

Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 Tariffs Timeline: Administration, Trading Partner and Meat Institute Actions

February 16: Based on Section 232, U.S. finds steel and aluminum imports pose national security threat.

March 8: Administration announces worldwide steel and aluminum tariffs on imports to the U.S. 25 percent tariffs are placed on steel imports and 10 percent on aluminum imports.

March 23: Steel and aluminum tariffs become effective – limited exemptions granted to Canada, Mexico and the European Union, among other trading partners. China not exempted.

May 23: Administration initiates section 232 investigation into auto imports.

May 31: Administration announces Section 232 tariffs on steel (25 percent) imports and aluminum (10 percent) imports from Mexico, Canada and EU as of June 1, ending temporary exemptions previously granted.

March 23: China announces intent to retaliate. U.S. pork exports included on retaliation list.

April 2: China levies retaliatory tariffs on approximately \$3 billion worth of U.S. imports, including a 25 percent tariff on U.S. pork.

March 23: Meat Institute issues [statement](#) responding to China's retaliatory tariffs on U.S. pork, [appears](#) on China Global Television Network opposing tariffs, underscoring importance of trade.

April 4: Meat Institute issues [statement](#) responding to escalating trade tensions between China and the U.S.

Early June: Mexico retaliates with 10 percent tariff on unprocessed U.S. exported pork hams and shoulders, effective June 5. Mexican tariffs on U.S. pork slated to increase to 20 percent July 1.

Early June: Canada announces plan to place tariffs on up to \$12.4 billion worth of U.S. imports, including steel and aluminum. Canada files case against U.S. tariff action at the World Trade Organization.

June 6: EU announces retaliatory tariffs on \$7.1 billion worth of imports from the U.S.

June 4: Meat Institute issues [statement](#) regarding Mexican pork tariffs.

June 6: Meat Institute sends members grassroots letter ([Senate version](#); [House version](#)) opposing using tariffs in trade disputes.



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July 1: Canada publishes official retaliatory tariff list – imposes 10 percent tariffs on certain U.S. beef product imports to the country, including bovine prepared meals.

July 5: Mexico retaliates with 10 percent tariff on unprocessed U.S. exported pork hams and shoulders, effective June 5. Mexican tariffs on U.S. pork slated to increase to 20 percent July 1.

Mid-July: U.S. files five separate trade disputes at the World Trade Organization challenging retaliatory tariffs proposed by China, the European Union, Canada, Mexico, and Turkey. The retaliation was in response to the U.S.'s steel and aluminum tariffs.

July 26: U.S. and European Union agree to hold trade talks, halting implementation of future tariffs, as they address current steel and aluminum tariffs, among other issues.

Early August: U.S. issues proclamation doubling steel and aluminum tariffs on imports from Turkey to 50 and 20 percent, respectively. Turkey vows to retaliate against U.S. electronics.

October 1: U.S., Canada, and Mexico announce U.S.-Mexico-Canada (USMCA) agreement reached. Section 232 tariffs remain in place, as do retaliatory tariffs on U.S. meat exports.

November 2018: U.S., Canada, and Mexico sign USMCA on the sidelines of the G-20 Summit in Buenos Aires, Argentina. Section 232 tariffs remain in place, as do retaliatory tariffs on U.S. meat exports.

December 2018: Meat Institute, National Pork Producers Council send [letter](#) to U.S. Trade Representative detailing organizations' reluctance to provide support for Congressional approval of USMCA should the U.S.'s steel and aluminum tariffs on Canada and Mexico, and Mexico's 20 percent retaliatory tariffs on U.S. pork exports, remain in place.



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May 19, 2019: U.S. removes Section 232 tariffs on steel and aluminum imports from Canada and Mexico.

May 2019: Canada and Mexico remove retaliatory tariffs on U.S. imports, including a 20% tariff Mexico levied on U.S. pork products.

August 2020: The U.S. re-imposes 10% tariffs on Canadian aluminum imports. Canada promises to retaliate.

August 2020: Canada retaliates on \$2.7 billion worth of U.S. steel and aluminum imports. Meat and poultry imports are not subject to retaliation.

