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Weekly Update | 08.07.2026

UNDERSTANDING TARIFF CHANGES

Navigating recent executive orders, proclamations, and memorandums and understanding how they may affect your business.*

**All information provided herein is informational and advisory only. We strongly encourage importers to consult legal counsel for definitive and binding information.*

INTERNATIONAL UPDATES

2025-2026 Tariff Change Timeline

- January 1st, 2028 — USTR Section 301 tariff increases from 10% to 15% on Nicaraguan products.
- June 23rd, 2027 — USTR Section 301 Semiconductors tariff increases from 0% to an undisclosed amount.
- May 24th, 2027 — USTR deadline to announce Section 301 Semiconductors tariff amount.
- January 1st, 2027 — USTR Section 301 tariff increases from 0% to 10% on Nicaraguan products.
- January 1st, 2027 — Completed Kitchen Cabinets, Vanities, and their parts Section 232 increases to 50% additional duty rate.
- January 1st, 2027 — Upholstered Wooden Products Section 232 increases to 30% additional duty rate.
- December 4th, 2027 — Section 232 effective for Polysilicon and its derivatives with 15% additional duty rate.
- November 10th, 2026 — Section 301 exclusions expire.
- November 10th, 2026 — USTR-301 Port fees scheduled to be effective.
- August 19th, 2026 — Section 338 50% duty increase for certain Canadian Products effective.

Orange Text Indicates New Update Since Last Communication

INTERNATIONAL UPDATES

2025 Past Tariff Change Timeline

- July 31st, 2026 — Section 232 100% duty increase on Patented Pharmaceuticals.
- July 24th, 2026 — Section 122 10% duty increase expires. Forced Labor Section 301 duties of 10% to 12.5% effective on 60 countries.
- July 22nd, 2026 — Section 301 Instated on Certain Brazilian Products at 25%.
- July 8th, 2026 — Consumer Products Safety Commission Certificate E-filing required.
- April 20th, 2026 — Phase 1 of CAPE available in ACE.
- February 24th, 2026 — 10% Section 122 Effective for All Countries.
- February 24th, 2026 — Customs and Border Protection will Stop Collecting IEEPA Duties.
- February 20th,2026 — Supreme Court Rules IEEPA tariffs as outside the President's power.
- February 7th, 2026 — India Russian Gas IEEPA removed for India Imports.
- January 1st, 2026 — Full Compliance to ISPM-15 wood packaging marking requirements required.
- November 14th, 2025 — Switzerland and Liechtenstein Reciprocal IEEPA adjusted to be 15% maximum including Ad Valorem Duty
- November 14th, 2025 — South Korean Reciprocal IEEPA adjusted to be 15% maximum including Ad Valorem Duty
- November 14th, 2025 — South Korean Section 232 for Timber, Lumber, and Wood Derivatives lowered to 15%.
- November 13th, 2025 — Certain Agricultural Products Exempted from Reciprocal IEEPA.
- November 13th, 2025 — Certain Agricultural Products Exempted from Brazil Human Rights Violation IEEPA
- November 10th, 2025 — Chinese Reciprocal IEEPA lowers to 10% from 20%.
- November 1st, 2025 — South Korean Section 232 for Automobiles and Auto Parts lowered to 15%
- November 1st, 2025 — 25% Duty Increase for Medium and Heavy-Duty Trucks and their parts.
- November 1st, 2025 — 10% Duty Increase for Buses, School Buses, Transit Buses, and Motor Coaches.

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2025 Past Tariff Change Timeline

- **October 28th, 2025** — Extension ends for Mexico to reach a trade agreement with the U.S..
- **October 14th, 2025** — Softwood Timber & Lumber Section 232 effective at 10% additional duty rate.
- **October 14th, 2025** — Upholstered Wooden Products Section 232 effective at 25% additional duty rate.
- **October 14th, 2025** — Completed Kitchen Cabinets, Vanities, and their parts Section 232 effective at 25% additional duty rate.
- **September 11th, 2025** — Products of Japan adjusted to 15% flat rate for majority of tariffs.
- **September 8th, 2025** — Reciprocal Tariff ANNEX II amended to add exempt items and remove items from the exempt list.
- **August 27th, 2025** — India IEEPA effective adding 25% duty.
- **August 7th, 2025** — Amended Reciprocal IEEPA rates effective.
- **August 1st, 2025** — Canada IEEPA increased from 25% to 35% for non-USMCA eligible goods.
- **July 9th, 2025** — United Kingdom origin Section 232 steel and aluminum goods including derivatives evaluated if ERD conditions met.
- **June 23rd, 2025** — Certain Household Appliances will be subject to Section 232 and 50% duty increase except United Kingdom which is 25%.
- **June 4th, 2025** — Steel and Aluminum and derivatives Section 232 duties increase from 25% to 50% for all countries except United Kingdom.
- **May 29th, 2025** — CIT ruled all IEEPA Executive Orders were invalid. Court of Appeals issued stay of order until appeal can be decided.
- **May 14th, 2025** — IEEPA Reciprocal Tariffs for China and Hong Kong lowered from 125% to 10% for a 90-day period.
- **May 14th, 2025** — De Minimis US Postal packages duty rate decreases from 125% to 54%.
- **May 3rd, 2025** — Automobile Parts Section 232 effective with a duty rate of 25%.
- **May 2nd, 2025** — De Minimis eligibility removed from all packages from China and Hong Kong adding a duty rate of 120%.
- **April 10th, 2025** — IEEPA Reciprocal Tariff Annex I specific rates paused for 90 days, and 10% Base country rate applied to ANNEX I countries.
- **April 9th, 2025** — IEEPA Reciprocal Tariff for China and Hong Kong increased from 34% to 125%.
- **April 9th, 2025** — IEEPA Reciprocal Tariff increase effective for Annex I countries. *Paused for 90 days except China and Hong Kong*
- **April 5th, 2025** — IEEPA Reciprocal Tariff increase effective for Base Countries not included in Annex I with a duty rate of 10%.
- **April 3rd, 2025** — Automobile Section 232 effective with a duty rate of 25%.
- **March 12th, 2025** — Steel and Aluminum expansion with derivatives effective with a 25% duty rate.
- **March 4th, 2025** — IEEPA for Canada and Mexico effective for non-USMCA eligible goods with a duty increase of 25%.
- **March 4th, 2025** — Tariff Stacking relief effective which eliminates many provisional tariffs from being applied to the same items.
- **March 4th, 2025** — Second IEEPA duty increase for China and Hong Kong effective with an additional 10% duty rate.
- **February 1st, 2025** — First IEEPA duty increase for China and Hong Kong effective with a 10% duty rate.

Polysilicon and Derivatives Section 232 Announced

Announced Date : August 6th, 2026

Effective: December 4th, 2026

All Countries

- On August 6th, 2026 President Trump signed an Executive Proclamation imposing a 15% Section 232 duty increase on Polysilicon and its derivatives effective December 4th, 2026. The proclamation also establishes minimum import prices for these products. The proclamation can be found here Adjusting Imports of Polysilicon and its Derivatives into the United States – The White House.
- Goods subject to the 15% Section 232 additional tariff can be found in Annex I and Annex II found here ANNEX-I.pdf Annex-II.pdf.
- The MIP (Minimum Import Prices) also take effect on December 4th, 2026. Below are those set prices.
    - $21 per Kilogram for Polysilicon
    - $100 per Kilogram for Polysilicon Ingots and Wafers
    - $0.22 per Watt for Solar Cells
    - $0.38 per Watt for Solar Modules.
- Per the Department of Commerce, the United States share of the production polysilicon on a global scale has fallen from 50% in 2005 to 2% in 2024. Also, the U.S. share of production of semiconductor wafer fabrication has decreased from 37% in 1990 to 10% in 2024. Lastly, the DOC announced that the U.S. is almost entirely dependent on other countries for solar ingots, wafers, and cells.
- Polysilicon is the base material for semiconductors and solar cells which has been the focus of many efforts by President Trumps administration to bolster the production of these products domestically.

Tariff Rate Quota Announced for Quartz Surface Product

Announced Date : July 31st, 2026

Effective: August 15th, 2026

All Countries

- On July 31st, 2026 President Trump issued an Executive Proclamation imposing tariff rate quota on quartz surface product for four years beginning on August 15th, 2026. Over that time there are annual increases in the within-quota quantities and reductions in the rates of duty applicable to goods entered within and in excess of those quantities in the second, third, and fourth years. The proclamation can be found here To Facilitate Positive Adjustment to Competition from Imports of Quartz Surface Products – The White House.
- Australia, Canada, CAFTA-DR Countries, CBERA Countries and Territories, Columbia, South Korea, Israel, Mexico, Panama, Peru, and Singapore are exempt from the tariff rate quota measures in the proclamation.
- The additional duty rate starts at 25% for imports within the quota. The additional duty rate starts at 50% for imports beyond the set quota.
- This is in response to the investigation conducted by International Trade Commission under Section 202 where imports under HTSUS subheadings 6810.99.0020, 6810.99.0040, and 7020.00.6000 were found to be causing “serious injury” to domestic manufacturers.
- The ANNEX to the proclamation contains all the timelines, classifications, and duty rates over the 4-year period. It can be found here ANNEX_c1f5c4.pdf.

DOC Proposes Section 232 on Additional Metal Products

Announced Date : August 5th, 2026

All Countries

- The Department of Commerce Bureau of Industry and Security published a Federal Register Notice where it proposed to apply Section 232 duties on 14 additional items made with aluminum, steel, and copper. The notice can be found here 2026-15961.pdf.
- The DOC proposed that the aluminum, copper, and steel derivative items be subject to the Section 232 standard 25% duty increase. Cranes, mobile lifting frames, and various trailers were suggested to be subject to a 15% duty increase under Section 232.
- Products affected by this FR notice are listed below.

  Aluminum Powder (HTSUS 7603.10.0000)

  Brass-Wind Musical Instruments and Parts/Accessories (HTSUS 9205.10.0000 and 9209.99.4080)

  Welding Machine and Parts (HTSUS 8515.90.2000)

  Floor Safes (HTSUS 8303.00.0000)

  Certain Electric Conductor Cables (HTSUS 8544.49.2000, 8544.49.3040, 8544.49.3080, and 8544.60.4000)

  Fire Extinguishers (HTSUS 8424.10.0000)

  Heat Exchange Unit Parts (HTSUS 8419.90.3000)

  Certain Hydraulic Engine and Motor Parts (HTSUS 8412.90.9005)

  Certain Self-Propelled Cranes, Mobile Lifting Frames, Straddle Carriers (HTSUS 8412.90.9005 and HTSUS 8426.41.0090)

  Trailers (HTSUS 8716.31.00, HTSUS 8716.20.00, HTSUS 8716.40.00, HTSUS 2711.12.0020, HTSUS 2804.40.0000, and HTSUS 2901.22.0000).
- Additional details including instructions for filing comments are in the Federal Register Notice 2026-15961.pdf.

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45 Chinese Companies Added to UFLPA Entity List

Announced Date : July 31st, 2026

Published: August 3rd, 2026

All Countries

- On July 31st, 2026 the Department of Homeland Security on behalf of the Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force added forty-five companies to the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List and updated two existing entities. The Federal Register Notice can be found here Federal Register :: Notice Regarding the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List.
- Customs and Border Protection applied prohibition of any goods produced by these 43 companies from entering the United States.
- These companies were added to the list for either sourcing materials from the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (Xinjiang, the XUAR) or working with the government of Xinjiang to recruit, transport, transfer, harbor, or receive Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, or members of other persecuted groups out of the XUAR.
- CBP has currently denied more than 24,300 shipments due to forced labor that valued at almost $1 billion.
- It is important to note that not only shipments from the 189 companies on the Entity List are affected but also any shipments from shipper or manufacturers that have sourced goods from these companies or have been sold goods sourced from these entities.
- Some of the products that these companies produce with forced labor are Aluminum, Copper, Cotton, Apparel, Tomatoes, and Downstream Products.
- Additional Information from the Department of Homeland Security regarding the implementation and enforcement of the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act can be found here UFLPA | Homeland Security.

Pharmaceutical Section 232

Announced Date : April 2nd, 2026

Effective: July 31st, 2026

All Countries

- On April 2nd, 2026 President Trump issued an Executive Order announcing that patented pharmaceutical products and ingredients will receive a 100% tariff under Section 232. The Executive Order is found here Adjusting Imports of Pharmaceuticals and Pharmaceutical Ingredients into the United States – The White House.
- Pharmaceuticals and their ingredients that are subject to this order are found in ANNEX III here Section 232 PharmaHTSlist FINAL.docx.
- Generic pharmaceutical products, biosimilars and associated ingredients are not subject to the Section 232 tariffs currently. This will be reassessed in 1 year.
- Orphan drugs, drugs for animal health, and certain other specialty pharmaceutical products will be exempt if they are from trade deal countries or meet an urgent public health need.
- Products of the European Union, Japan, Korea, Switzerland, and Liechtenstein will be assessed a lower Section 232 duty rate of 15%.
- Products of United Kingdom are currently exempt.
- Companies can arrange Most Favored Nations (MFN) pricing agreements with the Health and Human Services (HHS) Department and onshoring agreements with the Department of Commerce which will allow a 0% tariff through January 20th, 2029. The paths for these agreements will be provided by the DOC and the HHS.
- The fact sheet states, “The Executive Order establishes strong monitoring and enforcement mechanisms, including external audits and tariff increases on future and past imports.”
- The fact sheet for the Executive Order can be found here Fact Sheet: President Donald J. Trump Bolsters National Security and Strengthens U.S. Supply Chains by Imposing Tariffs on Patented Pharmaceutical Products – The White House.

CBP Updates the CIT Regarding CAPE

Updated: May 12th, 2026

Last Update: August 6th, 2026

- On August 6th, 2026 Judge Eaton with the Court of International Trade heard arguments on if importers who paid IEEPA tariffs should be considered a class. If all importers of record who paid IEEPA duties were considered a class, then any ruling in the Court of International Trade regarding the refunds of IEEPA duties would apply to all importers of record not just the litigants in the case. This is important as arguments are ongoing about IEEPA duties that are beyond 80 days past liquidation and therefore not able to be filed for refund in CAPE. If Judge Eaton does not consider all importers of record as a class, then importers will need to open a case with the CIT to be eligible for those refunds. A ruling on this matter is not expected until after August 19th, 2026 when a second case is heard regarding IEEPA duties.
- Judge Richard Eaton with the Court of International Trade ordered on July 15th, 2026 that Customs and Border Protection "reliquidate certain finally liquidated entries". The order is being added to approximately 3,700 IEEPA cases assigned to the CIT. The order can be found here gov.uscourts.cit.17610.46.0.pdf.
- Judge Eaton also noted that discussions on July 14th, 2026 with CBP involved the development of functionality in CAPE to process refunds for entries with open protests.
- It was stated that 9,837 refunds have not been transmitted to the Department of Treasury because ACH account information has not been provided by the importer of record. It was strongly encouraged that the ACE Portal TAO inputs accurate ACH information in to ensure refunds can be disbursed.
- Customs and Border Protection updates the Court of International Trade on July 1st, 2026. Brandon Lord CBP's Executive Director of Trade Programs shared the update with Judge Richard Eaton. It can be found here gov.uscourts.cit.17610.39.0.pdf.
- Brandon Lord stated that 18.1 million entries passed the entry specific validations and were accepted for the removal of IEEPA duties through the CAPE system.
- The update included that CBP deployed new CAPE functionality. The functionality included allowing Reconciliation entries (Type 09) to be filed in CAPE for refund. 1.6 million entries flagged for reconciliation have been successfully filed in CAPE since the functionality was released.
- Also, effective July 7th, 2026 warehouse entries (type 21 and 22) will no longer be allowed to be filed in CAPE. Warehouse withdrawals (Type 31,32, 34, and 38) will continue to be allowed.

USTR Issues Section 301 Duties on 60 Countries

Effective: July 24th, 2026

Countries: 60 Countries

- On July 23rd, 2026 the United States Trade Representative announced that 60 Countries will receive additional duties under Section 301 ranging from 10% to 12.5% in additional duties due to Forced Labor Practices. The Federal Register notice can be found here FLIP 301 Investigation Final Action FRN 7-23-26 FINAL.pdf.
- This is "effective with respect to goods entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 a.m. ET on Friday, July 24, except that goods loaded onto a vessel at the port of loading and in transit on the final mode of transit before 12:01 a.m. ET on July 24 and entered for consumption or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption before 12:01 a.m. ET on July 28 shall not be subject to such additional duty."
- Countries affected by the 12.5% duty increase are Algeria, Angola, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Guyana, Hong Kong, Iraq, Israel, Japan (if the Ad Valorem rate is less than 12.5%), Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Libya, Morocco, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea (if the Ad Valorem rate is less than 12.5%), Switzerland (if the Ad Valorem rate is less than 12.5%), Thailand, Türkiye, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Vietnam.
- Countries affected by the 10% duty increase are Argentina, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Canada, Ecuador, El Salvador, European Union (if the Ad Valorem rate is less than 10%), Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Malaysia, Mexico, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Taiwan (if the Ad Valorem rate is less than 10%), Trinidad and Tobago, and United Kingdom.
- Exemptions are:
  - Articles that (1) were loaded onto a vessel at the port of loading and in transit on the final mode of transit prior to entry into the United States before 12:01 a.m. eastern time on July 24, 2026; and (2) are entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, before 12:01 a.m. eastern time on July 28, 2026.
  - Articles of civil aircraft (all aircraft other than military aircraft); their engines, parts and components; their other parts, components and subassemblies; and ground flight simulators and their parts and components.
  - Articles for use in pharmaceutical applications.
  - Articles subject to Section 232 and additional articles found in the Federal Register notice that are specific to affected countries.

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President Warns 100% Tariff on Generic Pharmaceuticals

Effective: August 1st, 2028

Countries: All

- On July 22nd, 2026 President Trump advised by a Truth Social post that in two years generic pharmaceutical imports imported into the United States will receive a 100% tariff increase effective August 1st, 2028. Then increase to 200% in 2029. The post can be found here Truth Details | Truth Social.
- The President stated, “This is done in order to RESHORE Generic Pharmaceutical Production into America, with a penalty to those Companies that decide not to build Plant and Equipment within the stated period of time given to them.”
- The policy on patented, branded, and innovative drugs will remain the same.
- Details of this change including the Trade Act that will be used to implement these increases have not been released yet. eShipping will advise when more information is available.

Section 338 Announced for Canadian Products

Effective: August 19th, 2026

Countries: Canada

- On July 20th, 2026 President Trump issued three executive proclamations under Section 338 of the 1930 Trade Act imposing an additional 50% duty rate on certain products of Canada effective August 19th, 2026. This is the first time Section 338 has been used to impose tariffs.
- The first executive proclamation found here Imposing Additional Duties to Offset Canadian Discrimination Against the Commerce of the United States with Respect to Dairy – The White House was issued in reaction to Canada's tariff rate quotas for dairy products.
- The second executive proclamation found here Imposing Additional Duties to Offset Canadian Discrimination Against the Commerce of the United States with Respect to Alcoholic Beverages – The White House was issued in reaction to Canada's prohibition on import and sales of U.S. alcoholic beverages.
- The third executive proclamation found here Imposing Additional Duties to Offset Canadian Discrimination Against the Commerce of the United States with Respect to Motor Vehicles – The White House was issued in reaction to Canada's 25% duty on U.S. motor vehicles that do not qualify for preferential treatment under USMCA (United States – Mexico – Canada Agreement).
- Section 338 authorizes the President, if he determines it will serve the public interest, to offset any burden or disadvantage placed on the commerce of the United States by an unequal imposition or discrimination by a foreign country by specifying and declaring additional duties not to exceed 50 percent ad valorem (or its equivalent) and not to take effect earlier than 30 days after the President's proclamation finding that a foreign country imposes an unreasonable charge, exaction, regulation, or limitation that is not equally enforced on the like articles of every foreign country, or discriminates in fact against U.S. commerce in a way that places the commerce of the United States at a disadvantage compared to the commerce of any foreign country.
- The 50% duty is in addition to any other duties, taxes, fees, exactions, and charges applicable to the products.
- If products are subject to Section 232 they will be exempt from these orders.
- Products subject to the dairy products order can be found in Annex I here ANNEX-I-1.pdf and ANNEX II found here Annex-II.pdf.
- Products subject to the alcoholic beverages executive order can be found in Annex I here ANNEX-I-2.pdf and ANNEX II found here Annex-II-1.pdf.
- Products subject to the motor vehicles executive order can be found in Annex I here ANNEX-I-3.pdf and Annex II found here Annex-II-2.pdf.
- Section 338 of the 1930 Trade Act does not contain a time limit or language of when they should be removed in the law.

Department of Justice Continue Efforts to Uncover Fraud

Countries: All

- The Department of Justice continues to invest in their Trade Fraud Task Force. They have recovered more than $1 billion dollars in criminal and civil recoveries, forfeitures, penalties, and charge losses.
- The Trade Fraud Task Force's goal is to investigate and prosecute individuals, companies, importers, customs brokers, and distributors who submit misrepresentations to CBP to avoid tariffs or enter goods that were made with forced labor.
- It is estimated that $107 billion was lost in 2025 due to tariff evasion.
- President Trump and his administration is very focused on prosecuting offenders and closing holes in supply chains to create a fair-trade environment for importers and the United States as a whole.
- The Trade Fraud Task Force was created less than a year ago and they continue to gain momentum in uncovering incorrect data submitted to CBP, suppliers aiding importers in fraud, and implementing AI to target areas where tariff evasion was not caught in the past.
- Voluntary disclosures of tariff evasion is treated with lower penalties and legal actions so importers who have become aware of areas where incorrect information has been declared should act quickly to disclose those situations.

USMCA Remains in Force

Effective: July 1st, 2026

- The United States Trade Representative (USTR) announced on July 1st, 2026 that the U.S. has not agreed to renew USMCA (United States Mexico Canada Agreement) in its current form but will continue engaging with Mexico and Canada. It was stated that trade deficits exist for both countries.
- USMCA continues to be in effect while those issues are discussed, and solutions are created or until 2036.
- USMCA was created with a 6-year review wherein the parties could extend it for 16 years with agreed changes or if they do not reach an agreement conduct yearly reviews for the remaining 10 years until 2036.
- As with most U.S. trade agreements a party can withdraw from the agreement with a 6-month written notice of withdrawal.
- USTR did not threaten withdrawal with their announcement.
- Analysts expect negotiators to attempt to increase country of origin rules to prevent claims under the program on goods that were not produced in Canada or Mexico. This process will require time and experts to establish the best process to establish these goals.
- Mexico is scheduled for additional negotiations on July 20th, 2026.
- Canada is expected to continue talks soon.

Section 232 Copper Smelt and Cast Reporting Requirement

Effective: July 15th, 2026

- Customs and Border Protection provided guidance to the trade community sharing new requirements for reporting the country of smelt and cast for imports of certain copper articles.
- The ACE certification environment now has the functionality to accept the country of smelt and cast fields on certain imports of copper articles effective July 16th, 2026. The full ACE system production environment will be available on July 30th, 2026.
- Effective July 30th, 2026 imports of certain copper articles from all countries of origin (except the U.S.) will have to report the primary country of smelt and cast and **may** report the secondary country of smelt on the same entry line for classifications starting with 8544.42.10, 8544.42.20, and 8544.49.10.
- If the primary country of smelt, secondary country of smelt, and/or country of cast are not known, importers may report "OTH" (other).
- Importers should begin reporting this information on their entry documentation and work with their suppliers to obtain smelt and cast mill certificates where available.

INTERNATIONAL UPDATES

Section 301 Instated for Certain Brazil Products

Effective: July 22nd, 2026

- The United States Trade Representative announced on July 15th, 2026 that Section 301 tariffs will apply to certain Brazilian products with a duty rate of 25%. The Federal Register notice is found here Brazil 301 Final Action FRN 7-15-2026 final.pdf.
- The additional 25% duty rate will apply to all goods entered for consumption or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption on or after 12:01 a.m. ET on July 22nd, 2026.
- Exceptions are:
  - Items that (1) were loaded onto a vessel at the port of loading and in transit on the final mode of transit prior to entry into the United States before 12:01 a.m. ET on July 22; and (2) are entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, before 12:01 a.m. ET on July 29.
  - (1) Etrogs (classifiable in subheading 0805.90.01); (2) Tropical fruit, nesoi, frozen, whether or not previously steamed or boiled (classifiable in subheading 0811.90.80); (3) Date palm branches, Myrtus branches or other vegetable material, for religious purposes only (classifiable in subheading 1404.90.90); (4) Bread, pastry, cakes, biscuits and similar baked products nesoi, and puddings, whether or not containing chocolate, fruit, nuts or confectionery, for religious purposes only (classifiable in subheading 1905.90.10); (5) Bakers' wares, communion wafers, sealing wafers, rice paper and similar products, nesoi, for religious purposes only (classifiable in subheading 1905.90.90); (6) Acai (classifiable in subheading 2008.99.21); (7) Citrus juice of any single citrus fruit (other than orange, grapefruit or lime), of a Brix value not exceeding 20, concentrated, unfermented, except for lemon juice (classifiable in subheading 2009.31.60); (8) Coconut water or juice of acai (classifiable in subheading 2009.89.70); (9) Coconut water juice blends, not from concentrate, packaged for retail sale (classifiable in subheading 2009.90.40); (10) Acai preparations for the manufacture of beverages (classifiable in subheading 2106.90.99); (11) Essential oils other than those of citrus fruit, nesoi, for religious purposes only (classifiable in subheading 3301.29.51); (12) Articles of Civil Aircraft; (13) Pharmaceutical Applications; and (14) Items subject to Section 232.
- All Section 301 investigations and hearings/findings can be found at the United States Trade Representative website found here Section 301 Investigations | United States Trade Representative.

CBP Updates the CIT Regarding CAPE

Updated: May 12th, 2026

Last Update: July 15th, 2026

- Judge Richard Eaton with the Court of International Trade ordered on July 15th, 2026 that Customs and Border Protection "reliquidate certain finally liquidated entries". The order is being added to approximately 3,700 IEEPA cases assigned to the CIT. The order can be found here gov.uscourts.cit.17610.46.0.pdf.
- Judge Eaton also noted that discussions on July 14th, 2026 with CBP involved the development of functionality in CAPE to process refunds for entries with open protests.
- It was stated that 9,837 refunds have not been transmitted to the Department of Treasury because ACH account information has not been provided by the importer of record. It was strongly encouraged that the ACE Portal TAO inputs accurate ACH information in to ensure refunds can be disbursed.
- Customs and Border Protection updates the Court of International Trade on July 1st, 2026. Brandon Lord CBP's Executive Director of Trade Programs shared the update with Judge Richard Eaton. It can be found here gov.uscourts.cit.17610.39.0.pdf.
- IEEPA tariff refunds accepted in CAPE for processing total $104.29 billion in potential and certified refund filings.
- Brandon Lord stated that 18.1 million entries passed the entry specific validations and were accepted for the removal of IEEPA duties through the CAPE system.
- 4.36 million entries failed the entry level validations due to "the entry date is past CBP's 90-day re-liquidation authority, the entry does not contain a Chapter 99 Harmonized Tariff Schedule number used to assess IEEPA duties, or the entry was already filed on a prior CAPE declaration."
- The update included that CBP deployed new CAPE functionality. The functionality included allowing Reconciliation entries (Type 09) to be filed in CAPE for refund. 1.6 million entries flagged for reconciliation have been successfully filed in CAPE since the functionality was released.
- Also, effective July 7th, 2026 warehouse entries (type 21 and 22) will no longer be allowed to be filed in CAPE. Warehouse withdrawals (Type 31,32, 34, and 38) will continue to be allowed.

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Supreme Court Decides Not to Review Original Section 301

Effective: June 18th, 2026

- The Supreme Court closed litigation that has lasted for years regarding President Trump's first-term imposition of Section 301 tariffs on hundreds of billions of dollars in imports from China.
- The Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit issued a ruling in September 2025 stating the below items.
  - CAFC deemed satisfactory the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative's explanation of how its expansion of the tariffs complied with statutory notice and comment procedures (while affirming that this expansion was a reviewable agency action and not an unreviewable presidential act).
  - CAFC relied on a statutory provision allowing Section 301 tariffs to be modified (up or down) when the prior action is "no longer appropriate" (thereby declining to limit the circumstances or extent of such modifications).
  - CAFC rejected the plaintiffs' major questions doctrine argument by concluding that Congress clearly delegated authority to USTR under the applicable law to impose and modify tariffs.
- The Supreme Court declined to review the CAFC ruling which means Section 301 tariffs on List 3 and 4A goods from China will continue to be imposed and there will be no refunds on these tariffs.
- As previously announced, President Trump plans to instate additional Section 301 tariff actions against a broad range of countries and products. Although this action has no legal bearing on those tariffs it could increase the choice of President Trump's administration to use this power to instate more tariffs.

Filing Reminder for USDA Organic Program

Issued: July 1st, 2026

Countries: All

- On June 26th, 2026 the U.S. Department of Agriculture issued a reminder that the import requirements for the National Organic Program continue to be in effect for the ACE environment.
- Organic shipments that arrive in the United States without a valid NOP-IC number are subject to reexport, donation, or destruction.
- Also, organic shipments with non-conforming NOP-IC data may be subject to increased scrutiny or rejection. NOP-IC numbers which contain or are followed by "draft" are not valid for entry.
- Organic products import requirements can be found here Strengthening Organic Enforcement | Agricultural Marketing Service.
- On July 1st, 2026 the AMS flag will change from AM7 (may file) to AM8 (must file) for the below items.
  - 0704.20.0020 0710.90.9120 1207.99.0365 1207.99.0392 1211.90.8992 1302.19.9145 1515.90.8120
    1515.90.8175 1702.90.9020 1805.00.0010 1806.31.0055 1806.32.3010 1806.32.9010 1806.90.9025
    1806.90.9075 1902.19.2040 1902.19.2075 1904.10.0065 1905.31.0042 1905.90.1075 2009.12.2510
    2009.89.7067 2009.90.4020 2104.10.0055 2106.90.9993 2208.60.2030 2208.90.5030 2209.00.0030
- USDA offers direct guidance regarding NOP filing updates and reminders. Importers should contact nop.guidance@usda.gov for questions and concerns.

Digital Service Taxes Could Lead to Additional Duties

Issued: June 26th, 2026

Countries: European Union

- On June 26th, 2026 President Trump posted on Truth Social warning that any European country that imposes a digital service tax on any U.S. company would be met with a 100% Tariff on all goods imported into the United States. The post can be found here Truth Details | Truth Social.
- President Trump included, “This TARIFF will supersede Trade Deals made with the Country, whether implemented, signed, or not.”
- President Trump has previously addressed DST claiming they unfairly target U.S. tech companies. He even threatened to stop trade talks with Canada over its proposed version of the tax causing their DST to be scrapped before it was set to come into effect.
- With President Trump’s use of the International Economic Emergency Act being ruled illegal it is unclear what Trade Act he would use to enforce this duty increase.
- It is stated that the tariff will be immediately imposed if any of the European countries proceed with the DST legislation.

CBP Updates the CIT Regarding CAPE

Updated: May 12th, 2026

Last Update: July 1st, 2026

- Customs and Border Protection updates the Court of International Trade on July 1st, 2026. Brandon Lord CBP's Executive Director of Trade Programs shared the update with Judge Richard Eaton. It can be found here gov.uscourts.cit.17610.39.0.pdf.
- IEEPA tariff refunds accepted in CAPE for processing total $104.29 billion in potential and certified refund filings.
- Brandon Lord stated that 18.1 million entries passed the entry specific validations and were accepted for the removal of IEEPA duties through the CAPE system.
- 4.36 million entries failed the entry level validations due to "the entry date is past CBP's 90-day re-liquidation authority, the entry does not contain a Chapter 99 Harmonized Tariff Schedule number used to assess IEEPA duties, or the entry was already filed on a prior CAPE declaration."
- The update included that CBP deployed new CAPE functionality. The functionality included allowing Reconciliation entries (Type 09) to be filed in CAPE for refund. 1.6 million entries flagged for reconciliation have been successfully filed in CAPE since the functionality was released.
- Also, effective July 7th, 2026 warehouse entries (type 21 and 22) will no longer be allowed to be filed in CAPE. Warehouse withdrawals (Type 31,32, 34, and 38) will continue to be allowed.

Consumer Product Safety Commission E-Filing

Effective Date : July 8th, 2026

All Countries

- E-filing of Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) certificates become mandatory on July 8th, 2026.
- The process for filing these CPSC certificates electronically is not an easy process. It can take up to 10-12 months to master. Which means **importers that import goods subject to CPSC should start training and set up for the new portal before it becomes mandatory.**
- Importers should begin thinking about the flow of certificate data and how they will comply with this mandate.
    - Will the importer file through the CPSC Product Registry.
    - Will the importer file by providing the date through the PGA Message Set.
- Consumer product certifications have been required since 2008. This mandate is changing how CPSC will receive the certifications to E-filing.
- CPSC has developed a "Regulatory Robot" tool to determine the requirements that apply. Found here Safer Products Start Here! | CPSC.gov.
- The CPSC Product Registry provided importers with a secure online application where they can create, organize, store and manager the product certificate data. A reference message set will need to be transmitted when filing the entry to Customs and Border Protection.
- This is currently in a voluntary stage which if enrolled today provides a non-risk way of preparing for the full implementation July 8th, 2026. This also allows importers to prepare their internal systems and processes that they will need to eFile product certificate data elements.
- Participating now allows importers to provide feedback to CPSC to shape and improve the e-filing system before the process is mandatory.
- More information can be found here eFiling – CPSC's Modern Approach for Filing Certificate Data | CPSC.gov.
- CPSC issued the Implementation Guide (IG) on April 8th, 2026 it can be found here CATAIR - CPSC eFiling Beta Pilot Implementation Guide.

CBP Reminds Businesses of CTPAT Benefits

Issued: June 10th, 2026

Countries: All

- On July 10th, 2026 Customs and Border Protection advised that President Trump's Executive Order: "Strengthening Customs Enforcement" reenforces that the Customs Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (CTPAT) gives many advantages to participants in the program. Information on the CTPAT program can be found here Customs Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (CTPAT) | U.S. Customs and Border Protection.
- Executive Assistant Commissioner Diane J. Sabatino, of CBP's Office of Field Operations stated regarding small businesses, "CTPAT offers them a proven security framework, delivering tangible benefits like fewer inspections, expedited border processing, and access to a global network of trusted partners. These benefits help small businesses control costs, improve efficiency, and enhance international competitiveness."
- Current CTPAT benefits for small businesses are:
    - Fewer Inspections: Lower inspection rates mean faster movement of goods and reduced storage costs.
    - Priority Processing: Expedited processing at the border, including access to Free and Secure Trade lanes, speeds delivery of products to market and cuts costs.
    - Enhanced Supply Chain Security: CTPAT security criteria is designed to build resilience against supply chain threats and minimize disruptions.
    - Business Continuity: Membership provides continuity planning tools to mitigate risks and recover from supply chain disruptions.
    - Competitive Advantage: CTPAT certification signals a commitment to security, making members more credible and appealing to larger partners and customers.
    - CTPAT Portal Access: Members use a dedicated portal to manage their security profiles and access program resources.
- CBP remains committed to supporting the small business community and encourages eligible businesses to join CTPAT and leverage these advantages for secure and efficient global trade.
- eShipping LLC is a validated and certified member of the Customs Trade Partnership Against Terrorism program. Our clients enjoy many of the benefits of the program due to our membership. Review our website where CTPAT updates and information are available. International - eShipping

ACE Portal Management Tools

Issued: June 16th, 2026

Countries: All

- Customs and Border Protection has released additional tools and automation to create more efficiency in certain aspects of the ACE Secure Data Portal account management.
- Trade Account Owner (TAO) Account Reactivation
  - CBP Automation will now automatically reactivate a Top Account Owner account when the below criteria are met.
    - The email is sent to ACE.Support@cbp.dhs.gov with the subject line containing "Reactivation".
    - The email must be sent from the email address associated with the Top Account Owner.
- Assistance Identifying Trade Account Owner
  - CBP Automation will notify the current TAO with a lookup request and send a confirmation email back to the requestor if the below criteria are met.
    - The email is sent to ACE.Support@cbp.dhs.gov with the subject line containing "Trade Account Owner Lookup".
- ACE Portal Account Application Web Forms
  - CBP developed new webforms for applying for ACE Portal Accounts that include related automation.
    - Importer Account Application (single Importer of Record number only)
    - Importer Account Application (single Importer of Record number only)
    - The ACE Portal Account Application Web Form should also be used for these common account management scenarios (for accounts other than Exporter and Protest Filer):
      - Add sub-accounts to an existing top account
      - Add sub-account identifiers to an existing top account
      - Update TAO information

CBP Issues Forced Labor Guidance for Importers

Issued: June 12th, 2026

Countries: All

- Customs and Border Protection issued it's new Forced Labor Enforcement Operational Guidance for Importers. The updated document shares a consolidated overview of the three authorities CBP uses to prevent good that were produced with forced labor from importing into the United States. The link is found here CBP Forced Labor Enforcement Operational Guidance for Importers | U.S. Customs and Border Protection.
- The 3 authorities CBP uses are:
    - 19 U.S.C. § 1307
    - Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act (UFLPA)
    - Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (CAATSA).
- This guidance provides enhancements that allows greater transparency across CBP's enforcement landscape.
- The features include:
    - New enforcement process maps covering UFLPA, Withhold Release Order (WRO), Finding, and CAATSA actions in a single document.
    - New, dedicated sections on the WRO/Finding and CAATSA enforcement processes providing step-by-step guidance on what importers can expect and how to respond to detentions or exclusions.
    - Additional appendices covering recommended supply chain documentation for high-priority sectors, practical UFLPA due diligence examples, and sample detention and exclusion notices related to UFLPA, WRO, and CAATSA as well as Notices of Redelivery and Certificate of Origin.
- CBP is expecting importers to review the guidance and conduct due diligence with their suppliers before shipping goods for import into the United States.

Court of International Trade Order

Issued: June 11th, 2026

- The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit on June 11th, 2026 sided with the President Trump's administration in a ruling which allows the continued collection of the 10% Section 122 tariffs while a legal challenge by a group of U.S. states and small businesses continues. The Court of Appeals believes President Trump's administration plausibly demonstrated irreparable harm in recouping duty collection if the injunction is left in place. The ruling can be found here v0.

Issued: May 7th, 2026

Countries: All

- On May 12th, 2026 the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit granted an administrative stay of the Court of International Trade's decision that Section 122 tariffs are not legal. The stay of the order gives time for the CAFC time to consider the Trump Administration's motion of stay. A response is due by May 20th, 2026.
- The CIT majority found that President Trump's proclamation announcing the Section 122 would be enacted failed to identify balance-of-payments deficits required by Section 122 when it was enacted in 1974.
- President Trump did provide a large trade deficit, a current account deficit, a negative net international investment position, and a deficit on the balance on primary and secondary income, but not of those equate to "balance-of-payment".
- **The CIT did not issue a universal injunction which means Section 122 tariffs are not being removed for everyone**. The injunction is only for the named plaintiffs in the case. The ruling requires CBP to stop charging the plaintiffs Section 122 duty within 5 days**. It also instructs CBP to refund all Section 122 tariffs paid by the named plaintiffs with interest.**
- Judge Timothy Stanceu dissented presenting that the CIT is assuming that President Trump's administration did not consider "balance-of-payments" when issuing the Proclamation. He did not feel the absence of the information in the Proclamation was enough to find it to be invalid. He also dissented on the CIT summary judgement was "improper" without giving the Trump Administration the opportunity to contest the plaintiffs' assertions of fact.
- President Trump's Administration is expected to quickly appeal this decision to the Court of Appeals and request a stay of the decision and actions instructed.
- No action should be taken immediately, but the situation will be monitored closely.

Executive Order to Strengthen CBP Enforcement

Issued: June 3rd, 2026

Countries: All

- An Executive Order was signed by President Trump on June 3rd, 2026 to focus Customs and Border Protection's enforcement abilities to prevent evasion of customs duties. The Executive Order can be found here Strengthening Customs Enforcement – The White House. Fact Sheet: President Donald J. Trump Strengthens Customs Enforcement – The White House
- Within 180 days of the Executive Order the department of Homeland Security and Customs and Border Protection is instructed to take steps to revise importer eligibility regulations including the below revisions.
    - Requiring that an Importer of Record (IOR) maintain at all times a minimum level of tangible domestic assets, bonding, or both, as determined by CBP to be necessary to ensure compliance with U.S. customs and trade laws, and increasing the minimum required bond coverage for an IOR.
    - Requiring that an IOR be designated and reported to CBP, and that a bond, or sufficient tangible domestic assets, or both, be required, for all formal entries under 19 U.S.C. 1484 and informal entries under regulations promulgated pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1498.
    - Requiring that an IOR provide to CBP additional data and identification information, including anticipated import volumes, year organized, ownership and beneficial ownership disclosures, business affiliation disclosures, and domestic asset disclosures, and any other data that CBP deems necessary.
- The Executive Order added that prohibiting the filing of informal entries for foreign IORs puts all IORs on "equal footing and is necessary to treat IORs equally based on their individualized circumstances and in order to protect U.S. revenue and domestic industry, protect American consumers, strengthen national security, and maintain foreign relations."
- Additional requirements must be met for Foreign IOR's to submit formal entries including stricter bonding requirements, CTPAT validated or use of a CTPAT validated licensed customs broker, and compliance with import laws, regulations, and instructions.
- The Executive Order defines a U.S. importer of record is organized under U.S. law, located in the United States, and continuously controlled by beneficial owners who are U.S. citizens or lawful permanent residents. Also, an entity that owns a significant amount of U.S. real property, as determined by the Secretary. A U.S. IOR may also be a citizen or lawful permanent resident of the United States.
- It defines a foreign importer of record as any importer that does not meet the US IOR definition