

FACT SHEET: Biden-Harris Administration Secures Access to Foreign Markets for American Agriculture

Achievements secured for U.S. agricultural producers during the Biden-Harris Administration and through close cooperation between USTR and USDA include:

AFRICA

- September 2021 – USTR assisted in obtaining U.S. government funding for an advisor on sanitary and phytosanitary measures to work with African partners in order to improve agricultural trade between the United States and Africa and to the benefit of both U.S. and African farmers and food producers.

ANGOLA

- August 2024 – Following engagement by USTR and USDA, Angola reopened its market to U.S. chicken leg quarters. USTR continues to press Angola to lift restrictions on the issuance of import permits for other U.S. poultry exports. In June 2024, U.S. industry had reported that Angola had stopped issuing import permits for poultry from all countries. In 2023, Angola was the second largest market for U.S. chicken leg quarter exports globally totaling \$114 million.
- First quarter of 2021 – Angola reduced import restrictions on U.S. poultry after interventions by USTR and USDA bilaterally and at the World Trade Organization (WTO). In 2023, U.S. exports of poultry and poultry products were \$115 million, making Angola the ninth largest market for U.S. poultry exports.

ARGENTINA

- December 2022 – Argentina agreed to provide additional compliance assistance and consultations to U.S. exporters with regard to its new front-of-package nutrition labeling law. Further, Argentina agreed to accept temporary stickering to comply with this measure while companies redesign product packaging. In 2023, U.S. exports of processed foods to Argentina were over \$85 million.

AUSTRALIA

- July 2024 – Following Australia's June 2024 suspension of imports of all U.S. cherries, USTR and USDA worked with Australian regulators, and Australia lifted all restrictions on July 15. In 2023, U.S. exports of cherries to Australia were valued at \$7.7 million.

BANGLADESH

- May 2023 – Bangladesh Ministry of Agriculture published a regulatory order allowing the importation of U.S. cotton into Bangladesh without fumigation-on-arrival, removing a long-standing trade irritant. In 2023, U.S. exports of cotton to Bangladesh were \$336 million.

BRAZIL

- November 2022 – Brazil announced it would revise Decree 6.871 to amend product definitions, maximum alcohol by volume limits, and expiration date requirements on alcoholic beverages in an effort to facilitate trade. In 2023, U.S. exports of beer, wine, and distilled spirits to Brazil were over \$50 million.

CANADA

- November 2023 – After considerable engagement by USTR and USDA, Canada acknowledged that U.S. feedstocks meet Land Use and Biodiversity criteria under Canada’s Clean Fuel Regulations (CFR). This ensures that U.S. biodiesel and ethanol exports to Canada—valued at \$3.2 billion in 2023—and U.S. biofuel feedstock exports to Canada will not be hindered under the CFR’s Land Use and Biodiversity criteria. In addition, in June 2023 Canada agreed on a practical solution to meet producer declaration requirements, avoiding onerous administrative burdens on U.S. exporters of feedstocks and biofuel.
- March 2022 – After considerable engagement by USTR, Canada agreed to periodically notify the WTO of amendments to its new Clean Fuel Regulations, to regulate the production and importation of renewable fuels and their feedstocks, for use in transport fuel. Since March 2022 Canada has notified amendments to the regulations, and as a result the United States was able to persuade Canada to modify certain elements that would have disadvantaged imports of biofuels by granting credits for use of carbon capture technologies only to Canada’s domestic biofuel producers.

CHILE

- June 2024 – the United States reached an agreement with Chile that affirms market access for U.S. producers that export to and sell products in Chile using certain cheese and meat terms, such as mozzarella, provolone, brie, salami, and prosciutto, among others. This agreement also allows any current or future U.S. national to continue using certain terms, such as parmesan, in the Chilean market. In 2023, U.S. cheese exports to Chile, the largest U.S. cheese market in South America, exceeded \$55 million, and U.S. prepared meat exports exceeded \$25 million.

COLOMBIA

- February 26, 2024 – Following extensive engagement with USTR and USDA, the Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario (ICA) formally reopened the Colombian market for U.S. poultry and egg products. The Colombian government had stopped issuing import permits for U.S. poultry on August 7, 2023. In the years prior to the market closure in 2023, Colombia had been a \$100 million poultry and egg product export market for the United States. Since the market reopened, U.S. poultry and egg product exports from March to July of 2024 totaled nearly \$43 million.
- July 15, 2021 – U.S. and Colombia finalized an exchange of letters under the U.S. Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement (TPA), securing one of the largest export markets for U.S. corn. In 2023, U.S. exports of corn to Colombia were over \$1.1 billion.

ECUADOR

- In March 2024, President Noboa signed the final implementing regulation for Ecuador’s 2022 dairy law, which did not include previously-considered language that would have restricted access for U.S. powdered milk. The removal of this language followed considerable engagement by USTR and USDA. Ecuador confirmed to the United States that the U.S. engagement was crucial in removing the problematic language from the final draft.

EUROPEAN UNION

- Fiscal Year 2024 – The European Union (EU) issued four approvals and two renewals for agricultural biotechnology products. As part of the agreement reached under the WTO dispute settlement process related to case DS 291, USTR leads bilateral consultations to press the EU to address delays in its biotech approval process. In the latest February 2024 consultation, USTR again pressed the EU to address the delays in its approval process and offered to cooperate on broader biotech policy issues in another venue, in order to discuss areas of mutual interest outside of the context of WTO dispute.
- September 8, 2023 - The EU agreed to the continued use of simplified export certificates for U.S. wine exports to the EU. The EU had previously indicated changes to this export certificate under new ingredient labeling regulations for wine. The simplified export certificate streamlines the importation of U.S. wine into the EU. In 2023, U.S. exports of wine and related products to the EU were \$153 million.
- Fiscal Year 2023 – The EU issued four approvals and five renewals for agricultural biotechnology products.
- January 2023 – USTR signed an agreement with the EU that provides the United States with the revised allocations of EU tariff-rate quotas (TRQ) to account for the withdrawal of the United Kingdom (UK) from the EU. The modified TRQ allocations restore certainty and predictability for U.S. exporters, and will continue to provide favorable and intended EU market access for multiple U.S. agricultural products such as rice, wheat, and corn.
- November 20, 2022 –The EU revised its packaging directive to decrease market fragmentation following requests from the U.S. government and industry for the European Commission to address the proliferation of divergent packaging-related regulations across the EU.
- Fiscal Year 2022 – The EU issued six approvals and one renewal for agricultural biotechnology products, including one U.S. canola product that had been under review by the EU since 2012.
- February 2022 – The United States and EU conclude negotiations to allow for resumption of bilateral trade in bivalve molluscan shellfish. Since 2011, trade in live, raw bivalve molluscan shellfish between the United States and the EU had been blocked in both directions. The U.S. industry estimates that it had lost approximately \$30 million annually in exports of live oysters, scallops, and clams to the EU.
- October 2021 – The United States and EU hosted the first meeting of the Food Safety Technical Working Group (TWG). The creation of the TWG offers a formal venue to discuss the increasing number of specific bilateral trade irritants related to food safety issues, and for U.S. and EU regulators to promote dialogue and discuss opportunities for enhanced food safety cooperation on existing and emerging issues.
- Fiscal Year 2021 – The EU issued twelve approvals and six renewals for agricultural biotechnology products. The EU had issued only one approval in FY 2020.

- August 10, 2021 – EU published in the official journal an amendment extending the transitional period for the use of animal product certificates required for entry into the EU. Nearly \$500 million in products would have been impacted on August 21 if the extension had not been granted.

GEORGIA

- October 2022 – The Government of Georgia responded to U.S. comments regarding Draft "Rule for indication of country of origin or place of provenance for fresh, chilled and frozen meat of swine, sheep, goats and poultry." Georgia extended its implementation period from 18 months to two years, per U.S. request.
- March 2021 – USTR and USDA ensured U.S. poultry exports would maintain access to Georgia's market after working with Georgia to amend its water retention regulation for poultry. In 2023, U.S. exports of poultry products to Georgia were over \$77 million.

GHANA

- March 2024 – Ghana's National Biosafety Authority approved 14 biotechnology products comprising eight corn events and six soybean events for placement on the market. This authorization covers usage of the approved biotechnology products as feed, food, and industrial ingredients. The approval of these products supports the export of innovative U.S. agricultural products and promotes agricultural sustainability. On multiple occasions, including during the 2022 U.S.–Africa Leaders Summit and at the WTO Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS Committee), USTR has supported Ghana's pursuit of proven science-based advanced technologies to combat food insecurity and improve agricultural sustainability.
- January 12, 2023 – Ghana's Acting Chief Veterinary Officer (CVO) approved U.S. import certificates for pork products. The certificates are also recognized for beef, lamb, goat, and poultry. Following this announcement, the Ghanaian market is officially open to all U.S. meat products. In 2023, the United States exports of beef, pork, poultry, and other meat products to Ghana exceeded \$57 million.
- June 30, 2022 – The National Biosafety Authority of Ghana approved the release into the environment and market of the genetically engineered (GE) crop BT Cowpea, also known as black-eyed pea. The approval lasts for ten years and can be renewed. This is the first GE crop developed and approved by Ghana and paves the way for increased market access for U.S. biotechnology products.

INDIA

- March 2024 – India reduced tariffs on certain U.S. products, including frozen turkey, frozen duck, and fresh, dried, frozen, and processed blueberries and cranberries, to applied rates of five and 10 percent. India reduced the tariffs as part of the September 2023 agreement by the United States and India to resolve the World Trade Organization dispute, India – Measures Concerning the Importation of Certain Agricultural Products (DS 430), which is referred to as the Poultry-Avian Influenza dispute. The tariff reductions will expand economic opportunities for U.S. agricultural producers in a critical market and help bring more U.S. products to customers in India.
- June 22, 2023 – India and United States terminated six WTO disputes, and India agreed to remove retaliatory tariffs on certain U.S. products, including chickpeas,

lentils, almonds, walnuts, apples, boric acid, and diagnostic reagents.

- February 2023 – India reduced its pecan tariff by 70 percent, to 30 percent, following high-level discussions on agricultural market access issues at the January 2023 U.S.-India Trade Policy Forum. Industry estimates that the pecan tariff reduction will increase U.S. exports from \$1 million to \$50-60 million by 2030.
- January 2022 – The U.S. and India concluded an agreement for India to allow imports of U.S. pork and pork products for the first time, removing a longstanding barrier to U.S. agricultural trade. This agreement followed the successful revitalization of the U.S.-India Trade Policy Forum held in New Delhi in November 2021, and represented the culmination of nearly two decades of technical work by USDA on pork market access.

INDONESIA

- April 2022 – Indonesia approved three U.S. dairy facilities, bringing the list of U.S. facilities eligible to ship to Indonesia up to 128. Indonesia is the seventh largest market for U.S. dairy, with calendar year 2023 exports valued at \$305 million.

ISRAEL

- August 2022 – Israel agreed to open its market to U.S. processed meat products, making the United States the first and only country in the world with market access in Israel for processed meat products.
- February 2022 – Israel removed trade restrictive portions of its mandatory labeling measure on distilled spirits following U.S. interventions. Following consultations, Israel's Commissioner of Standardization declared that the mandatory labeling requirements in the measure would be made voluntary to avoid any unnecessary obstacles to trade. In 2023, the U.S. exported \$4.3 million in distilled spirits to Israel.

JAPAN

- March 2023 – Following extensive engagement by USTR, USDA, and U.S. Embassy Tokyo, Japan published a new biofuels policy that allows the United States to capture up to 100 percent of Japan's on-road ethanol market. Under the new policy, exports of U.S. ethanol could increase by over 80 million gallons annually, representing an additional \$150-200 million in exports each year.
- January 1, 2023 – A new agreement revising the beef safeguard mechanism under the U.S.-Japan Trade Agreement entered into force, allowing U.S. beef exporters to more reliably meet Japan's growing demand for high-quality beef, providing more predictability and reducing the probability that safeguard duties will be imposed on U.S. beef. Exports of U.S. beef to Japan totaled over \$1.8 billion in 2023, with Japan representing the second largest export market for U.S. beef.

JORDAN

- May 2023 – During the 9th U.S.-Jordan FTA Joint Committee, Jordan made a commitment to remedy an error and remove Most-Favored-Nation (MFN) tariffs of 20 percent on U.S. exports of fertilized eggs. In 2023, Jordan imported \$3.1 million worth of fertilized eggs from all over the world.

MEXICO

- May 2022 – The U.S. shipped fresh potatoes to Mexico beyond a 26-kilometer zone along the U.S.-Mexico border after seeking access beyond the border zone since 2003. In 2023, the United States exported over \$117 million of fresh potatoes to Mexico, its largest export market.

NAMIBIA

- December 2022 – Namibia and the United States finalized a protocol that recognizes U.S. control measures to prevent the spread of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI). This agreement promotes the safe trade of U.S. exports of poultry and poultry products to Namibia. In 2023, U.S. exports of poultry products to Namibia were valued at \$2.5 million.

NIGERIA

- October 12, 2023 – The Central Bank of Nigeria lifted restrictions on the use of foreign currency to purchase 43 products including milk and dairy products, rice, meat and processed meat products, vegetables, poultry, and tomato paste. This policy change is a significant step toward more predictable market access. While the removal of these restrictions is a positive development, Nigeria continues to prohibit imports of many agricultural products including beef, poultry, and pork.
- January 2022 – The U.S. and Nigeria announced an agreement for an opening of the Nigerian market to U.S. pork sausage and similar products. This agreement marked the first time a U.S. animal protein had been granted access to the Nigerian market since 2002.

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

- January 2024 – The United States received confirmation that almond hulls and shells were added to China's feed ingredient catalog. Initial estimates indicate exports of U.S. almond hulls and shells could reach \$3 million per year in the next few years.
- July 1, 2023 – Through direct outreach under the Phase One Agreement, and multilateral efforts at the WTO, the United States ensured that hundreds of U.S. food production facilities subject to China's broad new requirements for international food production facilities, including U.S. facilities remained registered after implementation of the new requirements, while minimizing new resource burdens on U.S. food safety regulators.
- February 27, 2023 – Following extensive engagement by USTR, the General Administration of Customs of China (GACC) updated its lists of foreign feed additive facilities eligible to export to China to include all outstanding U.S. producers of these products.
- January 19, 2023 – The GACC relisted two U.S. poultry facilities as eligible to export to China after the facilities had been suspended following local media reports of COVID-19 infections among workers. GACC suspended the facilities in August and October 2020 amid unfounded concerns that COVID-19 may spread via food and food packaging.
- January 13, 2023 – China's Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA) announced the approval of six U.S.-developed GE products for import, including the

first ever approval for GE alfalfa. These six products, which include three cotton products, two alfalfa products, and one canola product, had been awaiting final approval from MARA for over five years.

PERU

- August 2024 – after several years of persistent engagement from USTR and USDA, Peru published transparent documentation requirements that will facilitate U.S. exports of meat products containing combinations of beef, pork, or poultry meat. U.S. mixed-meat exports to Peru are estimated to reach \$5 million by the end of 2025.

PHILIPPINES

- December 2022 – Following consultation and engagement with the U.S. Government and industry, the Philippines extended temporary MFN duty reductions for pork, from 30 to 15 percent for in-quota imports, and from 40 to 25 percent for over-quota imports. These tariff reductions were initially implemented for one year beginning in May 2021, and reinstated in June 2022 through the end of 2022. On December 29, 2022, the President of the Philippines extended the reductions again through the end of 2023.

REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

- July 2023 - the Republic of the Congo announced a temporary pause on import and customs processing fees for imported food products in an effort to combat food price inflation. These measures will remain in place until they are reviewed by the Government of the Republic of the Congo. In 2023, the United States exported \$89 million in poultry products to the Republic of the Congo.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

- June 2024 – Korea granted market access for grapefruit from Texas, following extensive engagement by USTR and USDA since the United States requested access for Texas grapefruit in 2006. Korea previously allowed for importation of U.S. grapefruit only from California and Florida. The Texas grapefruit industry estimates that Korea could become a \$5-10 million annual market.
- 2023 and 2024 – USTR and USDA engaged Korea on Korean labeling requirements for meat and cheese regarding storage temperature. On July 1, 2024, USTR and USDA finalized negotiations with Korea on a workable path forward for both U.S. industry and Korea. Korea is the fifth largest market for U.S. meat and cheese products, which altogether were valued at 3.8 billion in 2022 and 3.3 billion in 2023.

SAUDI ARABIA

- September 2024 – After engagement with USTR, the Saudi Food and Drug Authority (SFDA) announced that it will not require U.S. Halal Certifying Bodies to upload business sensitive information from producers in order to receive halal certification as was initially intended when SFDA announced migration to a new halal portal.
- May 2022 – Following extensive U.S. engagement in the WTO TBT Committee to provide Saudi Arabia with information to support revising its proposed labeling requirements for processed products, Saudi Arabia confirmed its intention to modify the measure before finalizing.

SENEGAL

- June 2022 – Senegal signed a new biosecurity law, repealing the 2009 biosecurity law and establishing a process to allow the entry, research, and commercialization of GE products or derived products in Senegal.

SOUTH AFRICA

- October 27, 2023 – Following extensive engagement by USTR, including interventions at the WTO SPS Committee, South Africa announced the lifting of restrictions on U.S. poultry and poultry product exports from 27 U.S. states that have been declared free from HPAI. South Africa’s restrictions on U.S. poultry had been in place well after the U.S. states had been declared HPAI-free. In 2023, U.S. exports of poultry products to South Africa were \$44 million.
- July 31, 2023 – South Africa repealed proposed amendments on the labeling and composition of wine and spirits that would have narrowed the scope of U.S. products that were eligible to enter the South African market. In 2023, U.S. exports of distilled spirits to South Africa were \$17 million.
- October 2022 – Following WTO transparency trainings supported by USTR, South Africa notified its national standards work programme to the WTO Standards Information Gateway for the first time since 1995. The notification of the national standards work programme provides greater market predictability for U.S. industry.
- September 2022 – South Africa agreed to resume import of U.S. poultry from states that have been declared HPAI-free.

TANZANIA

- November 7, 2023 – The Government of Tanzania responded to U.S. comments concerning a proposed standard for frozen pizza. Tanzania adopts several U.S. technical recommendations, clarifying the scope of products covered by the draft measure.

THAILAND

- February 2024 – Following engagement by USTR and USDA, Thailand granted duty free access for U.S. wine and lowered its wine excise taxes. Previously, wine imported from countries without a free trade agreement with Thailand (e.g., the United States) was subject to a 54 percent tariff (if less than 23% alcohol by volume (ABV)) or a 60 percent tariff (if ABV content was above 23%). It is estimated that Thailand’s tariff/tax restructuring reduced the retail price of U.S. wine by 35-40 percent. In 2023, Thailand imported \$132 million worth of wine, of which 8 percent came from the United States.
- August 2021 – Thailand approved a U.S. request to eliminate burdensome requirements for U.S. exporters of beer, wine, and spirits. In 2023, U.S. exports of beer, wine, and spirits to Thailand were over \$13 million.

UNITED KINGDOM

- April 2024 – In 2023, the United Kingdom invited applications for duty suspensions. Following applications for temporary duty suspension from U.S. industry, the UK suspended duties on non-competing products. Of the applications accepted, 55 percent were for agricultural products, including two U.S. applications for almonds and certain skim milk powders. Duty suspensions from all origins, including the United States, went into effect on April 11, 2024. In 2023, the United States supplied approximately

84 percent (\$79 million) of the UK's total almond imports (\$93 million). Previously, almonds were subject to 4 percent and 2 percent tariffs on inshell and raw kernels, respectively. In 2023, the UK mainly imported those certain skim milk powders from EU Member States, which already benefit from duty-free trade, while U.S. exports to the UK were negligible.

- June 2022 – The United States lifted its reservation on the UK's modified tariff schedule to account for the UK's withdrawal from European Union (EU). This action codified the UK's implementation of TRQs negotiated between the United States and the UK as part of the UK's withdrawal from the EU, and thereby provides certainty to U.S. agricultural exporters, including via increased access to the UK market for products such as pork and beef.

UZBEKISTAN

- June 2024 – In advance of Ambassador Tai's visit to Uzbekistan in June 2024 and following extensive engagement by USTR and USDA, Uzbekistan agreed to accept exports of meat and poultry products from any U.S. federally authorized establishment beginning on June 1, 2024. Since 2021 and until this announcement, only 29 U.S. establishments were allowed to export meat and poultry products to Uzbekistan. In 2023, Uzbekistan imported \$3.8 million worth of meat and poultry products from the United States. Since the announcement in June, exports of U.S. meat and poultry products are up 762 percent in value terms.

VIETNAM

- November 15, 2021 – Vietnam issued a decree implementing the duty reductions on three commodities announced during Vice President Harris's trip to Vietnam in August. The decree eliminated the MFN tariff on all classes of wheat and lowered the MFN duty for corn from five percent to two percent on December 30, 2021. The MFN duty on pork dropped from 15 percent to 10 percent on July 1, 2022.
- June 31, 2021 – Vietnam issued circular 05/2021 amending requirements in National Technical Regulation (NTR) 190 for the Maximum Level of Undesirable Substances in Feed and Feed Ingredients. The amendment incorporated all of the U.S. recommendations. NTR 190 was expected to negatively impact up to \$1 billion per year in U.S. exports to Vietnam.
- June 24 and August 24, 2021 – USTR and USDA secure Vietnam's approval of four products of agricultural biotechnology.

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION (WTO)

- Ministerial Conference 12 (MC12, June 2022) – Outcomes reflected the priorities and interests of U.S. agricultural stakeholders, while sending a clear message that trade is a key part of the solution to ensuring global food security. Through these efforts the United States and key allies soundly rejected attempts by some WTO Members for Ministerial outcomes that would have led to market distortions, unfair competition to U.S. products, and further destabilization of long-term global food security. A coalition representing a broad range of U.S. agricultural stakeholders praised USTR for ensuring a successful Ministerial outcome, with WTO Members committing to both short- and long-term actions aimed at strengthening the resilience of global agricultural markets through 1) a Ministerial Declaration on the Emergency Response

to Food Insecurity and 2) a Ministerial Decision on World Food Program Food Purchases Exemptions from Export Prohibitions or Restrictions.

- Due to extensive engagement with WTO Members in and on the margins of the SPS Committee, Ministers adopted the Sanitary and Phytosanitary Declaration for the Twelfth WTO Ministerial Conference: Responding to Modern SPS Challenges. Originally proposed by Brazil, Canada, and the United States, the Declaration and its Work Program directed Members of the SPS Committee to identify opportunities to increase productivity, enhance sustainability and facilitate trade, and identify concerns that could adversely affect the ability of WTO Members to meet the critical SPS challenges ahead for agriculture and trade; the work program was completed in July 2023.