



EIB World Trade Headlines

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Disrupting Iran's Transnational Ballistic Missile and UAV Procurement Networks in Support of UN Sanctions on Iran

Press Release

November 12, 2025

The United States is today sanctioning 32 entities and individuals based in Iran, China, Hong Kong, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Türkiye, India, and other jurisdictions that operate multiple procurement networks supporting Iran's ballistic missile and unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) production, including on behalf of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC).

Today's action supports the September 27 reimposition of United Nations sanctions and restrictive measures on Iran in response to Iran's "significant non-performance" of its nuclear commitments. These UN sanctions directly address the threats posed by Iran's nuclear, ballistic missile, conventional arms, and destabilizing activities. We call upon all UN Member States to implement their reimposed UN obligations, including sanctions to curtail Iran's dangerous proliferation activities like the networks being sanctioned today. Specifically, four United Nations Security Council resolutions 1737, 1747, 1803, and 1929 require UN Member States to prevent the transfer of to Iran of items and technology used in the production of ballistic missiles and as well as the transfer of items on the UN Register of Conventional Arms.

This action is also in furtherance of President Trump's National Security Presidential Memorandum-2 to counter Iran's aggressive development of missiles and other asymmetric and conventional weapons capabilities and deny the IRGC access to assets and resources that sustain their destabilizing activities.

The United States will continue to use all available means, including sanctions on entities based in third countries, to expose, disrupt, and counter Iran's procurement of equipment and items for its ballistic missile and UAV programs, which jeopardize regional security and international stability.

The Department of Treasury's action was taken pursuant to Executive Order (E.O.) 13382, which targets proliferators of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and their supporters, and E.O. 13224, as amended, which targets terrorist groups and their supporters. For more information on today's actions, please see the Department of the Treasury's press release.

Joint Statement of G7 Foreign Ministers' Meeting in Niagara

Media Note

November 12, 2025

We, the G7 Foreign Ministers of Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America, and the High Representative of the European Union, met under Canada's G7 Presidency, in Niagara, on November 11-12, 2025. We welcomed the participation of the Foreign Ministers of Brazil, India,

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the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Mexico, the Republic of Korea, South Africa, and Ukraine, who joined us for discussions on maritime security and prosperity, critical minerals, economic resilience and energy security.

Ukraine's long-term prosperity, security and defence

We reaffirmed our unwavering support for Ukraine in defending its territorial integrity and right to exist, and its freedom, sovereignty, and independence.

We reiterated that an immediate ceasefire is urgently needed. We agreed that the current line of contact should be the starting point of negotiations. We remain committed to the principle that international borders must not be changed by force.

We are increasing the economic costs to Russia, and exploring measures against countries and entities that are helping finance Russia's war efforts.

We condemned the provision to Russia of military assistance by DPRK and Iran, and the provision of weapons and dual-use components by China, a decisive enabler of Russia's war.

We acknowledged the ongoing discussions on a wide range of financing options, including further leveraging immobilised Russian Sovereign Assets in our jurisdictions in a coordinated way to support Ukraine.

We strongly condemned Russia's recent direct attacks on energy infrastructure and reaffirmed our support for Ukraine's energy security.

Peace and stability in the Middle East

We reiterated our strong support for President Trump's Comprehensive Plan to End the Gaza Conflict. We welcomed the ceasefire and the release of hostages. We stressed the urgency of returning the remains of deceased hostages. We also welcomed the increased flows of aid, but expressed concern about restrictions that remain in place. We called on all parties to allow for humanitarian assistance without interference at scale, through the United Nations and its agencies, and the Red Crescent, in addition to other international institutions and INGOs, as stipulated in President Trump's plan.

It is vital that all parties continue to engage constructively on the next steps outlined in the Comprehensive Plan, in pursuit of a political horizon for peaceful and prosperous co-existence for the Israeli and Palestinian peoples that advances comprehensive Middle East peace and stability. We will also continue to maintain attention on the situation in the West Bank.

We urged Iran to fully implement its obligations both under UN Security Council resolutions and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. Iran must resume full cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency, including enabling inspections of all nuclear facilities and materials. We called on Iran to engage in direct talks with the United States, supported by the E3. We continue to call on all UN member states to adhere to their obligations following the legal implementation of the snapback mechanism.

Regional security and prosperity across the Indo-Pacific

We reaffirmed the importance of a free and open Indo-Pacific based on the rule of law. We reiterated our strong opposition to any unilateral attempts to change the status quo in particular by force or coercion, including in the East China Sea and the South China Sea. We expressed serious concern over the use of dangerous maneuvers and water cannons in the South China Sea, as well as efforts to restrict freedom of navigation and overflight through militarization and coercion in the South China Sea.

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We reiterated that the award rendered by the Arbitral Tribunal on 12 July 2016 is a significant milestone, binding upon the parties. We emphasized the importance of maintaining peace and stability across the Taiwan Strait, and opposed any unilateral attempts to change the status quo, particularly by force or coercion. We encouraged the peaceful resolution of cross-Strait issues through constructive dialogue. We also expressed support for Taiwan's meaningful participation in appropriate international organizations. We remain concerned about China's military build-up and rapid increase of nuclear weapons arsenal and call on Beijing to demonstrate its commitment to stability through improved transparency.

We strongly condemned the DPRK's nuclear and ballistic missile programs and reaffirmed our commitment to the complete denuclearization of the DPRK, in accordance with relevant UN Security Council Resolutions. We expressed grave concern over the DPRK's cryptocurrency thefts. We urged DPRK to resolve the abductions issue expeditiously.

Haiti

We stressed the need for voluntary personnel and financial contributions to implement UNSC Resolution 2793. We urged the Haitian authorities to present a concrete plan and timeline toward free and fair elections. We welcomed the launch of a Regional Maritime Security Initiative to address transnational organized crime and foster greater stability and resilience in Haiti and the Caribbean through improved maritime security.

Sudan

We strongly condemned the recent escalation of violence and attacks that are often ethnically-motivated, by the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) against unarmed civilians and aid workers, particularly in El Fasher and North Kordofan. We deplore the devastating impact of this war on civilians including the famine that has led to the world's largest humanitarian crisis. We unequivocally condemn sexual violence. We urged the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) and Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) to respect human rights, de-escalate, commit to an immediate and permanent ceasefire, and ensure rapid and unimpeded passage of humanitarian assistance. We expressed our support for diplomatic efforts underway to restore peace and security and called upon external actors to contribute to that end.

Eastern DRC

We remain deeply concerned by ongoing violence and reports of human rights violations in eastern DRC, including conflict-related sexual violence. We called on all parties to protect civilians and facilitate humanitarian access. We urged all parties to engage in good faith in the peace process, to deliver lasting peace and security, in line with UNSC Resolution 2773. We called on parties to uphold commitments to fully implement the June 27 Peace Agreement and July 19 Declaration of Principles. We welcomed the Paris Conference on peace and stability in the Great Lakes region, held on October 30, 2025.

Migration and economic security

We noted the serious impact of conflict and instability on affected countries and regions, as well as on broader regional and international security, undermining growth and development, lessening opportunity and driving displacement and irregular migration. We committed to take up these issues at a future G7 Foreign Ministers' Meeting.

Maritime security and prosperity

Maritime security and prosperity are fundamental to global stability, economic resilience, and the well-being of all nations.

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We reaffirm the principles reflected in the United Nations Convention of the Law of the Sea.

We recalled the G7 Foreign Ministers' Declaration on Maritime Security and Prosperity, adopted in Charlevoix, Quebec on March 14, 2025. We welcomed the work carried out by the members of the G7 NB8++ Shadow Fleet Task Force.

We reiterated our commitment to strengthen G7 coordination with partners to prevent the use of unregistered or fraudulently registered, uninsured and substandard vessels engaged in sanctions evasion, risky navigation practices, arms transfers, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, illicit trade, and maritime crime.

We reaffirmed our shared commitment to address hybrid threats, including activity against critical undersea infrastructure, and to strengthening partnership in securing maritime ports and routes against the trafficking of illegal drugs.

Economic resilience, energy security and critical minerals

Building on the G7 Critical Minerals Action Plan, the G7 Roadmap to promote standards-based markets for critical minerals and the Production Alliance, we are pursuing partnerships that drive economic development, innovation, resilient and sustainable supply chains, and shared prosperity and security beyond the G7.

We expressed particular concern with the use of non-market policies and practices to disrupt critical minerals supply chains, as well as other forms of market distortions including overcapacity. In this regard, we welcome the results of the recent U.S. – China discussions and discourage any future policy impediments to predictable trade, including in critical minerals.

G7 members agreed to pursue concrete initiatives, jointly with partners, to address vulnerabilities by reducing our dependencies, and strengthening our collective economic resilience and security.

Sanctions Relief that Gives the Syrian People a Chance at Greatness

Press Release

November 10, 2025

The Department of State continues to deliver on President Trump's promise to provide the Syrian people with the opportunity for lasting peace and prosperity. Today, I issued a suspension of mandatory Caesar Act sanctions based on the actions taken by the Syrian government following the fall of the al-Assad regime. The suspension of Caesar Act sanctions supports Syria's efforts to rebuild its economy, restore ties with foreign partners, and foster prosperity and peace for all its citizens.

President Trump made clear the United States expects to see concrete actions by the Syrian government to turn the page on the past and work towards peace in the region.

The sanctions relief is pursuant to section 7432(b)(1) of the Caesar Syria Civilian Protection Act of 2019 (22 U.S.C. 8791 note). Please see Caesar Act Suspension Determination. The Department of State, the Treasury, and Commerce advisory can be found here.

The Department of State, together with the Departments of the Treasury and Commerce, issued an advisory that describes for the public and private sector the sanctions and export controls relief provided by the U.S. government to date. The advisory also outlines permissible and non-permissible activities with Syria.

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India and Pakistan: Back to the Brink?

Bomb blasts in the capitals New Delhi and Islamabad on Monday and Tuesday have threatened to revive tensions between the two nuclear-armed neighbors and longtime rivals India and Pakistan.

It is not yet clear who perpetrated the first attack, in New Delhi. A faction of the Pakistani Taliban has claimed responsibility for the attack in Islamabad.

The attacks come only six months after the last round of conflict between the two countries. For several days in early May, the Indian and Pakistani militaries traded blows after a massacre of civilians in India-administered Kashmir. (The two countries have a long history of accusing each other of sponsoring proxy violence and terrorist attacks. The US government blamed an offshoot of a Pakistan-based extremist group.) As Christopher Clary of the Stimson Center noted, it was not immediately clear what happened in the May conflict that followed the massacre, but India launched airstrikes in Pakistan, and Pakistan claimed to have downed Indian jets. Hostilities ceased amid US pressure.

Importantly for this week's developments, the spring flare-up left experts worried about a fragile peace. Writing for Foreign Affairs, author and Georgetown University School of Foreign Service professor Aqil Shah warned in late May: "A single terror attack could destabilize the region by triggering another cycle of retaliation and counterretaliation." In September, the International Crisis Group wrote that the spring conflict had "concluded with a precarious pause rather than a solid ceasefire. ... [B]oth New Delhi and Islamabad may feel they have little choice but to act if and when provoked. Still, the May conflict demonstrated that conducting limited strikes while avoiding retaliation, escalation and a slide into all-out war is becoming increasingly difficult."

Fiber Laser Expert Convicted by a Federal Jury of Economic Espionage and Theft of Trade Secrets

November 5, 2025

Rochester, N.Y. - A federal jury has convicted Ji Wang, 63, of Painted Post, NY, of two counts of economic espionage, one count of theft of trade secrets, one count of attempted economic espionage, and one count of attempted theft of trade secrets. Assistant Attorney General for National Security John A. Eisenberg, together with U.S. Attorney Michael DiGiacomo for the Western District of New York, announced the verdict.

"This conviction demonstrates the importance of protecting trade secrets developed in the United States, especially those with military applications," stated U.S. Attorney DiGiacomo. "My office will continue pursue and prosecute those that steal such information."

"Yesterday, a federal jury found Wang guilty of stealing sensitive defense research from his employer and attempting to use it to pursue personal profit at the expense our national security. We are committed to combating economic espionage and holding accountable those who disregard our export-control laws and the security of U.S. technology," said Assistant Attorney General for National Security John A. Eisenberg. "This verdict reaffirms that such betrayals of trust will not go unpunished."

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"This conviction underscores the FBI's dedication to exposing those who steal U.S. trade secrets for foreign benefit," said Philip Tejera, Special Agent-in-Charge of the FBI's Buffalo Field Office. "Any theft of valuable intellectual property is a threat to American businesses. When stolen trade secrets stand to benefit a foreign economic rival; it threatens our national security. The FBI remains committed to investigating individuals who trade American security for their own selfish greed."

"The Bureau of Industry and Security remains committed to working alongside our law enforcement and industry partners to prevent the unlawful transfer of sensitive technologies," said Special Agent-in-Charge Jonathan Carson.

Wang was born in China and immigrated to the United States in 1998 to work for Corning Incorporated. Between 2002 and 2007, Wang was assigned to work on a joint research and development project funded by the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency ("DARPA") and Corning. The goal of the 5-year, \$11.4 million project was to develop optical fibers for high-powered lasers with military and commercial applications. DARPA and Corning aimed to increase the power of fiber lasers by more than a factor of 1000. DARPA sought to develop this technology to create laser weapons capable of shooting down drones and missiles.

On or about July 1, 2016, Wang stole hundreds of files that contained non-public data generated during the DARPA project, including trade-secret manufacturing technology that would have enabled him to fabricate all manner of specialty optical fibers, including for fiber lasers.

Ten days before Wang stole the trade secret files, he had applied for China's Thousand Talents Plan Award. The Thousand Talents Plan Award was an initiative by the Chinese government aimed at people who were born in China and immigrated to the United States, to study or work in science and technology fields. The Thousand Talents Plan Award incentivized these people to return to China by promising millions of dollars of investment to award recipients who returned to China. Two months after Wang stole the trade secret files, he was selected to receive a Thousand Talents Plan Award.

Wang was negotiating with Chinese government entities to start a specialty fiber business in China from at least 2014 through 2017. Wang was negotiating to receive tens of millions of dollars in investment from Chinese government entities, who would have been shareholders in his new venture. Wang's business plans showed that he was planning to use the stolen trade-secret files to start this business in China. Wang's business plans also touted the military applications of the technology. In one such business plan, which Wang submitted to a Chinese government entity, he advertised that specialty fibers "can also be installed on military vehicles," including "tanks." Wang claimed that such use of the technology on military vehicles could "be key to deciding victory or defeat." Ultimately, law enforcement disrupted Wang's efforts before he was able to start a new business and exploit the technology he stole.

The verdict is the result of an investigation by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, acting under the direction of Special Agent In-Charge Philip Tejera, and Special Agents of the Department of Commerce, Office of Export Enforcement, New York Field Office acting under the direction of Special Agent-in-Charge Jonathan Carson.

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Additional assistance was provided by Homeland Security Investigations in Detroit, Michigan. The case was prosecuted by Assistant United States Attorney Meghan K. McGuire of the Western District of New York and Trial Attorneys Nicholas Hunter and Brendan Geary of the Counterintelligence and Export Control Section of the National Security Division.

Economic espionage carries a maximum penalty of 15 years in prison and theft of trade secrets carries a maximum sentence of 10 years in prison. Sentencing is scheduled for April 15, 2026, at 2:00 p.m. before U.S. District Judge Frank P. Geraci, Jr., who presided over the trial.

Fact Sheet: President Donald J. Trump Strikes Deal on Economic and Trade Relations with China

November 1, 2025

Washington, D.C.

REBALANCING TRADE WITH CHINA: This week in the Republic of Korea, President Donald J. Trump reached a trade and economic deal with President Xi Jinping of China—a massive victory that safeguards U.S. economic strength and national security while putting American workers, farmers, and families first.

- This historic agreement includes Chinese commitments to
 - Halt the flow of precursors used to make fentanyl into the United States.
 - Effectively eliminate China's current and proposed export controls on rare earth elements and other critical minerals.
 - End Chinese retaliation against U.S. semiconductor manufacturers and other major U.S. companies.
 - Open China's market to U.S. soybeans and other agricultural exports.

CHINESE ACTIONS:

- China will suspend the global implementation of the expansive new export controls on rare earths and related measures that it announced on October 9, 2025.
- China will issue general licenses valid for exports of rare earths, gallium, germanium, antimony, and graphite for the benefit of U.S. end users and their suppliers around the world. The general license means the de facto removal of controls China imposed since 2023.
- China will take significant measures to end the flow of fentanyl to the United States. Specifically, China will stop the shipment of certain designated chemicals to North America and strictly control exports of certain other chemicals to all destinations in the world.
- China will suspend all of the retaliatory tariffs that it has announced since March 4, 2025. This includes tariffs on a vast swath of U.S. agricultural products: chicken, wheat, corn, cotton, sorghum, soybeans, pork, beef, aquatic products, fruits, vegetables, and dairy products.
- China will suspend or remove all of the retaliatory non-tariff countermeasures taken against the United States since March 4, 2025, including China's listing of certain American companies on its end user and unreliable entity lists.

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- China will purchase at least 12 million metric tons (MMT) of U.S. soybeans during the last two months of 2025 and also purchase at least 25 MMT of U.S. soybeans in each of 2026, 2027, and 2028. Additionally, China will resume purchases of U.S. sorghum and hardwood and softwood logs.
- China will take appropriate measures to ensure the resumption of trade from Nexperia's facilities in China, allowing production of critical legacy chips to flow to the rest of the world.
- China will remove measures it took in retaliation for the U.S.'s announcement of a Section 301 investigation on China's Targeting the Maritime, Logistics, and Shipbuilding Sectors for Dominance, and remove sanctions imposed on various shipping entities.
- China will further extend the expiration of its market-based tariff exclusion process for imports from the United States and exclusions will remain valid until December 31, 2026.
- China will terminate its various investigations targeting U.S. companies in the semiconductor supply chain, including its antitrust, anti-monopoly, and anti-dumping investigations.

American Actions:

- The United States will lower the tariffs on Chinese imports imposed to curb fentanyl flows by removing 10 percentage points of the cumulative rate, effective November 10, 2025, and will maintain its suspension of heightened reciprocal tariffs on Chinese imports until November 10, 2026. (The current 10% reciprocal tariff will remain in effect during this suspension period.)
- The United States will further extend the expiration of certain Section 301 tariff exclusions, currently due to expire on November 29, 2025, until November 10, 2026.
- The United States will suspend for one year, starting on November 10, 2025, the implementation of the interim final rule titled Expansion of End-User Controls to Cover Affiliates of Certain Listed Entities.
- The United States will suspend for one year, starting on November 10, 2025, implementation of the responsive actions taken pursuant to the Section 301 investigation on China's Targeting the Maritime, Logistics, and Shipbuilding Sectors for Dominance. In the meantime, the United States will negotiate with China pursuant to Section 301 while continuing its historic cooperation with the Republic of Korea and Japan on revitalizing American shipbuilding.

Securing Another Win for the American People: This trade and economic deal caps President Trump's successful trip to Asia, where he delivered a series of historic wins for the American people.

- In Malaysia, President Trump signed Agreements on Reciprocal Trade with Malaysia and Cambodia, and the United States announced joint frameworks for trade negotiations with Thailand and Vietnam. He also signed critical minerals cooperation agreements with Thailand and Malaysia.
- In Japan, President Trump announced major projects advancing Japan's previous \$550 billion investment commitment to the United States to further revitalize the U.S. industrial base, signed a landmark critical minerals agreement with Japan, secured historic purchases of U.S. energy from Japan, and deepened U.S.-Japan cooperation to combat illegal drug trafficking. ...

- In the Republic of Korea, the President secured billions in landmark commitments, including investments to support American jobs, further America's energy dominance, promote American leadership in the technology revolution, and build the U.S.-Korea maritime partnership.

Modifying Reciprocal Tariff Rates Consistent with the Economic and Trade Arrangement Between The United States and The People's Republic of China

Executive Orders

November 4, 2025

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*) (IEEPA), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*), section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2483), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, I hereby determine and order:

Section 1. Background. In Executive Order 14257 of April 2, 2025 (Regulating Imports With a Reciprocal Tariff To Rectify Trade Practices That Contribute to Large and Persistent Annual United States Goods Trade Deficits), I found that conditions reflected in large and persistent annual U.S. goods trade deficits, including the consequences of those deficits, constitute an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and economy of the United States that has its source in whole or substantial part outside the United States. I declared a national emergency with respect to that threat, and to deal with that threat, I imposed additional *ad valorem* duties that I deemed necessary and appropriate.

In Executive Order 14259 of April 8, 2025 (Amendment to Reciprocal Tariffs and Updated Duties as Applied to Low-Value Imports From the People's Republic of China), and Executive Order 14266 of April 9, 2025 (Modifying Reciprocal Tariff Rates To Reflect Trading Partner Retaliation and Alignment), I raised the applicable *ad valorem* duty rate for imports of the People's Republic of China (PRC) established in Executive Order 14257, in recognition of the PRC's retaliation against the United States in response to the actions taken to address the emergency declared in Executive Order 14257.

Subsequently, the United States entered into discussions with the PRC to address the lack of trade reciprocity in our economic relationship and the United States' resulting national and economic security concerns. Accordingly, in Executive Order 14298 of May 12, 2025 (Modifying Reciprocal Tariff Rates To Reflect Discussions With the People's Republic of China), and Executive Order 14334 of August 11, 2025 (Further Modifying Reciprocal Tariff Rates To Reflect Ongoing Discussions With the People's Republic of China), I determined that it was necessary and appropriate to address the emergency declared in Executive Order 14257 by suspending application of the heightened *ad valorem* duties imposed on the PRC under Executive Order 14257, as amended, and to instead impose on articles of the PRC an additional *ad valorem* rate of duty of 10 percent. During the suspension, the United States continued to have discussions with the PRC to address the lack of trade reciprocity in the United States' economic relationship with the PRC and the United States' resulting national and economic security concerns.

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Following my meeting with President Xi Jinping of the People's Republic of China on October 30, 2025, in the Republic of Korea, the United States and the PRC reached a historic and monumental deal on economic and trade relations (Kuala Lumpur Joint Arrangement or Arrangement). Under the Arrangement, the PRC has committed to, among other things, postpone and effectively eliminate the PRC's current and proposed coercive global export controls on rare earth elements and other critical minerals, and address Chinese retaliation against United States semiconductor manufacturers and other major companies in the semiconductor supply chain. The PRC has also committed to purchase United States agricultural exports integral to the economy and general welfare of the United States, including soybeans, sorghum, and logs. And the PRC has committed to suspend or remove many retaliatory actions against the United States, including suspending tariffs on a vast swath of United States agricultural products until December 31, 2026, and extending the PRC's market-based tariff exclusion process for United States imports until November 10, 2026.

The United States, in turn, committed to, among other things, maintain the suspension of heightened reciprocal tariffs on imports of the PRC until 12:01 a.m. eastern standard time on November 10, 2026.

In my judgment, the Arrangement will help remedy non-reciprocal trade arrangements and address the United States' economic and national security concerns. The Arrangement will reduce the United States' trade deficit, boost the economy of the United States, and address the consequences of the United States' trade deficit by, among other things, ensuring that the United States has access to materials vital to national defense, the energy sector, and other aspects of the United States' economy and national security; strengthening the agricultural infrastructure of the United States; and strengthening the manufacturing and defense industrial base of the United States.

Accordingly, I have determined that it is necessary and appropriate to deal with the national emergency declared in Executive Order 14257 by implementing the Arrangement between the United States and the PRC. Therefore, I determine that it is necessary and appropriate to continue the suspension of the heightened reciprocal tariffs on imports of the PRC until 12:01 a.m. eastern standard time on November 10, 2026.

Sec. 2. Implementation. Heading 9903.01.63 and subdivision (v)(xvii)(10) of U.S. note 2 to subchapter III of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States shall continue to be suspended until 12:01 a.m. eastern standard time on November 10, 2026.

Sec. 3. Monitoring and Recommendations. (a) The Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce, and the United States Trade Representative, in consultation with the Secretary of State and any other officials they deem appropriate, shall continue to monitor the conditions underlying the national emergency declared in Executive Order 14257, including the United States' trade deficit, the lack of reciprocity in our bilateral trade relationships, disparate tariff rates and non-tariff barriers, United States trading partners' economic policies that suppress domestic wages and consumption imports, the strength of our domestic manufacturing base, the strength of our defense industrial base, and any other relevant factors. The Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce, and the United States Trade Representative shall, from time to time, update me on the status of these conditions.

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In particular, the Secretary of the Treasury and the United States Trade Representative shall update me on the status and progress of the PRC's implementation of its commitments under the Arrangement.

(b) Should the PRC fail to implement its commitments under the Arrangement, I may modify this order as necessary to deal with the emergency declared in Executive Order 14257.

(c) The Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce, and the United States Trade Representative, in consultation with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Assistant to the President for Economic Policy, the Senior Counselor for Trade and Manufacturing, and the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, shall continue to inform me of any circumstance that, in their opinion, might indicate the need for further action and shall continue to recommend to me additional action that, in their opinion, will more effectively deal with the emergency declared in Executive Order 14257.

Sec. 4. Delegation. Consistent with applicable law, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the United States Trade Representative are directed and authorized to take such actions, including adopting rules, regulations, or guidance, and to employ all powers granted to the President, including those granted by IEEPA, as may be necessary to implement and effectuate this order. The Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the United States Trade Representative, consistent with applicable law, may redelegate any of these functions within their respective department or agency. All executive departments and agencies shall take all appropriate measures within their authority to implement this order.

Sec. 5. Severability. If any provision of this order, or the application of any provision of this order to any individual or circumstance, is held to be invalid, the remainder of this order and the application of its provisions to any other individuals or circumstances shall not be affected.

Sec. 6. General Provisions. (a) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

(i) the authority granted by law to an executive department or agency, or the head thereof; or
(ii) the functions of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget relating to budgetary, administrative, or legislative proposals.

(b) This order shall be implemented consistent with applicable law and subject to the availability of appropriations.

(c) This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.

(d) The costs for publication of this order shall be borne by the Office of the United States Trade Representative.

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MISSION STATEMENT:

Given the geopolitical state of affairs with China, Russia, and Crimea, the Occupied territories of UKRAINE, Donetsk and Luhansk Oblast, embargoed countries and other specific threatening end users and entities, located in the United States and around the globe;

Evolutions in Business and the companies we serve, armed with robust compliance to the Export Administration Regulations, will adhere to best practices to protect our revenue and yours, and ensure the national security interests of the United States.

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