In the event of an unexpected threat to Japan's food supply, measures will be taken based on the Food Security Guidelines in Case of Emergency (formulated March 2002, revised September 2012).

To enable a smooth response should an unforeseen emergency occur, food security is strengthened by:

1. Identification of a wide range of potential risks to key agricultural, livestock, and marine products in Japan and globally, and periodic evaluation and analysis of the impact of these risks on the food supply
2. Specific protocols for securing a stable food supply, such as utilization of stockpiles, alternate import routes, etc., are in place should a domestic crop failure, major decrease in volume of imports, or other emergency situation occur.

Outline of key specific protocols in case of emergencies

Food Security Guidelines in Case of Emergency

- Emergency situations
  - Major rice crop failure in Japan
  - Major reduction in volume of imported wheat
  - Major reduction in volume of imported livestock feed

- Formulation of specific protocols
  - Release of stockpiles
  - Additional imports of foreign rice
  - Utilization of international stockpiles
  - Substitute imports
  - Emergency production increases

Review of food security risks

Regular measures to address various risks to a stable food supply

- Risk identification
  - Gauging what sorts of risks exist

- Risk analysis
  - Analysis of likelihood and impact of risks

- Risk evaluation
  - Evaluation of severity of risk

- Countermeasures
  - Deliberation and implementation of countermeasures based on risk evaluation

Monitoring

Review of effectiveness of countermeasures
Review of risks to a stable food supply

Risks

Production-side
1. Major natural disasters or abnormal weather events
2. Infectious diseases affecting livestock or marine animals or pests affecting plants
3. Incidents or accidents impacting food safety

Distribution-side
4. Obstacles to shipments at ports, etc.
5. Political instability or terrorism in exporting countries
6. Export restrictions in exporting countries
7. Currency fluctuations
8. Insufficient supply of fuels such as oil and natural gas

Temporary or short-term risks

Production-side
9. Global warming and other aspects of climate change
10. Short supply of fertilizer (or animal feed)
11. Difficulty in obtaining genetic resources
12. Short supply of water
13. Slumping growth of unit yields
14. Fluctuations in water resources

Demand-side
15. Increased food demand accompanying population growth
16. Increased demand for crops for biofuels
17. Competition with emerging nations over imports

Already emerging risks

Domestic risks

Production-side
1. Global warming and other aspects of climate change
2. Infectious diseases affecting livestock or marine animals or pests affecting plants
3. Incidents or accidents impacting food safety

Distribution-side
4. Cutoff of supply chain of food, etc.

Temporary or short-term risks

Production-side
5. Global warming and other aspects of climate change

Already emerging risks

Overseas risks

Production-side

Foods subject to risk management

- The following six categories are subject to countermeasures against risks to stable supply:
  → Rice, wheat, soybeans, corn for livestock feed, livestock, marine products
Relationship of food security, the food self-sufficiency ratio, and food self-sufficiency potential

Securing a stable food supply
(Basic Law, Article 2-2)

Domestic agricultural production
Imports
Stockpiles

Real expansion of domestic agriculture

Construction of latent food supply capacity

Food security in times of emergency
(Basic Law, Article 19)

Establishment of comprehensive food security

\[ \text{This fiscal year} \]

Indicators and guidelines for agricultural production and food consumption based on real demand
(Basic Law, Article 2-2, 2-3, 15-3)

Food self-sufficiency ratio (Actual measured values)

Real domestic food consumption is an indicator of the extent to which domestic production meets demand

The "food self-sufficiency ratio" has certain limitations as an indicator of the latent potential of Japan's agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industries

Food self-sufficiency ratio (target)
(Basic Law, Article 15-2, 15-3)

Consumption forecast for each food category

Production capacity targets for each food category

Improving food self-sufficiency ratio

Various forecasts

Farmland area forecast
Agricultural structure outlook
Agricultural management, etc. outlook

Planned, comprehensive policies for food, agriculture and rural communities that should be implemented

Latent potential of Japan's agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industries

Food self-sufficiency potential indicators

① Review of domestic and overseas risks that could impact the security of domestic production and/or imports
② Outline of protocols for specific emergency situations (domestic crop failure, major reductions in imports)
③ Securing sufficient stockpiles of staple crops (rice, wheat, livestock feed)

Message disseminated to each member of the public

Securing a stable food supply
(Basic Law, Article 2-2)

Domestic agricultural production
Imports
Stockpiles

Real expansion of domestic agriculture

Construction of latent food supply capacity

Food security in times of emergency
(Basic Law, Article 19)

Establishment of comprehensive food security

① Review of domestic and overseas risks that could impact the security of domestic production and/or imports
② Outline of protocols for specific emergency situations (domestic crop failure, major reductions in imports)
③ Securing sufficient stockpiles of staple crops (rice, wheat, livestock feed)

Message disseminated to each member of the public