May 1, 2025

S&C Tariffs Tracker (Updated)

Trump Administration Investigates Critical Mineral and Truck Imports; Provides Limited Relief from Recent Tariffs

SUMMARY

The United States government announced new Commerce Department investigations and other trade-related measures in recent days relating to critical minerals, medium/heavy-duty trucks, automobile parts, and goods subject to multiple recently-imposed tariffs:

- *First,* on April 25, 2025, the U.S. Department of Commerce published two notices in the Federal Register announcing investigations and requesting public comments concerning the effects on national security of imported (i) processed critical minerals and their derivative products, and (ii) medium-duty trucks, heavy-duty trucks, and medium- and heavy-duty truck parts, and their derivative products.[1] The public has until May 16, 2025 to provide comments.
- *Second*, on April 29, 2025, President Trump issued a proclamation, *Amendments to Adjusting Imports of Automobiles and Automobile Parts into the United States*, providing automakers with an offset for a portion of the 25% tariffs imposed on automobile parts that will come into effect on May 3, 2025. The offsets are available to individual manufacturers on an aggregate basis and will be calculated based on the total value of automobiles that the manufacturer assembles within the United States during specified time periods.[2] This relief to automakers is temporary and will be phased out over the next two years.
- *Third*, also on April 29, 2025, President Trump issued an executive order, *Addressing Certain Tariffs on Imported Articles*, that addresses the cumulative effects of recent tariffs and sets forth a procedure for determining which tariffs shall apply to articles subject to multiple tariff regimes.[3] The White House announced these measures in part to provide requested relief to automakers from the cumulative effects of recent tariffs.[4]

SECTION 232 INVESTIGATIONS INTO CRITICAL MINERALS AND MEDIUM/HEAVY-DUTY TRUCKS

On April 22, 2025, the Secretary of Commerce initiated two investigations under Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 ("Section 232"), as amended, to "determine the effects on national security" of certain imports. The first investigation addresses processed critical minerals and their derivative products, and the second examines medium-duty trucks, heavy-duty trucks, and medium- and heavy-duty truck parts, and their derivative products. These investigations will consider whether further "tariffs or quotas" are necessary to protect national security.[5]

The April 15, 2025 executive order directing the Secretary of Commerce to initiate a Section 232 investigation of critical minerals described such minerals as "foundational to military infrastructure, energy infrastructure, and advanced defense systems and technologies," yet vulnerable to global supply chain disruptions.[6] For example, earlier in April 2025, China suspended the export of certain rare earth minerals and magnets, disrupting the global supply chain.[7]

The Section 232 investigation into medium/heavy-duty trucks and related products follows a prior Section 232 investigation that the Commerce Department completed in 2019 into passenger vehicles, light trucks, and automobile parts. That prior investigation resulted in the automobile and automobile parts tariffs that the Trump administration imposed earlier this year.[8] Mexico is the largest exporter of medium- and heavy-duty trucks to the United States, followed by Canada and Japan.[9]

Section 232 requires both an investigation and notice and comment period before tariffs can be imposed. Both notices request that interested parties submit comments, data, analyses, or information concerning certain criteria that federal regulations (15 C.F.R. § 705.4) require the Commerce Department to consider in determining the effects on national security, as well as other factors.

The processed critical minerals notice requests public comments on, among other things:

1. The foreign sources of processed critical mineral imports and derivative product imports, the specific types of risks that may be associated with each source by country, and those source countries deemed to be of significant risk;
2. The distortive effects of the predatory economic, pricing, and market manipulation strategies and practices used by countries that process critical minerals that are exported to the United States;
3. The demand for processed critical minerals by manufacturers of derivative products in the United States and globally, including the extent to which such manufacturers' demand for processed critical minerals originates from certain countries; and
4. The current and potential capabilities of the United States to process critical minerals and their derivative products.

The medium/heavy-duty trucks notice requests public comments on, among other things:

1. The current and projected demand for trucks and truck parts in the United States;
2. The extent to which domestic production of trucks and truck parts can meet domestic demand;
3. The role of foreign supply chains, particularly of major exporters, in meeting United States demand for trucks and truck parts;
4. The impact of foreign government subsidies and predatory trade practices on the competitiveness of the medium- and heavy-duty truck industry in the United States; and

5. The potential for export restrictions by foreign nations, including the ability of foreign nations to weaponize their control over supplies of trucks and truck parts.

The public has until May 16, 2025 to provide comments. Companies and other parties that may be affected by new U.S. tariffs on processed critical minerals or medium/heavy-duty trucks should consider submitting comments relevant to these issues.

PROCLAMATION AMENDING TARIFFS ON AUTOMOBILE PARTS

The administration previously imposed a 25% tariff on foreign-made automobiles, which went into effect on April 2, 2025, and a separate 25% tariff on imported automobile parts, which will go into effect on May 3, 2025.[10] On April 29, 2025, following conversations with domestic automakers, President Trump issued a proclamation that allows automakers to claim an offset for a portion of the soon-to-be-implemented 25% tariffs on automobile parts.[11] The offset will be available on an aggregate basis to manufacturers that assemble vehicles within the United States during specified time periods.[12] Specifically, for the time period from April 3, 2025 to April 30, 2026, an automaker will be able to claim an aggregate import duty offset equal to 3.75% of the total value of vehicles that the manufacturer assembled in the United States during that time period.[13] For the time period from May 1, 2026 to April 30, 2027,[14] an automaker will be able to claim a lower offset equal to 2.5% of the total value of its U.S.-assembled vehicles during that time period. After April 30, 2027, these offsets will no longer be permitted. Only automobiles that undergo final assembly in the United States are eligible to be included in the total values for these offsets.[15] The proclamation directs the Secretary of Commerce to establish a process for automakers to apply for the offsets within 30 days of the Proclamation.[16]

EXECUTIVE ORDER ADDRESSING CUMULATIVE TARIFFS

The President's executive order, *Addressing Certain Tariffs on Imported Articles*, sets forth a procedure "[t]o avoid the cumulative effect of overlapping tariffs on certain articles[.]"[17] The order provides that where the multiple tariffs listed in Section 2 of the order—namely, the administration's recently-imposed automobile tariffs, Canada tariffs, Mexico tariffs, aluminum tariffs, and steel tariffs—apply to the same good, "these tariffs should not all have a cumulative effect (or 'stack' on top of one another) because the rate of duty resulting from such stacking exceeds what is necessary to achieve the intended policy goals."[18] Rather, only some of the recent tariffs have cumulative effect with each other. The Executive Order applies retroactively as of March 4, 2025.

Specifically, the recently-imposed duty rates are not cumulative as follows:

- If an article is subject to the recent automobile tariffs, then it is not subject to any of the recent additional four tariffs (Canada, Mexico, aluminum, and steel).
- If an article is subject to the recent Canada or Mexico tariffs, then it is not subject to the recent aluminum or steel tariffs.

An article subject to the recent aluminum tariffs, however, is subject to the recent steel tariffs that would otherwise apply, and *vice versa*.[19] Additionally, if an imported article is subject to both a tariff covered by the April 29 Executive Order and another tariff not listed in the Executive Order, then those tariffs will be cumulative.

The Tariffs Tracker below 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 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[20]	Effective Date(s)	Expiration Date	Statutory Authorit(ies)
Already in Effect						
Reciprocal Tariffs (baseline)	Most goods (with exceptions, including smartphones, computers, and some other electronic devices)[21]	All (except Canada, Mexico, and China)	10%	4/5/25	N/A (*de minimis* exception to be suspended upon notification by Commerce)	International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA)
China Tariffs	All goods (except in *de minimis* quantities and other limited exceptions)[22]	China	10%	2/4/25	N/A (*de minimis* exception to end on 5/2/2025)[23]	IEEPA
Additional 10% China Tariffs	All goods (except in *de minimis* quantities and other limited exceptions)	China	10%	3/4/25	N/A (*de minimis* exception to end on 5/2/2025)	IEEPA
Reciprocal 125% China Tariffs (country-specific)	All goods (except in *de minimis* quantities and other limited exceptions, including smartphones, computers, and some other electronic devices)[24]	China	125% (total 145%)	4/10/25	N/A (*de minimis* exception to end on 5/2/2025)	IEEPA

Tariff Description	U.S. Imports/Goods Affected	Countr(ies) of Origin	Rate[20]	Effective Date(s)	Expiration Date	Statutory Authorit(ies)
Service Fees on Chinese-Built and Chinese-Owned Vessels	Chinese-built and Chinese-owned vessels (with exceptions, including vessels that transport goods between U.S. domestic ports)	China	Varies depending on the characteristics of the vessel ($0 for the first 180 days and increasing thereafter)	4/17/25	N/A	Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 (Section 301)
Service Fees on Foreign-Built Vehicle Carriers	Foreign-built vehicle carriers (fee remissions available for operators that order and take delivery of a U.S.-built vessel of equivalent or greater capacity within three years)	All	$0 for the first 180 days and then $150 per Car Equivalent Unit capacity of the entering foreign-built vehicle carrier	4/17/25	N/A	Section 301
Mexico Tariffs	Goods that do not satisfy U.S.-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA) rules of origin[25] (except in *de minimis* quantities and other limited exceptions)	Mexico	25% (10% for potash)	3/4/25	N/A (*de minimis* exception to be suspended upon notification by Commerce)	IEEPA
Canada Tariffs	Goods that do not satisfy USMCA rules of origin (except in *de minimis* quantities and other limited exceptions)	Canada	25% (10% for energy products and potash)	3/4/25	N/A (*de minimis* 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)
Aluminum Tariffs	Aluminum and aluminum derivatives	All (by removing existing exemptions)	25%	3/12/25	N/A	Section 232

Tariff Description	U.S. Imports/Goods Affected	Countr(ies) of Origin	Rate[20]	Effective Date(s)	Expiration Date	Statutory Authorit(ies)
Automobile Tariffs	Automobiles and automobile parts	All	25% (subject to offsets)	4/3/2025 (automobiles) 5/3/2025 (certain automobile parts, with import adjustment offsets available in certain circumstances)	N/A	Section 232
Pending/Temporarily Suspended						
Solar Panel Tariffs	Crystalline silicon photovoltaic cells and modules (with limited exceptions)	Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand, and Vietnam	Varies (could be up to 3,521%)	TBD (the U.S. International Trade Commission has until 6/2/25 to make a final determination)	N/A	Sections 303 and 731 of the Tariff Act of 1930
Reciprocal Tariffs (country-specific)	Most goods (with exceptions, including smartphones, computers, and some other electronic devices)[26]	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%	TBD	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						
Semiconductor Investigation	Semiconductors, semiconductor manufacturing equipment, and their derivative products	Potentially all	TBD	TBD	TBD	Section 232

Tariff Description	U.S. Imports/Goods Affected	Countr(ies) of Origin	Rate[20]	Effective Date(s)	Expiration Date	Statutory Authorit(ies)
Chinese Semiconductor Investigation	Semiconductor industry	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
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 Investigation	Pharmaceuticals, pharmaceutical ingredients, and their derivative products (including both finished generic and non-generic drug products, medical countermeasures, critical inputs such as active pharmaceutical ingredients and key starting materials, and derivative products of those items)	Potentially all	TBD	TBD	TBD	Section 232
Chinese Cargo Handling Equipment	Cargo handling equipment, including ship-to-shore cranes	China	Up to 100%[27]	TBD (public hearing to occur on May 19, 2025)	TBD	Section 301
Processed Critical Minerals Investigation	Processed critical minerals and their derivative products	Potentially all	TBD	TBD	TBD	Section 232

Tariff Description	U.S. Imports/Goods Affected	Countr(ies) of Origin	Rate[20]	Effective Date(s)	Expiration Date	Statutory Authorit(ies)
Medium/Heavy-Duty Trucks Investigation	Medium-duty trucks, heavy-duty trucks, and medium- and heavy-duty truck parts, and their derivative products	Potentially all	TBD	TBD	TBD	Section 232

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ENDNOTES

1 https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/04/25/2025-07273/notice-of-request-for-public-comments-on-section-232-national-security-investigation-of-imports-of; https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/04/25/2025-07260/notice-of-request-for-public-comments-on-section-232-national-security-investigation-of-imports-of.

2 https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/04/amendments-to-adjusting-imports-of-automobiles-and-automobile-parts-into-the-united-states/.

3 https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/04/addressing-certain-tariffs-on-imported-articles/.

4 https://www.msn.com/en-us/news/politics/white-house-unveils-plan-to-ease-tariff-impact-on-us-automakers/ar-AA1DRtjY?ocid=BingNewsSerp.

5 https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/04/25/2025-07273/notice-of-request-for-public-comments-on-section-232-national-security-investigation-of-imports-of; https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/04/25/2025-07260/notice-of-request-for-public-comments-on-section-232-national-security-investigation-of-imports-of.

6 https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/04/ensuring-national-security-and-economic-resilience-through-section-232-actions-on-processed-critical-minerals-and-derivative-products/.

7 https://www.nytimes.com/2025/04/13/business/china-rare-earths-exports.html; https://www.whitehouse.gov/fact-sheets/2025/04/fact-sheet-president-donald-j-trump-ensures-national-security-and-economic-resilience-through-section-232-actions-on-processed-critical-minerals-and-derivative-products/.

8 https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/03/adjusting-imports-of-automobiles-and-autombile-parts-into-the-united-states/.

9 https://www.msn.com/en-us/money/companies/trump-administration-opens-national-security-probe-into-imported-commercial-trucks/ar-AA1DuFT0?ocid=BingNewsSerp.

10 https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/03/adjusting-imports-of-automobiles-and-autombile-parts-into-the-united-states/.

11 https://www.nytimes.com/2025/04/29/us/politics/trump-auto-tariffs-executive-order.html; https://www.nytimes.com/2025/04/29/us/politics/trump-auto-tariffs-executive-order.html.

12 https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/04/amendments-to-adjusting-imports-of-automobiles-and-automobile-parts-into-the-united-states/.

13 The proclamation specifies that the value to be used in these calculations is the Manufacturer's Suggested Retail Price, or MSRP.

14 https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/04/amendments-to-adjusting-imports-of-automobiles-and-automobile-parts-into-the-united-states/; https://www.msn.com/en-us/money/markets/trump-modifies-auto-import-tariffs-linking-duties-to-domestic-assembly/ar-AA1DRW09?ocid=BingNewsVerp.

15 https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/04/amendments-to-adjusting-imports-of-automobiles-and-automobile-parts-into-the-united-states/.

16 https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/04/amendments-to-adjusting-imports-of-automobiles-and-automobile-parts-into-the-united-states/.

17 https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/04/addressing-certain-tariffs-on-imported-articles/.

ENDNOTES (CONTINUED)

18 https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/04/addressing-certain-tariffs-on-imported-articles/.

19 https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/04/addressing-certain-tariffs-on-imported-articles/.

20 Most rates are additional to any existing tariffs.

21 The April 2, 2025 executive order exempts: articles subject to 50 U.S.C. § 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, on which the Trump administration is considering additional tariffs; 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. The April 11, 2025 presidential memorandum exempts smartphones and other electronic devices. *See* https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/04/clarification-of-exceptions-under-executive-order-14257-of-april-2-2025-as-amended/.

22 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).

23 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 *ad valorem* duty to 120% and the final per-postal-item duty to $200 in his April 9, 2025 Order.

24 https://content.govdelivery.com/bulletins/gd/USDHSCBP-3db9e55?wgt_ref=USDHSCBP_WIDGET_2.

25 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.

26 https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/04/clarification-of-exceptions-under-executive-order-14257-of-april-2-2025-as-amended/.

27 https://ustr.gov/sites/default/files/files/Press/Releases/2025/301%20Ships%20-%20Action%20FRN%204-17.pdf.

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