

U.S.-Japan Trade Agreement

Fresh Fruit



Overview: In 2023, the United States exported \$216 million of fresh fruit to Japan, making Japan the #5 overseas market for U.S. fresh fruits. The United States accounted for 10 percent of Japan’s total fresh fruit imports. The years below correspond to Japan’s fiscal year beginning April 1.

Product Name Japan Customs HS Code		Base Rate	Year 6 (2024)	Year 7 (2025)	Year 8 (2026)	Final Tariff (Year)	2023 Imports from U.S.
Fresh or dried oranges 080510000	Imported Dec 1 - Mar 31	32.0%	5.1%	Free		Free (2025)	\$54,845,619
	Imported Apr 1 – May 31	32.0%	Free		Free (2023)		
	Imported Jun 1 – Nov 30	16.0%	Free				
Fresh cherries (excl. sour cherries) 080929000		8.5%	Free			Free (2023)	\$28,600,950
Fresh kiwi 081050000		6.4%	Free			Free (2019)	\$5,749,458
Fresh raspberries, blackberries, mulberries, loganberries, currants and gooseberries 081020000, 081030000		6.0%	Free			Free (2019)	\$5,576,743
Fresh cranberries, bilberries and other fruits of the genus Vaccinium 081040000		6.0%	Free			Free (2019)	\$5,528,861
“Other” fresh fruit 081090290		6.0%	Free			Free (2019)	\$2,255,838
Fresh peaches, including nectarines 080930000		6.0%	Free			Free (2019)	\$1,653,983
Fresh papayas 080720000		2.0%	Free			Free (2019)	\$905,347
Fresh mangoes 080450011		3.0%	Free			Free (2019)	\$63,398
Fresh figs 080420010		6.0%	Free			Free (2023)	\$26,506
Fresh rambutan, passion fruit, litchi and starfruit 081090210		5.0%	Free			Free (2019)	\$12,319
Fresh persimmons 081070000		6.0%	Free			Free (2019)	\$0
Fresh apples 080810000		17.0%	5.1%	3.8%	2.5%	Free (2028)	\$0

Safeguard: Japan applies a seasonal U.S.-specific safeguard for oranges, and the safeguard only applies to products imported between December 1 and March 31. If the safeguard volume is exceeded (e.g. 44,650 MT for Year 5), tariffs on U.S. orange exports will increase for the remainder of that period. The safeguard tariff is 20% in Years 4-6. The safeguard will be eliminated in Year 7 (2025).

Market Considerations: Japan imports one-third of its fresh fruit, with the United States ranked as the third largest supplier (leading supplier of fresh oranges, lemons, grapes and cherries). The Japanese fresh fruit sector is highly competitive. Phytosanitary certificates must accompany all fresh fruit imports to Japan. Some fresh fruit varieties do not currently have market access to Japan due to phytosanitary requirements.

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.