Wine from Grapes

The Japanese food processing industry produces a wide variety of foods: traditional Japanese, Western, and health-oriented foods for infants and the elderly. Food processors focus on maintaining market share among traditional product lines while developing creative and innovative food products to attract consumers .

Japan's food manufacturers produce a wide variety of products, from traditional foods to health-oriented foods for infants and the elderly. The largest food processing companies developed from traditional breweries that expanded their portfolios to include foods, distilled spirits, beverages, etc. Several other market leaders emerged from the dairy industry .

Frozen foods consumption has doubled over the past two decades and continues to grow due to convenience and improvements in product quality and safety. In recent decades, at-home cooking gradually declined and convenience and packaging–especially single serving sizes– became critical factors in product development. However, since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, consumers have increasingly sought foods and beverages to prepare at home that are as delicious as restaurant gourmet, entertaining, easy-to-prepare, and healthy .

Increasing interest in health and functional foods with an emphasis on the needs of the aging population:

The Japanese population is aging, and this is leading to an increase in demand for health and functional foods. These are foods that are designed to improve health or provide specific health benefits. The food processing industry is responding to this trend by developing new products that are both healthy and convenient.

Reduced or cheaper inputs to include international processing options to maintain competitive prices:

The cost of food inputs in Japan is relatively high. This has led some food processors to look for ways to reduce their costs by including international processing options. This means processing food in other countries where the cost of inputs is lower. The food processing industry is also responding to this trend by investing in new technology that can help to reduce costs.

[20] Office of the National Statistics, Government of UK

7 FOOD PROCESSING: KEY STAKEHOLDERS IN JAPAN

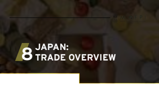
The food processing sector in the Japan is governed and regulated by various institutions, which is crucial for strengthening and supporting the industry. Some of the key stakeholders in the sector are as listed below.

7.1 GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

NAME	OBJECTIVE
The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)	The MAFF is responsible for promoting the agricultural and fishery industries in Japan. This includes ensuring that food and beverages produced in Japan meet high standards of quality.
The Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW)	The MHLW is responsible for ensuring the safety of food and beverages in Japan. It does this by enforcing a number of laws and regulations, including the Food Sanitation Act, the Food Labeling Act, and the Food Additives Act.
The Consumer Affairs Agency (CAA)	The CAA is responsible for protecting the rights of consumers in Japan. This includes ensuring that food and beverages are safe and that consumers are informed about the products they are buying.

7.2 MAJOR INDUSTRY PLAYERS

COMPANIES	SECTOR	CORE COMPETENCY
Nippon Ham	Meat processing	Ham, Sausage and Bacon
Ezaki Glico	Sugar & Confectionery	Pocky chocolate-covered biscuit sticks, Pretz pretzels, and Glico caramels
Fuji Oil	Processed food ingredients	vegetable oils and fats, soy products, chocolate, and
Oriental Bakery	Bakery	pastries, including anpan, melon pan, taiyaki, and dango
Kanetetsu Delica Foods	Seafood	Fish paste products



8 JAPAN: TRADE OVERVIEW

Japan holds a significant trading position in Asia and maintains strong relations with European countries, driven by its technological innovation and global economic influence. Considering the overall trade of Japan, the following sections indicates key export and import products along with Japan's trading partners.

8.1 KEY EXPORT PRODUCTS & PARTNERS

The following products are top exported items and destinations in the Japan in 2023.

TABLE

Japan exports of goods to the top 5 countries, main commodity and total value, 2022[11]

Partner country	Total value (USD Thousand)	Main commodity	Commodity value (USD Thousand)
China	75,20,71,999	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances	14,28,24,672
USA	14,55,84,397	Vehicles, parts and accessories thereof	13,66,85,557
South Korea	5,44,32,482	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts	11,41,62,770
Thailand	3,26,87,182	medical or surgical instruments and apparatus; parts and accessories	3,90,65,921
Singapore	2,25,03,833	Iron and steel	3,51,62,139

[11] HM Revenue & Customs, Overseas Trade in Goods Statistics

Japan's export data as highlighted in the table indicates that China, USA, South Korea, Thailand, Singapore forms the top 5 destination of overall exports from the UK. The main exported products included nuclear reactor appliances, vehicles, electrical machinery, medical or surgical instruments.

8.2 KEY IMPORT PRODUCTS & PARTNERS

Japan's top 5 overall imports and their corresponding trading partners are listed in the table below.

TABLE

Japan's imports of goods from top 5 countries, main commodity and total value, 2022[##]

Partner country	Total value (USD Thousands)	Main commodity	Commodity value (USD Thousands)
China	19,02,23,513	Mineral fuels	25,64,99,455
USA	9,13,41,148	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts	12,09,60,386
Australia	8,90,39,881	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	7,23,00,076
UAE	4,61,36,111	Pharmaceutical products	3,93,20,553
Saudi Arabia	4,26,57,588	Ores, slag	3,17,26,990

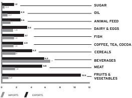
UK's import data as shown in the table above indicates that the major imported products to the UK are Motor Vehicles, Electronics, and Mineral Fuels, with Germany , USA, Netherlands, China and France forming the top 5 import sources.

[##] ITC TRADE MAP: JAPAN IMPORTS WITH WORLD

7.3 FOOD & BEVERAGES: IMPORTS & EXPORTS

Overall Food and beverages trade (export and import) of UK in 2021 is as given below.

UK import and exports in various food categories, 2021^



The image above highlights a trade deficit on most food products except Beverages, where the imports are higher than exports for a given commodity. Fruits and vegetables formed one of the largest segments, where UK imported 10.8 billion GBP worth commodity from across the globe in 2021. This was followed by Meat, Beverages and Cereals.

^ HM Revenue & Customs, Overseas Trade in Goods Statistics

9 JAPAN - INDIA TRADE

Japan and India share a deep-rooted trade history that extends over decades, with Japan emerging as a key economic partner, fostering growth and collaboration between the two nations. In 2022, India was Japan's 13th largest trading partner accounting for 1.9% of Japan's total trade

9.1 JAPAN EXPORTS TO INDIA

In 2022, the total Japan's exports of processed food and agro based productds to India amounted to USD 14.02 billion (an increase of 9.06% or USD 1.16 billion in current prices, compared to 2021). The table below indicates top 5 Japan's exports to India over the last three years captured at 6-digit HS Code in USD Thousands

Top 5 Japan's Exports to India over the last three years

Top 5 Japan's Exports to India (USD Thousands)						
HS Code	Product label	2020	2021	2022	% Growth	India's % share in Japan's exports 2022
330290	Mixtures of odoriferous substances and mixtures, including alcoholic solutions	10462	10404	10549	1.39%	9.48%
220830	Whiskies	1369	1815	3219	77.36%	0.75%
210690	Food preparations items	1771	1843	1609	-12.70%	0.17%
150420	Fats and oils of fish and their fractions	0	179	1566	774.86%	2.40%
220850	Gin and Geneva	270	291	1003	244.67%	3.08%

** Department for Business & Trade, Trade & Investment Factsheets - India

In 2022, Japan's biggest export commodity to India in processed food and agro based products was of odoriferous substances. Export of other commodities such as whiskies and fats & oils of fish witnessed exponential growth over the years, reaching a growth rate of 77.36% and 774.86% respectively.

Other major products exported by Japan included Food preparation items and alcoholic beverages like gin and geneva etc.

9.2 JAPAN'S IMPORTS FROM INDIA

Total Japanese imports from India amounted to USD 6.53 billion in 2022 (an increase of 6.2% or USD 382 million compared to 2021). The table below indicates Japan's top 5 imports from India in the segment of processed food and agro-based products over the last three years captured at 6-digit HS Code in USD Thousands.

Top 5 Japanese import from India (USD Thousands)						
HS Code	Product label	2020	2021	2022	% Growth	India's % share in Japanese import 2022
030617	Frozen Shrimps & Prawns	304398	361982	334043	-7.72%	22.13%
230400	Oilcake and other solid residue	27136	32868	43826	33.34%	4.55%
151530	Castor Oil	19185	28390	33280	17.22%	99.89%
382319	Fatty acids, industrial, monocarboxylic; acid oils from refining	18572	25449	30667	20.5%	20.69%
230120	Flours, meals and pellets of fish or crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates, unfit for human consumption	0	4960	25974	423.67%	9.81%

- Frozen shrimps & prawns formed a major share of products imported by the Japan from India, in 2022.
- The value of top two import food products touched a threshold of USD 334 million and USD 43.82 million in 2022 respectively.
- Other important products imported include Castor oil, acid oils from refining, flours, molluscs etc.

10 AREAS OF COLLABORATION

India and Japan have strong bilateral relations and can collaborate in various areas within the food and beverage processing sector. Here are some potential areas of collaboration:

Agri-Food Supply Chain Enhancement:

India has a diverse agricultural base, while Japan possesses advanced technology and expertise in agriculture and food processing. Collaborating to improve the efficiency, quality, and sustainability of the agri-food supply chain could benefit both countries.

Technology Exchange

Japan is known for its advancements in food processing and preservation technologies. Collaborative efforts could involve sharing technology and best practices in areas such as cold storage, packaging, food safety, and quality control.

Research and Development

Both countries can work together on joint research projects to develop new and improved food products, processing methods, and technologies. This can include innovative approaches to food preservation, functional foods, and value-added products.

Culinary Exchange and Promotion

India and Japan can promote cultural understanding through culinary exchanges. Initiatives like food festivals, workshops, and culinary tours can facilitate the sharing of traditional dishes, cooking techniques, and ingredients, fostering cultural appreciation.

[17] USDA UK Food Processing Country Report

Skill Development and Training

Japan's expertise in precision and high-tech agriculture can benefit Indian farmers. Collaborative programs could offer training and skill development to farmers in India, helping them adopt modern agricultural practices for improved productivity and sustainability.

Trade and Investment

Encouraging trade and investment in the food and beverage sector can lead to economic growth for both countries. Joint ventures, partnerships, and investments can help in the exchange of products, technologies, and expertise.

Food Safety and Standards

Cooperation in food safety regulations and standards can ensure that the products exported and imported between the two countries meet the highest quality and safety requirements, building consumer confidence.

Promotion of Traditional Foods

Both India and Japan have rich culinary traditions. Collaborating to promote and preserve traditional foods can lead to increased cultural understanding and appreciation, as well as economic opportunities for local producers.

Sustainable Agriculture and Food Security

Collaborative efforts can address challenges related to sustainable agriculture, food security, and reducing food waste. Sharing knowledge and technologies for sustainable farming practices can have positive impacts on both countries' food systems.

Value-Added Products

Collaboration in creating value-added products, such as functional foods, organic products, and niche items, can open up new markets and opportunities for entrepreneurs and small-scale producers.

Food Tourism

Both India and Japan have a rich food culture that can attract tourists. Joint efforts to promote food tourism can boost the economies of both countries and enhance cultural exchange.

Joint Food Research Centers:

Establishing joint research centers dedicated to food science and technology can facilitate ongoing collaboration, innovation, and knowledge sharing between researchers from both countries.

DISCLAIMER

All information, ideas, views, opinions, estimates, advice, suggestions, and recommendations (hereinafter 'content') in this publication should not be understood as professional advice in any manner or interpreted as policies, objectives, opinions, or suggestions of MoFPI. Readers are advised to use their discretion and seek professional advice before taking any action or decision, based on the contents of this publication. The content in this publication has been obtained or derived from various sources. MoFPI does not assume any responsibility and disclaims any liability for any loss or damages caused due to any reason whatsoever, towards any person (natural or legal) who uses this publication.

Published by

Economic Division
Ministry of Food Processing Industries,
Government of India

Panchsheel Bhawan, New Delhi – 110049

eco-division@mofpi.gov.in

+91 11- 26491810

mofpi.gov.in
worldfoodindia.gov.in

Knowledge Partner – Ernst and Young

Ministry of Food Processing Industries,
Government of India
Panchsheel Bhawan,
New Delhi - 110049,
India

mofpi.gov.in

@ministryoffoodprocessingin4060
@MOFPIIndia
MOFPI Government of India
@MOFPI_GOI

6 JAPAN: FOOD PROCESSING SECTOR KEY DRIVERS & TRENDS

The food processing sector in Japan is a major part of the country's economy. It is responsible for processing and packaging food products for both domestic and export markets.

Here are some of the key drivers that are shaping the food processing sector in Japan17:

Continued diversification of diet, increased demand in pre-prepared foods:

The Japanese diet has been diversifying in recent years, with consumers becoming more interested in trying new foods from around the world. This has led to an increase in demand for pre-prepared foods, as people are looking for convenient ways to try new dishes. The food processing industry is responding to this trend by developing new products that are both authentic and convenient.

Heightened consumer and retailer food safety concerns:

In recent years, there have been a number of food safety scandals in Japan, which has led to heightened consumer and retailer concerns about food safety. This has created an opportunity for the food processing industry to develop new products that are safe and reliable. The industry is also responding to this trend by investing in new technology and training programs to ensure the safety of its products.

[17] Office of the National Statistics, Government of UK