MEMORANDUM

The memo below outlines the current tariff rates faced by U.S. trade partners, as of July 28, 2026.

Please note: It is not immediately clear how the Supreme Court's decision to strike down International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA) tariffs may impact existing trade agreement frameworks. For this tracker's purpose, we assume the reciprocal tariff rates agreed to through trade agreements are still in effect, even if the trade deal text cites nullified IEEPA Executive Orders as the statutory basis for the reciprocal rate. Some countries, for example Malaysia, have contested the legal status of tariffs agreed to prior to the Supreme Court's decision.

Further, this tracker outlines actions taken during the second Trump administration and may not reflect duties already in effect from prior Administrations.

President Trump has utilized the following tariff authorities during his second term – an expanded description of each can be found at the conclusion of the document.

- *Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974: Utilized to address unfair trade practices;*
- *Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962: Utilized to secure national defense;*
- *International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA): Until the recent Supreme Court decision, it was utilized to address extraordinary threats to national security;*
- *Section 122 of the Trade Act of 1974: Utilized to address large and serious balance-of-payments deficits; and*
- *Section 338 of the Tariff Act of 1930: Utilized to address unreasonable charges, regulations, or limitations on U.S. goods not equally enforced with other trade partners.*

Global Section 122 Tariffs (***Expired***)			
Country	**Current Tariff Rate**	**Additional Information**	**Effective Date**
All (see product-specific exemptions)	10%	Imposing a Temporary Import Surcharge To Address Fundamental International Payments Problems Following the Supreme Court's IEEPA decision, President Trump announced a global 10% tariff levied under Section 122 of the Trade Act of 1974. Effective February 24, 2026, the 10% rate remains in effect until July 24, 2026, unless Congress approves an extension. In the Executive Order, President Trump listed the products that will be **exempted** from the 10% tariff, including: • All goods compliant with the U.S.-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA); • all articles and parts of articles that currently are or later become subject to section 232 actions; • textiles and apparel articles that enter duty-free as a good of Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, or	**EXPIRED JULY 24, 2026**

Section 122 (Ctd.)		Nicaragua under the Dominican Republic-Central America Free Trade Agreement.
		• all goods set forth in Annexes I and II, which include certain critical minerals, energy products, agricultural products, pharmaceuticals and ingredients, and aerospace products:
		  ○ Annex I
		  ○ Annex II	

Sector Specific Tariffs levied during the second Trump Administration				
Sector	**Current Tariff Rate**	**Additional Information**	**Effective Date**	**Tariff Authority**
Chips and Semiconductors Chips and Semiconductors (Ctd.)	25% on certain chips	Imports of Semiconductors, Semiconductor Manufacturing Equipment, and Their Derivative Products into the United States Fact Sheet: President Donald J. Trump Takes Action on Certain Advanced Computing Chips to Protect America's Economic and National Security On January 14, 2026, President Trump signed a proclamation directing the Secretary of Commerce and the U.S. Trade Representative to coordinate negotiations to reach international agreements addressing national security threats related to imports of semiconductors, semiconductor manufacturing equipment, and their derivative products. The proclamation also implements a 25% tariff on certain chips, including Nvidia H200 and AMD MI325X chips. The tariff will not apply to chips that are imported to support the domestic buildout of chip manufacturing. It further notes the President may issue broader tariffs in the near future.	Currently in effect	Section 232
Steel, Aluminum, and Copper	50%	Strengthening Actions Taken to Adjust Imports of Aluminum, Steel, and Copper into the United States This EO outlines a new system for calculating duties on the metals that is based on the full value of the metals paid by U.S.	Currently in effect	Section 232

Steel, Aluminum, and Copper (Ctd.)	25% for certain derivative products Reduced rates for U.K. imports 10% for products made with American metals 25% for certain companies onshoring into the U.S.	customers. Further, it announces that articles made (or mostly made of) aluminum, steel, or copper will pay a 50% duty, with reduced rates for certain goods originating in the U.K. Derivative products of these metals will face a 25% duty, and products produced abroad using American metals will face a 10% duty. Finally, products composed of less than 15% steel, aluminum, or copper will no longer face Section 232 metal tariffs. A White House Fact Sheet on the EO is available here. President Trump signed an EO on July 20, 2026, establishing a program to "incentivize new investment" in U.S. primary aluminum production facilities by offering to slash Section 232 aluminum tariffs by half (from 50% to 25%) should companies present an onshoring plan, considered and approved by the Secretary of Commerce. The plan must include information on construction of a primary aluminum manufacturing facility, which must begin by January 20, 2029, or other measures being taken to refurbish or expand a facility. The full order is linked here. A White House Fact Sheet is available here.	Case-by-case	
Kitchen Cabinets, Bathroom Vanities, and Associated Products	25%	Fact Sheet: President Donald J. Trump Adjusts Imports of Timber, Lumber, and Their Derivative Products into the United States On December 31, 2025, President Trump signed a proclamation maintaining the 25% rate on upholstered furniture, kitchen cabinets, and vanities, as imposed under the September 25,	Currently in effect	Section 232

Kitchen Cabinets, Bathroom Vanities, and Associated Products (Ctd.)		2025, Proclamation, will remain in effect until 2027. Under the original September Proclamation, a 50% rate was set to take effect on January 1, 2026.		
Medium- and heavy-duty trucks Medium- and heavy-duty truck parts (Ctd.)	25% 25%	In a Truth Social post, President Trump announced that heavy trucks made outside the U.S. will face a 25% tariff. https://truthsocial.com/@realDonaldTrump/115267382531822964 Adjusting Imports Of Medium- And Heavy-Duty Vehicles, Medium- And Heavy-Duty Vehicle Parts, And Buses Into The United States – The White House On October 17, 2025, President Trump announced an extension of the 25% tariff to truck parts, including key parts (engines, transmissions, tires, etc.). The 10/17 proclamation incentivized domestic medium- and heavy-duty truck production by offering an offset to a portion of tariffs for medium- and heavy-duty truck parts equal to 3.75% of the aggregate value of all trucks assembled in the United States from 2025 through 2030, reflecting the duty that would be owed when a 25% tariff is applied to 15% of the value of a U.S.-assembled medium- and heavy-duty truck.	Currently in effect	Section 232

Buses	10%	It also established a 10% tariff on imports of buses, including school and transit buses. Products subject to tariffs under this proclamation will not be subject to additional or existing sectoral tariffs on steel, aluminum, copper, automobiles and automobile parts, and lumber; they also will not be subject to reciprocal tariffs or the tariffs imposed on Canada, Mexico, Brazil, or India.		
Timber, lumber, and derivative products Timber, lumber, and derivative products (Ctd.)	10% on softwood lumber 25% on certain upholstered furniture (increases to 30% on January 1, 2027) 25% on kitchen cabinets and	President Trump signed a Proclamation imposing Section 232 tariffs on imports of timber, lumber, and their derivative products to support American industry and protect national security. The Section 232 tariff on subject wood imports from the United Kingdom will not exceed 10%, and the combined Section 232 tariff and most-favored nation tariff on subject wood imports from the European Union and Japan will not exceed 15%. Adjusting Imports of Timber, Lumber, and their Derivative Products into the United States – The White House Fact Sheet: President Donald J. Trump Addresses the Threat to National Security from Imports of Timber, Lumber, and Their Derivative Products – The White House Amendments to Adjusting Imports of Timber, Lumber, and their Derivative Products into the United States – The White House	Currently in effect	Section 232

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Timber, lumber, and derivative products (Ctd.)	vanities (increases to 50% on January 1, 2027)	Fact Sheet: President Donald J. Trump Adjusts Imports of Timber, Lumber, and Their Derivative Products into the United States – The White House The tariff increases were originally scheduled to come into effect on January 1, 2026; However, on December 31, 2025, President Trump issued a proclamation delaying the tariff increases a full year.		
Pharmaceuticals and associated ingredients	100% on certain patented pharmaceuticals and ingredients identified in Annex 1 15% for EU, Japan, South Korea, Switzerland, and Liechtenstein 10% rate for companies entered into production	Adjusting Imports of Pharmaceuticals and Pharmaceutical Ingredients into the United States This EO establishes a 100% tariff on patented pharmaceuticals and associated ingredients as identified in Annex I. The tariff will go into effect on July 31st for certain large pharmaceutical companies as identified by the Secretary of Commerce, and on September 29th for smaller companies identified by the Secretary. Further, products from the European Union, Japan, South Korea, Switzerland, and Liechtenstein will face a 15% duty. Companies that enter into Most Favored Nation (MFN) pricing agreements with the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and onshoring agreements with the Department of Commerce will face a 0% rate through January 20, 2029. However, companies that only enter into onshoring agreements (and not MFN agreements) will face a 20% rate. Generic pharmaceutical products and associated ingredients will not face tariffs. A White House Fact Sheet on the EO is linked here.	July 31, 2026, for large pharmaceutical companies as identified by the Secretary September 29, 2026, for smaller pharmaceutical companies as identified by	Section 232

Pharmaceuticals and associated ingredients (Ctd.)	onshoring agreements with the U.S.		Commerce Secretary	

Investigations launched under tariff authorities during President Trump's second term			
Investigation(s)	**Background**	**Determination/Final Action**	**Tariff Authority**
Forced Labor in Supply Chains	USTR Initiates Section 301 Investigations Relating to Structural Excess Capacity and Production in Manufacturing Sectors | United States Trade Representative In March 2026, USTR announced the initiation of 60 new Section 301 investigations to determine whether the countries targeted by the probe have failed to address forced labor in their domestic supply chains. Notably, investigations into the U.K., China, Brazil, Canada, the European	Federal Register :: Actions by the United States in the Investigations Under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 of the Acts, Policies, and Practices of 60 Economies Related to the Failure of Each Economy To Impose and Effectively Enforce a Prohibition on the Importation of Goods Produced With Forced Labor 10% Argentina, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Canada, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Malaysia, Mexico , Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago, and the United Kingdom 10-12.5%, net of the Most-Favored-Nation (MFN) rate European Union, Taiwan, Japan, South Korea, and Switzerland 12.5% All remaining economies investigated	Section 301

Forced Labor in Supply Chains (Ctd.)	Union, India, Mexico, Japan, Vietnam, South Korea, and Indonesia are included in the list.		
Structural Excess Capacity and Production Structural Excess Capacity and Production (Ctd.)	USTR Initiates Section 301 Investigations Relating to Structural Excess Capacity and Production in Manufacturing Sectors | United States Trade Representative In March 2026, USTR announced the initiation of Section 301 investigations into actions related to "structural excess capacity and production" in manufacturing sectors to determine if certain countries utilize policies and practices that are unreasonable or discriminatory. USTR identified the following countries as the focus of	Ongoing	Section 301

Structural Excess Capacity and Production (Ctd.)	these investigations: China, the European Union, Singapore, Switzerland, Norway, Indonesia, Malaysia, Cambodia, Thailand, Korea, Vietnam, Taiwan, Bangladesh, Mexico, Japan, and India.		
China's Phase I Agreement Implementation	Initiation of Section 301 Investigation: China's Implementation of Commitments Under the Phase One Agreement; Notice of Hearing; and Request for Public Comments In October 2025, the Administration launched a Section 301 investigation into China's implementation of the December 2019 Phase I trade agreement signed with the U.S.	Ongoing	Section 301

Brazil's Acts, Policies, and Practices Related to Digital Trade and Electronic Payment Services; Unfair, Preferential Tariffs; Anti-Corruption Enforcement; Intellectual Property Protection; Ethanol Market Access; and Illegal Deforestation	Brazil's Acts, Policies, and Practices Related to Digital Trade and Electronic Payment Services; Unfair, Preferential Tariffs; Anti-Corruption Enforcement; Intellectual Property Protection; Ethanol Market Access; and Illegal Deforestation In July 2025, USTR announced a Section 301 investigation into Brazil's practices related to digital trade, anti-corruption enforcement, intellectual property protection, and illegal deforestation.	25% (with exemption) in effect USTR Section 301 Action on Brazil's Unreasonable Acts, Policies, and Practices | United States Trade Representative On July 15, 2026, the U.S. concluded its Section 301 investigation into Brazil and announced all Brazilian goods would face a 25% tariff, unless identified in Annex I or Annex II of the Federal Register notice. Exemptions include aviation parts, beef, agricultural products, and pharmaceutical components, among other items.	Section 301

Top 5 Leading Goods Importers into the U.S., through June 2025[1]				
Country	**Current Tariff Rate**	**Additional Information**	**Effective Date**	**Tariff Authority**
Mexico	10%	Federal Register :: Actions by the United States in the Investigations Under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 of the Acts, Policies, and Practices of 60 Economies Related to the Failure of Each Economy To Impose and Effectively Enforce a Prohibition on the Importation of Goods Produced With Forced Labor Goods from Mexico will face a 10% tariff as determined by a Section 301 investigation into forced labor in supply chains, in addition to the below duties.	Currently in effect	Section 301
Canada	10%	Federal Register :: Actions by the United States in the Investigations Under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 of the Acts, Policies, and Practices of 60 Economies Related to the Failure of Each Economy To Impose and Effectively Enforce a Prohibition on the	Currently in effect	Section 301

[1] www.census.gov/foreign-trade/statistics/highlights/topyr.html

Canada (Ctd.)		Importation of Goods Produced With Forced Labor Goods from Canada will face a 10% tariff as determined by a Section 301 investigation into forced labor in supply chains, in addition to the below duties.		
	50% (certain goods)	Imposing Additional Duties to Offset Canadian Discrimination Against the Commerce of the United States with Respect to Motor Vehicles: Citing Canada's 25% tariff on imports of U.S. motor vehicles that do not qualify for preferential treatment under the U.S.-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA), President Trump announced the U.S. will implement a 50% tariff on Canadian goods listed in Annex I and Annex II, effective August 19, 2026. Covered goods include certain chemicals, raw materials, food and agricultural products, machinery, and more.	August 19, 2026	Section 338
	50% (certain goods)	Imposing Additional Duties to Offset Canadian Discrimination Against the Commerce of the United States with Respect to Alcoholic Beverages: Citing the halting of the "purchase,	August 19, 2026	Section 338

Canada (Ctd.)	50% (certain goods)	distribution, or retailing of U.S. alcoholic beverages" by Canadian provinces beginning in March 2025, President Trump declared the U.S. will implement a 50% tariff on Canadian goods outlined in Annex I and Annex II, effective August 19, 2026. Covered goods include alcoholic beverages, wood and paper products, and more. Imposing Additional Duties to Offset Canadian Discrimination Against the Commerce of the United States with Respect to Dairy: Citing a discriminatory tariff-rate quota process on cheeses of all types under USMCA disadvantaging U.S. cheese compared to the European Union and others, President Trump announced a 50% tariff on Canadian goods listed in Annex I and Annex II, effective August 19, 2026. Covered goods include dairy products, sugars, and other food components.	August 19, 2026	Section 338
China	12.5%	Federal Register :: Actions by the United States in the Investigations Under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 of the Acts, Policies, and Practices of 60 Economies Related to the Failure of Each Economy To Impose and Effectively Enforce a Prohibition on the	Currently in effect	Section 301

China (Ctd.)		Importation of Goods Produced With Forced Labor Goods from China will face a 12.5% tariff as determined by a Section 301 investigation into forced labor in supply chains.		
		U.S. and China announce Trade Deal		Trade deal
	TBD	USTR Suspension of Action in Section 301 Investigation of China's Targeting of the Maritime, Logistics, and Shipbuilding Sectors for Dominance | United States Trade Representative Following the announcement of a trade deal with China, USTR announced the suspension of action in the Section 301 Investigation of China's Targeting of the Maritime, Logistics, and Shipbuilding Sectors for Dominance	Suspension will last until November 10, 2026	Section 301
	TBD	Initiation of Section 301 Investigation: China's Implementation of Commitments Under the	TBD	Section 301

China (Ctd.)		Phase One Agreement; Notice of Hearing; and Request for Public Comments In October 2025, the Administration launched a Section 301 investigation into China's implementation of the December 2019 Phase I trade agreement signed with the U.S.		
Germany	**Please refer to the European Union in the table below**			
Japan	Most Favored Nation tariff capped at 12.5% 15%	Federal Register :: Actions by the United States in the Investigations Under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 of the Acts, Policies, and Practices of 60 Economies Related to the Failure of Each Economy To Impose and Effectively Enforce a Prohibition on the Importation of Goods Produced With Forced Labor Goods from Japan will face a 12.5% tariff as determined by a Section 301 investigation into forced labor in supply chains. Implementing The United States–Japan Agreement – The White House	Currently in effect Currently in effect	Section 301 Trade deal

Japan (Ctd.)		Fact Sheet: President Donald J. Trump Implements A Historic U.S.-Japan Framework Agreement – The White House		

Status of de minimis duties Section 321 of the Tariff Act of 1930 allows for the informal entry of articles that have a retail value of $800 or less – these de minimis shipments are usually duty and tax-free and subject to expedited clearance processing.				
	Current Tariff Rate	**Additional Information**	**Effective Date**	**Tariff Authority**
De minimis exception	Exemption Suspended	Continuing the Suspension of Duty-Free De Minimis Treatment for All Countries – The White House An executive order issued by Donald Trump eliminated this exemption for shipments from China and Hong Kong starting May 2, 2025, prompting a lawsuit (from industry) in the U.S. Court of International Trade (CIT). The case was paused to allow the U.S. Supreme Court to review the imposition of tariffs under IEEPA. Then, Congress passed and the President signed into law the One Big Beautiful Bill Act, which included a provision terminating the de minimis exception for commercial shipments	Exemption suspension currently in effect	IEEPA

De minimis exception (Ctd.)		from all countries as of July 1, 2027. President Trump then followed up with a second de minimis EO, moving that date up to Aug. 29, 2025. The Supreme Court did not directly address the validity of the suspension of de minimis treatment under IEEPA authority in its IEEPA ruling in February. Therefore, following the Supreme Court's decision, President Trump signed an Executive Order clarifying that the de minimis suspension would continue even as other IEEPA measures were struck down.		

Tariff rates agreed upon through trade deals or framework agreements *As noted above, the impacts of the Supreme Court's IEEPA decision on existing trade agreements and/or frameworks are not immediately clear.*				
Country	**Current Tariff Rate**	**Additional Information**	**Effective Date**	**Tariff Authority**
Argentina	Varying, dependent on product	Ambassador Greer Signs the United States–Argentina Agreement on Reciprocal Trade and Investment | United States Trade Representative Following the announcement of a trade deal framework with Argentina in November, the Administration signed a formal agreement on February 5, 2026, finalizing the agreement. Under the agreement, Argentina will eliminate tariffs on over 200 U.S. goods, including chemicals, pharmaceuticals, machinery, and many other products. The updated tariff schedule also indicates the removal of an additional 10% tariff on Argentine beef imports, however, Argentine beef will still face a 9% base tariff rate. The U.S. also agreed to remove reciprocal tariffs on 1,675 Argentine products, including "certain unavailable natural resources" and ingredients for pharmaceutical goods originating in Argentina. Further, Argentina will open its market to U.S. auto and auto parts that meet U.S. motor vehicle safety and emissions standards.	Must be approved by Argentina's National Congress	Trade deal

Argentina (Ctd.)	10%	Federal Register :: Actions by the United States in the Investigations Under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 of the Acts, Policies, and Practices of 60 Economies Related to the Failure of Each Economy To Impose and Effectively Enforce a Prohibition on the Importation of Goods Produced With Forced Labor Argentinian goods will face a 10% tariff as determined by a Section 301 investigation into forced labor in supply chains.	Currently in effect	Section 301
China	12.5%	Federal Register :: Actions by the United States in the Investigations Under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 of the Acts, Policies, and Practices of 60 Economies Related to the Failure of Each Economy To Impose and Effectively Enforce a Prohibition on the Importation of Goods Produced With Forced Labor Chinese goods will face a 12.5% tariff as determined by a Section 301 investigation into forced labor in supply chains. U.S. and China announce Trade Deal USTR Suspension of Action in Section 301 Investigation of China's Targeting of the Maritime, Logistics, and	Currently in effect	Section 301 Trade deal

	TBD	Shipbuilding Sectors for Dominance | United States Trade Representative Following the announcement of a trade deal with China, USTR announced the suspension of action in the Section 301 Investigation of China's Targeting of the Maritime, Logistics, and Shipbuilding Sectors for Dominance	Suspension will last until November 10, 2026	Section 301
	TBD	Initiation of Section 301 Investigation: China's Implementation of Commitments Under the Phase One Agreement; Notice of Hearing; and Request for Public Comments In October 2025, the Administration launched a Section 301 investigation into China's implementation of the December 2019 Phase I trade agreement signed with the U.S.	TBD	Section 301
Taiwan	Most Favored Nation tariff capped at 10%	Federal Register :: Actions by the United States in the Investigations Under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 of the Acts, Policies, and Practices of 60 Economies Related to the Failure of Each Economy To Impose and Effectively Enforce a Prohibition on the Importation of Goods Produced With Forced Labor		

Taiwan (Ctd.)	15% (with exemptions)	Goods from Taiwan will face a 10% tariff as determined by a Section 301 investigation into forced labor in supply chains, in addition to the tariffs agreed to in trade deal. Ambassador Greer Oversees Signing of U.S.-Taiwan Agreement on Reciprocal Trade | United States Trade Representative On January 15, 2026, the Administration announced this afternoon that the U.S. and Taiwan have reached a trade deal that includes $250 billion in investment into the production of semiconductors, and an additional $250 billion in credit guarantees to support the semiconductor supply chain in the U.S. As part of the agreement, the U.S. will cap reciprocal tariff rates applied to Taiwanese goods at 15%. Further, generic pharmaceuticals and their ingredients, aircraft components, and certain natural resources will not face a reciprocal tariff.	TBD - Must be approved by Taiwan's legislature	Trade deal
Bangladesh	10%	Federal Register :: Actions by the United States in the Investigations Under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 of the Acts, Policies, and Practices of 60	Currently in effect	Section 301

	TBD	Economies Related to the Failure of Each Economy To Impose and Effectively Enforce a Prohibition on the Importation of Goods Produced With Forced Labor Goods from Bangladesh will face a 10% tariff as determined by a Section 301 investigation into forced labor in supply chains. Joint Statement on United States - Bangladesh Agreement on Reciprocal Trade – The White House On February 9, 2026, the White House released a joint statement with the government of Bangladesh announcing an Agreement on Reciprocal Trade. While a full, final agreement has not yet been disclosed by the White House, the joint statement explained that Bangladesh will provide significant preferential market access for U.S. industrial and agricultural goods. In response, the U.S. will reduce its reciprocal tariff rate on Bangladeshi goods from 20% to 19%. Further, the U.S. will commit to establishing a mechanism to allow for "certain textile and apparel goods from Bangladesh to receive a zero reciprocal tariff rate." More information on the deal is available in the joint statement, linked here.	TBD	Trade deal framework

Cambodia	10% 19% (certain goods)	Federal Register :: Actions by the United States in the Investigations Under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 of the Acts, Policies, and Practices of 60 Economies Related to the Failure of Each Economy To Impose and Effectively Enforce a Prohibition on the Importation of Goods Produced With Forced Labor Goods from Cambodia will face a 10% tariff as determined by a Section 301 investigation into forced labor in supply chains. Agreement Between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Cambodia on Reciprocal Trade – The White House In October 2025, the U.S. and Cambodia announced a trade deal. Key terms of the deal include: • Cambodia commits to eliminating tariffs on 100 percent of U.S. industrial goods and U.S. food and agricultural products exported to Cambodia and has already implemented this commitment. • The United States commits to maintain at 19 percent the reciprocal tariffs, as set forth in Executive Order 14257 of April 2, 2025, as	Currently in effect Currently in effect	Section 301 Trade deal

Cambodia (Ctd.)		amended, on originating goods of Cambodia, and identifies products from the list set out in Annex III to Executive Order 14346 of September 5, 2025, Potential Tariff Adjustments for Aligned Partners, to receive a zero percent reciprocal tariff rate.		
Ecuador	10%	Federal Register :: Actions by the United States in the Investigations Under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 of the Acts, Policies, and Practices of 60 Economies Related to the Failure of Each Economy To Impose and Effectively Enforce a Prohibition on the Importation of Goods Produced With Forced Labor Goods from Ecuador will face a 10% tariff as determined by a Section 301 investigation into forced labor in supply chains, in addition to the tariffs agreed to in trade deal.	Currently in effect	Section 301
	Varies by product – see tariff schedules in agreement	Ambassador Greer Signs the United States-Ecuador Agreement on Reciprocal Trade | United States Trade Representative In March 2026, USTR announced the formal signing of an Agreement on Reciprocal Trade with Ecuador. The	Currently in effect	Trade deal

Ecuador (Ctd.)		U.S. and Ecuador previously announced a joint statement on a framework deal in November 2025. Under the agreement, Ecuador pledged to reduce or eliminate tariffs on certain U.S. goods, including motor vehicles, certain agricultural items, chemicals, and health products. A full list of tariffed items and associated rates can be found in Schedule 1 of the Agreement. Further, Ecuador committed to working with the U.S. to facilitate investment in critical mineral projects. The U.S. will levy various tariff rates on Ecuadorian goods identified in Schedule 2 of the Agreement. Full text of the agreement is available here. Tariff Schedules 1 and 2 are linked here.		
El Salvador	10%	Federal Register :: Actions by the United States in the Investigations Under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 of the Acts, Policies, and Practices of 60 Economies Related to the Failure of Each Economy To Impose and Effectively Enforce a Prohibition on the Importation of Goods Produced With Forced Labor Goods from El Salvador will face a 10% tariff as determined by a Section 301 investigation into forced labor in supply chains, in addition to the tariffs agreed to in trade deal.	Currently in effect	Section 301

El Salvador (Ctd.)	TBD	Joint Statement on Framework for United States-El Salvador Agreement on Reciprocal Trade – The White House El Salvador will streamline regulatory requirements for U.S. goods, including pharmaceuticals, remove import restrictions on remanufactured goods, and accept U.S. auto standards. El Salvador will also remove barriers to the entrance of U.S. agricultural goods to its market. The country will commit to advancing certain intellectual property treaties and preventing barriers to services and digital trade.	TBD	Trade deal framework
European Union	Most Favored Nation tariff capped at 10%	Federal Register :: Actions by the United States in the Investigations Under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 of the Acts, Policies, and Practices of 60 Economies Related to the Failure of Each Economy To Impose and Effectively Enforce a Prohibition on the Importation of Goods Produced With Forced Labor Goods from the EU will face a 10% tariff as determined by a Section 301 investigation into forced labor in supply chains.	Currently in effect	Section 301

European Union (Ctd.)	15% 50% on steel, aluminum and copper imports 15% on automobiles and trucks Exemptions include:	Joint Statement on a United States-European Union Framework on an Agreement on Reciprocal, Fair, and Balanced Trade – The White House Fact Sheet: The United States and European Union Reach Massive Trade Deal – The White House EU-US trade deal explained - energy aspects (EU Commission) European Commission President von der Leyen stated that "we have also agreed on zero-for-zero tariffs on a number of strategic products. This includes all aircraft and component parts, certain chemicals, certain generics, semiconductor equipment, certain agricultural products, natural resources and critical raw materials."	TBD	Trade deal framework
Guatemala	10%	Federal Register :: Actions by the United States in the Investigations Under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 of the Acts, Policies, and Practices of 60 Economies Related to the Failure of Each Economy To Impose and Effectively Enforce a Prohibition on the Importation of Goods Produced With Forced Labor	Currently in effect	Section 301

Guatemala (Ctd.)	TBD	Goods from Guatemala will face a 10% tariff as determined by a Section 301 investigation into forced labor in supply chains. Joint Statement on Framework for United States-Guatemala Agreement on Reciprocal Trade – The White House Guatemala will address certain non-tariff barriers, including by streamlining U.S. export approval requirements for pharmaceutical products and by removing restrictions on remanufactured goods. Further, Guatemala will accept U.S. auto standards, commit to addressing barriers to U.S. agricultural products, protect internationally recognized labor rights, and more effectively enforce its environmental laws.	TBD	Trade deal framework
India	10%	Federal Register :: Actions by the United States in the Investigations Under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 of the Acts, Policies, and Practices of 60 Economies Related to the Failure of Each Economy To Impose and Effectively Enforce a Prohibition on the Importation of Goods Produced With Forced Labor	Currently in effect	Section 301

	18%	Goods from India will face a 10% tariff as determined by a Section 301 investigation into forced labor in supply chains. United States-India Joint Statement – The White House In a joint statement with India, President Trump announced a framework for an Interim Trade Agreement that would impose an 18% duty on Indian goods. India in term will reduce or eliminate tariffs on a variety of U.S. industry and agricultural products.	TBD	Trade deal framework
Indonesia	10% 19%	Federal Register :: Actions by the United States in the Investigations Under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 of the Acts, Policies, and Practices of 60 Economies Related to the Failure of Each Economy To Impose and Effectively Enforce a Prohibition on the Importation of Goods Produced With Forced Labor Goods from Indonesia will face a 10% tariff as determined by a Section 301 investigation into forced labor in supply chains. Fact Sheet: The United States and Indonesia Reach Historic Trade Deal – The White House	Currently in effect TBD	Section 301 Trade deal framework

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Japan	Most Favored Nation tariff capped at 12.5% 15%	Federal Register :: Actions by the United States in the Investigations Under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 of the Acts, Policies, and Practices of 60 Economies Related to the Failure of Each Economy To Impose and Effectively Enforce a Prohibition on the Importation of Goods Produced With Forced Labor Goods from Japan will face a 12.5% tariff as determined by a Section 301 investigation into forced labor in supply chains. Implementing The United States–Japan Agreement – The White House Fact Sheet: President Donald J. Trump Implements A Historic U.S.-Japan Framework Agreement – The White House	Currently in effect Currently in effect	Section 301 Trade deal
Liechtenstein	15%	Fact Sheet: The United States, Switzerland, and Liechtenstein Reach a Historic Trade Deal In a trade deal framework released on November 14, 2025, the White House announced it will impose a maximum cumulative reciprocal tariff of 15% on Liechtenstein.	TBD	Trade deal framework

Liechtenstein (Ctd.)		Liechtenstein companies have announced investment in U.S. industries. Liechtenstein will also remove tariffs across agricultural and industrial sectors, including tariffs on fresh and dried nuts, fish and seafood, certain fruits, chemicals, and spirits such as whiskey and rum. The U.S., Liechtenstein, and Switzerland also committed to a framework of digital trade principles.		
Malaysia	10%	Federal Register :: Actions by the United States in the Investigations Under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 of the Acts, Policies, and Practices of 60 Economies Related to the Failure of Each Economy To Impose and Effectively Enforce a Prohibition on the Importation of Goods Produced With Forced Labor Goods from Malaysia will face a 10% tariff as determined by a Section 301 investigation into forced labor in supply chains.	Currently in effect	Section 301
	19%* *Malaysia has contested*	Agreement Between the United States of America and Malaysia on Reciprocal Trade – The White House On 10/26/25, the White House announced a trade deal with Malaysia. Key terms of the deal include:	Status uncertain	Trade deal

Malaysia (Ctd.)	*that the 19% rate is void due to the Supreme Court's overturning of IEEPA tariffs*.	- Malaysia has committed to provide significant preferential market access for U.S. industrial goods exports, including chemicals, machinery and electrical equipment, metals, and passenger vehicles, and for U.S. agricultural exports including dairy, horticultural products, poultry, processed products, beverages, pork, rice, and fuel ethanol. - The United States has committed to maintain at 19 percent the reciprocal tariffs first set forth in Executive Order 14257 of April 2, 2025, as amended, on originating goods of Malaysia, and has identified products from the list set out in Annex III to Executive Order 14346 of September 5, 2025, Potential Tariff Adjustments for Aligned Partners, to receive a zero percent reciprocal tariff rate. Memorandum of Understanding Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Malaysia Concerning Cooperation to Diversify Global Critical Minerals Supply Chains and Promote Investments – The White House The U.S. and Malaysia also signed a Memorandum of Understanding to strengthen cooperation between the countries on critical minerals supply chains		

Malaysia (Ctd.)		development and expansion and to promote trade and investment between the countries in critical mineral resource exploration, extraction, processing and refining, manufacturing, and recycling and recovery.		
South Korea	Most Favored Nation tariff capped at 12.5%	Federal Register :: Actions by the United States in the Investigations Under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 of the Acts, Policies, and Practices of 60 Economies Related to the Failure of Each Economy To Impose and Effectively Enforce a Prohibition on the Importation of Goods Produced With Forced Labor South Korean goods not addressed in Trade Deal with South Korea will face a 12.5% tariff as determined by a Section 301 investigation into forced labor in supply chains.	Currently in effect	Section 301
	15%	Fact Sheet: The United States and Korea Agree to the Korea Strategic Trade and Investment Deal South Korea's National Assembly ratified the deal in March 2026, authorizing the establishment of a state-run investment corporation designed to manage South Korea's $350 billion in planned investment into the U.S., as part of the deal.	Currently in effect	Trade deal

Switzerland	Most Favored Nation tariff capped at 12.5%	Federal Register :: Actions by the United States in the Investigations Under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 of the Acts, Policies, and Practices of 60 Economies Related to the Failure of Each Economy To Impose and Effectively Enforce a Prohibition on the Importation of Goods Produced With Forced Labor Swiss goods will face a 12.5% tariff as determined by a Section 301 investigation into forced labor in supply chains.	Currently in effect	Section 301
	15% (maximum)	Fact Sheet: The United States, Switzerland, and Liechtenstein Reach a Historic Trade Deal – The White House In a trade deal framework released on November 14, 2025, the White House announced it would impose a maximum cumulative reciprocal tariff of 15% on Switzerland. Switzerland has committed to balancing its trade with the U.S., and several Swiss companies have announced investment in U.S. industries. Switzerland will also remove tariffs across agricultural and industrial sectors, including tariffs on fresh and dried nuts, fish	TBD	Trade deal framework

Switzerland (Ctd.)		and seafood, certain fruits, chemicals, and spirits such as whiskey and rum. In addition, Switzerland will establish tariff rate quotas for American poultry, beef, and bison. The U.S., Liechtenstein, and Switzerland also committed to a framework of digital trade principles.		
Thailand	12.5%	Federal Register :: Actions by the United States in the Investigations Under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 of the Acts, Policies, and Practices of 60 Economies Related to the Failure of Each Economy To Impose and Effectively Enforce a Prohibition on the Importation of Goods Produced With Forced Labor Thai goods will face a 12.5% tariff as determined by a Section 301 investigation into forced labor in supply chains.	Currently in effect	Section 301
	19%	Joint Statement on a Framework for a United States-Thailand Agreement on Reciprocal Trade – The White House On 10/26, the White House announced a trade deal with Thailand. Key details of the deal include:	TBD	Framework trade deal

Thailand (Ctd.)		• Thailand will eliminate tariff barriers on approximately 99 percent of goods, covering a full range of U.S. industrial and food and agricultural products. • The United States will maintain at 19 percent the reciprocal tariffs, as set forth in Executive Order 14257 of April 2, 2025, as amended, on originating goods of Thailand, and will identify products from the list set out in Annex III to Executive Order 14346 of September 5, 2025, Potential Tariff Adjustments for Aligned Partners, to receive a zero percent reciprocal tariff rate. Memorandum of Understanding Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand Concerning Cooperation to Diversify Global Critical Minerals Supply Chains and Promote Investments – The White House The U.S. and Thailand also signed a Memorandum of Understanding seeking to cooperate in strengthening critical minerals resource sector governance, promoting partnerships between U.S. and Thai companies, and promoting trade and investment between the Participants to expand Thailand's integration into secure and reliable global supply chains.		

United Kingdom	10%	Federal Register :: Actions by the United States in the Investigations Under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 of the Acts, Policies, and Practices of 60 Economies Related to the Failure of Each Economy To Impose and Effectively Enforce a Prohibition on the Importation of Goods Produced With Forced Labor U.K. goods will face a 10% tariff as determined by a Section 301 investigation into forced labor in supply chains.	Currently in effect	Section 301
United Kingdom (Ctd.)	10% 10% on U.K. automotive imports	Implementing the General Terms of the United States of America – United Kingdom Economic Prosperity Deal As part of the deal, the United States intends to create an annual quota of 100,000 vehicles for United Kingdom automotive imports at a 10 percent tariff rate.	Currently in effect	Trade deal
		Technology Prosperity Deal: Memorandum of Understanding Between the Government of The United States of America and the Government of The United Kingdom of Great Britain and	Please see MOU for varying timelines	Technology Prosperity Deal (MOU)

United Kingdom (Ctd.)		Northern Ireland Regarding the Technology Prosperity Deal – The White House The Technology Prosperity Deal is a collaborative effort between the U.K. and U.S. to advance technology disciplines, including artificial intelligence (AI), civil nuclear, fusion, and quantum technologies. The Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) establishes a joint flagship research program between U.S. and U.K. science agencies to advance the development of models and datasets in shared priority areas, including AI for biotechnology and medicine. Additionally, the MOU calls for increased coordination on non-proliferation and nuclear security programs to maximize certainty for both U.S. and U.K. markets. Furthermore, the memorandum establishes a U.S.–UK task force to accelerate breakthroughs in benchmarking across quantum computing hardware, software, and algorithms. According to the MOU, the U.S. and U.K. intend to establish and convene a “Ministerial-Level Working Group” within six months.		
Vietnam	12.5%	Federal Register :: Actions by the United States in the Investigations Under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 of the Acts, Policies, and Practices of 60 Economies Related to the Failure of Each Economy To Impose and Effectively Enforce a Prohibition on the Importation of Goods Produced With Forced Labor	Currently in effect	Section 301

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Vietnam (Ctd.)	20%	Vietnamese goods will face a 12.5% tariff as determined by a Section 301 investigation into forced labor in supply chains. [Joint Statement on United States-Vietnam Framework for an Agreement on Reciprocal, Fair, and Balanced Trade – The White House]	TBD	Trade deal framework

Other Notable Tariffs				
Sector	**Current Tariff Rate**	**Additional Information**	**Effective Date**	**Tariff Authority**
Brazil	25% (with exemptions)	USTR Section 301 Action on Brazil's Unreasonable Acts, Policies, and Practices | United States Trade Representative On July 15, 2026, the U.S. concluded its Section 301 investigation into Brazil and announced all Brazilian goods would face a 25% tariff, unless identified in Annex I or Annex II of the Federal Register notice. Exemptions include aviation parts, beef, agricultural products, and pharmaceutical components, among other items.	Currently in effect	Section 301
	12.5%	Federal Register :: Actions by the United States in the Investigations Under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 of the Acts, Policies, and Practices of 60 Economies Related to the Failure of Each Economy To Impose and Effectively Enforce a Prohibition on the Importation of Goods Produced With Forced Labor Goods from Brazil will face a 10% tariff as determined by a Section 301 investigation into forced labor in supply chains, in addition to the Brazil-specific 25% rate listed above.	Currently in effect	Section 301

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Tariff Authorities Used under President Trump's Second Term

Synopsis: *President Trump has made tariffs a cornerstone feature of his economic strategy. The Administration has leveraged Section 301 to address unfair trade practices; Section 232 to secure national defense; the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (until the recent Supreme Court decision) to address extraordinary threats to national security; and, most recently, Section 122 to address large and serious balance-of-payments deficits.*

International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA): 50 U.S. Code Chapter 35

** IEEPA tariffs no longer in effect following Supreme Court decision.*

Summary: IEEPA provides the President with broad authority to regulate economic transactions following the declaration of a national emergency in response to an "unusual and extraordinary threat" to national security or the economy. Unlike other trade authorities, the President is not required to initiate formal investigatory proceedings before initiating an IEEPA action.

Manufacturing Impacts: Given the flexibility and immediate authorities provided by the law, President Trump's use of the law created vast uncertainty across the industry as tariff rates were continually altered due to trade negotiations and geopolitical developments. Under IEEPA, U.S. trade partners faced anywhere between 10% and 50% reciprocal tariffs, often stacked onto existing tariffs levied under other authorities. U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) said IEEPA tariff revenue accounted for over 60% of total tariff revenue as of December 2025. Following the Supreme Court's decision to strike down the President's authority to impose tariffs via IEEPA, U.S. manufacturers await the next steps on potential refunds of the estimated $130-200 billion in duties collected.

Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962: 19 U.S. Code § 1862

Summary: Section 232 allows the President to levy and/or adjust import duties in cases where the Department of Commerce has determined that the product at issue "is being imported into the United States in such quantities or under such circumstances as to threaten to impair the national security." Under the authority, the President must initiate an investigation (which can be requested by any head of a federal agency or interested party from industry), led by the Department of Commerce, to examine domestic production needs for defense capabilities, foreign competition impacts on critical industries, and the domestic strength of the workforce and supply chains. Commerce will solicit public comments and hold hearings during this process. Within 270 days of investigation initiation, Commerce must report to the President on whether the imports impair national security and include recommendations on next steps for action. The President then has 90 days to concur formally with the report, after which the tariffs may be levied.

Manufacturing Impacts: During his second term, President Trump has utilized Section 232 tariffs on a variety of products and industries, with particular focus on imports of steel and aluminum and their derivative products. Section 232 duties have also been levied on automobiles and parts, lumber, semiconductors, pharmaceuticals, and copper. The Tax Foundation estimates that of the ~$265 billion in customs duties raised in 2025, around $36 billion was collected through Section 232 duties.

Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974: 19 U.S. Code § 2411

Summary: Section 301 allows the United States Trade Representative (USTR) to initiate an investigation into unreasonable or discriminatory trade practices in response to a petition filed by an interested party or USTR's own initiative. Under Section 301, USTR must publish a notice describing the practices under investigation, as well as deadlines for public comments. USTR will also hold hearings to receive further public feedback and will often engage with representatives of the country in question. Following the initiation of the investigation, USTR has 12 months to reach a determination, and 18 months should the case involve a trade agreement dispute requiring a formal settlement. Should USTR affirmatively determine that a country has engaged in unreasonable or discriminatory practices, it must determine the "appropriate and feasible action" to address them.

Manufacturing Impacts: The Trump administration has largely focused its Section 301 tariffs on Chinese imports, a continuation of trade policy utilized during President Trump's first term. For example, the Administration has pursued 301 investigations into China's trade practices regarding semiconductors and digital trade. No estimates are available on the total revenue collected under Section 301.

Section 122 of the Trade Act of 1974: 19 U.S. Code § 213

**Expired on July 24, 2026*

Summary: Prior to President Trump's announcement of Section 122 tariffs following the Supreme Court's IEEPA decision, no president had ever invoked the authority to levy duties. Under this authority, the President is authorized to implement tariffs of up to 15% to address serious balance-of-payment deficits, or to prevent the depreciation of the dollar for 150 days, unless Congress votes to extend the tariffs. Section 122 tariffs may be enacted immediately, without notice-and-comment and investigative steps that are often required under other tariff authorities.

Manufacturing Impacts: Beginning on February 24, 2026, President Trump announced a 10% global tariff on most imports. The tariff expired on July 24, 2026. The Administration included exemptions for some imports, including certain critical minerals, energy products, pharmaceuticals, and goods already subject to Section 232 tariffs.

Section 338 of the Tariff Act of 1930: 19 U.S. Code § 1338

Summary: Similarly to Section 122 of the Trade Act of 1974, Section 338 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (commonly known as the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act) has never been used by a U.S. president, although Section 338 authorities were used in government reports in the 1930s and 1940s referencing discriminatory practice, likely as a leveraging point in trade negotiations. No formal investigatory process is required, as is the case for Section 232 and 301 tariffs. The law gives the President authority to set or add duties against countries that have discriminated against U.S. Commerce. Specifically, the authority would allow tariffs of up to 50% of a product's value should it be determined a country has imposed an "unreasonable charge, exaction, regulation or limitation" on U.S. goods not equally enforced with other trading partners, or disadvantaged U.S. commerce "in respect to customs, tonnage, or port duty, fee, charge, exaction, classification, regulation, condition, restriction or prohibition" as compared to the commerce of other countries. Further, there is no fixed expiration date for Section 338 tariffs unless specified.

Manufacturing Impacts: President Trump invoked the trade authority to address three identified areas of unfair treatment by Canada in relation to U.S. Commerce:

1. Tariffs on U.S. Auto Imports;
2. Halting of the purchase, distribution, and retail of U.S. alcoholic beverages; and
3. Discriminatory tariff-rate quota process on cheeses of all types under USMCA disadvantaging U.S. cheese compared to the European Union and others.

In response to each action, President Trump imposed a 50% tariff on a wide range of items. They include dairy and alcoholic products, paints, fatty acids, plastics, certain textile products, motorcycles and boats, and various wood products. The tariffs led Canadian Prime Minister Mark Carney to share that he had spoken with President Trump and that the two had agreed to "intensify" trade talks to quell trade tensions.