Estimation of New Tariffs Applied by the United States

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Division of International Trade and Integration
June 10, 2025

This note outlines the methodology used in Durán and Herreros, 2025 (forthcoming) to estimate the new U.S. tariff levels resulting from the various increases implemented by the current administration, as summarized in Annex 1. As explained below, four sets of tariffs were calculated and will be available for download at Purdue University's website as an academic resource for further modeling and analysis.

The first step in this process was to establish a baseline. For baseline, data on effective tariff revenue and import values for the period January–February 2025 were used. This information was collected by U.S. Customs at the 10-digit national tariff line level of the Harmonized System (HS). As this data is compiled for all transactions, it allows for a detailed calculation of average effective tariffs by trading partner and product.

The most significant changes in the U.S. tariff levels occurred in March and April 2025. Although executive orders were issued in February to increase tariffs on imports from Canada, China and Mexico with the stated goal of combating the trafficking of illicit drugs, these increases were postponed by one month in the cases of Canada and Mexico. In February, tariff hikes were announced for steel, aluminum, and their derivative products, which came into effect in March. Tariffs on automobiles and auto parts were announced in March, with implementation beginning in early April for automobiles and in May for auto parts. Tariffs on aluminum and steel were further raised in early June.

On April 2, the U.S. government announced the imposition of so-called "reciprocal tariffs" on all its trading partners. However, on April 9, this measure was partially suspended for 90 days to allow for negotiations with potentially affected partners. In the meantime, an additional 10% tariff was applied to imports from all countries except China which was subjected to much higher additional tariffs, in some cases reaching up to 145%.

On May 10, negotiators from the United States and China agreed to suspend the tariffs that both countries had imposed on each other following April 2, for a period of 90 days. As a result, most Chinese products became subject to an additional 10% tariff on top of the 20% imposed in February as a measure targeting inputs used in drug trafficking. In turn, China committed to reducing its retaliatory tariff surcharge on U.S. products from 125% to just 10%. It is important to note that this is a temporary arrangement while both parties work towards a more definitive agreement.

To assess the impact of the tariff increases currently in effect, changes were simulated at the product level, in line with the guidelines derived from executive orders and other legal instruments issued up to June 3. The methodology used to identify four sets of tariffs to model the economic impacts of the changes in U.S. trade policy is presented below.

The first set corresponds to the effective tariffs applied during the January–February 2025 period. As described previously, these were calculated using the tariff revenue and total imports by partner and product during that period. These tariffs will serve as the baseline for future quantitative analyses using a computable general equilibrium model, based on the GTAP database.

The second set of tariffs includes all tariff increases up to May 13. These encompass general measures (a 10% surcharge on most products from almost all partners), sector-specific measures on steel, aluminum, cars, and auto parts, and those targeting China, along with their respective exceptions.

The third set includes two changes with respect to the second set. The first is the agreement announced by the United States and China on May 12 (and which entered into force on May 14) whereby both countries suspended for 90 days most of their reciprocal tariffs. The second is the increase in steel and aluminum tariffs from 25% to 50%, implemented in early June. This third set of tariffs represents the current state of U.S. market access conditions as of June 10.

The fourth set of tariffs corresponds to the application of the "reciprocal tariffs" announced on April 2 and suspended for 90 days on April 9. This exercise allows for identifying the expected tariff changes should those tariffs go into effect on July 8.

These four sets of tariffs are applied to the list of products imported by the United States at the 10-digit level of its National Tariff System. To derive the economic and socioeconomic effects of the tariff hikes, groups of products and industries of interest were identified for modeling purposes. For convenience, the U.S. Tariff System was aggregated to the 6-digit level of the International Harmonized System, which was then matched to the economic sectors for goods included in the multi-country GTAP model (version 11), using the concordance matrix available on the Purdue University academic resources website (Aguiar, 2023).

The process for obtaining the four sets of tariffs is detailed below.

i) Calculation of Average Tariffs for January–February 2025

The calculation of applied tariffs was done by dividing the amount of revenue collected by the total value of imports at the product level, as follows:

$$t\ base_{jt}^{k} = \left({R_{jt}^{k}}\Big/{M_{jt}^{k}} \right) * 100 \tag{1}$$

Where:

$t\ base_{i}^{k}$ is the tariff applied to product *k* for the January–February 2025 period, expressed as an ad valorem percentage for the country of origin *j*, i.e., each U.S. trading partner;

R_{jt}^{k} is the tariff revenue collected for product *k* during the same period, by trading partner *j*;

M_{jt}^{k} is the value of imports to the U.S. for the same period, by the country of origin *j* and product *k*.

This information was obtained from the U.S. Department of Commerce database, which provides the highest level of detail available, as defined by the National Harmonized System. This system disaggregates imports into as many as 19,400 individual products. These products were then mapped to broader economic sectors. The calculation was carried out by aggregating tariff revenue and import values for each identified group of products—both within the GTAP 11 database and under other classification schemes—and then dividing the former by the latter. Formally, Equation (2) shows the procedure used to determine the baseline at the sectoral level.

Tariffs (tLB) for the model's baseline at the level of selected sectors were obtained by aggregating revenue and imports as follows:

$$tLB_{j}^{s} = \left({\sum_{k=0}^{n} R_{j}^{s}}\Big/{\sum_{k=0}^{n} M_{j}^{s}} \right) * 100 \tag{2}$$

Where lowercase letters denote the economic sector identified in the applied model, and jjj indicates the country of origin of the imports. The summation encompasses the set of Harmonized System products that are part of each sector.

ii) Simulations of Tariffs Resulting from Surcharges Announced up to and after May 13, and currently suspended

In general terms, the method used to calculate the currently applicable tariffs consisted of applying each of the proclamations issued by the U.S. Department of Commerce to the average national tariff applied during the January–February 2025 period, at the 10-digit level of the Harmonized System.

Given the complexity of the announcements detailed in Annex 1, four calculation patterns were defined: one general and three complementary. In all cases, the exceptions identified by the U.S. Customs Authority were taken into account.

The first pattern, which we define as the general rule, consists of adding the announced increase in each case, as follows:

$$t\,new_{jt}^{k} = tLB_{j}^{k} \qquad if\ D^{k} = 1 \tag{3a}$$

$$t\,new_{jt}^{k} = tLB_{j}^{k} + \Delta t_{j}^{k} \qquad if\ D^{k} = 0 \tag{3b}$$

Where:

t new represents the new tariff level in period *t*, which corresponds to the level announced on April 2 and suspended on April 9, 2025, remaining in suspension until July 9, 2025, in the case of the affected tariffs;

Δt_{j}^{k} is the announced tariff increase, which corresponds to either the general 10% surcharge or, alternatively, the 125% increase for China—both announced on April 9;

D^{k} is a dummy variable that takes the value of 1 or 0. A value of 1 indicates that the product is included in the list of exceptions contained in Annex II of Executive Order 14257 of April 2, or in the new list of exceptions announced on April 11.

In the specific case of China, when D=1, instead of applying the baseline tariff, a 20% rate is applied. This corresponds to the tariff imposed under the policy aimed at curbing the smuggling of chemical inputs used to produce fentanyl and other opioids.

The second pattern of calculation applies to the sector-specific tariff increases on imports of steel (Chapter 72 of the HS), steel manufactures (mainly Chapter 73), aluminum and its manufactures (mainly Chapter 76), automobiles (heading 8703), and auto parts (heading 8708).

Most products affected by the steel and aluminum tariff increases (25% since March 12 and a further 25% since June 4) are classified under Chapters 72, 73, and 76 of the HS. However, Proclamations 10895 and 10896 also impose tariff increases on certain products classified under other chapters of the HS that are partially composed of steel or aluminum. Thus, Equation *4a* presents the formula used to calculate the new tariff for products classified under Chapters 72, 73, and 76 of the HS, while Equation *4b* applies to those products classified under other chapters, where the additional tariff is imposed only on the aluminum or steel content embedded in the product. This proportion is identified by the parameter ∂, which indicates the percentage of aluminum, steel, or both in the specific product.[1]

[1] Annex 3 presents some examples of products not classified under Chapters 72, 73, or 76 that are subject to tariff increases based on their steel or aluminum content.

$$t\,new_{jt}^{k} = tLB_{j}^{k} + 50 \qquad if\ k = HS\ 72, 73\ y\ 76 \tag{4a}$$

$$t\,new_{jt}^{k} = tLB_{j}^{k} + 50 * \partial^{k} \qquad if\ k \in list\ of\ other\ products \tag{4b}$$

In the case of automobiles and auto parts, the new tariff is also calculated by adding 25% to the existing tariff, as indicated in Equation 4c. Executive Order 14289 of April 29 clarifies that no additional surcharges (for example, related to the steel or aluminum content of vehicles or auto parts) shall be added to this 25% tariff, in order to avoid cumulative cost burdens on producers or consumers. Therefore, the formula for calculating the new tariff is as follows:

$$t\,new_{jt}^{k} = tLB_{j}^{k} + 25 \qquad if\ k = HS\ 8703, 8708 \tag{4c}$$

The third calculation pattern refers to the tariffs that the United States applies to Canada and Mexico under the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA). In this case, the general rule is that products that comply with the USMCA rules of origin are exempt from tariffs, while those that do not comply are subject to a 25% tariff.

In the specific case of automobiles and auto parts, products are only exempt from tariffs with respect to their U.S. content—not Canadian or Mexican content.[2] Formally, the calculation formula is shown in Equations *5a* and *5b*:

$$t\,new_{jt}^{k} = \left[\emptyset_{j}^{k} * 0\right] + \left[(1 - \emptyset) * 25\right] \quad if\ D^{k} = 0 \tag{5a}$$

Where:

$$\emptyset^{k} = Percentage\ of\ imports\ that\ meet\ the\ USMCA\ Rule\ of\ Origin$$

$$\left(1 - \emptyset^{k}\right) = Percentage\ of\ imports\ that\ do\ not\ meet\ the\ USMCA\ Rule\ of\ Origin$$

The variable D, as previously noted, indicates whether the product is listed as an exception.

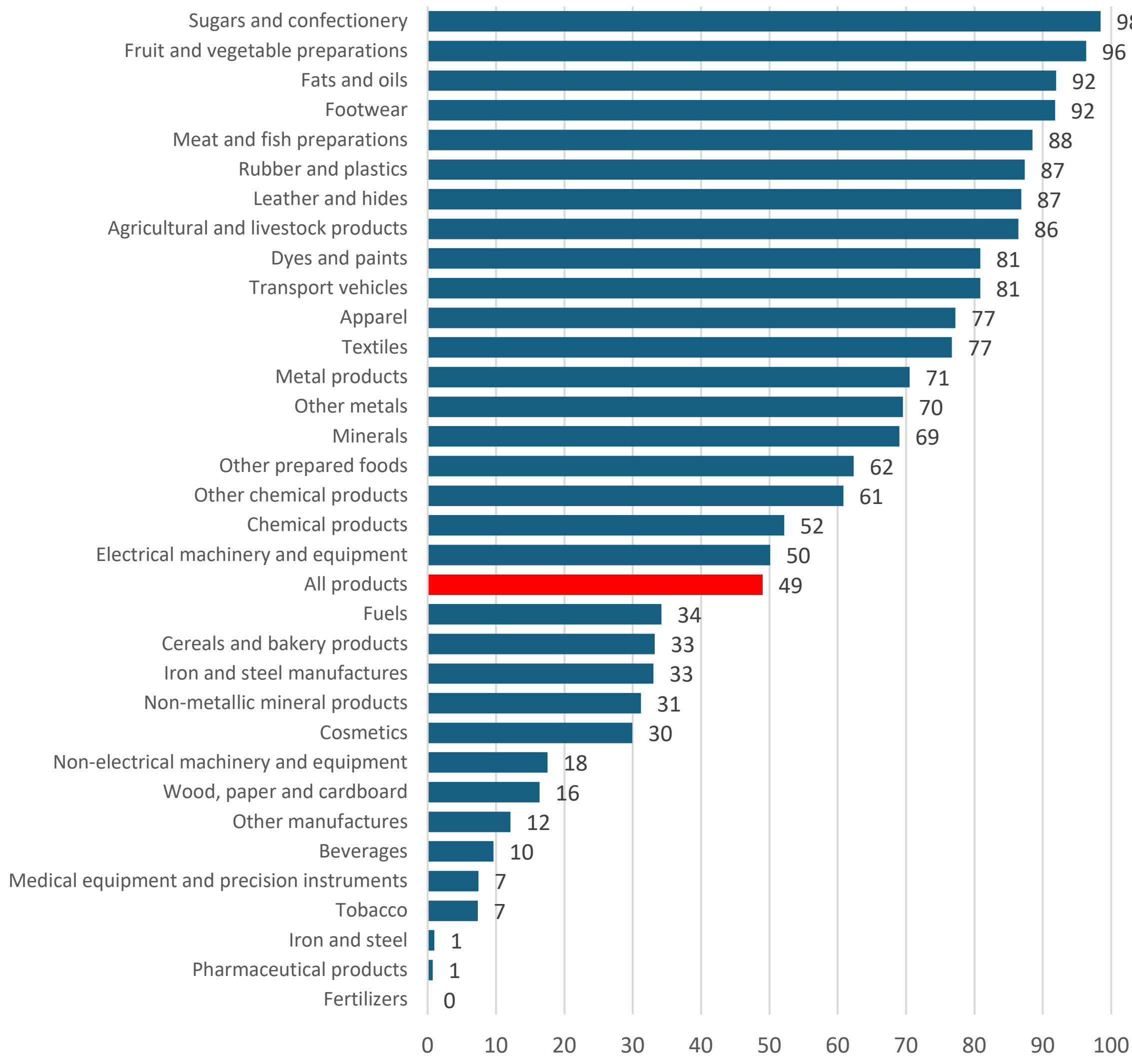
In the specific case of automobiles and auto parts, Equation *5b* was applied as follows:

$$t\,new\ automobiles\ and\ parts_{jt}^{k} = \left[\emptyset_{j}^{k} * \beta * 0\right] + \left[\emptyset_{j}^{k} * (1 - \beta) * 25\right] + \left[\left(1 - \emptyset_{j}^{k}\right) * 25\right] \tag{5b}$$

The percentages of compliance with the rules of origin for Mexico and Canada were obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau. Figure 1 presents information at the level of major economic sectors. It is worth noting that in some cases—such as tobacco, medical equipment, beverages, fertilizers, pharmaceutical products, and iron and steel—the percentage of compliance with the rules of origin was less than 10%. This was not the case for many primary products such as sugars, fruit preparations, fats and oils, among others, for which the compliance rate exceeded 92%. It is important to highlight that lower compliance with the rules of origin implies a higher ad valorem tariff to be paid. It is estimated that, in the case of Mexico, approximately 50% of its total exports to the United States would comply with USMCA rules and would therefore be exempt from the additional tariff surcharges.

[2] For both groups of products, the proportion of U.S. content was estimated at 40% of the final value, based on information provided by the Mexican Association of Automotive Distributors (AMDA) (Noguera, 2025).

Figure 1
United States: Share of Imports from Mexico Entering under USMCA, by Sector, 2024
(percentage)

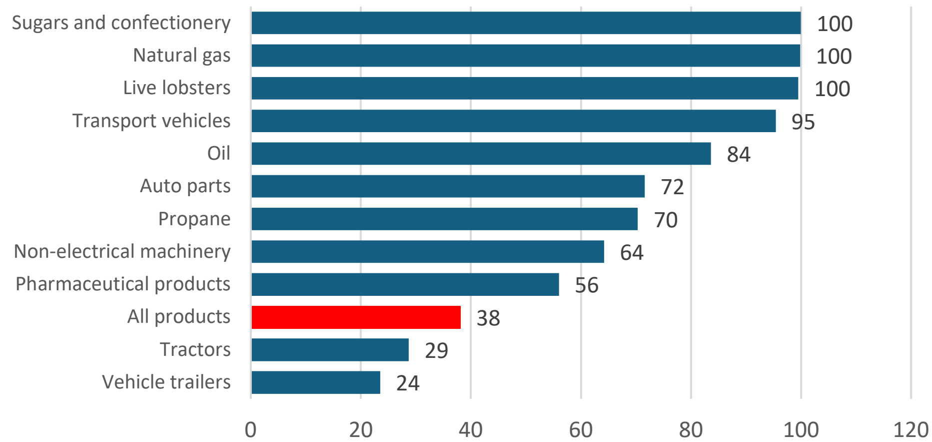


Source: Own elaboration based on data from the United States Census Bureau.

In the case of Canada, it is estimated that 38% of its exports to the United States comply with the USMCA rules of origin (Carrillo and Lincicome, 2025). Therefore, the remaining 62% would be subject to the 25% tariff surcharge. **Chart 2** illustrates that products such as tractors and vehicle trailers fall into the group of goods that would be required to pay the 25% surcharge on at least 70% of their imported value. This is not the case for some primary goods like sugar and natural gas, which would enter the United States duty-free, as 100% of their shipments comply with the rule of origin.

Unlike Mexico, pharmaceutical products from Canada enter the United States duty-free for 56% of their value. The figures related to key sectors of interest — such as automobiles and auto parts — were cross-checked with official data from specific studies, including one by the Office of the United States Trade Representative (2024), as well as with specialized information from the automotive industry.

Figure 2
United States: Share of Imports from Canada Entering Under the USMCA, by Sector, 2024
(percentage)



Source: Own elaboration based on data from the United States Department of Commerce import registry. Data processed by Carrillo and Lincicome (2025), Trump's Tariff Walkback Bows to Economic Reality but Leaves Plenty of Problems. Available online at: https://www.cato.org

A fourth pattern describes the method used to identify the tariffs applied to products originating from China after the agreement reached on May 10. In this case, the calculation combines the general rule of maintaining the pre-modification tariff level when the product is included in the exception list, plus an additional 20% corresponding to the tariff attributed to measures targeting illicit trade of narcotics . See Equation 6a.

If the product is not included in the exception list, an additional surcharge of 10% will be applied:

$$t\ new_{China\_t}^{k} = tLB_j^k + 20 \qquad if\ D^k = 1 \tag{6a}$$

$$t\ new_{China\_t}^{k} = tLB_j^k + 20 + \Delta t_j^k \qquad if\ D^k = 0 \tag{6b}$$

Where:

Δt_j^k is the announced tariff increase, which corresponds to the general **10%** surcharge agreed upon by U.S. and Chinese negotiators.

In addition to the calculations carried out for the United States, estimates were also made of the tariffs applied by China up to March 2025, as well as the surcharges subsequently imposed by China on imports from the United States. The methodology used follows the same pattern described above in Equation 3a. The only difference is that, due to the lack of monthly revenue data, and with only import data available for 2024, average tariffs included in the TRAINS database and CIF import flows reported by China to the TRADEMAP database were used. Based on that, the new tariffs were estimated, focusing primarily on the changes between 2024, March 2025, and the retaliatory increases. Table 3 outlines the criteria used, as well as the sources from which detailed information was obtained regarding the surcharges applied by China at the product level in its national tariff schedule.

Finally, retaliatory tariffs were also estimated for the European Union, in the event that it fails to reach a trade agreement with the United States and the "reciprocal tariffs" of 20% announced by the U.S. on April 2 are ultimately enforced.

Annex 1

Changes in trade policies of the United States from February 1 to April 29, 2025

Announcement date	Executive Order (EO) Number; Proclamation, or EO Amendment	Details
February 1	EO 14193; EO 14194	Executive Orders impose a 25% surcharge on imports of goods originating from Canada and Mexico, aimed at controlling the trafficking of fentanyl, methamphetamines, cocaine, and other illicit drugs. For Canada, a 10% surcharge applies only to fuels. The main Executive Orders were suspended by new Executive Orders 14197 and 14198.
February 1 April 2	EO 14195 EO 14256	Executive Order 1495 imposes a 10% surcharge on imports of goods originating from China. Subsequently, Executive Order 14228 increases the surcharge to 20%. Executive Order 14256 eliminates tariff exemptions for packages valued at less than $800, which now incur a 20% tariff. On April 9, this de minimis surcharge was increased to 90%.
February 10	Presidential Proclamation 10896	An additional 25% tariff on steel and steel products was imposed with the aim of reducing imports of steel and steel products and increasing the production capacity of the U.S. steel industry. The effective date was announced as March 12, 2025.
February 10	Presidential Proclamation 10895	With the aim of reducing aluminum imports, increasing the production capacity of domestic foundries, and curbing the entry of foreign products, an additional 25% tariff on aluminum and aluminum products was imposed. The effective date was announced as March 12, 2025.
February 13	Presidential Memorandum	The Presidential Memorandum "Reciprocal Trade and Tariffs" ordered a thorough review of non-reciprocal trade practices of trading partners, highlighting the relationship between these practices and the trade deficit. The results were presented on April 1, 2025, and formed the basis of Executive Order 14297.
March 6	Amendment to EO 14194	Items entering under the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA) that meet the rule of origin will not be subject to the additional ad valorem tariff rate of 25%. This includes special treatment for textiles and apparel products from chapters 98 and 99.
March 23	EO 14245	A 25% tariff is imposed on countries importing Venezuelan oil.
March 26	Presidential Proclamation 10908	A 25% tariff is imposed on automobiles starting April 3, 2025, and on automobile parts starting May 3, 2025. The indicated ad valorem tariff is in addition to any other applicable duties, taxes, levies, and charges on such imported automobiles and automobile parts. For automobiles qualifying for preferential tariff treatment under the USMCA, importers of such automobiles may submit documentation to the Secretary identifying the amount of U.S. content, which refers to the value of the automobile attributable to parts wholly obtained, entirely produced, or substantially transformed in the United States. Non-U.S. content will be subject to the 25% tariff.
April 2	EO 14257	An Executive Order (EO) imposes a reciprocal tariff to rectify trade practices contributing to the large and persistent annual U.S. trade deficits in goods. Additional differentiated tariffs are imposed by partner, ranging from 10% to 49%. Examples include: Lesotho (50%); Cambodia (49%); Laos (48%); China (34%); Taiwan (32%); India (26%); Japan (24%); Guyana (38%); European Union (20%); Nicaragua (18%); Venezuela (15%). A list of all countries is in Annex 1 of the EO. Additionally, Annex 2 of the EO defines products exempted from the application of reciprocal tariffs. These mainly include intermediate goods such as oil, gas, fuels, chemicals (sulfate, glycerol, lithium, rare earths), selected medicines, electronics, wood, copper, chromium, titanium, vanadium, among others. The effective date was set for April 9.
April 8	EO 14259	The application of reciprocal tariffs announced on April 2 is suspended for 90 days. Instead, an additional surcharge of 10% is imposed on all partners, except for China, whose reciprocal tariff is increased from 34% to 84% in retaliation for China's announced 34%

Announcement date	Executive Order (EO) Number; Proclamation, or EO Amendment	Details
		surcharge. The lists of exceptions are maintained. These provisions came into effect on April 9.
April 9	EO 14266	Executive Order (EO) 14259 is amended to include an increase in the reciprocal tariff for China, Hong Kong, and Macau from 84% to 125% in response to new retaliation announcements from China.
April 11	Presidential Memorandum, Amendment to EO 14257	Clarification to EO 14257 incorporates new products into Annex II. Among others, cell phones, laptops, optical equipment, semiconductors, hard drives, keyboards, monitors, and screens are included. Annex II expands from 1,743 products to 1,799. All products from sections 8471, 8426, 8524, and 8542, 84733 are included, along with 15 products at 8-digit codes (85171300; 85176200; 85235100; 85285200; 85411000; 85412100; 85412900; 85413000; 85414910; 85414970; 85414980; 85414995; 85415100; 85415900; and 85419000).
April 29	EO 14289	This executive order establishes new rules for the application of tariffs on various imported articles covered by multiple Executive Orders (EO) and Proclamations (Proclamation 10908; EO 14193; EO 14197; EO 14226; EO 14231; EO 14194; EO 14198; EO 14227; EO 14232; Proclamation 9704; Proclamation 9980; Proclamation 10895; Proclamation 9705; Proclamation 10896). The main objective is to avoid the accumulation of multiple tariffs on the same product, which could result in excessive costs. The application criteria are defined as follows: i) Automobile tariffs (25%) take precedence over all others; ii) Drug tariffs (fentanyl and opioids) take precedence over aluminum and steel tariffs; iii) Aluminum and steel tariffs are applied simultaneously, as they often apply to the content of both steel and aluminum. These provisions must be implemented by 12:01 a.m. on May 16, 2025.
May 13	Announcement on the White House website. Executive Order (EO) not yet published	As a result of bilateral negotiations between U.S. and Chinese trade authorities, tariffs on Chinese imports were reduced from 145% to 10%, representing a 24% reduction from the tariff announced in EO 14257 of April 2, while the additional 20% tariff related to the fentanyl crisis remains in effect. In return, China reduced its tariffs on U.S. products from 125% to 10%. Only tariffs in effect prior to April 2 remain valid. The executive orders that imposed high surcharges, raising tariffs on some products up to 145%, remain suspended for 90 days, during which time the parties will negotiate a more definitive agreement.
June 4	Proclamation "Adjusting imports of aluminum and steel into the United States"	Additional tariffs on products included in Proclamations 10895 and 10896 are raised from 25% to 50%. Imports from the United Kingdom are exempted from this increase.

Source: The United States Federal Register Office and the White House website. The Executive Orders and other instruments signed by the President of the United States can be fully consulted online at the following website: https://www-federalregister-gov.translate.goog/presidential-documents?_x_tr_sl=en&_x_tr_tl=es&_x_tr_hl=es&_x_tr_pto=tc

Annex 2

China: Changes in tariffs on imports from the United States between February and May 2025

Announcement Date	**Institution Issuing Surcharge Order**	**Details of the Content**
January 23	Ministry of Commerce of China	15% surcharges on imports of U.S.-origin aerospace components.
February 10	General Administration of Customs of China	20% tariff increases on U.S. technology products, including semiconductors.
March 4	Customs Tariff Committee of the State Council of China	10% tariff increases on a set of 711 products classified at the 8-digit level of the National Tariff System, including beef, pork, fish, shrimp, corn, fruits, vegetables, canned goods, tomato sauce, among others.
March 4	Ministry of Finance of the People’s Republic of China	Additional 15% tariff increase over the Most-Favored-Nation (MFN) rate on a second list of 29 products of the National Harmonized System at 8 digits. Included are chicken, wheat, corn, flour, cotton, among others.
March	Customs Tariff Committee of the State Council of China	5% surcharges on aerospace industry products, as well as technology for the arms industry, among others.
April	Ministry of Finance of China	Retaliatory measures with surcharges imposed by the United States, initially up to 25%, increased to 50%, and later escalated to 125%, in response to the U.S. tariff increases from 34% to 50%, then 125%.
May	—	Agreement with the United States to suspend most of the surcharges that both countries imposed reciprocally following April 2 for a 90-day period. As a general rule, U.S. products remain subject to an additional 10% tariff relative to their level in January 2025.

Source: ECLAC, based on official information from the Customs Tariff Committee of the State Council of China (2025).

Annex 3
United States: Selected products identified in Annexes I of Proclamations 10895 and 10896 dated February 10, 2025

U.S. Harmonized System Code	Product Description
6603908100	Umbrellas and parasols with aluminum frames
7615200000	Aluminum household articles
8302416015	Common metal fittings for furniture, doors, windows, vehicles
76101000	Prefabricated aluminum structures
7616109090	Unspecified aluminum articles
7318156080	Screws
7318190000	Rivets
7615105020	Aluminum components
7615105040	Aluminum structures
7615107125	Aluminum parts
7615107130	Aluminum profiles
7615107155	Aluminum frames
7615107180	Structural aluminum parts
7615109100	Reinforced aluminum components
8302103000	Hinges
8302106030	Metal hinges
8302106060	Reinforced hinges
8302106090	Industrial hinges
8302200000	Locks and latches
8302303010	Fastening components
8302303060	Metal fasteners
8302413000	Hinges and brackets
8302423065	Locks
8302496035	Supports and mounts
8302496045	Steel supports
8302496055	Structural mounts
8302496085	Reinforced supports
8302500000	Supports and anchors
8302603000	Mounting supports
8407100000	Motor
8482105044	Bearings
84313100	Parts for passenger or freight elevators
84314200	Parts for construction machinery
84314910	Parts for agricultural machinery
84314990	Other parts for machinery
84321000	Plows and harrows
84329000	Parts of agricultural machinery
85479000	Electrical insulators of common metal
94032000	Metal furniture
94059920	Metal parts of lamps

Source: ECLAC, based on information from The Aluminium Association (https://www.aluminum.org/data-resources), Ashby (2021), Davis (2025), and the United States Federal Register Office. Proclamations 10985 and 10986. Online at: https://www-federalregister-gov.translate.goog/presidential-documents?_x_tr_sl=en&_x_tr_tl=es&_x_tr_hl=es&_x_tr_pto=tc

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