

4018 : Overview of the Elimination or Reduction in Tariffs under the Japan-Indonesia Economic Partnership Agreement

Based on the EPA between Japan and Indonesia, the tariff is scheduled to be eliminated for roughly 97% of the value of commerce between the two countries (approx. 99% of exports from Japan and approx. 94% of imports from Indonesia) within 10 years from enforcement of the Agreement.

I. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries

1. Japan's key concessions

- Prawn & processed prawn products, forestry products (excluding laminated boards), etc.: Immediate tariff elimination
- Fresh bananas: Tariff quota
 - Tariff rate for quota: Tariff free for 1,000 tons a year (quota to be renegotiated in the fifth year of the EPA enforcement)
 - Tariff rate outside quota: 10% (April–September) and 20% (October–March)
- Fresh pineapple: Tariff quota
 - Tariff rate for quota: Tariff free, with quota increased in phases to 300 tons a year in the fifth year (with quota to be renegotiated in the fifth year of the EPA enforcement)
 - Tariff rate outside quota: 17%
- Sorbitol: Tariff quota
 - Tariff rate for quota: 3.4% for 25,000 tons a year (quota to be renegotiated in the fifth year of the EPA enforcement)
 - Tariff rate outside quota: To be reduced from 17 to 12 percent in seven years

2. Thailand's key concessions

- Apples, grapes and persimmons: Immediate tariff elimination

II. Industrial products

1. Japan's key concessions

Virtually all tariffs for industrial products imported into Japan are eliminated immediately.

2. Thailand's key concessions

(a) Motor vehicles and auto parts

- Assembled vehicles

- Passenger cars exceeding 3,000cc: Tariff elimination by 2012
- Passenger cars under 3,000cc: Tariff elimination/reduction for virtually all vehicles to less than 5% by 2016

(b) Steel

- High-quality steel used in motor vehicles and parts, electric and electrical equipment, construction machinery & energy: Tariff exemption (exemption for specific uses)