

Voluntary Report – Voluntary - Public Distribution

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Report Name: USJTA Treatment for Wine 2023

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Prepared By: Akiko Satake

Approved By: Mark Wallace

Report Highlights:

The U.S.-Japan Trade Agreement (USJTA) entered Year 5 of the agreement implementation on April 1, 2023. This report is one in a series of product briefs highlighting the tariff benefits for specific commodities and products from Year 5 (2023) to Year 7 (2025) of the Agreement. Additional information is available at www.usdajapan.org/usjta/.

Overview: In 2022, the United States exported \$109 million of wine products to Japan, making Japan the #3 overseas market for U.S. wine. U.S. exports accounted for eight percent of Japan’s total wine imports. The years below correspond to Japan’s fiscal year beginning April 1.

Product Name Japan Customs HS Code	Base Rate	Year 5 (2023)	Year 6 (2024)	Year 7 (2025)	Final Tariff (Year)	2022 Imports from U.S.
Wine (holding 2 liters (L) or less) 220421020	15.0% or 125 yen/L, whichever less, subject to 67 yen/L minimum customs duty	2.8% or 125 yen/L, whichever less	1.4% or 125 yen/L, whichever less	Free	Free (2025)	\$144,392,154
Wine (holding 150L or more) 220429090	45 yen/L	Free			Free (2019)	\$6,482,332
Sparkling wine 220410000	182.00 yen/L	34.67 yen/L	17.33 yen/L	Free	Free (2025)	\$2,753,849
Wine (holding 2-10L) 220422000	15.0% or 125 yen/l, whichever less, subject to 67 yen/l min. customs duty	2.8% or 125 yen/L, whichever less, subject to 12.76 yen/l min. customs duty	1.4% or 125 yen/L, whichever less, subject to 6.38 yen/l min. customs duty	Free	Free (2025)	\$543,909
Wine (holding 2-150L) 220429010						\$12,926
Sherry, port and other fortified wines (holding 2L or less) 220421010	112.00 yen/L	Free			Free (2023)	\$0
Other grape must partially fermented 220430200	45 yen/L	Free			Free (2021)	\$0

Market Considerations: Wine consumption in Japan has risen steadily over the last decade. Total imports were valued at \$1.7 billion in 2021. The United States was the fifth largest wine supplier on a per value basis, competing with major wine suppliers such as EU members (e.g., France, Italy, and Spain), Chile, and Australia which enjoy preferential tariff access. Under the U.S.-Japan Trade Agreement, the United States gained tariff advantage over Argentina and South Africa. Upon full implementation of the U.S.-Japan Trade Agreement, the United States will gain tariff parity with suppliers from the EU, Chile, and Australia. Most Japanese retail stores shelve a variety of wines at different pricing levels. Some terms such as “Champagne” and “Bordeaux” are restricted for use as geographical indications in Japan (see [JA8003](#)).

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.

Attachments:

No Attachments.