Overview: In 2023, the United States exported $\$ 63$ million of coffee, tea and spices (incl. extracts, concentrates and preparations) to Japan, making Japan the \#4 overseas market. U.S. exports accounted for over 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 <br> Rate | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } 6 \\ & (2024) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } 7 \\ & (2025) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } 8 \\ & (2026) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Final Tariff (Year) | 2023 Imports from U.S. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Coffee, roasted, not decaffeinated 090121000 | 12.0\% |  | Free |  | Free (2019) | \$42,697,616 |
| Partly fermented tea, in immediate packings of a content $\text { < } 3 \mathrm{~kg} 090230090$ | 17.0\% |  | Free |  | Free (2023) | \$2,912,756 |
| Instant coffee, not containing sugar 210111210, 210112121 | 8.8\% |  | Free |  | Free (2019) | \$2,008,885 |
| Coffee, roasted, decaffeinated 090122000 | 12.0\% |  | Free |  | Free (2019) | \$1,383,174 |
| Black tea, in immediate packings of a content < 3 kilograms (kg) 090230010 | 12.0\% |  | Free |  | Free (2023) | \$561,693 |
| Instant tea $210120110$ | 10.0\% |  | Free |  | Free (2019) | \$396,089 |
| Other extracts, essences and concentrates of tea or mate, excl. instant tea 210120120 | 8.0\% |  | Free |  | Free (2019) | \$345,009 |
| Preparations with a basis of tea, no sugar, contains <30\% natural milk constituents by weight $210120247$ | 15.0\% |  | Free |  | Free (2023) | \$243,956 |
| Other coffee extracts, essences and concentrates, not containing sugar, excl. instant coffee 210111290, 210112122 | 15.0\% |  | Free |  | Free (2019) | \$182,091 |
| Black tea (excl. waste unfit for food consumption) in immediate packings of a content $<3 \mathrm{~kg}$ 090240210 | 3.0\% |  | Free |  | Free (2019) | \$68,062 |
| Green tea (not fermented), in immediate packings of a content < 3 kg 090210000 | 17.0\% |  | Free |  | Free (2023) | \$61,959 |
| 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) | \$44,669 |
| Roasted chicory and other roasted coffee substitutes 210130000 | 6.0\% |  | Free |  | Free (2019) | \$10,270 |
| Pepper, crushed or ground, in retail containers 090412100 | 3.0\% |  | Free |  | Free (2019) | \$0 |
| Preparations with a basis of coffee, no sugar, contains < $30 \%$ natural milk constituents by weight $210112249$ | 15.0\% |  | Free |  | Free (2023) | \$0 |

Market Considerations: Although coffee consumption has reached plateau around 2018, Japan still purchased over $360,000 \mathrm{MT}$ in 2023. Japan imports almost all of its coffee beans, and most imported coffee is caffeinated (>99\%). 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 2022, Japan consumed 74,000 MT of green tea compared to 15,000 MT of black tea. Japan imported over 100,000 MT of spices in 2022. Requirement of phytosanitary certificate depends on spice, and so consult with Japan's Plant Protection office through contracted importer(s). Japan does not allow irradiation treatment for most products, including spices.

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.

