

經濟部國際貿易署 函

地址：100057 臺北市中正區湖口街1號

承辦人：蔡介文

聯絡電話：(02)23510271分機412

電子郵件：cwtsai2@trade.gov.tw

受文者：台灣區車輛工業同業公會

發文日期：中華民國114年9月10日

發文字號：貿雙二字第1147033475號

速別：普通件

密等及解密條件或保密期限：

附件：如文 (7033475_1147033475-1.pdf、7033475_1147033475-2.pdf)

主旨：有關白宮發布「修改對等關稅範圍並建立執行貿易與安全協議之程序」行政命令事，請查照並惠轉知會員廠商。

說明：

一、依據駐美國代表處經濟組本(114)年9月7日經美字第1140000910號函辦理。

二、美國白宮於本年9月5日發布旨揭行政命令，修改本年4月2日宣布之對等關稅（第14257號行政命令）適用範圍，並建立執行美國與貿易夥伴貿易協議之架構。要點如次：

(一)川普總統於4月2日實施全球對等關稅，以解決美國長期貿易逆差所造成的國家緊急狀態。對等關稅適用於幾乎所有進口產品，但排除若干產品，包括適用美國法規50 USC § 1702(b)相關產品、適用232條款關稅產品（如藥品、半導體和木材物品）以及第 14257 號行政命令附件二中列出之產品。

(二)旨揭行政命令修改上述第 14257 號行政命令附件二所列之產品範圍：

1、新增列入附件二之貨品，將不再適用對等關稅，該等

商品包括金條相關貨品以及部分關鍵礦產與藥品等受到232條款調查之產品。

2、從附件二中移除之貨品，現在需繳納對等關稅，該等貨品包括部分氫氧化鋁、樹脂和矽膠產品。

3、修改後之附件二附於本命令中，修改內容將於行政命令公布3日後（按，本年 9 月 8 日）生效。

(三) 川普總統正透過執行現行及未來貿易協議之架構，推動互惠貿易：

1、旨揭行政命令制定「一致性夥伴之潛在關稅調整」

(Potential Tariff Adjustment for Aligned Partners, PTAAP) 附件三，列出未來達成任何對等貿易和安全協議時可能僅適用最惠國(MFN)關稅之產品清單，分為4大類：

(1) 部分飛機及其零件；

(2) 部分學名藥及其成分；

(3) 無法取得之自然資源及與其密切相關之衍生產品；

(4) 部分在美國種植或生產數量不足以滿足國內需求之農產品。

2、為獲得PTAAP附件所列部分或全部產品之對等關稅減免，貿易夥伴必須與美國達成一項有助緩解貿易逆差之協議。

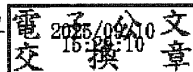
3、此外，在確定PTAAP附件中哪些產品有資格獲得關稅減免時，總統將評估外國貿易夥伴承諾解決美國貿易關切事項之程度等，並授權包括美國商務部長和貿易代表之高級官員與貿易夥伴執行協議。

(四)監測和建議：美國商務部長和貿易代表應與相關官員諮商，持續監測第14257號（對等關稅）行政命令中宣布之國家緊急狀態，包括美國貿易逆差、雙邊貿易關係中缺乏對等關係、不同的關稅稅率和非關稅障礙、美國貿易夥伴抑制國內工資和消費進口的經濟政策、美國國內製造業及國防產業之基礎實力。商務部長和貿易代表應不定時向總統報告上述情況進展。

三、檢送白宮行政命令、附件一及事實文件如附件（附件二及三共109頁，網址為<https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025/09/ANNEX-II.pdf>），併請卓參。

正本：中華民國全國工業總會、台北市進出口商業同業公會、台灣區電機電子工業同業公會、臺灣機械工業同業公會、台灣工具機暨零組件工業同業公會、台北市電子零件商業同業公會、台灣電子製造設備工業同業公會、台灣螺絲工業同業公會、台灣鋼鐵工業同業公會、台灣區車輛工業同業公會、台灣化學產業學會、本署貿易管理組(均含附件)

副本：經濟部產業發展署、駐美國代表處經濟組



PRESIDENTIAL ACTIONS

MODIFYING THE SCOPE OF RECIPROCAL TARIFFS AND ESTABLISHING
PROCEDURES FOR IMPLEMENTING TRADE AND SECURITY AGREEMENTS

Executive Orders

September 5, 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 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1862) (section 232), section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2483), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, it is hereby ordered:

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

The WHITE HOUSE

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 certain *ad valorem* duties that I deemed necessary and appropriate. In Annex II to Executive Order 14257, I set forth a list of certain goods that, in my judgment, should not be subject to the *ad valorem* rates of duty imposed pursuant to that order.

In section 4 of Executive Order 14257, section 5 of Executive Order 14326 of July 31, 2025 (Further Modifying the Reciprocal Tariff Rates), and other Executive Orders issued to address the national emergency declared in Executive Order 14257, I directed various officials to monitor the circumstances involving the emergency

declared in Executive Order 14257 and to recommend to me additional action that would more effectively deal with the emergency conditions described in Executive Order 14257. Based on this monitoring, among other things, I have received additional information and recommendations from these officials. After considering the information and recommendations these officials have provided to me, among other things, I have determined that it is necessary and appropriate to modify Annex II to Executive Order 14257 as shown in the updated version of Annex II that is attached to this order. In my judgment, these modifications are necessary and appropriate to deal with the national emergency declared in Executive Order 14257.

Further, in section 4(c) of Executive Order 14257, I noted that I might further decrease or limit in scope the duties imposed under Executive Order 14257, as amended, if any trading partner takes significant steps to remedy non-reciprocal trade arrangements and align sufficiently with the United States on economic and national security matters. Accordingly, I later temporarily suspended the individual *ad valorem* rate of duty for certain trading partners to reflect the fact that some trading partners had signaled a willingness to undertake meaningful economic and national security commitments with the United States designed to combat the emergency declared in Executive Order 14257. In Executive Order 14326, I noted that certain foreign trading partners had agreed, or were on the verge of agreeing, to meaningful trade and security agreements with the United States, with the conclusion of the agreements to be completed in the future.

In my judgment, it is necessary and appropriate to take steps contemplated in certain current and forthcoming trade and security framework agreements (framework agreements) between a foreign trading partner and the United States. I determine that any modification of tariffs required to implement current and forthcoming framework agreements is necessary and appropriate to deal with the national emergency declared in Executive Order 14257 and to reduce or eliminate the threats to national security found in Proclamation 9704 of March 8, 2018 (Adjusting Imports of Aluminum Into the United States), as amended; Proclamation 9705 of March 8, 2018 (Adjusting Imports of Steel Into the United States), as amended; Proclamation 9888 of May 17, 2019 (Adjusting Imports of Automobiles and Automobile Parts Into the United States), as amended; and Proclamation 10962 of July 30, 2025 (Adjusting Imports of Copper Into the United States). Except in rare circumstances, I will refrain from narrowing the scope of the reciprocal tariff or any relevant section 232 tariff before the conclusion of a final trade and security agreement (final agreement) between the foreign trading partner and the United States.

For example, the United States and the European Union recently announced a landmark “Framework on an Agreement on Reciprocal, Fair, and Balanced Trade” (Framework Agreement). In the joint statement announcing the Framework Agreement, the United States committed to reduce the reciprocal tariff imposed under Executive Order 14257, as amended, on certain products of the European Union to zero percent and to reduce tariffs imposed under section 232 for automobiles and automobile parts originating from the European Union if the European Union takes certain steps. In my judgment, it is necessary and appropriate to implement the tariff modifications described in the Framework Agreement. These modifications are necessary and appropriate to deal with the national emergency declared in Executive Order 14257 and to reduce or eliminate the threat to national security found in Proclamation 9888, as amended.

Similarly, I determine that it is necessary and appropriate to implement the terms of any final agreement between a foreign trading partner and the United States related to the national emergency declared in Executive Order 14257. In my judgment, the modifications required to implement the terms of such a final agreement are necessary and appropriate to deal with the national emergency declared in Executive Order 14257 and to reduce or eliminate the threats to national security I have found pursuant to section 232.

Though I am generally unwilling for framework agreements to narrow the scope of the reciprocal tariffs or modify any relevant section 232 tariff before the conclusion of a final agreement, final agreements with the United States may include such modifications. My willingness to reduce the reciprocal tariff to zero percent for a given import or to modify tariffs imposed under section 232 will depend on numerous factors, including the scope and economic value of a trading partner’s commitments to the United States in its agreement on reciprocal trade, the national interests of the United States, the need to deal with the national emergency declared in Executive Order 14257, and the need to reduce or eliminate the threats to national security I have found pursuant to section 232. The list of imports for which I may be willing to provide a zero percent reciprocal tariff rate is set forth in the Annex to this order entitled “Potential Tariff Adjustments for Aligned Partners,” which contains products that cannot be grown, mined, or naturally produced in the United States or grown, mined, or naturally produced in sufficient quantities in the United States to satisfy domestic demand; certain agricultural products; aircraft and aircraft parts; and non-patented articles for use in pharmaceutical applications. Given the complex, fact-specific, and sensitive nature of negotiations and the national emergency declared in Executive

Order 14257, among other relevant considerations, the imports that might receive a reciprocal tariff rate of zero percent may be different for each final agreement between a foreign trading partner and the United States.

Sec. 2. Updating Scope of Duties Globally. (a) The updated version of Annex II to Executive Order 14257 is attached to this order and shall be effective with respect to goods entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time 3 days after the date of this order.

(b) The Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) shall be modified as provided in Annex I to this order. These modifications shall enter into effect on the date set forth in Annex I to this order.

Sec. 3. Framework Agreements. (a) Upon the conclusion of any framework agreement of a kind described in section 1 of this order, the Secretary of Commerce and the United States Trade Representative shall determine whether the United States must take any action to implement such framework agreement. Doing so shall include determining whether any condition or conditions to an action by the United States has occurred or will occur before the relevant action by the United States.

(b) If the Secretary of Commerce and the United States Trade Representative determine that an action must be taken to implement a framework agreement pursuant to subsection (a) of this section and that any condition or conditions to such action have occurred or will occur before the relevant action by the United States, the Secretary of Commerce and the United States Trade Representative shall take the necessary and appropriate actions to implement such framework agreement in accordance with this order.

(c) The Secretary of Commerce and the United States Trade Representative shall act in a manner consistent with the national interests of the United States, the purpose of this order, the need to deal with the national emergency declared in Executive Order 14257, and the need to reduce or eliminate the threats to national security I have found pursuant to section 232.

Sec. 4. Final Agreements. (a) Upon the conclusion of any final agreement of a kind described in section 1 of this order, the Secretary of Commerce and the United States Trade Representative shall take the necessary and appropriate actions to implement the final agreement in accordance with this order.

(b) In implementing any final agreement, the Secretary of Commerce and the United States Trade Representative shall act in a manner consistent with the national interests of the United States, the purpose of this order, the need to deal with the

national emergency declared in Executive Order 14257, and the need to reduce or eliminate the threats to national security I have found pursuant to section 232.

Sec. 5. Monitoring and Recommendations. (a) The Secretary of Commerce and the United States Trade Representative, in consultation with any officials they deem appropriate, shall continue to monitor the conditions underlying the national emergency declared in Executive Order 14257, including the U.S. trade deficit, the lack of reciprocity in our bilateral trade relationships, disparate tariff rates and non-tariff barriers, U.S. 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 Commerce and the United States Trade Representative shall, from time to time, update me on the status of these conditions.

(b) The Secretary of Commerce and the United States Trade Representative, in consultation with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, 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.

(c) The Secretary of Commerce and the United States Trade Representative, in consultation with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, 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 advise me of the conclusion of any agreement on reciprocal trade with a particular trading partner.

Sec. 6. Delegation. (a) Consistent with applicable law, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the United States Trade Representative are directed and authorized to take all necessary actions to implement and effectuate this order and any actions taken under section 3 or section 4 of this order — including through temporary suspension or amendment of regulations or through notices in the *Federal Register* and by adopting rules, regulations, or guidance — and to employ all powers granted to the President, including those granted by IEEPA and section 232, as may be necessary to implement and effectuate this order.

(b) The Secretary of Commerce and the United States Trade Representative, in consultation with the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP),

the Chair of the United States International Trade Commission, and any other senior official they deem appropriate, shall determine whether modifications to the HTSUS are necessary to effectuate this order and any actions taken under section 3 or section 4 of this order and may direct such modifications through notice in the *Federal Register*.

(c) If implementation of a framework agreement or final agreement of a kind described in section 1 of this order requires a refund of duties collected, CBP shall provide the refund to the extent consistent with law. Any refunds shall be processed pursuant to applicable law and CBP's standard procedures for such refunds.

(d) Consistent with applicable law, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the United States Trade Representative may redelegate any of these functions within their respective department or agency.

(e) All executive departments and agencies shall take all appropriate measures within their authority to implement this order.

Sec. 7. 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 Department of Commerce.

DONALD J. TRUMP

THE WHITE HOUSE,

September 5, 2025.

ANNEX I

Effective with respect to goods entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time 3 days after the date of this order, subdivision (v)(iii) of U.S. note 2 to subchapter III of chapter 99

of the HTSUS shall be amended by inserting in numerical order the following provisions of the HTSUS:

2504.10.10
2604.00.00
2609.00.00
2612.20.00
2613.90.00
2825.40.00
2833.24.00
2903.51.10
2924.29.01
2924.29.03
2924.29.23
2924.29.26
2924.29.28
2924.29.33
2924.29.57
2924.29.80
2926.90.50
2933.29.05

2933.29.60
4703.11.00
4703.21.00
4703.29.00
7108.11.00
7108.12.50
7108.13.10
7108.13.55
7108.13.70
7108.20.00
7115.90.05
7115.90.30
7202.60.00
7501.10.00
7502.10.00
7502.20.00
7503.00.00
7504.00.00
7903.90.30

8505.11.0070
8541.41.00

Effective with respect to goods entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time 3 days after the date of this order, subdivision (v)(iii) of U.S. note 2 to subchapter III of chapter 99 of the HTSUS shall be amended by removing the following provisions of the HTSUS:

2818.30.00
3824.99.93 3907.29.00 3907.30.00
3907.61.00
3907.69.00
3907.99.50
3910.00.00

[CLICK HERE TO VIEW ANNEX II & III](#)



WHWIRE

GET THE FACTS →

NEWS

WIRE

ISSUES

CONTACT

VISIT

EOP

ADMINISTRATION

GALLERY

VIDEO LIBRARY

AMERICA 250

FOUNDING FATHERS

THE SIGNERS



Subscribe to The White House newsletter

Your email

SIGN UP

Text POTUS to 45470 to receive updates

THE WHITE HOUSE

1600 Pennsylvania Ave NW
Washington, DC 20500

WH.GOV

Copyright

Privacy



The WHITE HOUSE

FACT SHEETS

Fact Sheet: President Donald J. Trump Modifies the Scope of Reciprocal Tariffs and Establishes Procedures for Implementing Trade Deals

The White House

September 5, 2025

STRENGTHENING THE ECONOMY AND NATIONAL SECURITY THROUGH TARIFFS

AND TRADE DEALS: Today, President Donald J. Trump signed an Executive Order modifying the scope of the reciprocal tariffs that he first announced on April 2, 2025, and establishing a framework to implement agreements with our trading partners.

- President Trump is strengthening the international economic position of the United States and protecting American workers by modifying the scope of reciprocal tariffs.
 - On April 2, the President imposed historic global reciprocal tariffs to address the national emergency posed by our large and persistent trade deficit, which is driven by the absence of reciprocity in our trade relationships and other harmful policies perpetuated by other countries, and by the consequences of that trade deficit.
 - These tariffs have applied to nearly all imports, except for certain classes of products, such as articles subject to 50 U.S.C. § 1702(b); articles potentially subject to other tariff regimes like pharmaceuticals, semiconductors, and lumber articles; and articles listed in Annex II of Executive Order 14257.
 - The President has now determined that it is necessary and appropriate to modify the scope of the articles listed in Annex II to deal with the national emergency and protect America's economic and national security.
 - Some goods have been added to Annex II, meaning they will no longer be subject to reciprocal tariffs. These goods include bullion-related articles and certain critical minerals and pharmaceutical products subject to pending Section 232 investigations.
 - Some goods have been removed from Annex II, meaning they are now subject to reciprocal tariffs. These goods include certain

aluminum hydroxide, resin, and silicone products.

- A modified Annex II is attached to today's Order, and the modifications will take effect on September 8, 2025.
- President Trump is advancing reciprocal trade by establishing a framework to implement existing and future trade deals.
 - Today's Order establishes the "Potential Tariff Adjustments for Aligned Partners" (PTAAP) Annex, which contains the list of products for which the President may be willing to apply only the Most-Favored-Nation (MFN) tariff upon the conclusion of any future reciprocal trade and security deal. These products fall in four categories:
 - certain aircraft and aircraft parts;
 - certain generic pharmaceuticals and their ingredients;
 - unavailable natural resources and closely related derivative products; and
 - certain agricultural products not grown or produced in sufficient quantity in the United States to meet domestic demand.
 - To earn a reduction of reciprocal tariffs for some or all of the products listed in the PTAAP Annex, a trading partner must conclude a deal with the United States that helps mitigate the national emergency relating to the trade deficit. Additionally, the President will evaluate the extent of a trading partner's commitments to address U.S. trade concerns, among other things, when determining which products on the PTAAP Annex qualify for a tariff reduction.
 - The President delegated to senior officials, including the Secretary of Commerce and the United States Trade Representative, the authority to implement deals with our trading partners.

TAKING DECISIVE ACTION TO ADDRESS A NATIONAL EMERGENCY: President Trump is modifying the scope of reciprocal tariffs and streamlining the implementation of trade deals to protect U.S. national security interests, reinforce domestic supply chains, and bolster America's industrial base.

- President Trump has taken several tariff actions in the interests of the American people, including:
 - Imposing a 20% tariff on China to address the synthetic opioid supply chain, a 25% tariff on Mexico to address the flow of illicit drugs across our southern border, and a 35% tariff on Canada to address the flow of illicit drugs across our northern border.

- Imposing reciprocal tariffs, with many trading partners subject to individualized, *ad valorem* reciprocal tariffs, to rectify trade practices that contribute to America's exploding annual goods trade deficit, and to remedy the consequences of the United States' exploding trade deficit.
- Imposing an additional 40% tariff on Brazil following recent actions of the Government of Brazil that threaten the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States.
- Imposing an additional 25% tariff on imports from India in response to its continued purchase of Russian Federation oil.
- Imposing Section 232 tariffs on imports of automobiles and auto parts, copper, steel, and aluminum to protect and strengthen America's industries, which are critical to America's economic welfare and national security.
- These actions protect national security, strengthen supply chains, and support American workers and industries.
- Today's Order revises Annex II to more effectively address the national emergency declared in Executive Order 14257 and establishes a process to streamline the implementation of trade deals with America's trading partners.
- By taking further action today, President Trump is ensuring America's trade policies benefit the American people, strengthen national security, and promote economic fairness.

DELIVERING FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE: President Trump's tariff policies have generated significant investment into the United States, strengthening the U.S. economy while addressing unfair trade practices that have disadvantaged American workers for decades.

- By imposing tariffs on countries with nonreciprocal trade practices, President Trump is incentivizing manufacturing on American soil and defending our industries.
- The Trump Administration has worked with America's trading partners to craft tailor-made trade deals designed to eliminate their most distortive trade practices and to ensure that trading partners align with the United States on key economic and national security matters.
 - In a massive deal with the European Union, the EU has agreed to purchase \$750 billion in U.S. energy and make new investments of \$600 billion in

the United States, all by 2028, while accepting a 15% tariff rate, and charging American companies zero.

- Japan has agreed to invest \$550 billion in the United States to rebuild and expand core American industries, as well as to further open its own market to U.S. exports, all while paying a baseline 15% tariff rate.
 - The United States-United Kingdom trade deal includes billions of dollars of increased market access for American exports.
 - Additional trade deals with Indonesia, the Philippines, South Korea, Vietnam, and others will, among other things, protect our industries, open foreign markets, and encourage foreign investment in American industries.
- With billions in reshoring investments already announced, President Trump is bringing manufacturing jobs back to America, revitalizing communities, and strengthening supply chains.
 - The Administration will continue to use all available tools to protect our national security, advance our economic interests, and uphold a system of trade based in fairness and reciprocity.



WH*WIRE*

GET THE FACTS →

NEWS

WIRE

ISSUES

CONTACT

VISIT

EOP

ADMINISTRATION

GALLERY

VIDEO LIBRARY

AMERICA 250

FOUNDING FATHERS

THE SIGNERS



Subscribe to The White House newsletter

Your email

SIGN UP

Text POTUS to 45470 to receive updates

THE WHITE HOUSE

1600 Pennsylvania Ave NW
Washington, DC 20500

WH.GOV

Copyright

Privacy

