

9. Storage and Throughput Capacity

Grain Import Capacity by Port

Year 1983/84

- - thousands of tonnes - -

<u>Name of Port</u>	<u>Grain Storage Capacity</u>	<u>Annual Throughput Capacity</u>
Otaru	117	
Chiba	597	
Yokohama	1,030	
Shimizu	238	
Nagoya	880	
Kobe	664	
Mizushima	224	
Hakata	334	
Kagoshima	272	
Others	1,907	
Total Capacity	6,263	

II. MALT AND MALTING BARLEY

1. Domestic Production of barley by type, 1983/84 estimate:

- - thousands of tonnes - -

	<u>2-Row</u>		<u>6-Row</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Winter</u>	<u>Spring</u>	<u>Winter</u>	<u>Spring</u>	
All Barley	249	Nil	91	Nil	340
Suitable for malting	129	Nil	-	Nil	129

2. Imports, Calendar year 1983 estimated, previous year in brackets:

	<u>thousands of tonnes</u>	<u>Principal suppliers(s)</u>
Malt	430 (415)	Australia/Canada/France
Malting Barley	18.5 (16.0)	Australia

3. Additional Information

Change in malting capacity: Domestic malting capacity has recently remained unchanged. It is more economical for Japanese breweries to buy imported malt as the Food Agency's domestic malting barley selling price to breweries is set high. Thus, they do not have incentive to increase malting capacity and are only maintaining their present capacity to consume local malting barley.

Malt exports: No malt is exported to overseas markets from Japan.

Trend in beer consumption: Last year annual per capita beer consumption increased by 3%, mainly on account of hot spell in summer,