



**Agricultural Provisions of The U.S.-China
Economic and Trade Agreement and USDA
Trade Forecasts**



**U.S. Department of Agriculture
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Executive Summary

This paper provides an overview of the agricultural provisions of the U.S.-China Economic and Trade Agreement (Agreement) and discusses how those provisions will be reflected in upcoming USDA commodity trade forecasts. USDA publishes trade forecasts for U.S. and global commodity markets as part of the Department's broader commodity supply and demand estimates. Consistent with past practice, USDA supply and demand forecasts reflect trade and other policies in effect at the time of the release of the forecast. The Agreement was signed on January 15, 2020 and will enter into force no later than February 14, 2020. The agricultural provisions of the Agreement include commitments by China to enact specific economic and regulatory reforms to facilitate agricultural trade, as well as commitments for China to purchase specific values of U.S. agricultural, food, and seafood products in calendar years (January-December) 2020 and 2021. The Agreement includes provisions that China will make such purchases on a commercial basis at market prices and that the purchases may reflect seasonal marketing patterns.

Publicly available information and data pertaining to the Agreement will be reflected in USDA's World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE) report beginning in February 2020 and will also be reflected in subsequent and related reports such as the Outlook for U.S. Agricultural Trade. It is important to note key differences between the scope of the Agreement and USDA forecasts. USDA forecasts only cover a subset of the commodities subject to the Agreement's purchase commitments, and those commitments are expressed in value terms on a calendar year basis. The WASDE forecasts report global trade volumes on a marketing year basis, but do not report bilateral trade (volumes or values) between individual countries.

Moreover, while the Agreement may contain specific purchase commitments for individual commodities, the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) has not released that information publicly, and it therefore plays no direct role in USDA's market analysis and forecasts. As actual export sales accrue over time and market conditions evolve, USDA's trade forecasts will be updated to reflect the timing and composition of China's purchases of U.S. agricultural products throughout the relevant marketing (or fiscal) year. However, USDA's trade forecasts are part of a broader estimation of supply and demand for major commodities, and therefore reflect analysis of a wide range of economic and market variables that affect prices, planting, yields, production, inventories, stocks, and use for specific commodities and sectors in the United States and in other countries.

USDA Trade Forecasts

USDA forecasts on a monthly, quarterly and yearly basis for U.S. and global commodity markets as part of the Department's broader commodity supply and demand estimates. The World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates ([WASDE](#)) report is published monthly and provides official USDA forecasts for U.S. and global supply and demand for major crops (wheat, rice, coarse grains, oilseeds, and cotton), U.S. and Mexican sugar supply and demand, and U.S. livestock, poultry, and dairy supply and demand.¹ These

¹ The WASDE is one of USDA's Principal Federal Economic Indicators (https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/pfei_schedule_release_dates_2020.pdf).

forecasts are reported on a marketing year basis.² The trade forecasts are reported on a global basis, meaning that the WASDE reports total U.S. exports of a specific commodity to the world, or total Chinese imports of a specific commodity from the world. It does not report bilateral trade.

Other USDA reports related to the WASDE include the Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) World Agricultural Production reports, FAS World Markets and Trade reports, and the Economic Research Service (ERS) Situation and Outlook reports. The FAS World Markets and Trade reports and ERS Situation and Outlook reports cover a broader scope of commodities (e.g., citrus, tree nuts, fresh deciduous fruit) and are published monthly or semi-regularly.³

The [Outlook for U.S. Agricultural Trade](#) provides quarterly USDA forecasts for agricultural trade (exports and imports) on a fiscal year (FY) basis (October 1 to September 30). Each quarterly report is based on the most recent WASDE report (February, May, August, November). This report includes forecasts for U.S. agricultural exports and imports by commodity on a value basis, and on volume terms for certain commodities. The report also includes forecasts for U.S. total agricultural exports to specific regions and countries, as well as total U.S. agricultural imports from primary suppliers, in value terms. This report does not provide specific bilateral commodity trade between the United States and its trading partners (e.g., U.S. soybean exports to China).

The [USDA Long-Term Agricultural Projections](#) report is released annually, generally in February.⁴ These projections are a departmental consensus on a long-run representative scenario for the agricultural sector for the next decade. Projections cover production, trade, and aggregate indicators such as farm income. The October WASDE is the starting point for these long-term projections, which are also reported on a marketing year basis, while the long-term forecast for U.S. agricultural trade in value terms is on a fiscal year basis. As with the WASDE, the long-term agricultural trade projections are for global, not bilateral trade.

The USDA WASDE and long-term baseline trade forecasts are developed through an intradepartmental process that is chaired by the World Agricultural Outlook Board (WAOB), and reflects input from several USDA agencies, including FAS, ERS, National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS), and the Farm Service Agency (FSA).⁵ ERS and FAS coordinate the U.S. Agricultural Trade Outlook, which is approved by the WAOB.

² Marketing years vary by commodity and country, but generally reflect the 12-month period in which a commodity is produced and marketed. In the case of livestock, production occurs continuously, so estimates and forecasts are reported on a calendar year basis.

³ The FAS World Agricultural Production Report is released the same day as the WASDE and is also a Principal Federal Economic Indicator. The FAS World Market and Trade reports are also published on the same day as the WASDE, while ERS Situation and Outlook reports are generally published a few days after. Some reports are published monthly (grains, oilseeds, sweeteners, and livestock), while others are semi-regular (tree nuts, fruits, vegetables, cotton). See <https://apps.fas.usda.gov/psdonline/app/index.html#/app/downloads> for a list of release dates for 2020 for FAS reports and <https://www.ers.usda.gov/calendar/> for the publication schedule for ERS 2020 Situation and Outlook reports.

⁴ Early release tables on U.S. commodity projections and assumptions on U.S. macroeconomic growth, global real GDP growth, and global population growth are generally made public in November in the year prior to the release of the full report.

⁵ The long-term baseline projection analysis also reflects input from the Office of the Chief Economist (OCE), the Office of Budget and Program Analysis (OBPA), the Risk Management Agency (RMA), the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), and the National Institute for Food and Agriculture (NIFA). ERS has the lead role in preparing the USDA long-term projections report.

How USDA Trade Projections are Developed

USDA agricultural trade analyses and forecasts are based on a range of trade data, market, and policy information including reporting by FAS overseas offices through the Global Agricultural Information Network (GAIN) reports on key commodities and policy developments for their country or region.⁶ U.S. trade data from the U.S. Census, as well as official trade data published by other countries, are also analyzed. FAS Export Sales Reporting (ESR) and other USDA trade-related data are also utilized.⁷ Trade forecasts contained in the WASDE and USDA's Production, Supply and Distribution Database (PSD) are part of the forecast of supply and demand for a specific commodity.⁸ Those commodity balances include separate estimates for supply (beginning stocks, imports, and production) and demand (domestic use, exports, and ending stocks). A wide range of market information and data inform these commodity supply and demand estimates. The Outlook for U.S. Agricultural Trade, which is based on the most recent WASDE, forecasts U.S. agricultural exports and imports but covers a broader range of commodities than WASDE and PSD (see table on p. 7 below for more detail on commodity coverage).

The established practice for incorporating policy variables into USDA market forecasts is to include in the analysis all policies that are in place at the time the forecast. Further, until a formal end date is specified, the policy continues to be incorporated into the analysis throughout the time period covered by those forecasts. The long-term projections are based on specific assumptions about macroeconomic conditions, policy, weather, and international developments, with no domestic or external shocks to global agricultural markets. The projections contained in the forthcoming February 2020 long-term baseline report are based on analysis that was prepared during August through October 2019.

On December 13, 2019, USTR announced that the United States and China had reached agreement on a trade deal, under which China committed to implement certain economic and structural reforms and make additional purchases of U.S. goods and services. That [Agreement](#) was signed on January 15, 2020 and enters into force no later than 30 days after signature (February 14, 2020).

USTR released a series of [fact sheets](#) that summarize the Agreement. Key agricultural provisions include:

- Reforms to China's regulatory process for evaluating and authorizing certain products of agricultural biotechnology.
- Compliance with World Trade Organization (WTO) obligations on tariff-rate quotas (TRQs) for wheat, corn, and rice, including specific improvements to TRQ administration.
- Commitment that food safety regulations are science- and risk-based and only applied to the extent necessary to protect human life or health.
- Established timeframes for regulatory actions to facilitate trade for a broad range of products, including meat and poultry, dairy, seafood, fruits and vegetables, animal feed ingredients and pet foods.
- Stronger protection for intellectual property, including for agriculture, and a commitment to ensure that requests for geographical indication protection as part of international agreements do not undermine market access for U.S. exports to China.

⁶ See <https://gain.fas.usda.gov/#/>.

⁷ See <https://apps.fas.usda.gov/esrquery/> for Export Sales Reports. Other sources of data include inspections for export of certain grains and oilseeds that the Federal Grain Inspection Service publishes. See <https://www.ams.usda.gov/resources/fgis-data-and-statistics>.

⁸ See <https://apps.fas.usda.gov/psdonline/app/index.html#/app/home>.

In addition, China committed to purchase and import, on average, \$40 billion annually of U.S. food, agricultural, and seafood products, for a total of at least \$80 billion over the next two years. The Agreement also provides that China will “strive” to import an additional \$5 billion per year over the next two years. The Agreement recognizes that such purchases will be made at market prices based on commercial considerations, and that market conditions may determine the timing for which agricultural purchases are made in a given year.

The purchase commitments cover the calendar years (January-December) for 2020 and 2021. For agricultural products identified in Annex 6.1 to the Agreement, which is reproduced at the end of this report, China committed to purchase and import:

- No less than \$12.5 billion above the 2017 baseline amount in calendar year 2020 (\$17.5 billion if the extra \$5 billion is achieved), and
- No less than \$19.5 billion above the 2017 baseline amount in calendar year 2021 (\$24.5 billion if the extra \$5 billion is achieved).

The Agreement does not identify the 2017 baseline amount, nor does it expressly address China’s existing retaliatory tariffs that are currently in place on U.S. exports. The United States and China will use official Chinese and U.S. trade data to determine whether the purchase commitments by China have been met. As of the date of publication, China had not publicly announced any actions to reduce or eliminate retaliatory tariffs on U.S. agricultural products to be purchased pursuant to the Agreement. In December 2019, the Chinese Finance Ministry announced that some Chinese companies would be permitted to import U.S. soybeans, pork, and other agricultural goods and the retaliatory tariff would be waived.⁹ To what extent the Chinese government will take similar actions for the 2020 and 2021 purchases under the Agreement is not yet clear, but is being closely monitored.

Beyond December 2021, there are no specific purchase levels. However, the Agreement provides that the two sides “project that the trajectory of increases” in the commodities imported into China will continue in calendar years 2022 through 2025. The Agreement also provides that the United States and China shall specify increases in purchase for the subcategories listed in Annex 6.1 as appropriate. The agriculture subcategories listed in Annex 6.1 are: oilseeds, meat, cereals, cotton, other agricultural commodities, and seafood.¹⁰ The attachment to Annex 6.1 includes the Harmonized System (HS) trade codes for each subcategory and is reproduced at the end of this report. However, to date, USTR has not released any information publicly on specific purchase commitments for each subcategory.¹¹

⁹ “China reduces ag tariffs,” DTN, December 6, 2019, accessed on January 22 at

<https://www.dtnpf.com/agriculture/web/ag/news/article/2019/12/06/chinese-officials-agree-waive-pork>

¹⁰ According to footnote c to the table in Annex 6.1, other agricultural products “[i]ncludes all other agricultural products, including alfalfa, citrus, dairy, dietary supplements, distilled spirits, dried distiller grains, essential oils, ethanol, fresh baby carrots, fruits and vegetables, ginseng, pet food, processed foods, tree nuts, and wine.” Footnote d indicates that seafood includes lobster.

¹¹ The U.S. Trade Representative and senior USTR officials have stated that the Agreement includes specific commodity purchase commitments that will not be made public. See Ambassador Greg Doud’s response to the second question in <https://www.agweek.com/opinion/columns/4696669-ustrs-ag-negotiator-shares-more-trade-deal-china>: “It has to be an economic purchase, obviously, but this is a commitment overall in agriculture. Are there specific commitments for specific commodities within that? The answer is yes, but those numbers will not be made public.”

How will the U.S.-China Economic and Trade Agreement be Incorporated into USDA Trade Forecasts?

As previously explained, USDA commodity forecasts consider those trade actions which are in place or have had formal announcement of effective dates as of the time of publication. For the Agreement, the annual aggregate purchase levels in value terms, and which agricultural commodities are covered, is known for calendar years 2020 and 2021, and the Agreement states that China's purchases will be made at market prices based on commercial considerations, taking into account seasonal marketing patterns. What is not known is whether retaliatory tariffs will apply to those purchases or the timing of those purchases in a given calendar year. Moreover, commodity-specific commitments are not publicly available and are therefore not considered in the published forecasts.

USDA trade forecasts prior to February 2020 do not reflect the specific provisions of the Agreement with China, since the details of the Agreement were not known until after the January WASDE was released. However, over past months, WASDE forecasts have routinely been updated to reflect trade and market conditions, including actual and anticipated sales to China. Beginning in February 2020, USDA trade projections for 2019/20 (and FY 2020) will fully consider all publicly available information on the Agreement, as well as any new market or policy developments that would affect those forecasts.¹²

USDA releases an initial set of supply and demand forecasts for the upcoming crop year (e.g., 2020/21) at the annual USDA Agricultural Outlook Forum. These forecasts cover the major crop commodities and are based on several assumptions including "normal" weather, trend yields, and no change to agricultural and trade policies throughout the forecast period. The first official commodity supply and demand forecasts for the upcoming crop year are released with the May WASDE, which incorporates the latest market developments along with acreage forecasts based on the USDA/NASS *Prospective Planting* survey. Both the initial forecasts released in February and the official May WASDE 2020/21 forecasts will incorporate the Agreement into the underlying analysis, along with all other relevant market and policy variables. As more information and data become available regarding the timing, volume and content of China's commodity purchases, USDA commodity forecasts will be updated to reflect that new information.

It is important to contrast the Agreement's agricultural purchase provisions with how USDA forecasts agricultural trade (see table below). First, the Agreement's definition of agricultural products in Annex 6.1 is much broader than the scope of commodities covered by the WASDE and PSD data. While the U.S. Agricultural Trade Outlook forecast covers more products than WASDE and PSD, the Agreement includes certain product groups, such as fish, seafood, spirits, biofuels, and tobacco products, which are not included in the USDA definition of agricultural products.¹³ Second, WASDE and PSD trade forecasts are reported on a volume basis (e.g., metric tons), while the U.S. agricultural trade outlook forecast is based on values, although volumes are included for some commodities.

Third, WASDE and PSD trade forecasts reflect global trade, that is, total U.S. soybean exports to all markets, not just to China (or total Chinese imports of soybeans from all suppliers). While U.S. soybean exports to China are a component of the U.S. soybean export forecast, the forecast must also account for U.S. soybean exports to other markets (or China's imports from other suppliers). Therefore, increased U.S. sales of any particular commodity to China is likely to shift global trade flows and lead to some

¹² The long-term projections will not be revised prior to publication in February and will not reflect the Agreement.

¹³ USDA defines distilled spirits, ethanol, biodiesel, forest products and fish products as "agricultural-related" products and are not included in the USDA FY trade forecast. The Agreement includes distilled spirits, ethanol, and fish products in the agricultural purchase category.

rebalancing of markets, including the possibility of reduced sales to China of that commodity by other countries, and/or reduced U.S. exports of the commodity to non-China markets. These bilateral trade shifts are generally not visible in data reported in terms of global trade. The U.S. agricultural trade outlook includes U.S. bilateral export forecasts on a value basis, but only for the total value of agricultural commodities listed in the table below, which excludes certain products that are covered by the Agreement.

Lastly, WASDE and PSD forecasts are on a marketing year basis, which is a 12-month period over which a crop is first harvested, and then sold prior to the next year's harvest (e.g., 2019/20).¹⁴ For example, the marketing year for U.S. soybeans is September to August, while the marketing year for U.S. cotton exports is August to July and for U.S. wheat is June to May. The U.S. agricultural trade forecast is on a fiscal year (October to September) basis. Given the seasonality of marketing patterns, which is recognized in the Agreement, China's purchases will likely be captured over multiple forecast years, depending on the commodity.

¹⁴ Livestock, poultry, and dairy products are reported on a calendar year basis.

Summary Table

	WASDE	PSD	U.S. Ag Trade Outlook	U.S.-China Economic and Trade Agreement
Commodities/ regions covered	U.S. and global: Wheat Rice Corn Barley Sorghum Oats Oilseeds and products (soybeans, rapeseed, palm), and cotton U.S. and Mexico: Sugar U.S. only: Beef Pork Poultry Eggs Milk	Same as WASDE plus U.S. and global estimates for: Cattle Swine Beef Pork Poultry Dairy Tree nuts Citrus (including orange juice) Deciduous fruit (including raisins) Additional oilseeds (copra, cotton, peanut, sunflowerseed) Coffee	Same as PSD plus: All other live animals, meat, and related products All other grains and processed grain products (flour, pasta, etc.) Pulses and legumes Animal feed (including distiller dried grains) All other oilseeds and products All other fresh and processed fruits and vegetables, including juices Nursery products Planting seeds Processed food Wine Beer Unmanufactured tobacco Cocoa and products All other sweeteners Tea Spices Planting seeds Essential oils Raw rubber Raw animal hides and skins Raw furskins Raw silk Raw flax Raw hemp Wool and animal hair	Same as USDA plus: Distilled spirits Ethanol Manufactured tobacco products Fish and seafood
Basis (volume or value)	Volume	Volume	Value for all commodities, volume for certain commodities	Value
Global or bilateral trade	Global trade	Global trade	U.S. global trade by commodity; U.S. bilateral trade for total agricultural and food products	China's imports of U.S. agricultural products
Time frame/most recent forecast	Marketing years (2019/20)	Marketing years (2019/20)	Fiscal year (FY 2020)	2020 and 2021 calendar years
Reporting frequency	Monthly	Monthly for some commodities, semi- regular for others	Quarterly (February, May, August, November)	Not applicable

Table: Attachment to Annex 6.2 of the U.S.-China Economic and Trade Agreement

2. Agriculture		
9	Oilseeds	
	HS Code	Product Description
	1201	Soybeans, whether or not broken
10	Meat	
	HS Code	Product Description
	0201	Meat of bovine animals, fresh or chilled
	0202	Meat of bovine animals, frozen
	0203	Meat of swine, fresh, chilled, or frozen
	0204	Meat of sheep or goats, fresh, chilled or frozen
	0206	Edible offal of bovine animals, swine, sheep, goats, horses, asses, mules or hinnies, fresh, chilled or frozen
	0207	Meat and edible offal, of the poultry of heading 0105, fresh, chilled or frozen
	0208	Other meat and edible meat offal, fresh, chilled or frozen
	0209	Pig fat, free of lean meat, and poultry fat, not rendered or otherwise extracted, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, in brine, dried or smoked
	0210	Meat and edible meat offal, salted, in brine, dried or smoked; edible flours and meals of meat or meat offal
	1601	Sausages and similar products, of meat, meat offal or blood; food preparations based on these products
	1602	Other prepared or preserved meat, meat offal or blood
	1603	Extracts and juices of meat (not related to fish or crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates)
11	Cereals	
	HS Code	Product Description
	1001	Wheat and meslin
	1003	Barley
	1004	Oats
	1005	Corn (maize)
	1006	Rice
	1007	Grain sorghum
	1008	Buckwheat, millet and canary seeds; other cereals (including wild rice)
	1101	Wheat or meslin flour
	1102	Cereal flours other than of wheat or meslin
	1103	Cereal groats, meal and pellets
	1104	Cereal grains, otherwise worked (hulled, rolled etc.), except rice (heading 1006); germ of cereals, whole, rolled, flaked or ground
	1105	Flour, meal flakes, granules and pellets of potatoes
	1106	Flour and meal of dried leguminous vegetables (hd. 0713), of sago or roots etc. (hd. 0714); flour, meal and powder of fruit and nuts etc. (ch. 8)

	1107	Malt, whether or not roasted
	1108	Starches; inulin
	1109	Wheat gluten, whether or not dried
12	Cotton	
	HS Code	Product Description
	5201	Cotton, not carded or combed
	5202	Cotton waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock)
	5203	Cotton, carded or combed
13	Other agricultural commodities	
	HS Code	Product Description
	0101	Horses, asses, mules and hinnies, live
	0102	Bovine animals, live
	0103	Swine, live
	0104	Sheep and goats, live
	0105	Poultry, live; chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys and guineas
	0106	Animals, live, nesoi
	0205	Meat of horses, asses, mules or hinnies, fresh, chilled or frozen
	0401	Milk and cream, not concentrated nor containing added sweetening
	0402	Milk and cream, concentrated or containing added sweetening
	0403	Buttermilk, curdled milk and cream, yogurt, kephir etc., whether or not flavored etc. or containing added fruit or cocoa
	0404	Whey and other products consisting of natural milk constituents, whether or not concentrated or sweetened, nesoi
	0405	Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk
	0406	Cheese and curd
	0407	Birds' eggs, in shell, fresh, preserved or cooked
	0408	Birds' eggs, not in shell and egg yolks, fresh, dried, cooked by steam etc., molded, frozen or otherwise preserved, sweetened or not
	0409	Honey, natural
	0410	Edible products of animal origin, nesoi
	0501	Human hair, unworked, whether or not washed or scoured; waste of human hair
	0502	Pigs', hogs' or boars' bristles and hair; badger and other brushmaking hair; waste of such bristles or hair
	0504	Animal guts, bladders and stomachs (other than fish), whole and pieces thereof, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, in brine, dried or smoked
	0505	Bird skins and other feathered parts of birds, feathers and parts of feathers and down, not further worked than cleaned etc.
	0506	Bones and horn-cores, unworked, defatted, simply prepared (not cut to shape), treated with acid etc.; powder and waste of these products

0507	Ivory, tortoise-shell, whalebone and whalebone hair, horns, hooves, claws etc., unworked or simply prepared, not cut to shape
0510	Ambergris, castoreum, civet and musk; cantharides; bile; glands and other animal products for use in pharmaceutical products, fresh, frozen, etc.
0601	Bulbs, tubers, tuberous roots, corms etc., dormant, in growth or in flower; chicory plants and roots for planting
0602	Live plants nesoi (including their roots), cuttings and slips; mushroom spawn
0603	Cut flowers and buds suitable for bouquets or ornamental purposes, fresh, dried, dyed, bleached, impregnated or otherwise prepared
0604	Foliage, branches, grasses, mosses etc. (no flowers or buds), for bouquets or ornamental purposes, fresh, dried, dyed, bleached etc.
0701	Potatoes (other than sweet potatoes), fresh or chilled
0702	Tomatoes, fresh or chilled
0703	Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks and other alliaceous vegetables, fresh or chilled
0704	Cabbages, cauliflower, kohlrabi, kale and similar edible brassicas, fresh or chilled
0705	Lettuce (<i>lactuca sativa</i>) and chicory (<i>cichorium</i> spp.), fresh or chilled
0706	Carrots, turnips, salad beets, salsify, radishes and similar edible roots, fresh or chilled
0707	Cucumbers and gherkins, fresh or chilled
0708	Leguminous vegetables, shelled or unshelled, fresh or chilled
0709	Vegetables nesoi, fresh or chilled
0710	Vegetables (uncooked or cooked by steam or boiling water), frozen
0711	Vegetables provisionally preserved (by sulfur dioxide gas, in brine etc.), but unsuitable in that state for immediate consumption
0712	Vegetables, dried, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder, but not further prepared
0713	Leguminous vegetables, dried shelled
0714	Cassava (manioc), arrowroot, salep, jerusalem artichokes, sweet potatoes and similar roots etc. (high starch etc. content), fresh or dried; sago pith
0801	Coconuts, brazil nuts and cashew nuts, fresh or dried
0802	Nuts nesoi, fresh or dried
0803	Bananas, including plantains, fresh or dried
0804	Dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes and mangosteens, fresh or dried
0805	Citrus fruit, fresh or dried
0806	Grapes, fresh or dried
0807	Melons (including watermelons) and papayas (papaws), fresh
0808	Apples, pears and quinces, fresh
0809	Apricots, cherries, peaches (including nectarines), plums (including prune plums) and sloes, fresh
0810	Fruit nesoi, fresh
0811	Fruit and nuts (uncooked or cooked by steam or boiling water), whether not sweetened, frozen

0812	Fruit and nuts provisionally preserved (by sulfur dioxide gas, in brine etc.), but unsuitable in that state for immediate consumption
0813	Fruit, dried, nesoi (other than those of headings 0801 to 0806); mixtures of nuts or dried fruits of this chapter
0814	Peel of citrus fruit or melons (including watermelons), fresh, frozen, dried or provisionally preserved
0901	Coffee, whether or not roasted or decaffeinated; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitutes containing coffee
0902	Tea, whether or not flavored
0903	Mate
0904	Pepper of the genus piper; fruits of the genus capsicum (peppers) or of the genus pimenta, dried, crushed or ground
0905	Vanilla
0906	Cinnamon and cinnamon-tree flowers
0907	Cloves (whole fruit, cloves and stems)
0908	Nutmeg, mace and cardamoms
0909	Seeds of anise, badian, fennel, coriander, cumin or caraway; juniper berries
0910	Ginger, saffron, tumeric (curcuma), thyme, bay leaves, curry and other spices
1002	Rye
1202	Peanuts (ground-nuts), not roasted or otherwise cooked, whether or not shelled or broken
1203	Copra
1204	Flaxseed (linseed), whether or not broken
1205	Rape or colza seeds, whether or not broken
1206	Sunflower seeds, whether or not broken
1207	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits nesoi, whether or not broken
1208	Flours and meals of oil seeds or oleaginous fruits, other than those of mustard
1209	Seeds, fruit and spores, of a kind used for sowing
1210	Hop cones, fresh or dried, whether or not ground, powdered or in the form of pellets; lupulin
1211	Plants and parts of plants (including seeds and fruits), used in perfumery, pharmacy, or for insecticidal or similar purposes, fresh or dried
1212	Locust beans, seaweeds etc., sugar beet and sugar cane; fruit stones and kernels and other vegetable products used for human consumption, nesoi
1213	Cereal straw and husks, unprepared, whether or not chopped, ground, pressed or in the form of pellets
1214	Rutabagas (swedes), mangolds, hay, alfalfa (lucerne), clover, forage kale, lupines and similar forage products, whether or not in the form of pellets
1301	Lac; natural gums, resins, gum-resins and balsams
1302	Vegetable saps and extracts; pectic substances, pectinates and pectates; agar-agar and other mucilages and thickeners, derived from vegetable products
1401	Vegetable materials used primarily for plaiting, including bamboos, rattans, reeds, rushes, osier, raffia, processed cereal straw and lime bark
1404	Vegetable products, nesoi

1501	Pig fat (including lard) and poultry fat, other than of heading 0209 or 1503
1502	Fats of bovine animals, sheep or goats, other than those of heading 1503
1503	Lard stearin, lard oil, oleostearin, oleo-oil and tallow oil, not emulsified or mixed or otherwise prepared
1505	Wool grease and fatty substances derived therefrom, including lanolin
1506	Animal fats and oils and their fractions, nesoi, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified
1507	Soybean oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified
1508	Peanut (ground-nut) oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified
1509	Olive oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified
1510	Olive-residue oil and blends of olive oil and oil-residue oil, not chemically modified
1511	Palm oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified
1512	Sunflower-seed, safflower or cottonseed oil, and their fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified
1513	Coconut (copra), palm kernel or babassu oil and their fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified
1514	Rapeseed, colza or mustard oil and their fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified
1515	Fixed vegetable fats and oils (including jojoba oil) and their fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified
1516	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their fractions, partly or wholly hydrogenated etc., whether or not refined, but not further prepared
1517	Margarine; edible mixtures or preparations of animal or vegetable fats or oils or of fractions of different specified fats and oils
1518	Animal or vegetable fats, oils and their fractions, boiled, oxidized, etc.; inedible mixes or preparations of animal or vegetable fats and oils, nesoi
1520	Glycerol (glycerine), whether or not pure; glycerol waters and glycerol lyes
1521	Vegetable waxes (other than triglycerides), beeswax, other insect waxes and spermaceti, whether or not refined or colored
1522	Degras; residues resulting from the treatment of fatty substances or animal or vegetable waxes
1701	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form
1702	Sugars nesoi, including chemically pure lactose, maltose, glucose and fructose in solid form; sugar syrups (plain); artificial honey; caramel
1703	Molasses resulting from the extraction or refining of sugar
1704	Sugar confectionary (including white chocolate), not containing cocoa
1801	Cocoa beans, whole or broken, raw or roasted
1802	Cocoa shells, husks, skins and other cocoa waste
1803	Cocoa paste, whether or not defatted
1804	Cocoa butter, fat and oil
1805	Cocoa powder, not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter
1806	Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa

1901	Malt extract; food preparations of flour, meal etc. containing under 40% cocoa nesoi; food preparations of milk etc. containing under 50% cocoa nesoi
1902	Pasta, whether or not cooked or stuffed or otherwise prepared, including spaghetti, lasagna, noodles etc.; couscous, whether or not prepared
1903	Tapioca and substitutes therefor prepared from starch, in the form of flakes, grains, pearls, siftings or similar forms
1904	Prepared foods from swelling or roasting cereals or products; cereals (excluding corn), in grain form flakes or worked grain prepared nesoi
1905	Bread, pastry, cakes, biscuits and other bakers' wares; communion wafers, empty capsules for medicine etc., sealing wafers, rice paper etc.
2001	Vegetables, fruit, nuts and other edible parts of plants, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid
2002	Tomatoes prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid
2003	Mushrooms and truffles, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid
2004	Vegetables, other than tomatoes, mushrooms and truffles, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid, frozen, excluding products of 2006
2005	Vegetables, other than tomatoes, mushrooms and truffles, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid, not frozen excluding products of 2006
2006	Vegetables, fruit, nuts, fruit-peel and other parts of plants preserved by sugar (drained, glaze or crystallized)
2007	Jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit or nut puree and fruit or nut pastes, being cooked preparations, whether or not containing added sweetening
2008	Fruit, nuts and other edible parts of plants, otherwise prepared or preserved, whether or not containing added sweetening or spirit, nesoi
2009	Fruit juices not fortified with vitamins or minerals (including grape must) & vegetable juices, unfermented & not containing added spirit, whether or not containing added sweetening
2101	Extracts, essences and concentrates of coffee, tea or mate and preparations thereof; roasted chicory etc. and its extracts, essences and concentrates
2102	Yeasts; other single-cell micro-organisms, dead (other than medicinal vaccines of heading 3002); prepared baking powders
2103	Sauces and preparations therefor; mixed condiments and mixed seasonings; mustard flour and meal and prepared mustard
2104	Soups and broths and preparations therefor; homogenized composite food preparations
2105	Ice cream and other edible ice, whether or not containing cocoa
2106	Food preparations not elsewhere specified or included
2203	Beer made from malt
2204	Wine of fresh grapes, including fortified wines; grape must other than that of heading 2009
2205	Vermouth and other wine of fresh grapes flavored with plants or aromatic substances
2206	Other fermented beverages (for example, cider, perry, mead, sakè); mixtures of fermented beverages and mixtures of fermented beverages and non-alcoholic beverages, not elsewhere specified or included
2207	Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength by volume of 80 percent vol. or higher; ethyl alcohol and other spirits, denatured, of any strength
2208	Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength by volume of less than 80 percent vol.; spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages
2209	Vinegar and substitutes for vinegar obtained from acetic acid
2301	Flours, meals and pellets, of meat or meat offal, of fish or of crustaceans, mollusks or other aquatic invertebrates, unfit for human consumption; greaves (cracklings)
2302	Bran, sharps and other residues (in pellets or not), derived from the sifting, milling or other working of cereals or leguminous plants
2303	Residues of starch manufacture and other residues and waste of sugar manufacture, brewing or distilling dregs and waste, whether or not in pellets

2304	Soybean oilcake and other solid residues resulting from the extraction of soy bean oil, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets
2305	Peanut (ground-nut) oilcake and other solid residues resulting from the extraction of peanut (ground-nut) oil, whether or not ground or in pellets
2306	Oilcake and other solid residues (in pellets or not), resulting from the extraction of vegetable fats or oils (except from soybeans or peanuts), nesoi
2307	Wine lees; argol
2308	Vegetable materials and waste, vegetable residues and by-products (in pellets or not), used in animal feeding, nesoi
2309	Preparations of a kind used in animal feeding
2401	Tobacco, unmanufactured (whether or not threshed or similarly processed); tobacco refuse
2402	Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes, of tobacco or of tobacco substitutes
2403	Tobacco and tobacco substitute manufactures, nesoi; homogenized or reconstituted tobacco; tobacco extracts and essences
290543/ 290544	Acyclic alcohols and their halogenated, sulfonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives
3301	Essential oils, concentrates and absolutes; resinoid; extracted oleoresins; concentrations of essential oils and terpenic byproducts; aqueous solutions etc. of essential oil
3302	Mixtures of odoriferous substances and mixtures (including alcoholic solutions) with a basis of one or more of these substances, of a kind used as raw materials in industry; other preparations based on odoriferous substances, of a kind used for the manufacture of beverages
3501	Casein, caseinates and other casein derivatives; casein glues
3502	Albumins (including concentrates with two or more whey proteins, containing by weight more than 80% whey proteins calculated on dry matter), albuminates & other albumin derivatives
3503	Gelatin (including gelatin in rectangular or square sheets) and gelatin derivatives; isinglass; other glue of animal origin (except casein glue) nesoi
3504	Peptones and derivatives; other proteins and derivatives, nesoi; hide powder, chromed or not
3505	Dextrins and other modified starches; glues based on starches, or on dextrins or other modified starches
380910	Finishing agents, dye carriers and other preparations (dressings, mordants etc.) used in the textile, paper, leather or like industries, nesoi
4101	Raw hides and skins of bovine or equine animals (fresh or preserved, but not tanned or further prepared), whether or not dehaired or split
4102	Raw skins of sheep or lambs, other than astrakhan, broadtail, caracul or similar skins (fresh or preserved, but not tanned or further prepared)
4103	Raw hides and skins nesoi (fresh or preserved, but not tanned or further prepared), whether or not dehaired or split
4301	Raw furskins nesoi (other than raw hides and skins usually used for leather), including heads, tails and pieces or cuttings suitable for furriers' use
5001	Silkworm cocoons suitable for reeling
5002	Raw silk (not thrown)
5003	Silk waste (including cocoons unsuitable for reeling, yarn waste and garnetted stock)
5101	Wool, not carded or combed
5102	Fine or coarse animal hair, not carded or combed
5103	Waste of wool or of fine or coarse animal hair, including yarn waste but excluding garnetted stock
5301	Flax, raw or processed but not spun; flax tow and waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock)
5302	True hemp (cannabis sativa l.), raw or processed but not spun; tow and waste of true hemp (including yarn waste and garnetted stock)
14	Seafood

HS Code	Product Description
0301	Live fish
0302	Fish, fresh or chilled, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading 0304
0303	Fish, frozen, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading 0304
0304	Fish fillets and other fish meat (whether or not minced), fresh, chilled or frozen
0305	Fish, dried, salted or in brine; smoked fish, whether or not cooked before or during the smoking process; flours, meals and pellets of fish, fit for human consumption
0306	Crustaceans, whether in shell or not, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine; smoked crustaceans, whether in shell or not, whether or not cooked before or during the smoking process; crustaceans, in shell, cooked by steaming or by boiling in water, whether or not chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine; flours, meals and pellets of crustaceans, fit for human consumption
0307	Molluscs, whether in shell or not, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine; smoked molluscs, whether in shell or not, whether or not cooked before or during the smoking process; flours, meals and pellets of molluscs, fit for human consumption
0308	Aquatic invertebrates other than crustaceans and molluscs, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine; smoked aquatic invertebrates other than crustaceans and molluscs, whether or not cooked before or during the smoking process; flours, meals and pellets of aquatic invertebrates other than crustaceans and molluscs, fit for human consumption
1604	Prepared or preserved fish; caviar and caviar substitutes prepared from fish eggs
1605	Crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates, prepared or preserved