

April 10, 2025

S&C Tariffs Tracker (Updated)

President Trump Pauses Country-Specific Reciprocal Tariffs and Raises Additional Duties on Chinese Goods

SUMMARY

On April 9, 2025, President Donald J. Trump issued an executive order (the “Order”) that paused previously announced country-specific “reciprocal” tariffs until July 9, 2025.¹ Imports from countries previously subject to variable rates—other than China—will instead be subject to the baseline 10% duties announced on April 2. The Order further raises reciprocal *ad valorem* duties on Chinese goods from the “reciprocal” tariffs order to 125%, which is additive to the prior tariffs (totaling 20%) that the current Administration had imposed on Chinese goods.

The latest Order continues the escalatory tariff dispute between the United States and China. China first responded by announcing a 34% duty on U.S. goods, which was scheduled to take effect on April 10, 2025.² Thereafter, President Trump imposed an additional 50% tariff on goods from China, effective April 9, 2025. China responded on April 9 by further raising its tariffs on goods from the United States to 84%.³

In modifying the “reciprocal” tariffs again yesterday, President Trump contrasted China’s response with what the President called “the sincere intentions by many other trading partners” to commence negotiations, and cited this contrast as a rationale for the adjustments. The Order touted that “more than 75” foreign trading partners had “approached the United States to address the lack of trade reciprocity in our economic relationships and our resulting national and economic security concerns.” In response to the pause, the European Union announced that it too would delay its retaliatory tariffs on goods from the United States⁴ for 90 days.⁵

The below Tariffs Tracker summarizes the status of various tariffs and trade measures that the Trump Administration has announced, is implementing, or is actively considering for implementation. S&C will

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Tokyo Hong Kong Beijing Melbourne Sydney

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periodically update this tracker based on further developments, and our team is available should you have questions regarding the tariffs' applicability.

TRACKER

Tariff Description	U.S. Imports/Goods Affected	Countr(ies) of Origin	Rate ⁶	Effective Date(s)	Expiration Date	Statutory Authorit(ies)
Already in Effect						
Reciprocal Tariffs (baseline)	Most goods (with exceptions) ⁷	All (except Canada, Mexico, and China)	10%	4/5/25	N/A (<i>de minimis</i> exception to be suspended upon notification by Commerce)	International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA)
China Tariffs	All goods (except in <i>de minimis</i> quantities and other limited exceptions) ⁸	China	10%	2/4/25	N/A (<i>de minimis</i> exception to end on 5/2/2025) ⁹	IEEPA
Additional 10% China Tariffs	All goods (except in <i>de minimis</i> quantities and other limited exceptions)	China	10%	3/4/25	N/A (<i>de minimis</i> exception to end on 5/2/2025)	IEEPA
Reciprocal 125% China Tariffs (country-specific)	All goods (except in <i>de minimis</i> quantities and other limited exceptions)	China	125% (total 145%)	4/10/25	N/A (<i>de minimis</i> exception to end on 5/2/2025)	IEEPA
Mexico Tariffs	Goods that do not satisfy U.S.-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA) rules of origin ¹⁰ (except in <i>de minimis</i> quantities and other limited exceptions)	Mexico	25% (10% for potash)	3/4/25	N/A (<i>de minimis</i> exception to be suspended upon notification by Commerce)	IEEPA
Canada Tariffs	Goods that do not satisfy USMCA rules of origin (except in <i>de minimis</i> quantities and other limited exceptions)	Canada	25% (10% for energy products and potash)	3/4/25	N/A (<i>de minimis</i> exception to be suspended upon notification by Commerce)	IEEPA
Steel Tariffs	Steel and steel derivatives	All (by removing existing exemptions)	25%	3/12/25	N/A	Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (Section 232)

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Tariff Description	U.S. Imports/Goods Affected	Countr(ies) of Origin	Rate ⁶	Effective Date(s)	Expiration Date	Statutory Authorit(ies)
Aluminum Tariffs	Aluminum and aluminum derivatives	All (by removing existing exemptions)	25%	3/12/25	N/A	Section 232
Automobile Tariffs	Automobiles and automobile parts	All	25%	4/3/2025 (automobiles) No later than 5/3/2025 (certain automobile parts)	N/A	Section 232
Pending/Temporarily Suspended						
Reciprocal Tariffs (country-specific)	Most goods (with exceptions)	TBD (original order named 56 countries and the EU. Negotiations ongoing.)	Variable for named countries	7/9/25 (suspended on 4/9/2025 except for China)	N/A (de minimis exception to be suspended upon notification by Commerce)	IEEPA
Venezuelan Oil Tariffs	Potentially all	Countries importing Venezuelan oil, in the Secretary of State's discretion	25%	4/2/25 or later	One year after a country ceases importing Venezuelan oil	IEEPA
Mexico Tariffs	Goods that satisfy USMCA rules of origin	Mexico	25%	TBD (suspended on 3/6/25)	N/A	IEEPA
Canada Tariffs	Goods that satisfy USMCA rules of origin	Canada	25%	TBD (suspended on 3/6/25)	N/A	IEEPA
In Development						
Chinese Semiconductors Investigation	Semiconductor industry	China	TBD	TBD	TBD	Section 301
Chinese Shipbuilding Investigation	Maritime, logistics, and shipbuilding sectors	China	TBD	TBD	TBD	Section 301
America First Trade Policy	TBD (reviews of the trade deficit, potential tariffs/countervailing duties, and other trade measures)	Potentially all	Various	TBD	TBD	Section 232, Section 301

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Tariff Description	U.S. Imports/Goods Affected	Countr(ies) of Origin	Rate ⁶	Effective Date(s)	Expiration Date	Statutory Authorit(ies)
Digital Services Taxes Investigations	TBD (reviews of foreign taxes and regulations on American digital services, cross-border data flows, and intellectual property)	Potentially all (memorandum references the European Union, Canada, Turkey, and the United Kingdom)	TBD	TBD	TBD	Section 232, Section 301
Copper Tariffs	Copper and copper derivatives	Potentially all	TBD	11/22/25 (investigation due to be completed)	TBD	Section 232
Timber Tariffs	Timber, lumber, and their derivative products	Potentially all	TBD	11/26/25 (investigation due to be completed)	TBD	Section 232
Pharmaceutical Tariffs	Foreign-manufactured medicines	Potentially all	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

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ENDNOTES

- 1 <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/04/modifying-reciprocal-tariff-rates-to-reflect-trading-partner-retaliation-and-alignment/>.
- 2 <https://www.nbcnews.com/news/world/china-hits-back-trump-34-tariff-us-imports-rcna199665>.
- 3 <https://www.cnbc.com/2025/04/09/china-slaps-retaliatory-tariffs-of-84percent-on-us-goods-in-response-to-trump.html>.
- 4 <https://www.euractiv.com/section/economy-jobs/news/eu-greenlights-e22-billion-retaliatory-tariffs-against-us/>; https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/statement_25_1025.
- 5 <https://apnews.com/article/europe-trump-tariffs-retaliation-trade-eu-vdl-ad6cde9920b6336789b9e2e9935c69fb>.
- 6 Most rates are additional to any existing tariffs.
- 7 The order exempts: articles subject to 50 USC 1702(b); products already subject to Section 232 tariffs including steel and aluminum articles, and automobiles and automobile parts; copper, pharmaceuticals, semiconductors, and lumber articles, which the Administration is considering additional tariffs on; other articles that become subject to future Section 232 tariffs; bullion; and energy and other certain minerals that are not available in the United States. See <https://www.whitehouse.gov/fact-sheets/2025/04/fact-sheet-president-donald-j-trump-declares-national-emergency-to-increase-our-competitive-edge-protect-our-sovereignty-and-strengthen-our-national-and-economic-security/>; <https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/Annex-II.pdf>.
- 8 In most cases, the *de minimis* exception allows for duty-free importation of goods by one person on one day with a value of less than \$800. See 19 U.S.C. § 1321(a)(2)(c).
- 9 President Trump is ending the *de minimis* exception for covered goods from China and Hong Kong on May 2, 2025. See <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/>. In addition to imposing a 30% *ad valorem* duty on postal items containing goods for merchandise, the April 2, 2025 order closing the *de minimis* exception imposed a \$25 duty on such items from May 2, 2025 until June 1, 2025, and then raised that rate to \$50 per item after June 1. President Trump further raised the rate to 120% and the final per postal item duty to \$200 in his April 9, 2025 Order.
- 10 Preferential tariff treatment is provided for in the USMCA for goods: wholly obtained or produced entirely in the territory of one or more of the countries; produced entirely in the territory of one or more USMCA countries, exclusively from originating materials; or produced entirely in the territory of one or more of the countries and the good satisfies other applicable requirements.

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