



# TORRES TRADE LAW

INTERNATIONAL TRADE & NATIONAL SECURITY

## **Torres Trade Trump Table**

Last Updated: May 29, 2025

### **Summary:**

The table below presents a structured timeline of executive actions, policy directives, and trade-related decisions issued by President Trump's administration from January 2025 to the present. It focuses on critical areas such as tariffs, economic sanctions (OFAC), the priorities of the Department of Justice, customs regulations, and broader trade and economic policies.

The table captures significant policy shifts, including the imposition and threats of tariffs on imports from Canada, Mexico, China, and other countries; sanctions targeting individuals, international organizations, and foreign entities; and efforts to align federal agencies with an "America First" economic and diplomatic agenda. As a whole, the actions summarized below illustrate the administration's approach to trade protectionism, economic nationalism, and regulatory intervention, which has far-reaching implications for global trade relationships, U.S. businesses, and international law enforcement efforts.

## TRACKER

Date	Source	Category	Summary
5/28/25	<p><a href="#"><u>Court of International Trade</u></a> Slip Opinion 25-66</p> <p>*Update: On May 29th, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit in Washington, DC <a href="#"><u>granted the United States' request</u></a> for an administrative stay of the Court of International Trade's injunction until further notice.</p>	Tariffs	<p>The Court of International Trade (CIT) issued an opinion based on two lawsuits, one brought by a group of small businesses and one brought by a coalition of 12 states, ruling that President Trump's tariff actions implemented pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA) are unconstitutional. Accordingly, the opinion implements an injunction barring operation of the tariff actions and required the Trump Administration to issue orders stopping the tariff actions within 10 days. The CIT's decision does not impact the validity of tariff actions based on authorities other than the IEEPA, such as tariffs imposed under Section 301 tariffs imposed on a wide-range of Chinese-origin goods and Section 232 tariffs imposed on aluminum, steel, automobile, and automobile part imports.</p>
5/28/25	<p><a href="#"><u>OFAC</u></a> Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) for Syria General License 25</p>	U.S. Economic Sanctions	<p>On May 13, 2025, President Trump announced his intent to ease sanctions imposed on Syria to support the new government and help stabilize Syria. OFAC, in</p>

			<p>concurrence with this new policy, has issued General License 25 (GL 25) authorizing a wide range of transactions previously prohibited under the Syrian Sanctions Regulations. The new general license authorizes activities such as new investment Syria, the provision of services to companies and people within Syria, dealing in petroleum or petroleum products from Syria, and transacting with the current Syrian government as well as blocked parties listed in in the Annex to GL 25. U.S. financial institutions can process transactions with the Central Bank of Syria, but property of that bank remains blocked. Importantly, the general license does not authorize transactions involving any parties, including Bashar al-Assad and associates, on OFAC's SDN list or that involve an entity owned 50% or more by SDNs (other than those listed in the Annex).</p>
5/23/25	<a href="#">White House</a> Fact Sheet: President Donald J. Trump Directs Reform of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission	National Security and Energy Policy	President Trump has signed 4 Executive Orders focused on nuclear power and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). The orders reform NRC nuclear policies to promote the expansion of U.S. nuclear energy capacity and establish new

			<p>expedited timeframes for related licensing and approval procedures. The orders also focus on strengthening the domestic nuclear industry through expansion of the domestic workforce to decrease reliance on foreign energy and highlight the role nuclear energy infrastructure plays in enhancing domestic AI computing and advanced technologies. Notably, the President has also directed the Secretary of State to focus on agreements and other necessary activities to support American nuclear exports.</p>
5/16/25	<p><a href="#">White House</a></p> <p>What They Are Saying: Trillions in Great Deals Secured for America Thanks to President Trump</p>	<p>Economic Policy/Foreign Investment</p>	<p>Following President Trump's Middle East visit, several countries within the region announced investment deals in the U.S. and multiple deals with U.S.-based aerospace, defense, and technology companies. The total value reaches over \$200 trillion, with a \$1.2 trillion economic exchange agreement with Qatar and an additional \$243.5 billion for commercial and defense deals between the U.S. and Qatar, \$200 billion in commercial deals between the U.S. and U.A.E., and a \$600 billion investment commitment from Saudi Arabia. The White House announcement highlights</p>

			that these deals are meant to strengthen the U.S. economy as well as foster security and safety within the Middle East.
5/12/25	<a href="#">Department of Commerce</a> Department of Commerce Rescinds Biden-Era Artificial Intelligence Diffusion Rule, Strengthens Chip-Related Export Controls	Export Controls	The Department of Commerce (DOC) announced the rescission of the “AI Diffusion Rule” set to begin being enforced on May 15, 2025. The AI Diffusion Rule, issued by President Biden on January 15, 2025, included new controls on advanced computing technology and ICs and on certain advanced closed-weight AI models. It also added new license exceptions and introduced a new authorization process for building data centers abroad. Based on the rescission announcement, BIS has been directed to not enforce the AI Diffusion Rule and will likely issue a replacement rule in its place in the coming weeks.
5/12/25	<a href="#">Department of Justice</a> Memorandum: Focus, Fairness, and Efficiency in the Fight Against White-Collar Crime	Corporate Enforcement	The Head of the DOJ’s Criminal Division, Matthew Galeotti, issued a division-wide memorandum announcing new investigative and policy priorities related white collar enforcement. The Memo directs the Criminal Division to focus investigations and prosecutions on 10 key areas including tariff evasion and other forms

			<p>of trade and customs fraud, threats to U.S. national security such as violations of economic sanctions and conduct that supports Cartels, hostile nation-states, and other foreign terrorist organizations, and bribery and money-laundering activities related to the manufacturing of illegal drugs. The Memo also announced modifications to the DOJ's Corporate Whistleblower Awards Pilot Program to align with the updated priority enforcement areas and highlighted revisions to the Criminal Division's Corporate Enforcement and Voluntary Self-Disclosure Policy to clarify additional benefits of self-reporting misconduct to the DOJ.</p>
5/12/25	<p><a href="#">White House</a></p> <p>Modifying Reciprocal Tariff Rates to Reflect Discussions with the People's Republic of China</p>	Tariffs	<p>Following the announcement of a trade agreement with China, President Trump issued an Executive Order modifying the reciprocal tariffs originally imposed on China under Executive Order 14257 and subsequent orders. Effective May 14, 2025, for a period of 90 days the reciprocal tariff rate on Chinese-origin imports will be 10%. In addition, the <i>ad valorem</i> tariff rate for low-value <i>de minimis</i> shipments from China is reduced from 120% to</p>

			<p>54%, or a \$100 fixed duty per postal item.</p> <p>Importantly, other tariffs on imports from China such as the Section 301, Section 232, and fentanyl tariff actions remain in place and are not impacted by the May 12th Executive Order.</p>
5/12/25	<a href="#">White House</a> Joint Statement on U.S.-China Economic and Trade Meeting in Geneva	Economic Policy/Tariffs	<p>Following a May 11, 2025, initial announcement of a new trade deal with China, the U.S. and China published a joint statement outlining key aspects of the new agreement, including the implementation of tariff reductions by 115% by both countries. The tariff reductions will remain in place for a period of 90 days during which both countries will continue to discuss trade relations. The Joint Statement highlights that both the U.S. and China intend to work toward a mutual opening of their markets and that China is also expected to remove non-tariff barriers to U.S. trade as part of the agreement.</p>
5/8/25	<a href="#">White House</a> Fact Sheet: U.S.-UK Reach Historic Trade Deal	Economic Policy/Tariffs	<p>President Trump announced a much-anticipated agreement between the U.S. and UK outlining new reciprocal tariff developments. Notably, President Trump's 10% reciprocal tariff on imports of UK-</p>

			<p>origin goods will remain in place under the trade deal. However, the 25% tariffs imposed on steel and aluminum products from all countries will be reduced to 0% for UK-origin steel and aluminum imports. In addition, the Section 232 tariffs imposed on automotive imports will be reduced to 10% for the first 100,000 vehicles imported by UK car manufacturers each year, with additional vehicle imports subject to a 25% tariff rate. See general terms of the trade agreement <a href="#">here</a>.</p>
5/5/25	<p><a href="#">White House</a> Regulatory Relief to Promote Domestic Production of Critical Medicines</p>	Economic Policy	<p>President Trump issued an Executive Order focused on the advancement of U.S. manufacturing of pharmaceuticals. The E.O. directs the Food and Drug Administration to take steps to amend relevant regulations in order to reduce the amount of time required for approval of domestic manufacturing activities and streamline regulatory reviews of pharmaceutical manufacturing. In addition, the Environmental Protection Agency is directed to take steps to expedite regulatory approval processes related to domestic manufacturing facilities for pharmaceuticals. Overall, the E.O. aims to further</p>



			the Trump Administration’s policy of restoring “a robust domestic pharmaceutical manufacturing base.”
4/29/25	<a href="#">White House</a> Trump Effect: A Running List of New U.S. Investment in President Trump’s Second Term	Foreign Investment	The White House published an article highlighting new investments made in the U.S., primarily with respect to AI and manufacturing development, made by multinational corporations and foreign governments since the start of President Trump’s second term. The article includes a running list of investment announcements from notable companies including Amazon, Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company, and Hyundai.
4/29/25	<a href="#">White House</a> Amendments To Adjusting Imports of Automobiles and Automobile Parts into the United States	Tariffs	President Trump issued a Proclamation amending Proclamation 10908, dated March 26, 2025, which originally imposed a 25% tariff on imports of automobiles and certain auto parts. The new Proclamation creates an “import adjustment offset” enabling certain qualifying manufacturers of automobiles that undergo final assembly in the U.S. to receive a specified import adjustment offset amount applicable to Section 232 duties on automobile parts through April 2027. The Secretary of Commerce is

			<p>directed to establish an application process within 30 days of the Proclamation where manufacturers seeking an import adjustment offset amount may submit applications to the Secretary. Applications for the import adjustment offset amount shall include documentation related to the manufacturer's import data and statistics, manufacturing projects in the U.S., projected tariff costs, and other information related to auto part imports.</p>
4/29/25	<a href="#">White House</a> Addressing Certain Tariffs on Imported Articles	Tariffs	<p>President Trump issued an Executive Order confirming that certain previously implemented tariff measures will not be cumulatively assessed on certain imports (i.e., certain tariff measures will not “stack” on top of each other). The E.O. provides clarification on the interplay of tariffs imposed on Mexico and Canada under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA), tariffs imposed on all imports of steel, aluminum, automobiles, and automobile parts under Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, and other tariff actions implemented over the past months. Importantly, the E.O.</p>

			applies retroactively to all entries made on or after March 4, 2025, meaning some importers may be able to request refunds for overpaid duties based on the E.O. clarifications.
4/24/25	<a href="#">Federal Register</a> Notice of Request for Public Comments on Section 232 National Security Investigation of Imports of Trucks	Economic Policy/Tariffs	The U.S. Department of Commerce initiated an investigation under Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 into the national security impacts of imports of medium-and heavy-duty trucks, truck parts, and their derivative products. The investigation began on April 22, 2025, and may lead to new tariffs imposed on products subject to the investigation. Interested parties, including those that may be impacted by new tariffs, are invited to submit comments for consideration during Commerce's investigation. The deadline for the submission of comments will be May 16, 2025.
4/24/25	<a href="#">White House</a> Unleashing America's Offshore Critical Minerals and Resources	Economic Policy	President Trump issued an Executive Order establishing a framework to advance the exploration and exploitation of offshore critical minerals and seabed resources. The Executive Order seeks to expedite permitting processes related to seabed exploration, mining, and mineral processing and bolster the

			U.S. domestic supply chain for critical minerals. Within 60 days, specified Department heads, including the Secretaries of Commerce, Defense, and Energy must take action to expedite and streamline respective permitting processes and provide reports on specified topics related to furthering seabed exploration and critical mineral exploitation.
4/23/25	<a href="#"><u>White House</u></a> Transparency Regarding Foreign Influence at American Universities	Department of Justice	This Executive Order directs the Department of Education to strengthen enforcement of foreign funding disclosure requirements under the Higher Education Act, aiming to increase transparency and protect national interests in higher education. It also authorizes audits, investigations, and funding consequences for noncompliance, with an emphasis on revealing the true sources and purposes of foreign financial contributions to universities.
4/17/25	<a href="#"><u>White House</u></a> Restoring American Seafood Competitiveness	Economic Policy	This Executive Order directs federal agencies to revise or eliminate regulations that hinder domestic seafood production and to promote policies that support the competitiveness, sustainability, and modernization of the U.S. fishing industry. It also

			initiates a coordinated strategy to address illegal and unethical global fishing practices, improve seafood trade policy, and expand domestic processing and export capacity.
4/17/25	<a href="#">White House</a> Unleashing American Commercial Fishing in the Pacific	Economic Policy	This proclamation lifts the prohibition on commercial fishing within the Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument's expanded areas, allowing regulated domestic fishing while maintaining environmental protections under existing federal laws. It directs federal agencies to revise related regulations and coordinate oversight to support sustainable fishing and local economic activity without compromising the scientific and historic integrity of the monument.
4/16/2025	<a href="#">Federal Register</a> Notice of Request for Public Comments on Section 232 National Security Investigation of Imports of Semiconductors and Semiconductor Manufacturing Equipment	Economic Policy/Tariffs	The U.S. Department of Commerce initiated an investigation into the national security impacts of imports of semiconductors, semiconductor manufacturing equipment, and derivative products under Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962. The investigation began on April 1, 2025, and will culminate in a report (due no later than December 27, 2025) presented by Commerce to the President detailing

			<p>investigation findings and Commerce's recommendations on what actions should be taken to address identified national security risks. The investigation may lead to the assessment of new tariffs on semiconductor and related imports. Interested parties, including those that may be impacted by new tariffs, may submit public comments for consideration by Commerce up to May 7, 2025, when the comment period closes.</p>
4/16/2025	<p><a href="#">Federal Register</a>  Notice of Request for Public Comments on Section 232 National Security Investigation of Imports of Pharmaceuticals and Pharmaceutical Ingredients</p>	Economic Policy/Tariffs	<p>The U.S. Department of Commerce initiated an investigation under Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 into the national security impacts of imports of pharmaceuticals and pharmaceutical ingredients, including finished drug products, medical countermeasures, critical inputs such as active pharmaceutical ingredients, and key starting materials, and derivative products of those items. The investigation began on April 1, 2025, and will culminate in a report (due no later than December 27, 2025) presented by Commerce to the President detailing investigation findings and Commerce's</p>

			<p>recommendations on what actions should be taken to address identified national security risks. The investigation may lead to the assessment of new tariffs on pharmaceuticals and related products. Interested parties, including those that may be impacted by new tariffs, may submit public comments for consideration by Commerce up to May 7, 2025, when the comment period closes.</p>
4/15/2025	<p><a href="#">White House</a></p> <p>Ensuring National Security and Economic Resilience Through Section 232 Actions on Processed Critical Minerals and Derivative Products</p>	Economic Policy/Tariffs	<p>President Trump issued an Executive Order directing the Secretary of Commerce to initiate an investigation under Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 into whether imports of processed critical minerals and derivative products impair U.S. national security. The Secretary of Commerce must submit a draft interim report of investigation findings and recommended actions within 90 days of the E.O. A final report, expected to include tariff recommendations, is due 180 days after Commerce officially initiates the investigation. A notice of this investigation may be published in the Federal Register in the coming days that may also provide a period of opportunity for interested</p>

			parties to submit comments to Commerce for consideration in its investigation.
4/11/2025	<a href="#">White House</a> Clarification of Exceptions Under Executive Order 14257 of April 2, 2025, as Amended	Tariffs	A Presidential Memorandum was issued clarifying the scope of exclusions for semiconductor products from reciprocal tariffs. This Memorandum provides a list of semiconductor products classified under Chapters 84 and 85 of the HTS that are excluded from reciprocal tariffs implemented under E.O. 14257, as amended. The exclusions apply as of April 5, 2025, and are in addition to product exclusions originally set forth in <a href="#">Annex II</a> of E.O. 14257.
4/9/2025	<a href="#">White House</a> Modifying Reciprocal Tariff Rates to Reflect Trading Partner Retaliation and Alignment	Customs/Tariffs	In response to an 84% tariff announced by China on U.S. goods, President Trump ordered a further tariff increase on imports from China from 84% to 125% and raised tariffs on <i>de minimis</i> imports from China. The Executive Order also temporarily paused country-specific tariffs for other trade partners until July 1, 2025. In the meantime, a 10% blanket tariff applies to covered imports from all countries- except China, Mexico, and Canada- which are subject to separate tariffs as set



			forth in this Executive Order and past actions.
4/8/2025	<a href="#">White House</a> Amendment To Reciprocal Tariffs And Updated Duties As Applied To Low-Value Imports From The People's Republic Of China	Customs/Tariffs	In response to new tariffs imposed by China on U.S. goods, President Trump has ordered an increase in certain U.S. tariffs on low-value imports from China, raising specific tariffs from 34% to 84% and increasing tariffs on <i>de minimis</i> shipments. These changes aim to ensure the effectiveness of earlier trade measures and will be implemented through modifications to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule and related regulations.
4/2/2025	<a href="#">White House</a> Further Amendment to Duties Addressing the Synthetic Opioid Supply Chain in the People's Republic of China as Applied to Low-Value Imports	Imports/Tariffs	President Trump issued an Executive Order eliminating duty-free <i>de minimis</i> treatment for covered goods imported from China, effective May 2, 2025. Goods imported from China via means other than the "international postal network" will be subject to all applicable duties imposed on Chinese goods despite whether they qualify for the <i>de minimis</i> exemption under 19 U.S.C. 1321(a)(2)(C). <i>De minimis</i> qualifying goods sent from China via the international postal network are subject to a duty rate of either 30% of the value or \$25 per item (increasing to \$50 after

			June 1, 2025) but will be exempt from all other duties on Chinese imports.
4/2/2025	<a href="#">White House</a> Regulating Imports with a Reciprocal Tariff to Rectify Trade Practices that Contribute to Large and Persistent Annual United States Goods Trade Deficits	Tariffs	President Trump declared a national emergency in response to large and persistent U.S. goods trade deficits, citing non-reciprocal trade practices and foreign economic policies that have weakened domestic manufacturing and defense capabilities. To address these imbalances, the order imposes a 10% blanket tariff on most imports, with higher country-specific rates for certain trading partners, and outlines detailed implementation rules, exceptions, and modification authorities. The policy aims to restore domestic production capacity, protect national security, and incentivize trading partners to adopt more reciprocal trade arrangements.
3/31/25	<a href="#">White House</a> Establishing The United States Investment Accelerator	Foreign Investment	This executive order establishes the United States Investment Accelerator within the Department of Commerce to streamline regulatory processes and support investments over \$1 billion by assisting with permitting, resource access, and collaboration

			efforts. It directs federal agencies to coordinate and modernize procedures to attract and expedite both domestic and foreign investment, while remaining consistent with existing laws and national security considerations.
3/26/25	<a href="#">White House</a> Adjusting Imports Of Automobiles And Automobile Parts Into The United States	Tariffs	President Trump issued a proclamation directing a 25% tariff on certain imported automobiles and automobile parts starting April 3, 2025, based on findings that continued import levels affect the United States' industrial capacity and supply chain resilience. The measure establishes procedures for applying the tariff, particularly under the USMCA, and authorizes ongoing monitoring and adjustments to support domestic manufacturing capabilities.
3/24/25	<a href="#">White House</a> Imposing Tariffs on Countries Importing Venezuelan Oil	Tariffs	President Trump issued an executive order intensifying economic measures against Venezuela, citing the Maduro regime's ongoing threat to U.S. national security and the infiltration of the Tren de Aragua gang into the U.S. He authorized a 25% tariff on goods from countries that import Venezuelan oil, to be enforced starting

			April 2, 2025, as part of broader efforts to curtail Venezuela's destabilizing activities.
3/14/25	<a href="#">White House</a> Continuing The Reduction Of The Federal Bureaucracy	Department of Justice	This executive order reduces the scope of the federal bureaucracy by eliminating non-statutory functions and minimizing statutory operations of several government entities, including the Minority Business Development Agency and the U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness. It also directs agency heads to report compliance within seven days and restricts budgetary approvals for affected entities.
3/3/25	<a href="#">Federal Registrar</a> Further Amendment to Duties Addressing the Synthetic Opioid Supply Chain in the People's Republic of China	U.S. Economic Sanctions	The amendment doubles tariffs on certain Chinese goods from 10% to 20% due to the PRC's failure to take adequate steps against the illicit synthetic opioid trade. It maintains that the order does not affect existing legal authorities or create enforceable rights.
3/2/25	<a href="#">Federal Registrar</a> Amendment to Duties To Address the Situation at Our Southern Border	Imports/Tariffs	The amendment modifies Executive Order 14194 to limit duty-free de minimis treatment for certain covered articles under 19 U.S.C. 1321, making it conditional on the Secretary of Commerce confirming that systems

			are in place to efficiently process and collect applicable tariff revenue. It also clarifies that the order does not affect existing legal authorities or create enforceable rights.
2/25/25	<a href="#">Federal Registrar</a> Addressing the Threat to National Security From Imports of Copper	Imports/Tariffs	Order 14220 addresses national security concerns related to copper imports and directs the Secretary of Commerce to initiate an investigation into copper imports pursuant to Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962.
2/18/25	<a href="#">White House</a> Ensuring Accountability for All Agencies	Department of Justice	This order injected the President and the Department of Justice directly into the regulatory and interpretive processes of all federal agencies, mandating that agencies align their regulations and interpretations with the administration's policies, subject to oversight by the President and the Attorney General.
2/13/25	<a href="#">White House</a> Reciprocal Trade and Tariffs	Tariffs	President Trump issued a memorandum outlining the U.S. policy to reduce the persistent annual trade deficit and address inequitable and unbalanced trade practices with foreign partners. He memorandum introduces the "Fair and Reciprocal Plan," which seeks to counter non-reciprocal

			trading arrangements by determining the equivalent of a reciprocal tariff with respect to each foreign trading partner.
2/10/24	<a href="#">White House</a> Pausing Foreign Corrupt Practices Act Enforcement to Further American Economic and National Security	Department of Justice	This executive order directs a temporary pause and review of Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA) enforcement, arguing that its current application harms U.S. foreign policy and economic competitiveness. The Attorney General is instructed to reassess FCPA policies to better align with presidential authority over foreign affairs and national security interests.
2/10/25	<a href="#">White House</a> Strengthening American Leadership In Digital Financial Technology	Economic Policy	President Trump signed an executive order to bolster U.S. leadership in the cryptocurrency and digital assets sectors. The order seeks to establish regulatory clarity, promote innovation, and position the U.S. as the global leader in digital financial technology.
2/10/25	<a href="#">White House</a> Adjusting Imports of Steel into The United States	Tariffs	President Trump announced the reinstatement of a 25% tariff on all steel and aluminum imports into the United States. This move is intended to support domestic metal industries by reducing

			foreign competition. Critics warn it may increase costs for U.S. manufacturers and consumers and strain relationships with key allies.
2/6/25	<a href="#">White House</a> Imposing Sanctions on The International Criminal Court	U.S. Economic Sanctions	President Trump signed an executive order authorizing sanctions against individuals and their families who assist the International Criminal Court (ICC). The administration accused the ICC of unjustly targeting the U.S. and its ally, Israel, particularly following the court's issuance of arrest warrants against Israeli officials for alleged war crimes in Gaza.
2/3/25	<a href="#">White House</a> Progress on the Situation at Our Northern Border  <a href="#">White House</a> Progress on the Situation at Our Southern Border	Tariffs	After discussions with Mexican President Claudia Sheinbaum and Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, President Trump agreed to delay the implementation of new tariffs on imports from Mexico and Canada for 30 days.
2/3/25	<a href="#">White House</a> A Plan For Establishing A United States Sovereign Wealth Fund	Economic Policy/Foreign Investment	President Trump issued an executive order directing the Treasury and Commerce Departments to create a U.S. sovereign wealth fund. The fund is intended to serve as an investment tool for the country, with potential plans to acquire

			companies like TikTok. The establishment of the fund requires congressional approval and is expected to be completed within 12 months.
2/1/25	<a href="#">White House</a> Fact Sheet: President Donald J. Trump Imposes Tariffs on Imports from Canada, Mexico and China	Tariffs	President Trump signed an executive order imposing a 25% tariff on imports from Mexico and Canada, including a 10% tariff on Canadian energy products, and a 10% tariff on imports from China.
1/27/25	<a href="#">White House</a> Prioritizing Military Excellence and Readiness	Department of Justice	President Trump signed an executive order titled “Prioritizing Military Excellence and Readiness,” directing DOJ involvement in military-related legal matters and emphasizing prosecution of offenses related to national security.
1/26/25	<a href="#">White House</a> Statement from the Press Secretary	Tariffs	Action: The U.S. imposed 25% tariffs on imports from Colombia and implemented travel and visa restrictions due to Colombia’s refusal to accept deported migrants. Update: The measures were paused after Colombia agreed to resume deportation flights from the U.S.
1/21/25	<a href="#">White House</a> America First Trade Policy	Tariffs	On January 20, 2025, President Trump issued a memorandum directing federal agencies to implement an “America



			First” trade policy, emphasizing domestic investment, productivity, and additional tariffs on Canada, Mexico, and China.
1/20/25	<a href="#">White House</a> America First Trade Policy	Tariffs	Memorandum directly addresses tariffs by proposing a global supplemental tariff or other policies, to remedy such deficits.
1/20/25	<a href="#">White House</a> Designating Cartels and Other Organizations as Foreign Terrorist Organizations and Specially Designated Global Terrorists	U.S. Economic Sanctions	The order declares a national emergency to combat cartels and transnational organizations, designates them as Foreign Terrorist Organizations, and authorizes OFAC to impose sanctions on FTOs
1/20/25	<a href="#">White House</a> Protecting the American People Against Invasion	Department of Justice	The order directs the Attorney General to prioritize the prosecution of criminal offenses related to unauthorized entry or continued unauthorized presence of aliens in the United States.

### **About Torres Trade Law:**

Our firm is a national law firm specialized in international trade and national security law. We represent clients ranging from Fortune 100 companies to small businesses that are located throughout the United States and the world. Through our professional network we can resolve the most complicated issues impacting global business in today's high stakes regulatory environment.