

Voluntary Report – Voluntary - Public Distribution

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Report Name: USJTA Treatment for Coffee Tea and Spices 2021

Country: Japan

Post: Tokyo

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Report Highlights:

The U.S.-Japan Trade Agreement (USJTA) has been in effect for 17 months, however the timing of Japan's fiscal year meant that the agreement entered "Year 3" of implementation on April 1, 2021. This report is one in a series of product briefs highlighting the tariff benefits for specific commodities and products from Year 3 (2021) to Year 5 (2023) of the agreement. Additional information is available at www.usdajapan.org/usjta/.

Overview: In 2020, the United States exported \$61 million of coffee, tea and spices (incl. extracts, concentrates and preparations) to Japan, making Japan the #4 overseas market. U.S. exports accounted for three percent of Japan's total imports of these products. The years below correspond to Japan's fiscal year beginning April 1.

Product Name Japan Customs HS Code	Base Rate	Year 3 (2021)	Year 4 (2022)	Year 5 (2023)	Final Tariff (Year)	2020 Imports from U.S.
Coffee, roasted, not decaffeinated 090121000	12.0%	Free			Free (2019)	\$29,864,188
Instant coffee, not containing sugar 210111210, 210112121	8.8%	Free			Free (2019)	\$3,976,756
Partly fermented tea, in immediate packings of a content < 3 kg 090230090	17.0%	5.6%	2.8%	Free	Free (2023)	\$2,547,226
Coffee, roasted, decaffeinated 090122000	12.0%	Free			Free (2019)	\$1,935,183
Instant tea 210120110	10.0%	Free			Free (2019)	\$939,571
Black tea, in immediate packings of a content < 3 kilograms (kg) 090230010	12.0%	4.0%	2.0%	Free	Free (2023)	\$783,958
Other extracts, essences and concentrates of tea or mate, excl. instant tea 210120120	8.0%	Free			Free (2019)	\$351,565
Preparations with a basis of tea, no sugar, contains <30% natural milk constituents by weight 210120247	15.0%	5.0%	2.5%	Free	Free (2023)	\$266,539
Other spices and mixtures of two or more products under diff. headings (09.04 to 09.10), in retail containers 091091210	3.6%	Free			Free (2019)	\$167,331
Other coffee extracts, essences and concentrates, not containing sugar, excl. instant coffee 210111290, 210112122	15.0%	Free			Free (2019)	\$65,631
Green tea (not fermented), in immediate packings of a content < 3 kg 090210000	17.0%	5.6%	2.8%	Free	Free (2023)	\$60,491
Black tea (excl. waste unfit for food consumption) in immediate packings of a content < 3 kg 090240210	3.0%	Free			Free (2019)	\$30,362
Pepper, crushed or ground, in retail containers 090412100	3.0%	Free			Free (2019)	\$14,350
Roasted chicory and other roasted coffee substitutes 210130000	6.0%	Free			Free (2019)	\$0
Preparations with a basis of coffee, no sugar, contains < 30% natural milk constituents by weight 210112249	15.0%	5.0%	2.5%	Free	Free (2023)	\$0

Market Considerations: Japan imports almost all of its coffee beans, purchasing over 400,000 MT in 2019. Most imported coffee is caffeinated. Coffee consumption has risen steadily over the past decade while green tea consumption has decreased. Most green tea is domestically produced. Black tea is gaining popularity, but consumption remains low compared to green tea. In 2018, Japan consumed 86,000 MT of green tea compared to 16,000 MT of black tea. Japan imported nearly 100,000 MT of spices in 2020. Industry reports indicate that the Japanese spice industry grew 17% between 2008 and 2019 to reach \$547 million. Spices imported into Japan must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate. Japan does not allow irradiation treatment for most products.

Additional Resources: Further information is available at www.usdajapan.org. For additional questions, please contact the USDA Agricultural Trade Office at atotokyo@usda.gov, Tel: 81-3-3224-5115.

Attachments:

No Attachments.