

U.S.-Japan Trade Agreement

Frozen and Dried Fruit



Overview: In 2024, the United States exported \$96 million of frozen and dried fruit (including those not covered by the initial agreement) to Japan. Japan was the #2 overseas market for U.S. frozen and dried fruit with the United States accounting for 23 percent of Japan’s imports. The years below correspond to Japan’s fiscal year beginning April 1.

Product Name Japan Customs HS Code	Base Rate	Year 7 (2025)	Year 8 (2026)	Year 9 (2027)	Final Tariff (Year)	2024 Imports from U.S.
Prunes 081320000	2.4%		Free		Free (2019)	\$24,969,704
Frozen strawberries (containing sugar/no sugar) 081110100/081110200	9.6%/12.0%		Free		Free (2019)	\$7,655,043
Frozen raspberries, blackberries, mulberries, loganberries, currants and gooseberries (with added sugar/no added sugar) 081120100/081120200	9.6%/6.0%		Free		Free (2019)	\$3,040,601
Dried apples 081330000	9.0%		Free		Free (2023)	\$434,996
Citrus peel (fresh, frozen, dried or provisionally preserved) 081400000	1.5%		Free		Free (2019)	\$385,957
Dried figs 080420090	6.0%		Free		Free (2023)	\$96,525
Mixtures of nuts or dried fruits 081350090	12.0%		Free		Free (2019)	\$23,860
“Other” dried fruit, excluding berries 081340029	9.0%		Free		Free (2019)	\$23,355
Dried persimmons 081340022	9.0%		Free		Free (2023)	\$9,585
Dried bananas (excluding plantains) 080390200	3.0%		Free		Free (2019)	\$0

Market Considerations: Japan relies on imports to meet nearly 90 percent of its demand for processed fruit. Frozen fruit and dried fruit each account for about 20 percent of that volume. The United States is the top exporter of prunes, and the second largest processed fruit exporter to Japan. The Japanese processed fruit sector is highly competitive.

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.