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# | Tariff Tracker

The Trump Administration has taken a number of significant actions to impose or substantially revise tariffs on key US trading partners over the past six months. The table below summarizes these recent actions. Negotiations with certain countries remain ongoing and tariffs are subject to change.

The Trump Administration has primarily relied upon the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. §§ 1701 et seq. (IEEPA) as the statutory basis on which to ground President Trump's imposition of tariffs. President Trump is the first US president to do so, and the IEEPA-based tariffs are currently subject to multiple court challenges. Although the tariffs have been found to be unlawful by two lower courts, those decisions are currently on appeal.

In addition to the IEEPA-based tariffs, the Trump Administration has imposed tariffs pursuant to Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, 19 U.S.C. § 1862, which authorizes the imposition of tariffs for goods that impact US national security. Currently, Section 232 tariffs are in place for copper, steel, aluminum lumber and derivative products and automobiles and automotive parts. There are also currently nine separate trade investigations into other products such as semiconductors, pharmaceuticals, critical minerals and derivative products, commercial aircraft and jet engines, polysilicon and its derivatives, and unmanned aircraft systems, among others. Each of these investigations could ultimately lead to further sectoral tariffs.

We have prepared the tracker below to provide a snapshot of these tariff measures.

**SUMMARY OF RECENT TARIFF ACTIONS BY THE TRUMP ADMINISTRATION**  
(UPDATED ON 3 OCT 2025)

Primary tariff category <sup>1</sup>	Scope	Tariff rate	Carve-outs	Effective date
<b>Reciprocal Tariffs<sup>2</sup></b> <b>Legal basis:</b> IEEPA <sup>3</sup>	<b>Most countries (except Canada and Mexico)<sup>4</sup></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rates ranging from 10% to 41% imposed on nearly 70 countries<sup>5</sup></li> <li>10% “baseline” tariff applied to countries not listed by name in Annex I to EO 14236, eg, Australia</li> <li>40% transshipment tariff, plus fines and penalties, imposed on any articles “determined by [CBP] to have been transshipped to evade applicable duties”<sup>6</sup></li> <li>The 40% transshipment duty rate applies in addition to the rate of duty for the <i>actual</i> country of origin of the goods</li> <li>US authorities to publish a list of “countries and specific facilities used in circumvention schemes” and update every six months<sup>7</sup></li> <li>For special arrangements with China, see Fentanyl Tariffs – China, below</li> <li>The EU negotiated a slightly different agreement than all other countries: (i) for goods that had a duty rate of less than 15%, the effective rate is 15%; (ii) for goods that had a duty rate of 15% or more, the effective rate remains unchanged (the Reciprocal Tariff will be zero), eg, an existing tariff of 5% will be raised to 15%, but an existing tariff of 30% will remain unchanged. Effective 1 Sep 2025, the Most Favored Nation (MFN) rate applies to (i) all aircraft and aircraft parts; (ii) generic pharmaceuticals, their ingredients, and chemical precursors; and (iii) “unavailable natural resources” (eg, cork) pursuant to the Notice dated 25 Sep 2025 and EO 14346.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exceptions listed in EO 14257 continue to apply to the “finalized” Reciprocal Tariffs announced on July 31, 2025 in EO 14326</li> <li>Exceptions include: (i) articles subject to 50 U.S.C. § 1702(b);<sup>8</sup> (ii) all articles and derivatives of steel/aluminum already subject to Section 232 tariffs;<sup>9</sup> (iii) all automobiles and automotive parts already subject to Section 232 tariffs; (iv) all articles listed in Annex II to EO 14257, including copper, pharmaceuticals, semiconductors, lumber articles, certain critical minerals, and energy and energy products; (v) all articles from a trading partner subject to the rates set forth in Column 2 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS); and (vii) all articles that may become subject to Section 232 tariffs.</li> </ul>	7 Aug 2025, 1 Sep 2025

1. The table is organized by “primary tariff category” rather than country because, with a handful of exceptions, most countries are subject to one of the Reciprocal Tariffs, the Fentanyl Tariffs (Canda, Mexico), or a specific executive order (Brazil). China is the exception, as it is currently subject to both Reciprocal Tariffs (10%) and Fentanyl Tariffs (20%) and is discussed under Fentanyl Tariffs, below. Since sectoral tariffs are generally applicable to all countries, they are discussed separately below.

2. “**Reciprocal Tariffs**” refers to the tariffs imposed under Executive Order (EO) 14257 dated April 2, 2025 (“Regulating Imports With a Reciprocal Tariff To Rectify Trade Practices That Contribute to Large and Persistent Annual United States Goods Trade Deficits”), as amended and supplemented.

3. “**IEEPA**” refers to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. §§ 1701 *et seq.* IEEPA, enacted in 1977, a US federal law that grants the President broad authority to regulate international commerce in response to a declared “national emergency,” where the threat originates wholly or substantially outside the United States. IEEPA was designed as a replacement and limitation of the broader Trading with the Enemy Act. President Trump is the first US president to impose tariffs pursuant to IEEPA. The legality of the IEEPA-based sanctions is the subject of ongoing litigation.

4. Canada and Mexico are exempt from the Reciprocal Tariffs while the Fentanyl Tariffs (defined below) continue to apply. See EO 14257 § 3(e).

5. EO 14326 dated July 31, 2025 (“Further Modifying the Reciprocal Tariff Rates”), Annex I.

6. EO 14326 § 3(a).

7. EO 14326 § 3(b).

8. The exceptions listed in 50 U.S.C. § 1702(b) include personal communications, humanitarian donations, import or export of information or informational materials in any format or medium, and transactions ordinarily incident to travel.

9. “**Section 232**” refers to Section 232 of the of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, 19 U.S.C. § 1862. Section 232 authorizes the President to order an investigation by the US Department of Commerce into the effects on US national security of imports of an any particular good. The Secretary of Commerce must, within 270 days, submit a report to the President containing recommendations for action or inaction. The Secretary of Commerce issued his report on June 30, 2025. The President is not bound by the report’s recommendations, but must decide whether to take action within 90 days.

Primary tariff category <sup>1</sup>	Scope	Tariff rate	Carve-outs	Effective date
<b>Fentanyl Tariffs<sup>10</sup></b> <b>Legal basis:</b> IEEPA	<b>a. Canada</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>35% tariff (The rate was increased from 25% to 35% effective as of 12:01 a.m. (EST) on 1 Aug 2025)<sup>11</sup></li> <li>10% for “energy or energy resources” and potash<sup>12</sup></li> <li>40% transshipment duty rate, plus fines and penalties, imposed on any articles that (i) do not qualify for USMCA treatment;<sup>13</sup> and (ii) are “determined by [CBP] to have been transshipped to evade applicable duties”</li> <li>The 40% transshipment duty rate applies in addition to the rate of duty for the <i>actual</i> country of origin of the goods</li> <li>US authorities to publish a list of “countries and specific facilities used in circumvention schemes” and update every six months<sup>14</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Goods that satisfy USMCA rules of origin are exempt<sup>15</sup></li> <li>Goods subject to the Automotive Tariffs (defined below) are not subject to additional Fentanyl Tariffs or other tariffs<sup>16</sup></li> <li>Goods subject to Fentanyl Tariffs are not subject to additional sectoral tariffs on aluminum and steel and derivative aluminum and steel products<sup>17</sup></li> </ul>	1 Aug 2025
	<b>b. Mexico</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>25% tariff (10% on potash)</li> <li>On 31 Jul 2025, President Trump and Mexican President Sheinbaum agreed to a 90-day extension of negotiations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Goods that satisfy USMCA rules of origin are exempt</li> </ul>	4 Mar 2025
	<b>c. China</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>20% tariff (plus 10% Reciprocal Tariff, for a total effective minimum tariff of <b>30%</b>)<sup>18</sup></li> <li>On 11 Aug 2025, President Trump issued EO 14335, extending the suspension of elevated tariffs on Chinese imports until 9 Nov 2025<sup>19</sup></li> <li>The 30% rate is additive, <i>ie</i>, apart from the exceptions noted for Reciprocal Tariffs (eg, Section 232 tariffs), the 30% duty rate applies on top of existing duties payable for any given article from China, eg, (i) Most Favored Nation tariffs; (ii) tariffs imposed under Section 232; and (iii) tariffs imposed under Section 301<sup>20</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Parties continue to negotiate potential exemptions</li> </ul>	4 Mar 2025

10. “Fentanyl Tariffs” refers to tariffs first imposed in a series of three executive orders against Canada, Mexico, and China. See EO 14193 dated February 1, 2025 (“Imposing Duties To Address the Flow of Illicit Drugs Across Our Northern Border”); EO 14194 dated February 1, 2025 (“Imposing Duties To Address the Situation at Our Southern Border”); EO 14195 dated February 1, 2025 (“Imposing Duties To Address the Synthetic Opioid Supply Chain in the People’s Republic of China”).

11. See EO 14325 dated July 31, 2025 (“Amendment to Duties To Address the Flow of Illicit Drugs Across Our Northern Border”). On August 3, 2025, Dominic LeBlanc, Canada’s minister in charge of US trade, said that Canada is engaged in negotiations with the United States to bring down the tariffs.

12. The term “energy” or “energy resources” was defined in EO 14156 dated January 20, 2025 (“Declaring a National Emergency”) as including “crude oil, natural gas, lease condensates, natural gas liquids, refined petroleum products, uranium, coal, biofuels, geothermal heat, the kinetic movement of flowing water, and critical minerals, as defined by 30 U.S.C. 1606 (a)(3).” See EO 14156 § 8(a).

13. The “USMCA” refers to the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement, a trade agreement that replaced the North American Free Trade Agreement in July 2020. Rules of origin under the USMCA determine whether goods traded between the three countries qualify for preferential tariff treatment, such as reduced or eliminated tariffs.

14. EO 14325 § 3(b).

15. EO 14325 § 1.

16. EO 14289 dated April 29, 2025 (“Addressing Certain Tariffs on Imported Articles”).

17. EO 14289 § 2.

18. China was subject to a 10% Reciprocal Tariff as of May 12, 2025. See EO 14298 dated May 12, 2025 (“Modifying Reciprocal Tariff Rates To Reflect Discussions With the People’s Republic of China”). In addition, President Trump increased the Fentanyl Tariff on China from 10% to 20% on April 2, 2025. See EO 14256 dated April 2, 2025 (“Further Amendment to Duties Addressing the Synthetic Opioid Supply Chain in the People’s Republic of China as Applied to Low-Value Imports”). The total effective tariff rate based upon the Reciprocal Tariff and the Fentanyl Tariff is therefore 30% as of this writing. This is in addition to various other tariffs, as noted above.

19. In the “Liberation Day” EO 14257 dated April 2, 2025 (“Regulating Imports With a Reciprocal Tariff To Rectify Trade Practices That Contribute to Large and Persistent Annual United States Goods Trade Deficits”), President Trump imposed a 34% Reciprocal Tariff. In subsequent orders, see EO 14259 dated April 8, 2025 (“Amendment to Reciprocal Tariffs and Updated Duties as Applied to Low-Value Imports From the People’s Republic of China”) and EO 14266 dated April 9, 2025 (“Modifying Reciprocal Tariff Rates To Reflect Trading Partner Retaliation and Alignment”), President Trump imposed retaliatory tariffs that increased the minimum rate for China to 84% and then to 125%. In EO 14298, President Trump (i) suspended the retaliatory tariffs; (ii) lowered the Reciprocal Tariff applicable to China from 34% to 10%; and (iii) memorialized the agreement with China to enter a 90-day truce until August 12, 2025.

20. “Section 301” refers to Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974, 19 U.S.C. § 2411. Section 301 authorizes an investigation by the US Trade Representative into unfair trade practices by foreign governments. The US president is authorized to impose tariffs under Section 301.

Primary tariff category <sup>1</sup>	Scope	Tariff rate	Carve-outs	Effective date
<b>De minimis Tariff<sup>21</sup></b> <b>Legal basis:</b> IEEPA	All countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The applicable tariff for <i>de minimis</i> items will be the “effective IEEPA tariff rate,” ie, the total rate of duty imposed under any of the IEEPA tariffs</li> <li>The elimination of the long-standing <i>de minimis</i> exemption under 19 U.S.C. § 1321(a)(2)(C), is effective as of 12:01 a.m. (EST) on August 29, 2025 (but will become effective for postal shipments when the Secretary of Commerce notifies the President that “adequate systems are in place to fully and expeditiously process and collect duties” for postal shipments)<sup>22</sup></li> <li>The former <i>de minimis</i> exception was used widely in e-commerce for items with a value less than \$800 (over 1.36 billion shipments in 2024)</li> <li>For international postal shipments, there are two methods for assessing duty</li> <li>In Method 1 (available for six months from the date of the order), the calculation of duty is as follows:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If the applicable Reciprocal Tariff for the country is less than 16%, then duty is <b>\$80</b> per item</li> <li>If the applicable Reciprocal Tariff for the country is between 16% and 25% (inclusive), the duty is <b>\$160</b> per item</li> <li>If the applicable Reciprocal Tariff is greater than 25%, then the duty is <b>\$200</b> per item</li> </ul> </li> <li>In Method 2 (available as soon as the order becomes effective), the tariff for items under \$800 in value will be calculated <i>ad valorem</i> at the Reciprocal Tariff rate applicable to the country of origin</li> <li>US Customs and Border Protection is authorized to require a basic importation and entry bond for informal entries valued at or less than \$2,500</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Articles that are exempt under 50 U.S.C. § 1702(b)</li> </ul>	29 Aug 2025
<b>Brazil tariff<sup>23</sup></b> <b>Legal basis:</b> IEEPA	Brazil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>40% tariff (plus 10% Reciprocal Tariff, for a total effective minimum tariff of <b>50%</b>), effective as of 12:01 a.m. (EST) on 7 Aug 2025</li> <li>The 50% rate is additive, ie, apart from the exceptions noted for Reciprocal Tariffs (eg, Section 232 tariffs), the 50% duty rate applies on top of existing duties payable for any given article from Brazil</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exceptions for (i) articles that are exempt under 50 U.S.C. § 1702(b); and (ii) articles listed in Annex I to EO 14323, including “certain silicon metal, pig iron, civil aircraft and parts and components thereof, metallurgical grade alumina, tin ore, wood pulp, precious metals, energy and energy products, and fertilizers”</li> </ul>	7 Aug 2025

21. See EO 14324 dated July 30, 2025 (“Suspending Duty-Free De Minimis Treatment for All Countries”).

22. EO 14324 § 6(b)(ii)

23. The tariffs on Brazil were imposed in EO 14323 dated July 30, 2025 (“Addressing Threats to the United States by the Government of Brazil”). They are listed separately in this table because President Trump declared a separate “national emergency”—applicable only with respect to Brazil—as the legal predicate for the imposition for tariffs under IEEPA. EO 14323 alleges that “members of the Government of Brazil” have targeted US online platforms to censor the accounts or content of US persons, as well as alleging the “persecut[ion]” former President of Brazil Jair Bolsonaro and other unspecified “human rights abuses” allegedly committed by the Government of Brazil.

Primary tariff category <sup>1</sup>	Scope	Tariff rate	Carve-outs	Effective date
<b>Russian Oil Tariff<sup>24</sup></b> <b>Legal basis:</b> IEEPA	India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 25% tariff on India for “directly or indirectly importing Russian oil,” effective as of 12:01 a.m. (EST) on 27 Aug 2025</li> <li>• At present, the EO only targets India; however, the EO requires the Secretaries of Commerce, State, and Treasury to confer and for the Secretary of Commerce to determine “whether any other country is directly or indirectly importing Russian Federation oil,” in which case recommendations will be made to President Trump on further actions to take, including the imposition of an additional 25% tariff on such countries</li> <li>• The Russian Oil Tariff is generally additive, eg, it applies in addition to the 25% Reciprocal Tariff on India (but see exceptions at right)<sup>25</sup></li> <li>• The term “Russian Federation oil” refers to “crude oil or petroleum products” that are “extracted, refined, or exported from the Russian Federation, regardless of the nationality of the entity involved in the production or sale of such crude oil or petroleum products”</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The 25% tariff does not “stack” or apply in addition to the following: (i) any applicable Section 232 tariffs; (ii) any articles exempt under 50 U.S.C. § 1702(b); (iii) any articles listed in Annex II to EO 14257</li> </ul>	27 Aug 2025
<b>Copper Tariff<sup>26</sup></b> <b>Legal basis:</b> Section 232	All countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 50% tariff on all imports of “semi-finished copper products and intensive copper derivative products” as listed in the Annex to Proclamation 10962, effective as of 12:01 a.m. (EST) on 1 Aug 2025</li> <li>• The 50% tariff is additive; it applies in addition to any other applicable duties and charges, except as indicated. For example, the <i>non</i>-copper content of any imported articles is subject to the Reciprocal Tariffs and Fentanyl Tariffs, as applicable, in addition to the Copper Tariff<sup>27</sup></li> <li>• US Customs and Border Protection shall issue guidance requiring “strict compliance” with declaration requirements for copper content in imported goods and outlining penalties for non-compliance, eg, monetary penalties, loss of import privileges, criminal liability</li> <li>• The Secretary of Commerce will, within 90 days (by 28 Oct 2025), establish a process for including additional “derivative copper articles”; the designation of derivative articles is intended to combat attempts to circumvent the copper tariffs</li> <li>• The Proclamation contemplates the imposition of a “phased universal import duty” on refined copper, subject to further investigation and reporting by the Secretary of Commerce by 30 Jun 2025, as follows: 15% starting on January 1, 2027; 30% starting on January 1, 2028.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Proclamation <i>excludes</i> copper products that were investigated by the Secretary of Commerce in the Section 232 investigation, eg, refined copper. As a result, refined copper and copper input materials (such as copper ores, concentrates, mattes, cathodes, and anodes) and copper scrap are exempt from the 50% tariff</li> <li>• If a product is subject to both the Copper Tariff and the Automotive Tariff (defined below), then the tariff applicable to that product is the Automotive Tariff only<sup>28</sup></li> <li>• Public reports suggest that Apple, Inc. products made in India may not be subject to the Copper Tariff</li> </ul>	1 Aug 2025

24. See [Executive Order](#), “Addressing Threats to The United States by the Government of the Russian Federation,” dated August 6, 2025 (the “India Order”).

25. India Order § 3.

26. See Procl. [10962](#) dated July 30, 2025 (“Adjusting Imports of Copper Into the United States”).

27. Procl. 10962 § (4).

28. Procl. 10962 § (5).

Primary tariff category <sup>1</sup>	Scope	Tariff rate	Carve-outs	Effective date
<b>Steel Tariff<sup>29</sup></b> <b>Legal basis:</b> Section 232	<b>All countries</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>50% tariff on steel articles and derivative steel articles (raised from 25% to 50% on 4 Jun 2025), effective as of 12:01 a.m. (EST) on 4 Jun 2025</li> <li>The 50% tariff is additive; it applies in addition to any other applicable duties and charges, except as indicated. For example, the non-steel content of any imported articles is subject to the Reciprocal Tariffs and Fentanyl Tariffs, as applicable, in addition to the Steel Tariff<sup>30</sup></li> <li>US Customs and Border Protection shall issue guidance requiring “strict compliance” with declaration requirements for steel content in imported goods and outlining penalties for non-compliance, eg, monetary penalties, loss of import privileges, criminal liability</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Certain aluminum and aluminum derivative products from the United Kingdom remain at a 25% tariff, subject to revision by the Secretary of Commerce if he determines that the United Kingdom has not complied with the terms of its recent trade deal with the United States<sup>31</sup></li> </ul>	4 Jun 2025
<b>Aluminium Tariff<sup>32</sup></b> <b>Legal basis:</b> Section 232	<b>All countries</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>50% tariff on aluminum articles and derivative aluminum articles (raised from 25% to 50% on 4 Jun 2025), effective as of 12:01 a.m. (EST) on 4 Jun 2025</li> <li>The 50% tariff is additive; it applies in addition to any other applicable duties and charges, except as indicated. For example, the non-aluminum content of any imported articles is subject to the Reciprocal Tariffs and Fentanyl Tariffs, as applicable, in addition to the Aluminum Tariff<sup>33</sup></li> <li>US Customs and Border Protection shall issue guidance requiring “strict compliance” with declaration requirements for aluminum content in imported goods and outlining penalties for non-compliance, eg, monetary penalties, loss of import privileges, criminal liability</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Certain aluminum and aluminum derivative products from the United Kingdom remain at a 25% tariff, subject to revision by the Secretary of Commerce if he determines that the United Kingdom has not complied with the terms of its recent trade deal with the United States<sup>34</sup></li> </ul>	4 Jun 2025
<b>Lumber and Furniture Tariff</b> <b>Legal basis:</b> Section 232	<b>All countries</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10% tariff on softwood timber and lumber; 25% tariff on upholstered wooden furniture; 25% tariff on kitchen cabinets and vanities effective as of 12:01 a.m. (EST) on 14 Oct 2025.</li> <li>Rate for upholstered wooden furniture rises to 30% as of 1 Jan 2026</li> <li>Rate for kitchen cabinets and vanities rises to 50% as of 1 Jan 2026</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Carve-outs for the UK (10% rate); the EU (15% rate); and Japan (15% rate)</li> </ul>	14 Oct 2025

29. See Procl. 10947 dated June 3, 2025 (“Adjusting Imports of Aluminum and Steel Into the United States”), which modified Procl. 10896 dated February 10, 2025 (“Adjusting Imports of Steel Into the United States”).

30. Procl. 10947 § (6).

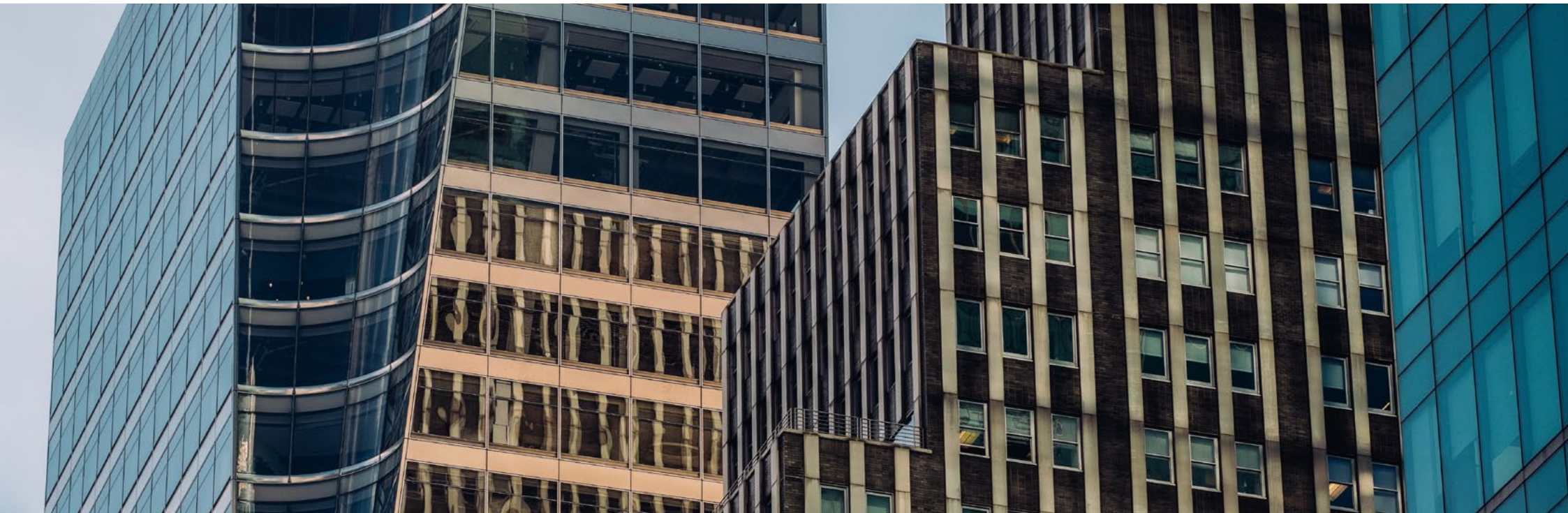
31. Procl. 10947 § (7).

32. See Procl. 10947 dated June 3, 2025 (“Adjusting Imports of Aluminum and Steel Into the United States”), which modified Procl. 10895 dated February 10, 2025 (“Adjusting Imports of Aluminum Into the United States”).

33. Procl. 10947 § (6).

34. Procl. 10947 § (6).

Primary tariff category <sup>1</sup>	Scope	Tariff rate	Carve-outs	Effective date
<b>Automotive Tariff<sup>35</sup></b> <b>Legal basis:</b> Section 232	All countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>25% tariff on automobiles, effective as of 12:01 a.m. (EST) on 3 Apr 2025, and on automotive parts, effective as of 12:01 a.m. (EST) on 3 May 2025</li> <li>Within 90 days of the Proclamation, the Secretary of Commerce will establish a process for including additional automotive parts to the scope of the Proclamation, at the request of domestic producers, industry associations representing such producers, or where the request establishes that the import of the automotive parts threatens to impair national security</li> <li>Pursuant to trade agreements with the UK, EU, and Japan, the rates for automobiles and automotive parts from those countries are as follows: 10% (UK); 15% (EU and Japan). The UK rate is effective as of 30 Jun 2025; the EU as of 1 Sep 2025; Japan as of 16 Sep 2025.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Goods subject to the Automotive Tariffs (defined below) are not “stacked” or added to Fentanyl Tariffs or other aluminum or steel tariffs<sup>36</sup></li> <li>For automobiles that qualify for preferential treatment under the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement, importers may subject documentation identifying the “US content” in such automobiles; the non-US content will be subject to the Automotive Tariff</li> <li>If CBP finds that the declared value of the non-US content was inaccurate, then the 25% tariff applies to the whole vehicle</li> </ul>	3 Apr 2025 3 May 2025 30 Jun 2025 (UK) 1 Sep 2025 (EU) 16 Sep 2025 (Japan)



35. See Procl. 10925 dated April 29, 2025 (“Amendments to Adjusting Imports of Automobiles and Automobile Parts Into the United States”), which modified Procl. 10908 dated March 26, 2025 (“Adjusting Imports of Automobiles and Automobile Parts Into the United States”).

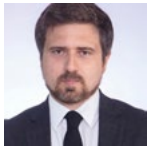
36. EO 14289 § 3.

## Key contacts

### United States



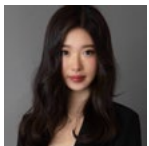
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