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Report Highlights:

Japan's citrus sector faces continuing structural decline driven by aging producers, labor shortages, and reduced orchard maintenance, resulting in lower mandarin and orange production in marketing year (MY) 2024/25 and a modest recovery expected for MY 2025/26. Weaker domestic mandarin supplies will temporarily increase the demand for imported citrus—especially U.S. oranges and grapefruit—although it will diminish as domestic production rebounds. Japanese consumer preferences tend toward domestically grown lemons and sour-type Japanese citrus varieties that may impact future demand patterns for imported lemons and limes. U.S. exporters remain well positioned because of established distribution channels and consistent product quality, though international competitors continue to influence seasonal imports.

Tangerines/Mandarins

PS&D Table

Tangerines/Mandarins, Fresh	2023/2024		2024/2025		2025/2026	
Market Year Begins	Oct 2023		Oct 2024		Oct 2025	
Japan	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (HECTARES)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested (HECTARES)	48000	48200	46900	46900	0	45700
Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total No. Of Trees (1000 TREES)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production (1000 MT)	871	871	830	744	0	816
Imports (1000 MT)	14	14	16	25	0	20
Total Supply (1000 MT)	885	885	846	769	0	836
Exports (1000 MT)	2	2	2	2	0	2
Fresh Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	814	818	775	711	0	773
For Processing (1000 MT)	69	65	69	56	0	61
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	885	885	846	769	0	836
(HECTARES), (1000 TREES), (1000 MT)						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

Crop Area:

Japan's mandarin acreage continues to decline because of structural factors such as demographic pressure, labor shortages, and the high cost of maintaining aging, hillside orchards. Citrus production remains concentrated in the coastal prefectures of Wakayama, Ehime, Shizuoka, Kumamoto, and Nagasaki, where long-established orchard systems and favorable maritime conditions support both Satsuma mandarins and late-maturity citrus varieties.

Within this structure, Satsuma mandarins account for the majority of Japan's mandarin acreage. In marketing year (MY) 2024/25, Japan harvested 46,900 hectares (ha), of which 34,500 ha belong to Satsuma orchards and 12,400 ha to late-maturing varieties. Both production types continue to shrink as growers leave agriculture or scale back orchard operations. Steep-slope orchards face particularly rapid abandonment due to labor constraints and rising input costs, and replanting initiatives are insufficient to offset national-level declines.

This contraction will continue into MY 2025/26, when total harvested area is estimated to fall to 45,700 ha, including 33,700 ha of Satsumas and 12,000 ha of late-maturing types. Although local level governments promote orchard renewal and mechanization, the pace of retirements and reduced orchard maintenance exceed the rate of new entries, thus reinforcing Japan's long-term trend of diminishing mandarin acreage.

Production:

Japan's mandarin production in MY 2024/25 dropped sharply as adverse seasonal conditions were compounded by the structural constraints in the harvested areas. Total output decreased to 744,000 metric tons (MT), consisting of 559,600 MT of Satsuma mandarins and 184,400 MT of late-maturing varieties. Satsuma orchards experienced substantial fruit loss due to the extreme heat during the flowering period, inadequate rainfall during fruit enlargement, and widespread sunburn and peel

disorders during the summer. Increased negative impacts from pests, particularly stink bugs, accelerated physiological fruit drop from trees. The combination of such stressors reduced both the fruit size distribution and the proportion of marketable fruit.

Late-maturing citrus also showed lower yields, though the rates are not uniform across the varieties. Many tangor and hybrid types endured extended heat stress and irregular precipitation throughout their longer growing season, affecting sugar accumulation and crop uniformity. Labor shortages in key producing regions also reduced the growers' capacity to perform timely canopy and crop-load management, further impacting the yields.

In MY 2025/26, production is estimated to rebound to 816,000 MT, supported by more favorable weather patterns and improved tree vigor following the previous year's light crop. Satsuma production will rise to 637,900 MT, with growers reporting better fruit sizing and more balanced canopy conditions. Late-maturing citrus will increase to 178,100 MT, reflecting a moderate recovery among key tangor cultivars. Despite the expected yield improvement, Japan's structural decline in acreage continues to put a cap on the long-term production potential.

Consumption:
Japan's domestic utilization of mandarins declined substantially in MY 2024/25, reflecting the severe reduction in domestic production. Total utilization, including both the fresh market and fruit destined for processing, reached 767,000 MT, consisting of 711,000 MT for fresh consumption and 56,000 MT for processing. The sharp contraction in national supply limited the volume available for retail distribution, especially during the November–January peak period. Furthermore, wholesale prices rose rapidly and consumers shifted toward smaller quantities and alternative fruits.

In MY 2025/26, domestic utilization is expected to rebound to 834,000 MT, driven primarily by improved domestic production. Fresh consumption will rise to 773,000 MT, as greater product availability supports a more regular retail supply and more competitive pricing. The volume of processing mandarins will also increase to 61,000 MT because the improved harvest also expands the pool of lower-grade fruit suitable for industrial use.

Although domestic utilization will improve for MY 2025/26, it will not fully return to typical consumption rates. Structural challenges—including shrinking production area, demographic pressures, and volatility in seasonal weather patterns—will continue to limit the sector's ability to sustain higher, more stable utilization levels.

Trade - Imports:
Japan imported 24,845 MT of mandarins in MY 2024/25. Importers supplemented the domestic supply to stabilize retail availability during the short crop. The increased imports also reflected the need to maintain shelf presence amid the reduction in domestic shipments (see Table 1).

For MY 2025/26, it is estimated that imports will decline to 20,000 MT (about a 17 percent decrease from the previous marketing year) as domestic production is anticipated to rebound, reducing the need for additional imported fruit. Nevertheless, Japan continues to rely on small but stable volumes of imports to fill specific seasonal gaps.

Table 1 - Japanese Mandarin/Tangerine Imports (in MT)

	MY 2020/21	MY 2021/22	MY 2022/23	MY 2023/24	MY 2024/25
World	23,103	14,379	18,119	14,396	24,845
United States	12,399	12,277	5,910	5,674	6,874
Market Share:	*59%*	*53%*	*41%*	*31%*	*28%*
Turkey	0	1,456	5,609	3,639	7,973
Australia	5,901	3,584	3,797	4,432	5,141
Peru	4,451	2,677	2,031	2,000	3,985
Others	474	752	1,008	876	872

Source: Trade Data Monitor

Exports

Japan exported 1,548 MT of mandarins in MY 2024/25. Although domestic production declined sharply in MY 2024/25, exporters remained committed to key Southeast Asian markets by allocating high-grade fruit to these programs. Even with a domestic production increase, in MY 2025/26 exporters will not expand shipments significantly to prioritize domestic demands.

Policy

During this reporting cycle there have been no Japan-based policy changes related to tangerines/mandarins. The import tariff for tangerines/mandarins (Harmonized System Code (HS) 0805.21), clementines (HS 0805.22), and similar varieties (HS0805.29) continues to be 17 percent. There is no import tariff rate for the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) member countries, including Australia and Peru.

Oranges

PS&D Table

Oranges, Fresh	2023/2024		2024/2025		2025/2026	
Market Year Begins	Oct 2023		Oct 2024		Oct 2025	
Japan	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (HECTARES)	0	0	0	0	0	317
Area Harvested (HECTARES)	353	348	339	332	0	0
Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total No. Of Trees (1000 TREES)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production (1000 MT)	5	4	5	4	0	4
Imports (1000 MT)	69	69	65	86	0	75
Total Supply (1000 MT)	74	73	70	90	0	79
Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fresh Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	73	72	69	89	0	78
For Processing (1000 MT)	1	1	1	1	0	1
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	74	73	70	90	0	79
(HECTARES), (1000 TREES), (1000 MT)						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

Production
Fresh orange production in Japan remains small and continues a gradual long-term decline as growers reduce investment in minor citrus varieties and prioritize more profitable crops such as mandarins. The harvested area is estimated to decrease from 332 ha in MY 2024/25 to 317 ha in MY 2025/26, reflecting a decline of about 4.5 percent.

Similarly, production is estimated to decrease 4.7 percent from 4,090 MT in MY 2024/25 to 3,900 MT in MY 2025/26. Since the scale of domestic production remains very limited, these fluctuations have little effect on total supply. Japan continues to rely overwhelmingly on imported oranges.

Consumption
Fresh domestic utilization reaches 89,000 MT in MY 2024/25, driven by adjustments in retail sourcing following the reduced availability of domestic mandarins. Retailers expanded their orange offerings to maintain citrus availability during the winter season, and higher mandarin prices contributed to some substitution with imported oranges.

In MY 2025/26, total utilization is expected to decline to 78,000 MT, a decrease of 12.4 percent compared to the previous MY, as domestic mandarin production recovers and retailers reduce reliance on imported oranges. The around 1,000 MT for processing remains unchanged for both marketing years, as processors depend mainly on imported orange juice concentrate rather than fresh fruit.

Trade - Import
Imports increased to 86,438 MT in MY 2024/25, reflecting the need to supplement retail supply during the domestic mandarin shortfall. Major suppliers—including the United States and Australia—expanded shipments (see Table 2).

In MY 2025/26, imports are anticipated to decline to 75,000 MT, a decrease of 12.8 percent compared to the previous MY, as domestic mandarin production improves and reduces the need for additional imported fruit. Despite the decline, imports continue to dominate Japan’s orange supply due to the small scale of domestic production.

Table 2 - Japanese Orange Imports (in MT)

	MY 2020/21	**MY 2021/22**	**MY 2022/23**	**MY 2023/24**	**MY 2024/25**
World	85,935	71,951	68,364	69,064	86,438
United States	49,994	45,883	29,030	30,118	34,365
Market Share:	*53%*	*40%*	*44%*	*44%*	*40%*
Australia	38,898	37,018	34,324	34,755	48,327
Egypt	25	278	410	252	2,793
Turkey	0	3,991	2,249	2,425	592
Others	1,129	1,633	1,263	930	361

Source: Trade Data Monitor

Exports
Japan does not export fresh oranges, and any export volume remains negligible in both marketing years.

Policy
Beginning in Japanese fiscal year (JFY) 2025 (April-March), Japan eliminated its tariff on U.S. oranges under the U.S.–Japan Trade Agreement (USJTA). The agreement also removed the safeguard measure previously applied to U.S. orange imports.

Grapefruit

PS&D Table

Grapefruit, Fresh	2023/2024		2024/2025		2025/2026	
Market Year Begins	Oct 2023		Oct 2024		Oct 2025	
Japan	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (HECTARES)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested (HECTARES)	1170	1160	1160	1150	0	1140
Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total No. Of Trees (1000 TREES)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production (1000 MT)	25	26	25	26	0	25
Imports (1000 MT)	35	35	33	33	0	32
Total Supply (1000 MT)	60	61	58	59	0	57
Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fresh Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	58	60	56	58	0	56
For Processing (1000 MT)	2	1	2	1	0	1
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	60	61	58	59	0	57
(HECTARES), (1000 TREES), (1000 MT)						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

Production
Japan produces minimal quantities of grapefruit, and domestic supply consists almost entirely of Japanese pomelo, a category that includes *buntan* and other traditional cultivars. These varieties share some consumption characteristics with grapefruit, particularly in the way consumers segment them as large-sized, acid-forward citrus typically used both for fresh eating and as seasonal gifts.

The harvested area for Japanese pomelo is 1,150 ha in MY 2024/25, yielding about 26,000 MT. The production reflects stable cultivation practices in regions such as Kochi, Ehime, and Kumamoto, locations where pomelo varieties have long been part of regional citrus portfolios. However, structural constraints--including an aging producer base and labor-intensive orchard management--continue to limit expansion or modernization of the sector.

In MY 2025/26, the harvested area and production will decrease about one percent to 1,140 ha and 26,000 MT, respectively, compared to the previous MY. Growers report continued challenges in the lack of successors and labor shortages. Although yields remain relatively stable, the long-term trend for

Japanese pomelo mirrors that of other minor citrus varieties; incremental declines in area and a gradual reduction in output.

Consumption
The domestic utilization of grapefruit-style citrus in Japan consists of two streams: limited domestic Japanese pomelo supply and imported grapefruit. Total domestic utilization to achieve 59,000 MT in MY 2024/25, of which Japanese pomelo accounts for the majority of the domestic component.

For MY 2025/26, the total domestic consumption is forecast to decrease 3.4 percent to 57,000 MT. The decline reflects two ongoing trends. Firstly, the consumer preference for strongly acidic citrus continues to soften, particularly among younger demographics. Secondly, domestic pomelo availability decreased slightly due to reduced harvested area. Despite these changes, the demand remains steady among older consumers and in certain regions where pomelo consumption has longstanding cultural significance.

Trade – Imports
Japan imported 32,850 MT of grapefruit in MY 2024/25, supplied primarily by South Africa, which dominate the Japanese import market with 52.8 percent import share, and following the reduction of U.S. shipments from earlier years. The United States exported 4,944 MT of grapefruit in MY 2024/25, the second largest supplier with 15.1 percent import share (see Table 3).

For MY 2025/26, it is estimated that imports will continue to decrease to 32,000 MT, a decline of 2.6 percent compared to the previous marketing year. This assumption reflects the continuation of a multi-year trend in which Japanese consumers show decreasing preference for tart citrus, including grapefruit. Thus, retailers are adjusting their procurement volumes, placing greater emphasis on sweeter citrus varieties and fruit with broader consumer appeal.

Table 3. Japan's Grapefruit Imports (in MT)

	MY 2020/21	**MY 2021/22**	**MY 2022/23**	**MY 2023/24**	**MY 2024/25**
World	53,865	44,910	33,312	35,272	32,850
United States	12,659	7,968	4,823	5,539	4,944
Market Share:	*24%*	*18%*	*14%*	*16%*	*15%*
South Africa	26,519	23,147	16,075	17,925	17,340
Turkey	636	1,651	5,249	6,526	4,246
Australia	1,505	946	1,167	2,218	2,656
Israel	7,770	7,996	4,564	1,147	1,851
Mexico	4,733	3,120	1,365	1,725	1,436
Others	41	83	69	192	377

Source: Trade Data Monitor

Trade – Exports
Japan exports negligible quantities of grapefruit or pomelo, and the export volume remains negligible in both MY2024/25 and MY 2025/26.

Policy

During this reporting cycle, there have been no significant policy changes related to grapefruit in Japan. The current tariff rate is 10 percent for U.S. fresh grapefruit (HS 0805.40) to Japan.

Lemons/Limes

PS&D Table

Lemons/Limes, Fresh	2023/2024		2024/2025		2025/2026	
Market Year Begins	Oct 2023		Oct 2024		Oct 2025	
Japan	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (HECTARES)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested (HECTARES)	4650	4642	4680	4700	0	4750
Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total No. Of Trees (1000 TREES)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production (1000 MT)	51	48	53	49	0	49
Imports (1000 MT)	45	45	46	44	0	43
Total Supply (1000 MT)	96	93	99	93	0	92
Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fresh Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	67	65	70	65	0	64
For Processing (1000 MT)	29	28	29	28	0	28
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	96	93	99	93	0	92
(HECTARES), (1000 TREES), (1000 MT)						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

Production

Japan's production of lemons, limes, and other acid-type citrus - particularly *kabosu*, *sudachi*, and *yuzu* - continues to show gradual expansion or stability, driven by steady domestic demand and consumer interest in fruit that is designated low-pesticide and not regulatorily required to undergo post-harvest fumigation treatment, such as "specially cultivated agricultural products[1]."

The total harvested area reached 4,700 ha in MY 2024/25 and is projected to increase to 4,750 ha in MY 2025/26. This gradual rise reflects modest but continuing investment in acid-type citrus across several prefectures, including Hiroshima, which is the dominant lemon production area in Japan.

Production totals are 49,000 MT in MY 2024/25 and is estimated to remain at 49,000 MT for MY 2025/26, supported by steady domestic consumer demand and stable weather patterns. While labor availability remains a challenge for hillside orchard systems, the comparatively high market value of

[1] "Specially cultivated agricultural products" (Japanese: 特別栽培農産物) is a certification system for agricultural products produced in accordance with the "Guidelines for the Labeling of Specially Cultivated Agricultural Products" established by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries in 2001. These products are grown with the use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers (nitrogen content) that has been reduced by at least 50 percent compared to "conventional cultivation levels" that are published by each prefecture. This scheme is also applicable for imported agricultural products.

domestic lemons and yuzu-based products continues to encourage growers to maintain or slightly expand production.

Consumption
Fresh domestic consumption reached 65,000 MT in MY 2024/25. Japanese consumer demand for domestically produced lemons remains firm, given the preference for fruit that is not subject to fungicidal post-harvest treatments. However, substitution between domestic and imported lemons occurs primarily in the foodservice and processing sectors because of increased price sensitivity.

Processing use remains stable at 28,000 MT for both MY 2024/25 and MY 2025/26. Processed-food growth demand, including ready-to-eat and ready-to-cook products, continues to sustain the use of both domestic and imported acid citrus used as flavoring agents.

Several trends worth noting:

1. Expansion of domestically sourced acid citrus in premium and health-focused products.
   Food manufacturers increasingly highlight the absence of post-harvest fungicides to appeal to health-conscious consumers.
2. Stable food service demand for imported lemons.
   Restaurants, bakery chains, and industrial processors continue to rely on imported lemons for consistent sizing and year-round availability.
3. Gradual diversification of acid-citrus applications.
   Growth in Japan's cocktail culture, artisanal beverages, and condiments contributes to the steady utilization across consumer segments.

Trade – Imports
Japan imported a total of 43,900 MT of lemons and limes in MY 2024/25, of which 2,023 MT were limes—almost entirely sourced from Mexico. Lemon imports account for roughly 42,000 MT. The United States remains the second largest supplier, while Chile is the leader since the country can also provide additional counter-seasonal supply (see Table 4).

Table 4. Japan's Lemon and Lime Imports (in MT)

	MY 2020/21	**MY 2021/22**	**MY 2022/23**	**MY 2023/24**	**MY 2024/25**
World	44,003	45,684	45,080	44,637	43,900
United States	20,751	21,936	19,404	16,436	16,186
Market Share:	*47%*	*48%*	*43%*	*37%*	*37%*
Chile	16,310	16,472	15,999	17,665	20,271
Australia	492	1,828	2,261	3,969	2,292
Mexico	1,658	1,869	1,982	2,092	2,015
Turkey	0	764	2,733	1,995	1,519
South Africa	2,524	1,776	2,138	1,743	941
Others	2,268	1,039	563	736	676

Source: Trade Data Monitor

For MY 2025/26, total imports are projected at 43,000 MT, a slight decrease compared to the previous marketing year. This projection reflects the stable domestic production of acid-type citrus and a modest softening of lemon demand in certain processed-food categories. However, Japan's structural reliance on imports—particularly for foodservice and industrial processing—remains unchanged, and imported lemons will continue to dominate the market outside of the domestic specialty segment.

Trade – Exports
Japan does not export significant volumes of lemons or limes, and export levels remain negligible in both MY 2024/25 and MY 2025/26.

Policy:
There have been no significant policy changes this reporting cycle for lemons and limes in Japan. There is no tariff on U.S. lemons and limes imported into Japan.

Orange Juice:

PS&D Table Orange Juice	2023/2024		2024/2025		2025/2026	
Market Year Begins	Oct 2023		Oct 2024		Oct 2025	
Japan	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Deliv. To Processors (MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks (MT)	8696	8696	11584	11584	0	11206
Production (MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Imports (MT)	58915	58915	57000	47635	0	58000
Total Supply (MT)	67611	67611	68584	59219	0	69206
Exports (MT)	27	27	50	13	0	20
Domestic Consumption (MT)	56000	56000	56000	48000	0	55000
Ending Stocks (MT)	11584	11584	12534	11206	0	14186
Total Distribution (MT)	67611	67611	68584	59219	0	69206
(MT)						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

**Orange juice imports represent the total of imports under HS codes: 2009.11, 2009.12 and 2009.19.*
***As Japanese import statistics (via Trade Data Monitor) for orange juice are in kiloliters, the table includes all imports converted to Frozen Concentrate Orange Juice (FCOJ) 65 Brix equivalent in MT. In line with industry standards, the conversion factor for concentrated orange juice (2009.11 (frozen) and 2009.19 (non-frozen)) was 1.3154 or the density of FCOJ at 65 Brix. For liquid non-concentrated orange juice (2009.12), the conversion factor was 0.1897 (standard 1.04 density at 11.8 Brix multiplied by the ratio of 11.8 Brix to 65 Brix or 0.18).*

Production
Japan does not produce frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ), and the country relies entirely on imports to meet demand for orange juice that is used in the beverage and food processing industries. Although domestic citrus producers press a portion of off-grade mandarins—generally estimated at around ten percent of annual mandarin output—into mandarin juice, this production falls outside the scope of this report, which focuses specifically on orange juice derived from oranges and represented in FCOJ (65 Brix) equivalent. Accordingly, all supply dynamics discussed in this section reflect imported FCOJ volumes rather than any form of domestic, orange-based juice production.

Consumption
Domestic consumption is declining sharply in MY 2024/25 to an estimated 48,000 MT, as high import prices and product shortages lead manufacturers and beverage companies to reduce usage. Retail prices for 100 percent juice products have risen, prompting some processors to substitute other fruit bases or adjust product formulations to manage costs.

For MY 2025/26, consumption is projected to increase to 55,000 MT, supported by improved import availability and price stabilization. This level remains below the pre-2020 consumption range but is consistent with the current market size and product reformulation trends. Post's contacts indicate that while FCOJ demand remains structurally weaker than in the previous decade, utilization tends to increase when cost and availability pressures ease. Japan entered MY 2024/25 with unusually low beginning stocks following multiple years of tight global supply. Stocks continue to be minimal throughout the year and are not expected to recover until import volumes rise in MY 2025/26. Inventory rebuilding during MY 2025/26 is likely, though the magnitude will depend on price movements and procurement strategies of the major juice manufacturers.

Imports
Japan's imports of FCOJ declined substantially in MY 2024/25, falling to 47,635 MT and in stark contrast to the 58,915 MT in MY 2023/24 (Table 5). Market participants attribute the reduction to historically high global FCOJ prices driven by tight supply conditions in Brazil, combined with persistent yen depreciation that increased Japan's import costs relative to other major buyers. With limited domestic inventory entering this year, many downstream users scaled back procurement or reduced usage to counteract elevated costs.

For MY 2025/26, imports are forecast to recover to 58,000 MT, reflecting expectations of improved global availability. Multiple sources forecast Brazil's MY 2025/26 orange crop will experience a notable rebound in fruit supply, which is expected to support higher global production of FCOJ and ease pricing pressures. The futures markets have already shown partial price corrections. Under these conditions, Japanese importers are expected to increase purchase volumes to rebuild depleted inventories and restore normal utilization levels.

Table 5. Japan's Orange Juice Imports at 65 Brix Equivalent (in MT)

	MY 2020/21	**MY 2021/22**	**MY 2022/23**	**MY 2023/24**	**MY 2024/25**
World	49,759	58,059	56,868	58,915	47,635
United States	322	342	228	230	212
Market Share:	*0.4%*	*0.5%*	*0.5%*	*0.4%*	*0.4%*
Brazil	29,874	38,848	30,751	29,687	22,672
Israel	5,860	7,460	12,145	15,420	10,946
Mexico	9,238	8,259	9,457	6,642	5,859
Others	4,559	3,262	4,244	6,904	7,946

Source: Trade Data Monitor

Exports
In MY 2024/25, Japan exported 13 MT of presumed *unshu* juice at 65 Brix equivalent. Given the anticipated recovery in domestic *unshu*/mandarin production, FAS/Tokyo estimates that the export volume will rebound slightly to 20 MT at 65 Brix equivalent for MY 2025/26.

Policy
The USJTA includes a stepwise tariff elimination for non-frozen and non-concentrated orange juice with Brix value below 20 without added sugar (see Table 6).

Table 6. USJTA Tariff Schedule for U.S. Orange Juice to Japan (HS 2009.12.290)

Product	JFY 2025	JFY 2026	JFY 2027	JFY 2028
Orange Juice, Not Frozen, No added sugar, Brix below 20	6.9%	4.6%	2.3%	Free

Source: FAS/Tokyo

For other orange juice categories, U.S. exports to Japan follow the World Trade Organization's (WTO) tariff rates (see Table 7).

Table 7. Japan's Duties on Orange Juice Imports from WTO member countries (as of Dec 15, 2025)

Tariff Code (HS)	Description	WTO Duty Rate
2009.11.110	Orange juice, frozen, containing added sugar, not more than 10% by weight of sucrose, naturally and artificially contained	25.5%
2009.11.190	Orange juice, frozen, containing added sugar, other	29.8% or 23 yen/kg, whichever is greater
2009.11.210	Orange juice, frozen, not containing added sugar, not more than 10% by weight of sucrose	21.3%
2009.11.290	Orange juice, frozen, not containing added sugar, other	25.5%
2009.12.110	Orange juice, not frozen, of a Brix value not exceeding 20, containing added sugar, not more than 10% by weight of sucrose, naturally and artificially contained	25.5%
2009.12.190	Orange juice, not frozen, of a Brix value not exceeding 20, containing added sugar, other	29.8% or 23 yen/kg, whichever is greater
2009.12.210	Orange juice, not frozen, of a Brix value not exceeding 20, not contain added sugar, not more than 10% by weight of sucrose	21.3%
2009.19.110	Orange juice, other, containing added sugar, not more than 10% by weight of sucrose, naturally and artificially contained	25.5%
2009.19.190	Orange juice, other, containing added sugar, other	29.8% or 23 yen/kg, whichever is greater
2009.19.210	Orange juice, other, not containing added sugar, not more than 10% by weight of sucrose	21.3%
2009.19.290	Orange juice, other, not containing added sugar, other	25.5%

Source: Japan Customs

Attachments:

No Attachments