

		Japan-UK Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (UK-Japan CEPA)	Japan-EU Economic Partnership Agreement (EU-Japan EPA)	Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP)	Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP)	Japan-US Trade Agreement plus Japan-US Digital Trade Agreement (US TA)
Type of trade agreement ¹		Bilateral EPA	Bilateral EPA	Multilateral EPA ²	Multilateral EPA ³	Bilateral FTA
Dates		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signed on 23 October 2020 Planned to be effective on 1 January 2021 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signed on 17 July 2018 Effective on 1 February 2019 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signed on 15 November 2020 Not yet effective⁴ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signed on 8 March 2018 Effective on 30 December 2018 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signed on 7 October 2019 Effective on 1 January 2020⁵
Eliminating/reducing tariffs for goods ⁶	exports from Japan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For industrial products, generally the same terms as the EU-Japan EPA, but tariffs on certain railcar and automotive parts will be eliminated immediately. For agricultural products, generally the same as the EU-Japan EPA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More than 99% of exports to the EU will be duty free once fully implemented. Tariffs on industrial products will be fully abolished. The customs duty on automobiles will be eliminated in 2026. Approximately 90% of automotive parts, chemical industrial products and electronic devices will be duty free upon entry into force. Most agricultural products, such as beef, tea, and seafood, can be imported without customs duties upon entry into force. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a whole, tariffs on 92% of the exports of industrial products to RCEP member states will be abolished once fully implemented. 86% of exports to China and 83% to South Korea, including major automotive parts will become tariff free, which is a significant increase from current rates of 8% and 19%, respectively. For agricultural products, certain limited items that Japan has a strong interest in exporting to major markets will be traded with zero tariffs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For industrial products, as a whole, 99.9% of the exports to CPTPP member states will be duty free once fully implemented, and tariffs on 86.6% of them have been abolished from the effective date, which are significantly higher than the percentages under existing bilateral EPAs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The US agreed to reduce or eliminate tariffs on 241 products, most of which are industrial goods including machine tools, fasteners, steam turbines, bicycles and parts, musical instruments. There is no agreement on customs duties for automobiles and automotive parts, which will be subject to the future negotiation. For agricultural products, reduction and elimination of US tariffs are limited to certain niche products, such as green tea. The US will expand its global tariff-rate quota for Japanese beef imports.
	imports to Japan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Essentially the same as EU-Japan EPA. No special quotas are allocated for imports from the UK with respect to items subject to the tariff quota system under EU-Japan EPA; however, certain agricultural products, e.g. blue cheese, can be imported from the UK with a reduced tariff rate to the extent there are remaining quotas under the EU-Japan EPA. With regard to rules of origin, EU origin materials and production will be deemed UK origin and production for the purpose of UK-Japan CEPA. Also, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approximately 94% (82% for agricultural products and 100% for industrial products) of the imports from the EU will be duty free once fully implemented. Tariffs on 96.2% of industrial products, including chemicals, plastics, cosmetics as well as textiles and clothing, can be imported to Japan without tariffs from the effective date. Tariffs on shoes and leather products will be eliminated in 2028. Duties on major agricultural products (such as pork, beef, wine and cheese, but excluding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More than 90% of industrial products can be imported to Japan without customs duties. The percentages of the same in respect of China and South Korea have increased significantly from 47% to 98% and 47% to 93%, respectively. For agricultural products, rice, wheat, beef, pork, dairy products, and sweetener resource crops are outside of tariff reductions/eliminations provided under RCEP. The scope of zero tariff agricultural items is 61% for Australia, New Zealand and ASEAN nations, 56% for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 99% of industrial products imported to Japan are duty free from the effective date, and the number will be 100% once fully implemented. The tariffs on leather and footwear products (currently up to 30%) will be fully abolished in 2033. Most textile products (previous tariff rates ranging from 1.9% to 14.2%) can now be imported duty free. For agricultural products, 52.9% of imports to Japan have been duty free from the effective 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Japan agreed to reduce or eliminate tariffs on about 600 agricultural tariff lines, such as beef, pork and cheese, and expand preferential tariff-rate quotas for a limited number of US products, such as wheat. About 37% of the US agricultural products will be imported without customs duties. There is no additional relief under US TA for industrial products imported to Japan.

¹ According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, while the scope of a free trade agreement (FTA) is generally limited to eliminating/reducing tariffs for goods and non-tariff barriers for services, an economic partnership agreement (EPA) is a more general comprehensive framework that covers various trade rules, including movement of capital and people, protection of intellectual properties, and competition policy.

² The signatories of RCEP are as follows: Australia, Brunei, Cambodia, People's Republic of China, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Philippines, Singapore, Republic of Korea, Thailand, and Vietnam.

³ The signatories of CPTPP (TPP-11) are as follows: Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore and Vietnam.

⁴ RCEP Agreement would need signatory states, including at least six ASEAN and three non-ASEAN signatory states, to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval for RCEP Agreement to enter into force.

⁵ Please note that US TA has not been notified to the WTO.

⁶ All percentages related to tariff eliminations/reductions contained in this table are expressed in an on item-basis.

		the rules are less regulated (compared with EU-Japan EPA) for certain goods such as industrial machinery, textiles, and automotive parts.	rice) will be eliminated or significantly reduced. Tariffs on beef will be gradually reduced to 9% until 2033. Also, a duty-free quota will be established for certain products, such as fresh cheeses.	China, and 49% for South Korea, respectively.	date, which will be increased to 82% once fully implemented.	
Eliminating/reducing non-tariff barriers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generally the same as the EU-Japan EPA. For e-commerce and financial sectors, more advanced rules have been agreed, under which each country is not allowed to: restrict cross-border data transfers, force companies to disclose algorithms and hand over encryption keys, or demand companies to set up local data servers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trade in services and investments are generally liberalized under the EU-Japan EPA except for those measures and areas specified by the parties (i.e. a "negative list" method). No customs duties will be imposed on electronic data transfers. Also, there are other digital provisions, including data privacy, e-signature and prohibitions on source code disclosure requirements. Various trade rules are expected to be established in many areas and sectors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulations against foreign investors in the service sector are lifted or narrowed in various industries in the member states. Various digital-related provisions are included, such as no customs duties on electronic data transfers, prohibition of local server requirements, and e-signature, but there is no provision on source code disclosure requirements under RCEP. Expedited customs clearance (6 hours for express cargo and 48 hours for normal cargo) is generally ensured for trade between the member states. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All services and investments are primarily liberalized for foreign investors, while certain areas and regulatory measures specifically listed in CPTPP are reserved by the member states (i.e. a "negative list" method). Various advanced digital era provisions are included, such as elimination of customs duties on digital content, prohibition of local server requirements, e-signature, data privacy, and prohibitions on source code disclosure requirements. Expedited customs clearance (6 hours for express cargo and 48 hours for normal cargo) is generally ensured for trade between the member states. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The US is to reform its regulations on alcoholic beverages that restrain the importation of Japanese <i>sake</i> into the US market. In the digital trade area, the following matters have been agreed: non-discriminatory treatment, commitments to prohibit or limit data localization barriers, restrictions on cross-border data flows, and transfer of source code or algorithms as conditions to market access. 	
Other areas (e.g. State owned enterprises, subsidies, intellectual property rights, and dispute resolution)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generally the same as the EU-Japan EPA; however, there are some improvements, including the following items. More advanced and transparent rules, such as rejection and cancellation of malicious trademark applications, are agreed for intellectual property protection. Provisions regarding consumer protection, anti-corruption and women and gender empowerment are newly included. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State-owned companies are generally required to act reasonably and commercially and to treat foreign companies and local companies equally when purchasing or providing goods or services. Certain types of subsidies must be notified to or discussed with the counterparty or will be prohibited to ensure free and fair trade. Intellectual property rights will be protected with higher standards than the current WTO and TRIPS rules. Trade disputes between Japan and the EU can be resolved ultimately by arbitration. The regulatory authorities of both parties are committed to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intellectual property rights will be protected with higher standards than the current WTO and TRIPS rules. Strengthens measures to prevent and eliminate pirated and counterfeit goods, including mandatory punishments on illegal acquisition of trade secrets, usage of labels and packages violating trademarks, and the unauthorized recording of films. Trade disputes except for issues concerning certain provisions of RCEP will be ultimately resolved by an ad-hoc panel upon request from a member state. Some of the sections that are typically included in major EPAs, such as environment, labour, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State-owned companies are generally required to act reasonably and commercially and to treat foreign companies and local companies equally when purchasing or providing goods or services. Also, non-commercial aid by the member states for state-owned companies is restricted. Information about state-owned companies will be shared among the member states, although certain companies reserved by the member states are not subject to these restrictions. Intellectual property rights will be protected with higher standards than the current WTO and TRIPS rules. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> US TA does not cover these other areas. There is no formal dispute settlement mechanism to enforce the commitments under US TA. 	

		cooperate in order to establish good regulatory practices.	and state-owned enterprises, are not included.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthens measures to prevent and eliminate pirated and counterfeit goods, including mandatory punishments on illegal acquisition of trade secrets, usage of labels and packages violating trademarks, and unauthorized recording of films. • Subsidies for export of agricultural products are generally prohibited. • Trade disputes will be ultimately resolved by an ad-hoc panel upon request from a member state. 	
Notes	UK-Japan CEPA is currently on the agenda of the National Diet of Japan and is expected to be ratified by early December 2020.		India is not a signatory to RCEP; however, there is a special provision that allows India to join after the effective date.	CPTPP is an agreement aiming to achieve free trade standards essentially equivalent to the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP or TPP-12), from which the US withdrew in 2017, with the exception of 22 items suspended due to absence of the US (e.g. investor-state dispute settlement mechanism for investment agreements and investment permissions, extension of copyright protection period, and special protection for drug data).	Due to the Trump administration's trade policy, the current US TA is not a comprehensive trade agreement. Rather, the two trade agreements are the "stage one" deal, which covers only 5% of the bilateral trade between Japan and the US. A lot of the areas, including automobiles, services and currency, will be discussed in future negotiations.