

Voluntary Report – Voluntary - Public Distribution

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Report Name: USJTA Treatment for Coffee Tea and Spices

Country: Japan

Post: Tokyo

Report Category: Country/Regional FTA's, Product Brief, Coffee, Beverages

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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 2019, the United States exported \$60 million of coffee, tea, and spices (incl. extracts, concentrates and preparations) to Japan, making Japan the #4 overseas market. U.S. exports accounted for two 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 1 (2019)	Year 2 (2020)	Year 3 (2021)	Final Tariff (Year)	2019 Imports
Coffee, roasted, not decaffeinated 090121000	12.0%	Free			Free (2019)	\$24,036,880
Instant coffee, not containing sugar 210111210, 210112121	8.8%	Free			Free (2019)	\$4,659,159
Coffee, roasted, decaffeinated 090122000	12.0%	Free			Free (2019)	\$2,391,028
Partly fermented tea, in immediate packings of a content < 3 kg 090230090	17.0%	11.3%	8.5%	5.6%	Free (2023)	\$2,303,206
Black tea, in immediate packings of a content < 3 kilograms (kg) 090230010	12.0%	8.0%	6.0%	4.0%	Free (2023)	\$1,811,488
Instant tea 210120110	10.0%	Free			Free (2019)	\$855,130
Other extracts, essences and concentrates of tea or mate, excl. instant tea 210120120	8.0%	Free			Free (2019)	\$414,800
Preparations with a basis of tea, no sugar, contains <30% natural milk constituents by weight 210120247	15.0%	10.0%	7.5%	5.0%	Free (2023)	\$266,661
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)	\$106,301
Other coffee extracts, essences and concentrates, not containing sugar, excl. instant coffee 210111290, 210112122	15.0%	Free			Free (2019)	\$104,939
Preparations with a basis of coffee, no sugar, contains < 30% natural milk constituents by weight 210112249	15.0%	10.0%	7.5%	5.0%	Free (2023)	\$54,220
Green tea (not fermented), in immediate packings of a content < 3 kg 090210000	17.0%	11.3%	8.5%	5.6%	Free (2023)	\$47,025
Black tea (excl. waste unfit for food consumption) in immediate packings of a content < 3 kg 090240210	3.0%	Free			Free (2019)	\$21,298
Roasted chicory and other roasted coffee substitutes 210130000	6.0%	Free			Free (2019)	\$5,578
Pepper, crushed or ground, in retail containers 090412100	3.0%	Free			Free (2019)	\$4,345

Market Considerations: Japan imports almost all of its coffee beans, purchasing over 400,000 MT in 2018. 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 over 100,000 MT of spices in 2019. Industry reports indicate that the Japanese spice industry grew 11% between 2014 and 2018 to reach \$528 million. Spices imported into Japan must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate. Japan does not allow irradiation treatment for most products.

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

Attachments:

No Attachments.