

119TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 2868

To increase the rate of duty on shrimp originating from India, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

SEPTEMBER 18 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 16), 2025

Mr. CASSIDY (for himself and Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance

A BILL

To increase the rate of duty on shrimp originating from India, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “India Shrimp Tariff
5 Act”.

6 **SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.**

7 In this Act:

8 (1) GATT 1947; GATT 1994.—The terms “GATT
9 1947” and “GATT 1994” have the meanings given

1 those terms in section 2 of the Uruguay Round
2 Agreements Act (19 U.S.C. 3501).

3 (2) HTS.—The term “HTS” means the Har-
4 monized Tariff Schedule of the United States.

5 (3) NATIONAL TRADE ESTIMATE.—The term
6 “National Trade Estimate” means the report re-
7 quired to be submitted by the United States Trade
8 Representative under section 181(b) of the Trade
9 Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2241(b)).

10 (4) SCHEDULE OF CONCESSIONS.—The term
11 “Schedule of Concessions” has the meaning given
12 the term “Schedule XX” in section 2 of the Uru-
13 guay Round Agreements Act (19 U.S.C. 3501).

14 (5) WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION.—The term
15 “World Trade Organization” means the organization
16 established pursuant to the WTO Agreement, as de-
17 fined in section 2 of the Uruguay Round Agree-
18 ments Act (19 U.S.C. 3501).

19 **SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE NEED TO PHASE-IN A**
20 **DUTY INCREASE FOR SHRIMP FROM INDIA.**

21 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following find-
22 ings:

23 (1) The United States has a grand tradition of
24 shrimp production, but domestic producers are
25 forced to compete in a wide open market while ex-

1 ports from India are heavily subsidized and pro-
2 tected.

3 (2) According to the National Trade Estimate
4 in 2023, “India’s bound tariff rates on agricultural
5 products are among the highest in the world, aver-
6 aging 113.1 percent and ranging as high as 300.0
7 percent.”.

8 (3) India’s basic duty on shrimp is 30 percent.

9 (4) The National Trade Estimate also records
10 that since 2018, India has applied an additional 10
11 percent social welfare surcharge on imports, assessed
12 on the value of its existing high duties, which in-
13 cludes shrimp.

14 (5) Wild-caught and farm-raised shrimp from
15 the United States now account for less than 10 per-
16 cent of shrimp consumption in the United States.

17 (6) Shrimp production overseas is able to un-
18 dercut the costs of shrimp produced in the United
19 States due to poor worker and environmental protec-
20 tions.

21 (7) Shrimp imports from India consist almost
22 entirely of farm-raised aquaculture shrimp, as the
23 importation of wild-caught shrimp from India re-
24 mains prohibited due to the failure of Indian fish-
25 eries to meet the certification requirements under

1 section 609(b)(2) of the Departments of Commerce,
2 Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agen-
3 cies Appropriations Act, 1990 (Public Law 101–162;
4 16 U.S.C. 1537 note).

5 (8) According to Seafood Watch, “India’s
6 farmed shrimp industry has expanded rapidly since
7 2014 and faces challenges with disease outbreaks,
8 health management, farm registration, and data
9 availability.”.

10 (9) The United States has taken a lax approach
11 to inspecting imported shrimp, with only 0.1 percent
12 of shipments being inspected for unsafe drug resi-
13 dues. Despite that low inspection rate, every year,
14 shipments of shrimp from India are refused due to
15 testing by the Food and Drug Administration for
16 banned antibiotics.

17 (10) During the 20-year period preceding the
18 date of the enactment of this Act, shrimp producers
19 in the United States have paid a tremendous cost to
20 litigate trade remedy laws to defend against preda-
21 tory pricing and illegal subsidies from Indian shrimp
22 imports.

23 (11) The Dispute Settlement Body of the World
24 Trade Organization has limited the effectiveness of
25 trade remedy laws of the United States in relation

1 to shrimp imports from India and as a result, tens
2 of millions of dollars in antidumping duties go uncol-
3 lected by U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

4 (12) The United States rate of duty for warm-
5 water shrimp, set under subheadings 0306.17,
6 1605.21, and 1605.29 of the HTS, is set to “free”
7 in both the column 1 and column 2 rate of duty col-
8 umns, meaning there is no duty owed for the entire
9 world absent a trade remedy order.

10 (13) The United States rate of duty for pre-
11 served or frozen shrimp, in a product containing fish
12 meat or prepared meals, is 5 percent, but waived
13 under the Generalized System of Preferences under
14 title V of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2461
15 et seq.) and all relevant United States free trade
16 agreements under the column 1 special rate of duty
17 column of the HTS.

18 (14) Maintaining a 0 percent tariff on shrimp
19 under both column 1 and column 2 of the HTS ne-
20 gates any benefits, including increased environ-
21 mental and worker rights protections, stemming
22 from preferential tariff programs or free trade
23 agreements.

1 (15) India maintains a base customs duty for
 2 shrimp of 30 percent, before applying an additional
 3 10 percent social welfare surcharge—special duty.

4 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-
 5 gress that phasing in an increased duty for shrimp origi-
 6 nating from India is prudent and necessary to safeguard
 7 sustainable harvesting of shrimp in the United States and
 8 from free trade agreement partners of the United States,
 9 and would enhance the trade and development goals of the
 10 tariff preference programs of the United States.

11 **SEC. 4. TREATMENT OF SHRIMP FROM INDIA.**

12 (a) PHASE-IN OF DUTY INCREASE.—

13 (1) CALENDAR YEAR 2026.—Effective on Janu-
 14 ary 1, 2026, subheadings 0306.16.00, 0306.17.00,
 15 0306.35, 0306.36, 0306.95, 1605.21, and 1605.29
 16 of the HTS shall be applied and administered with
 17 respect to imports from India—

18 (A) in the column 1 general rate of duty
 19 column, by substituting “10%” for the rate of
 20 duty otherwise applicable; and

21 (B) in the column 2 rate of duty column,
 22 by substituting “25¢/kg” for the rate of duty
 23 otherwise applicable.

24 (2) CALENDAR YEAR 2027.—Effective on Janu-
 25 ary 1, 2027, subheadings 0306.16.00, 0306.17.00,

1 0306.35, 0306.36, 0306.95, 1605.21, and 1605.29
 2 of the HTS shall be applied and administered with
 3 respect to imports from India—

4 (A) in the column 1 general rate of duty
 5 column, by substituting “20%” for the rate of
 6 duty otherwise applicable; and

7 (B) in the column 2 rate of duty column,
 8 by substituting “50¢/kg” for the rate of duty
 9 otherwise applicable.

10 (3) CALENDAR YEAR 2028 AND THEREAFTER.—
 11 Effective on January 1, 2028, subheadings
 12 0306.16.00, 0306.17.00, 0306.35, 0306.36,
 13 0306.95, 1605.21, and 1605.29 of the HTS shall be
 14 applied and administered with respect to imports
 15 from India—

16 (A) in the column 1 general rate of duty
 17 column, by substituting “40%” for the rate of
 18 duty otherwise applicable; and

19 (B) in the column 2 rate of duty column,
 20 by substituting “\$1/kg” for the rate of duty
 21 otherwise applicable.

22 (b) CUSTOMS VALUATION.—Notwithstanding section
 23 402 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1401a), or any
 24 other provision of law, shrimp imported into the United
 25 States from India shall be appraised, for purposes of that

1 Act, as not less than the average of United States ex-ves-
 2 sel shrimp prices as of the date of exportation.

3 **SEC. 5. COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELING FOR COOKED**
 4 **SHRIMP AND CRAWFISH.**

5 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 281(7)(B) of the Agricul-
 6 tural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1638(7)(B)) is
 7 amended—

8 (1) by striking the period at the end and insert-
 9 ing “; and”;

10 (2) by striking “includes a fillet” and inserting
 11 “includes—

12 “(i) a fillet”; and

13 (3) by adding at the end the following:

14 “(ii) whole cooked shrimp and craw-
 15 fish and cooked shrimp and crawfish sec-
 16 tions.”.

17 (b) MODIFICATION OF DEFINITION OF PROCESSED
 18 FOOD ITEM.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall modify
 19 section 60.119 of title 7, Code of Federal Regulations (or
 20 successor regulations), to ensure that cooked shrimp,
 21 cooked crawfish, cooked shrimp sections, and cooked craw-
 22 fish sections are not considered processed food items for
 23 purposes of that section.

1 **SEC. 6. ADDITIONAL DUTY ON SHRIMP.**

2 (a) IN GENERAL.—The President shall impose a duty
3 on imports of shrimp under subheadings 0306.16.00,
4 0306.17.00, 0306.35, 0306.36, 0306.95, 1605.21, and
5 1605.29 of the HTS in an amount equal to \$0.10 per kilo-
6 gram.

7 (b) USE OF AMOUNTS.—The President shall use an
8 amount equal to the amount received by the United States
9 pursuant to duties under subsection (a) to conduct inspec-
10 tions of shrimp and catfish imported into the United
11 States.

12 **SEC. 7. TREATMENT OF DUTIES.**

13 Duties under this Act are to be imposed in addition
14 to any duty imposed under any other provision of law or
15 pursuant to any other authority.

16 **SEC. 8. MODIFICATION OF SCHEDULE OF CONCESSIONS TO**
17 **GATT 1994.**

18 With due regard for the international obligations of
19 the United States, particularly Article XXXVIII of the
20 GATT 1947 requiring any suspension of trade agreement
21 concessions to be made on a most-favored nation basis,
22 the United States Trade Representative shall take the nec-
23 essary steps to modify the Schedule of Concessions to ac-
24 commodate the increase in the rate of duty applicable to

- 1 shrimp from India under section 4 and the additional in-
- 2 crease under section 6.

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