



Recent Tariff Developments

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May 14, 2026 – Section 122 Tariffs Ruled Unlawful by U.S. Court of International Trade.

The U.S. Court of International Trade (CIT) ruled that the Section 122 tariffs imposed in February 2026 are unlawful. However, the court limited relief to the named plaintiffs only. Section 122 tariffs remain in effect for all other importers and UPS is still required by the U.S. government to collect these tariffs. More information is available [here](#).

April 14, 2026 - Update on U.S. Customs and Border Protection IEEPA Refunds Processing

Effective April 20, 2026, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) will launch the Consolidated Administration and Processing of Entries (CAPE) platform for Importers of Record (IORs) to begin submitting International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA) tariff refund requests. CBP will process requests and issue IEEPA tariff refunds to IORs in several phases. Phase One of the refunds will only cover refund requests for IEEPA entries finalized by CBP within the last 80 days, from January 30 – April 19, 2026.

In cases where UPS was the IOR, we will request and retrieve the IEEPA tariff refunds from the CBP on our customers' behalf. UPS can only provide information for shipments that qualify for refunds under Phase One at this time.

According to CBP, it will take 60-90 days (and possibly longer) to deliver these requested refunds. We have established a process to issue refunds to the payors after we receive the funds from CBP. For more information about the IEEPA refunds process, please visit the [CBP IEEPA Refund Webpage](#).

April 3, 2026 – CBP Issues Updated Guidance on Aluminum, Steel and Copper Tariffs

Effective April 6, 2026, certain U.S. imports of aluminum, steel and copper products, and their derivatives, from all countries will face additional Sec. 232 duties. The duties will range from 10-50%. More information is available [here](#).

April 2, 2026 - New requirements for Imports to South Korea took effect March 2, 2026

Effective March 2, 2026, the Korea Customs Service has revised its import clearance procedures and discontinued the use of Alien Registration Numbers (ARN) as the taxpayer identification number for foreign individuals in formal import declarations. Under the revised requirement, foreign individuals must provide either a Personal Customs Clearance Code (PCCC) or a Passport Number with Nationality. Passport numbers may only be used in exceptional cases where a PCCC cannot be issued. For more information visit the Korea Customs Service website (customs.go.kr)

March 23, 2026 - Updated New Zealand customs border fee takes effect April 1, 2026

Effective April 1, 2026 the New Zealand government has approved changes to customs border processing fees for:

- All imported and exported low value goods with a declared value of NZ\$1,000 maximum
- All imported and exported high value goods with a declared value exceeding NZ\$1,000

These government-mandated fees represent the combined border processing charges from Customs and Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) for managing goods crossing the New Zealand border.

Shipment Type	Current Fee	New Fee	Change
Low Value Imports (< or = NZ\$1,000)	N/A	NZ\$2.21	↑ NZ\$2.21
Low Value Exports (< or = NZ\$1,000)	N/A	NZ\$2.48	↑ NZ\$2.48
High Value Imports (> NZD \$1,000)	NZ\$92.87	NZ\$51.81	↓ NZ\$41.06
High Value Exports (> NZD \$1,000)	NZ\$7.20	NZ\$3.35	↓ NZ\$3.85
All transshipments	N/A	NZ\$1.46	↑ NZ\$1.46

For more information, click [here](#).

March 6, 2026 – The U.S. Court of International Trade Suspends Its Order Directing CBP to Begin IEEPA Tariff Refunds

The U.S. Court of International Trade suspended the requirement for immediate compliance with its March 4, 2026, order directing U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to issue refunds of IEEPA duties. Importers' underlying entitlement to refunds was not withdrawn. The pause followed a CBP declaration citing the agency's inability to comply with the order immediately due to the volume of entries and operational challenges associated with issuing refunds. According to the declaration, CBP is evaluating a system to issue IEEPA tariff refunds electronically through its Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) portal and is working to have this ready for use in approximately 45 days. More information is available [here](#).

Feb. 23, 2026 – CBP Provides Guidance on Section 122 Tariffs and De Minimis Suspension

- Effective Feb. 24, 2026, U.S. imports from all countries will be subject to a 10% Section 122 tariff. There are several exemptions, including USMCA-certified goods. More information is available [here](#).
- CBP will continue the suspension of the de minimis exemption for all countries. The U.S. Supreme Court's IEEPA ruling has no impact on the suspension. All shipments, regardless of their value or country of origin, are still subject to all applicable duties. More information is available [here](#).

Feb. 23, 2026 – CBP Provides Guidance on Ending IEEPA Tariff Collection

Following guidance from U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), UPS will stop collecting IEEPA tariffs for U.S. imports entered at or after 12:00am EST on February 24, 2026. More information is available [here](#).

Feb. 20, 2026 – U.S. Supreme Court Holds That IEEPA Does Not Authorize 2025 Emergency Tariffs.

On February 20, 2026, the United States Supreme Court ruled that the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA) does not authorize the emergency tariffs imposed in 2025. The ruling did not address refunds.

All other tariffs on U.S. imports charged by and paid to the U.S. government, including Sec. 232 and 301 tariffs, are not affected by this ruling.

Today, the White House also announced an additional 10 percent global tariff under Sec. 122.

As required, UPS will follow instruction from U.S. Customs and Border Protection and other relevant government authorities on when to stop collecting IEEPA tariffs on behalf of the U.S. government, and on the collection of any new tariffs. Such instruction has not yet been provided.

We remain committed to helping our customers navigate changes to trade policies, while complying with all government regulations. For the latest information, please visit [ups.com](https://www.ups.com).

Feb. 9, 2026 – CBP Issues Guidance for Removing Additional Tariffs on India-Origin Products

Effective Feb. 7, 2026, U.S. imports of India-origin products will no longer be subject to the additional 25% Russian Oil IEEPA tariffs implemented on August 7, 2025. More information is available [here](#).

Feb. 6, 2026 – New Customs Rules for Shipments to Turkey

Effective February 6, 2026, the 30EUR de minimis threshold for imports to Turkey will be eliminated. All shipments to a consumer in Turkey now require formal customs clearance by a licensed broker. Business to business shipments are not impacted by this change.

Jan. 14, 2026 – U.S. Proclamation Adds 25 Percent Duty on Some Advanced Semiconductors and Derivatives

Effective January 15, 2025, a narrow [list](#) of U.S. imports of high-performance semiconductors and derivatives used in advanced AI computing will be subject to an additional 25% tariff under Sec. 232. The new duty will apply to semiconductors and derivative products that fall within a specific Total Processing Performance (TPP) and DRAM bandwidth threshold. Chips imported for U.S. infrastructure and development purposes are exempt. Use-based exclusions must include required documentation. More information and full list of exemptions is available [here](#).

Dec. 24, 2025 – Canada Adds 25% Surtax on Steel Derivative Goods

Effective Dec. 26, 2025, Canada will apply a 25% surtax on imports of certain steel derivative goods like fasteners, wire, mesh, chains and structural components, for commercial-use shipments only. The surtax is based on the value for duty and applies regardless of the shipment's origin. CUSMA-qualified goods may be exempt. More information is available [here](#).

Dec. 17, 2025 – CBP Provides Guidance on United States-Switzerland-Liechtenstein Trade Deal

U.S. Customs provided guidance on the U.S.-Switzerland-Liechtenstein trade agreement that will impact the IEEPA reciprocal tariffs. The trade agreement set the IEEPA reciprocal tariff according to the Most Favored Nation rate. Additionally, certain aircraft, aircraft parts, and agricultural products are exempt from IEEPA reciprocal tariffs. These updates can be retroactively applied to products entered for consumption on Nov. 14, 2025. More information is available [here](#).

Dec. 3, 2025 – CBP Provides Guidance on United States-South Korea Trade Deal

U.S. Customs provided guidance on the U.S.-South Korea trade agreement that will impact IEEPA reciprocal tariffs and Sec. 232 tariffs for U.S. imports of South Korea-origin automobiles, automobile parts, certain wood products, civil aircraft and certain civil aircraft parts. These updates can be applied retroactively to Sec. 232 tariffs on U.S. imports of South Korean automobiles and specific auto parts entered for consumption on November 1, 2025. The changes to the reciprocal tariffs on aircraft and certain aircraft parts can be retroactively applied to November 14, 2025. More information is available [here](#).

Nov. 14, 2025 – CBP Provides Guidance on Agricultural Products Exempt from IEEPA Reciprocal Tariffs

Effective Nov. 13, 2025, certain agricultural products are exempt from IEEPA reciprocal tariffs. A list of the products and their respective HTS numbers is available [here](#).

Nov. 7, 2025 – CBP Provides Guidance on Adjusted IEEPA Fentanyl Tariff Rates for China

President Trump and President Xi Jinping of China reached an agreement on economic and trade relations between the U.S. and China. Effective November 10, 2025, the IEEPA Fentanyl Tariff rate for U.S. imports of China-origin goods will be reduced from 20% to 10%. All other tariffs remain in place. More info is available [here](#).

Oct. 29, 2025 – CBP Provides Guidance on Import Duties on Medium and Heavy-Duty Vehicles and Parts.

Effective November 1, 2025, U.S. imports of medium and heavy-duty vehicles (such as trucks) and their parts will face new Sec. 232 duties. The duties will range from 10% - 25%, depending on the product's country of origin and classification. USMCA-qualified goods may be exempt from these tariffs. More information is available [here](#).

Oct. 14, 2025 – CBP Provides Guidance on Timber, Lumber and Derivative Product Tariffs.

Effective Oct. 14, 2025, U.S. imports of timber, lumber and their derivative products will face new Sec. 232 duties. The duties will range from 10% - 25%, depending on the country of origin and classification. USMCA-qualified goods are not exempt from this tariff. More information is available [here](#).

Oct. 7, 2025 – CBP Will Not Offer Refunds During Government Shutdown

During the government shutdown or "funding hiatus," U.S. Customs and Border Protection cannot offer refunds or any payments that involve receiving a check from the Treasury Department. This includes drawback claim payments, protests, and post-summary corrections. UPS continues to process drawback claims, protests, and post-summary corrections. While processing will continue, payments may be delayed until federal funding is restored.

Sept. 29, 2025 – Presidential Proclamation announced impacting tariffs for Section 232 Wood Products

By order of the President of the U.S., new tariffs will be applied to Softwood timber, lumber, certain upholstered wooden furniture, kitchen cabinets, and bathroom vanities. The revised tariffs for these goods are proposed to increase in phases with an initial effective date of October 14, 2025 and a further increase on January 1, 2026. Country-level trade agreements with the EU and Japan providing a cap on certain tariffs will still apply. With this change, 150 HTS numbers will be removed from Annex II under EO 14257 (reciprocal tariffs) and will be added to Section 232 for wood products.

Stacking order for the tariffs are planned to be applied as follows:

- If wood product falls under Sec 232 auto/auto parts, auto/auto parts will apply.
- If wood products fall under CA/MX IEEPA- fentanyl, (EO 14289 sections 2(b)-(c)), Sec 232 wood products will apply.
- Not subject to reciprocal tariffs under EO 14257; Brazil IEEPA (EO 14323); India (Russian Oil, EO 14329)

For more information, [click here](#). We will provide an update once final documentation has been provided by U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) for these changes.

Sept. 15, 2025 – CBP Issues Guidance on Implementing U.S.-Japan Trade Agreement

Effective Sept. 16, 2025, U.S. imports of Japan-origin products will face the below tariffs.

IEEPA Reciprocal Tariff

- Products of Japan with a Most Favored Nation (MFN) rate greater than or equal to 15% will face no additional IEEPA reciprocal tariffs.
- Products of Japan with an MFN rate less than 15% will face a 15% IEEPA reciprocal tariff.

Section 232 Automobiles and Automobile Parts

- Automobiles and automobile parts that are products of Japan with an MFN rate greater than or equal to 15% will face no additional Section 232 duty.
- Automobiles and automobile parts that are products of Japan with an MFN rate less than 15%, will face an additional 15% Section 232 duty.

If a product is subject to the Section 232 automobiles and/or automobile parts tariff, the IEEPA reciprocal tariff does not apply. More information is available [here](#).

Sept. 5, 2025 – Executive Order Modifying U.S. Imports Exempt from Reciprocal Tariffs

The U.S. Government issued an [executive order](#) modifying the types of goods exempt from reciprocal tariffs, including adding bullion-related articles, critical minerals, and certain pharmaceutical products. The updated list can be found [here](#) on pages 1-37.

Sept. 4, 2025 – Executive Order Implementing the U.S.-Japan Trade Agreement

The U.S. Government issued an [executive order](#) implementing the U.S.-Japan Trade Agreement. Most U.S. imports of Japan-origin products will face a 15% IEEPA tariff, inclusive of Most Favored Nations (MFN) rates. Generally, if a product's MFN tariff is under 15%, the 15% IEEPA tariff applies. If it's over 15%, the MFN rate applies. The agreement also includes sector-specific tariff rates and exemptions for certain products. This agreement is retroactive from August 7, 2025. More information is available [here](#).

Sept. 1, 2025 – Canada Lifts Tariffs on U.S. Imports

Effective Sept. 1, most U.S. imports to Canada will no longer face the counter tariffs implemented on March 25, 2025. Canada's counter tariffs on steel, aluminum and autos remain in place. More information and a complete list of U.S. products still subject to counter tariffs is available [here](#).

Country of Origin Requirements Change – August 29, 2025

With the recent suspension of the de minimis duty free exclusion, the country of origin of your products has become even more critical.

Effective, August 29, 2025, UPS now requires all U.S.-bound shipments to include the country of origin in the commercial invoice for each commodity line to ensure correct duty assessment and avoid delays.

CBP Issues Guidance for Additional Duties on India-Origin Products – August 25, 2025

Effective August 27, 2025, U.S. imports of India origin products will be subject to an additional 25% duty. This is in addition to the current 25% IEEPA reciprocal tariff rate. Some exceptions apply. More information is available [here](#).

CBP Expands Aluminum and Steel Derivative Products Subject to Tariffs – August 15, 2025

U.S. Customs and Border Patrol added new steel and aluminum derivative products that are subject to Section 232 tariffs, effective August 18, 2025. More details and a full list of the additional aluminum derivative products are available [here](#) and the new steel derivative products are available [here](#).

Increased Tariffs for all imports into Mexico – August 15, 2024

Effective August 15, 2025, new tariff provisions applicable to imports into Mexico will come into force, as published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on July 28, 2025. These modifications include adjustments to tariff rates for clearance under simplified procedure.

- Increase in Tariffs: A rate of 33.5% will apply to imports into Mexico from all countries, except the United States and Canada.
- For imports under the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA): For compliant imports under USMCA, there are no changes to this scheme. The rates remain as follows:
 - 0% for shipments valued under \$50 USD (De minimis regime)
 - 17% for shipments between \$50 USD and \$117 USD
 - 19% for shipments over \$117 USD

CBP Implements Changes to Aggregate De Minimis Shipments– August 12, 2025

U.S. Customs and Border Patrol implemented systemic changes to identify de minimis shipments that violate regulations by exceeding \$800 in aggregate value per importer/per day. Effective August 12, 2025, once the \$800 per importer/per day threshold has been met, all shipments are required to be entered as informal or formal entries, and the applicable duties and taxes will be due. More information is available [here](#) and [here](#).

Executive Orders Modifying U.S. Tariff Rates – July 31, 2025

The White House released an [executive order](#) revising tariffs rates with trading partners.

- Effective August 7, 2025, new tariff rates apply for all countries listed in [Annex I](#).
- Any countries not listed will have a 10% tariff.
- Additional tariffs on the European Union countries will apply only when the rate is below 15%.

The White House also released an [executive order](#) increasing Canada’s tariff rate.

- Effective August 1, 2025, U.S. imports of goods from Canada will be charged a 35% tariff rate, up from 25%.
- USMCA-qualified goods continue to be exempt.

Goods transshipped to evade these tariffs will face a 40% additional duty.

Proclamation Adjusting Import Duties on Copper and Copper Derivative Products – July 31, 2025

Effective August 1, 2025, U.S. imports of semi-finished copper products (such as copper pipes, wires, rods, sheets, and tubes) and copper-intensive derivative products (such as pipe fittings, cables, connectors, and electrical components) from all countries will face a 50% tariff. More information is available [here](#).

- Section 232 copper tariffs apply to the copper content of a product; non-copper content of a product remains subject to reciprocal tariffs or other applicable duties—these tariffs do not stack.
- Copper input materials (such as copper ores, concentrates, mattes, cathodes, and anodes) and copper scrap are not subject to Section 232 or reciprocal tariffs.
- If a product is subject to Section 232 auto tariffs, the copper 232 tariffs do not apply

U.S. Executive Order Suspending De Minimis Exemption Globally – July 30, 2025

President Trump signed an [executive order](#) suspending the de minimis exemption for all low-value (under \$800) shipments to the United States, effective August 29, 2025.

- All U.S. imports, regardless of their value, country of origin, mode of entry, or how they are routed into the country, will now be subject to applicable U.S. duties and taxes when shipped via non-postal networks.
- For goods shipped through the international postal system, duties will be assessed using either ad valorem duty (based on effective tariff rates) or specific duty (\$80-\$200 per item, depending on country of origin).

U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Updates Guidance for De Minimis Shipments – July 9, 2025

- Effective July 9, 2025, all U.S. imports of FDA-regulated products, regardless of quantity or value, are subject to the same regulatory requirements and must be submitted for FDA review. All prior exemptions for shipments of low-value FDA-regulated products are now rescinded. More information can be found [here](#).

Executive Order Extends Reciprocal Tariff Increases - July 7, 2025

- President Trump signed an [Executive Order](#) postponing the July 9 increases to IEPPA reciprocal tariffs to Aug 1, 2025. Current tariff rates for China and Hong Kong will not be affected by this Executive Order.

Reduced Tariffs on U.K.-made Automobiles, Automobile Parts and Civil Aircraft Parts – June 30, 2025

- Effective June 30, CBP will implement reduced tariffs on automobiles, automobile parts and qualifying civil aircraft parts manufactured in the United Kingdom. U.S. imports of

automobiles and automobile parts made in the U.K. will be subject to a 10% total tariff, while qualifying civil aircraft parts will be exempt from duties. More information and a list of qualifying civil aircraft parts can be found [here](#).

CBP makes changes to reporting rules for U.S. imports of aluminum derivatives – June 13, 2025

- Effective June 28, if the country where an aluminum derivative product was cast and smelted is unknown, it must be reported as “UN.” Aluminum derivative U.S. imports listed as “UN” will face a 200% duty under Section 232 tariffs, in accordance with CBP guidance. If not specified on the commercial invoice, UPS will default the country of cast and smelt to “UN.” More information can be found [here](#).

Increase to Tariffs on Steel and Aluminum - June 4, 2025

- Effective June 4, the tariff rate for imports of steel articles and derivative steel articles, and aluminum articles and derivative aluminum articles, was increased to 50% ad valorem. The duties apply to all steel content listed [here](#), and aluminum content listed [here](#). Goods originating from Canada or Mexico should review the updated guidance on tariff stacking. Goods originating in the UK are exempt from the increase and will remain at a tariff rate of 25% until at least July 9. More information can be found [here](#).

U.S. Court of International Trade Ruling on U.S. Tariffs - May 28, 2025

- On May 28, 2025, the U.S. Court of International Trade issued a ruling regarding the recent Worldwide, Reciprocal and Trafficking tariffs. The federal government has been granted a pause on the implementation of the ruling while an appeals process is underway. We will continue to collect all applicable tariffs and duties during this period.

Updates to Tariffs on U.S. Imports to Canada April 17, 2025

- Canada has initiated a six-month suspension of the 25% tariffs on some U.S.-origin imports and motor vehicles from specific companies. These Changes will be in effect from April 17, 2025 – October 16, 2025
- This tariff suspension only applies to the following U.S. goods imported for Public Health, Public Safety, National Security; Health Care, or; Manufacture, Processing, or Packaging:
 - Steel and Aluminum (**HS codes can be found [here](#)**)
 - Certain goods (**HS codes can be found [here](#)**)
- The following specialty goods will also qualify for the tariff suspension (**HS codes can be found [here](#).**)
 - Specialized infant formulas

- Nutrition formulas, metabolic products, formulated liquid diet or human milk fortifiers
- Medical compression garments
- Sterile barrier film or pouches for use in medical manufacturing

Importers must inform their brokers of their eligibility, and the appropriate code will be entered for the calculation of taxes and duties.

U.S. and China agree to 90-day de-escalation of reciprocal tariffs

Effective May 14, 2025, the U.S. will initiate a 90-day pause on the escalated tariffs by reducing the reciprocal rate to 10% (down from 125%). This brings the total new 2025 U.S. tariff rate on imports of Chinese/Hong Kong origin goods to 30% (Fentanyl 20% + Reciprocal 10%). Goods with Chinese/Hong Kong as the country of origin remain ineligible for De Minimis treatment.

China will also lower its rate on U.S. imports to 10% for a similar period of 90-days.

Elimination of the de minimis exemption for products of China and Hong Kong April 28th

U.S. Customs and Border Protection posted CSMS 64861116 on Friday, April 25, 2025, regarding the elimination of the de minimis exemption for products of China and Hong Kong.

- Starting on May 2nd at 12:01 am EST all imports under \$800 USD into the US containing products of China and Hong Kong will no longer be eligible for duty free treatment under the de minimis exemption and will now be required to be submitted as an informal or formal entry.
- Please be aware products of China and Hong Kong will now be subject to any applicable duty and taxes.
- This notice also suspends the formal entry requirements for articles subject to tariffs valued over \$250 and will now allow informal entry to be utilized for eligible products up to \$2,500. This change is effective Wednesday, April 30, 2025.

Launch of Section 232 Investigation for Pharmaceutical and Semiconductors April 15th

- The U.S. Commerce Department's Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) launches Section 232 Investigation for Pharmaceutical and Semiconductors. The BIS is trying to determine the impact to the national security of imports of two product groups
 - Pharmaceuticals and derivative products (including finished generic and non-generic drug products, medical countermeasures, and critical inputs such as active pharmaceutical ingredients)

- Semiconductors, semiconductor manufacturing equipment and their derivative products (including semiconductors, substrates and bare wafers, legacy chips, and other related products)
- The BIS is soliciting comments from the importing community. For more info, and direction on how a company can submit comments please visit the links noted below
 - Pharmaceuticals: [2025-06587.pdf](#)
 - Semiconductors: [2025-06591.pdf](#)

The European Commission has placed a 90 day pause on the implementation of countermeasures to the U.S. Reciprocal Tariffs April 14th

- Details related to the 90-day pause are available [here](#).
- Details related to the EU countermeasure tariffs are available [here](#).

Reciprocal Tariff exemptions announced by the U.S. on April 11th

- On April 11th, 2025, the U.S. announced exclusions to the IEEPA Reciprocal Tariff for certain headings and subheading of the USHTS related to semi-conductors, cell phones, and other electronics.
- These exclusions are retroactive back to April 5th, 2025, and will remove the tariffs that were announced in previous communications dating back to April 2, 2025
- These headings and subheadings are still subject to the IEEPA Fentanyl tariffs announced in February 2025.
- For a full list of the impacted HTSUS headings and subheadings please see [CSMS 64724565¹⁴](#).

Amendment to tariffs on U.S. imports to China effective April 12th

- On April 11, 2025, the State Council of China announced an increase in the additional tariff on all goods originating from the United States, raising it from 84% to 125%. This amendment will take effect on April 12, 2025.
- All other details remain unchanged as per the provisions outlined in the Tariff Commission Announcement No. 4 of 2025.

Tariffs for China Country of Origin Goods to increase on April 10th¹³

- On April 9th, the U.S. announced it will increase the tariff rates on U.S. imports for products of China, Hong Kong SAR, and Macau SAR
- Effective April 10th, the IEEPA reciprocal tariff rate for products of products of China, Hong Kong SAR, and Macau SAR will now be 125% which was adjusted from the previous announced 84%
- These tariffs, in addition to the IEEPA tariffs from February 2025, result in a total tariff rate of 145% on U.S. imports when China, Hong Kong SAR, or Macau is the Country of Origin

Changes to IEEPA Reciprocal Tariffs implemented on April 9th for Non-China origins.¹³

- On April 9th, the U.S. announced a 90-day pause will be placed on all country-specific reciprocal tariff rates for countries identified on Annex 1 (originally announced on April 2nd).
- Exception to this change is China, Hong Kong SAR, and Macau SAR which received an increased reciprocal tariff
- The pause will begin on April 10th at 12:01 am EST
- The 10% reciprocal tariff that took effect April 5th remains in place for all countries other than China, Hong Kong SAR, Macau SAR, Canada, and Mexico

Tariffs for China Country of Origin Goods to increase on April 9th¹²

- On April 8th, the U.S. announced it will increase the tariff rates on U.S. imports for products of China, Hong Kong, and Macau
- Effective April 9th, the IEEPA tariff rate for products of products of China, Hong Kong SAR, and Macau will now be 84% which was adjusted from the previous announced 34%.
- These tariffs, in addition to the IEEPA tariffs from February 2025, result in a total tariff rate of 104% on U.S. imports when China, Hong Kong SAR, or Macau is the Country of Origin

Tariffs for U.S. imports to China to increase from 34% to 84% starting April 10th

- On April 9, 2025, the State Council of China announced an amendment on the additional tariff from 34% to 84% for all goods originating from the U.S, effective from 12:01 Beijing time on April 10, 2025.
- Other details remain the same in accordance with the provisions of the Tariff Commission Announcement No. 4 of 2025.

China to impose additional 34% tariffs on all U.S. imports starting April 10th

On April 4, 2025, the State Council of China announced that, starting April 10, 2025, an additional tariff will be imposed on all goods originating from the U.S.:

- An additional 34% tariff will be imposed on all U.S.-origin goods, based on the current applicable tariff rates
- Current bonded and tax reduction policies will remain unchanged, and the new tariffs will not be subject to exemptions
- Goods that depart before 12:01 Beijing time on April 10, 2025, arriving and cleared between 12:01 Beijing time on April 10, 2025, and 24:00 Beijing time on May 13, 2025, will not be subject to the additional tariffs specified in the announcement

U.S. “Liberation Day” Tariffs Announced April 2nd, 2025¹¹

Two U.S. Executive Orders were announced on April 2, 2025, detailing new tariffs and re-suspension of de minimis for goods originating in China.

Reciprocal Tariffs

- 10% tariff on all U.S. Imports shipped from all countries, effective April 5, 2025, at 12:01 A.M. EDT
- Higher individualized reciprocal tariffs will be applied on shipments from other countries with which the United States has the largest trade deficits, effective April 9, 2025
- Under this IEPPA Order, the President of the United States has authority to increase these tariffs as deemed necessary
- Shipments from Canada and Mexico remain subject to the IEPPA targeting Fentanyl / Migration and therefore are unaffected by this order. This means USMCA compliant goods will continue to see a 0% tariff, non-USMCA compliant goods will see a 25% tariff, and non-USMCA compliant energy and potash will see a 10% tariff.
 - In the event the existing fentanyl/migration IEPPA orders are terminated, USMCA compliant goods would continue to receive preferential treatment, while non-USMCA compliant goods would be subject to a 12% reciprocal tariff.
- Exceptions to the Reciprocal Tariffs include:
 - (1) articles subject to 50 USC 1702(b);
 - (2) steel/aluminum articles and autos/auto parts already subject to Section 232 tariffs;
 - (3) copper, pharmaceuticals, semiconductors, and lumber articles;
 - (4) all articles that may become subject to future Section 232 tariffs;
 - (5) bullion; and
 - (6) energy and other certain minerals that are not available in the United States.

De Minimis

- Effective May 2, 2025, the U.S. will reinstate their previous decision to end duty-free entry for low-value Chinese goods into the U.S.

Tariff Updates on Import of Automobiles and Automobile Parts into the U.S.¹⁰

A 25% tariff was announced on automobiles (passenger vehicles, light trucks, cargo vans) and certain auto parts (engines and engine parts, transmissions and powertrain parts, electrical parts) imported into the U.S. The tariffs on the automobiles will be implemented at 12:01 am ET on April 3, 2025. The tariffs on the automobile parts will be implemented according to the date specified in the Federal Register, but no later than May 3rd, 2025. Click [here](#) for more details.

Executive Order Imposing Tariffs on Countries Importing Venezuelan Oil Applied Effective April 2nd, 2025⁹

Effective April 2, 2025, a 25% tariff may be applied to all goods imported into the United States from any country that purchases Venezuelan oil, either directly or through third parties.

Key specifics about the tariff changes:

- These tariffs will be in addition to duties already imposed on imports, such as IEEPA, Section 232, Section 301, etc.
 - Once imposed, the tariff shall expire 1 year after the last date on which the country imported Venezuelan oil, or at an earlier date if the Secretary of State deems appropriate.
 - If this tariff is imposed against China, it also includes Hong Kong and Macau.
- The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the U.S. Trade Representative, shall determine, in his discretion, whether the tariff will be imposed for which countries.
- The executive order is based on the national emergency declared with respect to Venezuela, which has been continued due to the ongoing threat posed by the actions and policies of the Nicolás Maduro regime.
- The executive order builds on existing sanctions, including those imposed in Executive Orders 13692, 13808, 13850, and 13884, which remain in effect.

We are closely monitoring the situation to ensure minimal disruption to our supply chain. We are committed to keeping you informed about any changes that may affect our services. We encourage all customers to review their supply chains, assess potential cost implications, and ensure compliance with the new regulations.

European Union Countermeasures to U.S. Tariffs – March 20th, 2025⁸

As a countermeasure to U.S. tariffs imposed on steel and aluminum products, the European Union will reinstate tariffs from 2018 and 2020 that are currently suspended. The reinstatement of these tariffs was initially announced on March 11th and planned to deploy in two waves. Wave One on April 1st and Wave Two in mid-April.

On March 20th the European Union announced they will delay the implementation of counter-measure tariffs directed at the U.S. until April 13. Originally, wave 1 of the European Union's countermeasures were planned to take effect on April 1. This delay is intended to give additional time to engage in constructive dialogue with the U.S.

A list of impacted products is available at [Circabc](#).

New U.S. Import Tariff Changes on Steel and Aluminum imports - March 12th, 2025⁷

Effective March 12, 2025, the U.S. government will impose a 25% tariff on all steel and aluminum imports. These tariffs also apply to certain derivative products made from steel and aluminum. For a full list of these newly added classifications, please visit the Federal Register Notice for Imports of [Aluminum](#) and [Steel](#).

Update on Additional Duties on Imports from Canada and Mexico – March 7th, 2025⁶

Effective March 7, 2025, Commodities covered under the USMCA agreement are exempt from the 25% tariffs on Canada and Mexico origin goods that took effect on March 4, 2025. For more information about the USMCA agreement please visit [here](#).

New U.S. Import Tariff Changes on goods from China, Canada, and Mexico – March 4th, 2025⁵

Effective March 4, 2025, a 25% tariff will be applied on all goods of Canada and Mexico origin. Energy resources (oil, natural gas, and electricity) from Canada are subject to a 10% tariff. These increased tariffs were originally scheduled to take effect on February 4 but were delayed for 30 days.

Per Executive Orders dated March 2, 2025, duty-free de minimis exemption is available on all products of Canada and Mexico origin. The de minimis exemption shall cease to be available for these goods upon notification by the Secretary of Commerce to the President that adequate systems are in place to fully and expeditiously process and collect tariff revenue.

Also, effective March 4, 2025, the additional tariff rate for China/Hong Kong SAR origin goods, previously set at +10%, has been amended to +20%, on top of any existing tariffs. Per Executive Order dated Feb 5, 2025, duty free de minimis exemption is available for China/Hong Kong SAR origin goods. This is pending notification by the Secretary of Commerce that adequate systems are in place to fully and expeditiously process and collect tariff revenue.

New Canada Import Tariff Changes on goods from the U.S. – March 4th, 2025⁴

Effective March 4, 2025, certain goods imported into Canada and originating in the U.S. are subject to an additional surtax in the amount of 25% of the value for duty. This surtax will apply in addition to previously existing duties, regardless of if the goods are imported for commercial or personal purposes, even when exported from a country other than the U.S.

Additionally, the U.S. origin goods subject to the surtax includes those that may be eligible for the remission of customs duties, sales and/or excise taxes under the *Postal Imports Remission Order* or the *Courier Imports Remission Order* (including *de minimis* exception treatment).

New Tariffs on Aluminum/Steel Imports - February 13th, 2025³

Effective March 12, 2025, the U.S. government will impose a 25% tariff on all steel and aluminum imports.

Here are some key specifics about the tariff changes:

- The tariffs on both steel and aluminum imports will be set at 25%.
 - This applies not only to steel and aluminum imports from countries subject to Sec. 232 tariffs since 2018 but also to those previously exempt, including Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, the EU, Japan, Mexico, South Korea, Ukraine, and the United Kingdom.
 - Imports of steel from Turkey will remain subject to a 50% tariff.
- The tariffs apply to certain derivative products made from steel and aluminum. Starting March 12, 2025, additional derivative steel and aluminum articles will also be subject to tariffs. We are awaiting a list of these newly added products. The tariffs apply unless the steel was melted and poured in the U.S. or the aluminum was smelted and cast in the U.S.
 - Importers of derivative steel and aluminum articles must provide necessary documentation to U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to verify steel/aluminum content origin.
 - If a derivative steel article does not fall under Chapter 73 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS), tariffs will apply only to the steel content.
 - If a derivative aluminum article does not fall under Chapter 76 of the HTS, tariffs will apply to only the aluminum content.
- Additionally, effective 11:59 PM ET on February 10, 2025, no new product exclusions will be granted or renewed based on insufficient U.S. production.
 - Existing exclusions will remain valid until their expiration date or until the excluded product volume is exhausted - whichever occurs first.
 - All General Approved Exclusions (GAEs) will be terminated on March 12, 2025
- For goods subject to the new tariffs that are being imported into a Foreign Trade Zone (FTZ), they must be designated as “privileged foreign status” within FTZs.
- Any attempt to misclassify steel or aluminum imports to evade duties will result in maximum monetary penalties under the law, with no consideration for mitigating factors.
- There will be no duty drawback of steel or aluminum import tariffs under the updated program.

China De Minimis Update - February 7th, 2025²

An executive order on Friday is temporarily reinstating the de minimis trade exemption for small packages from China. However, this exemption will end once the Secretary of Commerce informs the President that systems are in place to efficiently process and collect tariff revenue on these items.

As of now, under the February 7 amendment to the order affecting tariffs on China, de minimis remains in effect for eligible goods from China and Hong Kong SAR until the Secretary of Commerce confirms adequate tariff collection systems are ready. Canadian, Mexican, and Chinese Imports - February 5, 2025, please be informed that non-de minimis shipments will be subjected to formal entry or informal entry depending on various circumstances.

Canadian, Mexican, and Chinese Imports - February 5th, 2025¹

On February 1, 2025, the U.S. administration issued three Executive Orders impacting tariffs on Canadian, Mexican and Chinese imports. The following changes took effect at 12:01 a.m. EST on February 4, 2025:

- **China & Hong Kong SAR Tariffs (Effective February 4, 2025)**
 - An additional 10% tariff applies to all goods from China and Hong Kong SAR.
 - De minimis treatment is suspended, meaning all shipments-regardless of value- are subject to applicable duties.
 - Section 321 (U.S. de minimis) waivers are no longer available for China or Hong Kong SAR goods.
 - Requests for de minimis entry and clearance for such shipments will be rejected.
- **Canada & Mexico Tariffs (Currently Paused Until March)**
 - Initially, an additional 25% tariff was set to apply to all goods from Canada and Mexico.
 - Energy resources (oil, natural gas and electricity) from Canada were subject to a 10% tariff.
 - As of February 3, 2025, these tariffs have been paused for at least 30 days while negotiations continue.

Sources

¹ Cargo Systems Messaging Service (CSMS): [CSMS # 63988468 - GUIDANCE: Additional Duties on Imports from China](#), Federal Register Notice for China: [2025-02293.pdf](#)

² Cargo Systems Messaging Service (CSMS): [CSMS # 64045612 - UPDATED GUIDANCE: ACE Processing of De Minimis Shipments Per Executive Orders issued February 1, 2025, as Amended February 5, 2025](#)

³ Cargo Systems Messaging Service (CSMS): [CSMS # 64384423 - UPDATED GUIDANCE: Import Duties on Imports of Steel and Steel Derivative Products 03/11/2025 09:05 PM EDT](#)

⁴ List of products from the United States subject to 25 per cent tariffs effective March 4, 2025 <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-finance/news/2025/03/list-of-products-from-the-united-states-subject-to-25-per-cent-tariffs-effective-march-4-2025.html>

⁵ Cargo Systems Messaging Service (CSMS): [CSMS # 64297449 Additional Duties on Imports from Canada \(3/3/2025\)](#), Cargo Systems Messaging Service (CSMS): [CSMS #64297292 Additional Duties on Imports from Mexico \(3/3/2025\)](#), Cargo Systems Messaging Service (CSMS): [CSMS #64299816 Additional Duties on Imports from China & Hong Kong \(3/3/2025\)](#)

⁶ Official CBP Statement on Tariffs <https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/announcements/official-cbp-statement-tariffs>

⁷ Cargo Systems Messaging Service (CSMS): [CSMS # 64384423 - UPDATED GUIDANCE: Import Duties on Imports of Steel and Steel Derivative Products 03/11/2025 09:05 PM EDT](#)

⁸ European Commission Countermeasures to U.S. steel and aluminum tariffs https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_25_740

⁹ Imposing tariffs on countries importing Venezuelan oil <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/03/imposing-tariffs-on-countries-importing-venezuelan-oil/>

¹⁰ CSMS # 64624801 - GUIDANCE: Import Duties on Certain Automobiles <https://content.govdelivery.com/accounts/USDHSCBP/bulletins/3da18a1>

- ¹¹ U.S. Executive Order: Regulating Imports with a Reciprocal Tariff... <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/04/regulating-imports-with-a-reciprocal-tariff-to-rectify-trade-practices-that-contribute-to-large-and-persistent-annual-united-states-goods-trade-deficits/> ; U.S. Executive Order: Further Amendment to Duties addressing the Synthetic Opioid Supply Chain... <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/04/further-amendment-to-duties-addressing-the-synthetic-opioid-supply-chain-in-the-peoples-republic-of-china-as-applied-to-low-value-imports/>
- ¹² CSMS # 64687696 - UPDATED GUIDANCE – Reciprocal Tariffs on Goods of China, April 9, 2025, Effective Date <https://content.govdelivery.com/accounts/USDHSCBP/bulletins/3db0e50>
- ¹³ CSMS # 64701128 - UPDATED GUIDANCE – Reciprocal Tariffs – Increase in Rate for China and Reversion of Other Country-Specific Rates, Effective April 10, 2025 <https://content.govdelivery.com/accounts/USDHSCBP/bulletins/3db42c8>
- ¹⁴ CSMS # 64724565 - UPDATED GUIDANCE – Reciprocal Tariff Exclusion for Specified Products; April 5, 2025 Effective Date <https://content.govdelivery.com/accounts/USDHSCBP/bulletins/3db9e55>
- ¹⁵ CSMS # 64861116 - GUIDANCE: Federal Register Notice Published on De Minimis Requirements Per Executive Order 14256 and Guidance for Carriers Transporting International Mail <https://content.govdelivery.com/accounts/USDHSCBP/bulletins/3ddb3bc>