# Report Name: USJTA Treatment for Frozen and Dried Fruit 

Country: Japan
Post: Tokyo
Report Category: Country/Regional FTA's, Product Brief, Strawberries, Dried Fruit

Prepared By: Tomohiro Kurai, Akiko Satake

Approved By: Alexander Blamberg

## Report Highlights:

This is one in a series of reports providing concise overviews of how the U.S.-Japan Trade Agreement (USJTA), which entered into force on January 1, 2020, affects certain product groups. Once USJTA is fully implemented, nearly 90 percent of all U.S. food and agricultural products imported into Japan will be duty free or receive preferential tariff access. Please note that the information provided is not fully comprehensive and additional details may be found in the agreement text itself. Additional information is available at www.usdajapan.org/usjta.

Overview: In 2018, the United States exported $\$ 148$ million of frozen and dried fruit (including those not covered by the initial agreement) to Japan. Japan was the \#2 overseas market for U.S. frozen and dried fruit with the United States accounting for one-third of Japan's imports. The years below correspond to Japan's fiscal year beginning April 1.

| Product Name Japan Customs HS Code | Base <br> Rate | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } 1 \\ & (2019) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } 2 \\ & (2020) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Year 3 <br> (2021) | Final Tariff (Year) | 2018 Imports |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Prunes 081320000 | 2.4\% |  | Free |  | Free (2019) | \$30,045,957 |
| Frozen strawberries (containing sugar/no sugar) <br> 081110100/081110200 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 9.6\%/ } \\ & 12.0 \% \end{aligned}$ |  | Free |  | Free (2019) | \$10,984,027 |
| Frozen raspberries, blackberries, mulberries, loganberries, currants and gooseberries (with added sugar/no added sugar) 081120100/081120200 | $\begin{gathered} 9.6 \% / \\ 6.0 \% \end{gathered}$ |  | Free |  | Free (2019) | \$1,789,127 |
| Citrus peel (fresh, frozen, dried or provisionally preserved) 081400000 | 1.5\% |  | Free |  | Free (2019) | \$1,083,117 |
| Dried figs $080420090$ | 6.0\% | 4.0\% | 3.0\% | 2.0\% | Free (2023) | \$849,908 |
| Mixtures of nuts or dried fruits 081350090 | 12.0\% |  | Free |  | Free (2019) | \$26,419 |
| Dried apples 081330000 | 9.0\% | 6.0\% | 4.5\% | 3.0\% | Free (2023) | \$13,098 |
| Dried persimmons $081340022$ | 9.0\% | 6.0\% | 4.5\% | 3.0\% | Free (2023) | \$8,880 |
| Dried bananas (excluding plantains) 080390200 | 3.0\% |  | Free |  | Free (2019) | \$6,080 |
| "Other" dried fruit, excluding berries 081340029 | 9.0\% |  | Free |  | Free (2019) | \$386,121 |

Market Considerations: Japan relies on imports to meet nearly 90 percent of its demand for processed fruit. Frozen fruit and dried fruit each account for about 20 percent of that volume. The United States is the second largest processed fruit exporter to Japan, supplying large quantities of raisins and prunes as well as frozen blueberries and strawberries. The Japanese processed fruit sector is highly competitive.

Additional Resources: Further details are available at www.usdajapan.org/usjta/.

## Attachments:

No Attachments.

