Manufacturing Public Policy Monthly Slide Deck

Prepared by

Inside the Beltway Solutions, LLC

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PRECISION MACHINED PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION

About Inside Beltway

- Washington-D.C.-based non-partisan lobbying, strategic consulting, and industry research firm
- Assist clients to navigate the complexity of public policy to help make informed decisions
- Represent clients before the White House, federal departments and agencies, the U.S. Congress, and other government and industry organizations

Key Services

- Lobbying and Public Policy Advocacy
- Strategic Planning
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119th U.S. Congress (2025-2026)

Year End Agenda

- 3 of 12 government spending bills passed in 2025
- Congress unlikely to finalize more bills this year
- Government shutdown set for January 31st
- Senate to clear at least 88 nominations
- Senate to vote on ACA subsidy extensions (will fail)
- National Defense Authorization Act likely to pass
  - Efforts to block certain exports to China
  - Possible right to repair language included

Regulatory Update and Administrative Actions

IRS Issues "Trump Accounts" Notice

Notice 2025-68 | PDF | provides a general overview of how Trump Accounts work and addresses certain initial questions about creating initial and rollover Trump Accounts, the $1,000 pilot program contribution, other contributions – including qualified general contributions and section 128 employer contributions – eligible investments, distributions, reporting, and coordination with the rules applicable to other types of IRAs.

The Working Families Tax Cuts provides for establishing a Trump Account on behalf of every eligible child for whom an election is made, generally by a parent or guardian, and who has not turned age 18 before the end of the calendar year in which the election is made. Contributions to Trump Accounts cannot be made before July 4, 2026.

Additionally, the federal government will make a one-time $1,000 pilot program contribution to the Trump Account of each eligible child for whom an election is made, who is a U.S. citizen and who is born on or after Jan. 1, 2025, through Dec. 31, 2028.

The funds in Trump Accounts must be invested in certain mutual funds or exchange-traded funds that track the S&P 500 or another index of primarily American equities.

Amounts generally cannot be withdrawn from Trump Accounts before January 1st of the calendar year in which the child turns 18 years old. After that point, the account generally is treated as a traditional IRA and generally is subject to the same rules as other traditional IRAs.

https://www.irs.gov/newsroom/treasury-irs-issue-guidance-on-trump-accounts-established-under-the-working-families-tax-cuts-notice-announces-upcoming-regulations

IRS Issues Not Tax on Overtime Guidance

Overtime examples

Andrew works overtime during 2025, and he receives a payroll statement from his employer that shows $5,000 as the "overtime premium" that he was paid during 2025. Andrew may include $5,000 (the FLSA overtime premium) to determine the amount of qualified overtime compensation received in tax year 2025.

Assume the same facts as in the first example except that Andrew's payroll statement shows a total "overtime" amount of $15,000, which is the total amount Andrew was paid for working overtime (the FLSA overtime premium combined with the portion of his regular wages). Andrew may include the $5,000 FLSA overtime premium, computed by dividing $15,000 by 3 in determining the amount of qualified overtime compensation for 2025.

Brad's employer has a practice of paying overtime at a rate of two times an employee's regular rate of pay, and Brad was paid $20,000 in overtime pay during 2025. Brad's last pay stub for 2025 shows "overtime" of $20,000 paid in 2025. For purposes of determining the amount of qualified overtime compensation received in tax year 2025, Brad may include $5,000 ($20,000 divided by 4).

https://www.irs.gov/newsroom/treasury-irs-provide-guidance-for-individuals-who-received-tips-or-overtime-during-tax-year-2025

Ed & Labor Dept. Consolidation

US DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, EDUCATION ANNOUNCE NEW ELEMENTARY, SECONDARY, AND POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION PARTNERSHIPS

WASHINGTON – The U.S. Departments of Labor and Education today announced new interagency agreements to break up the federal education bureaucracy, ensure efficient delivery of funded programs, and move closer to fulfilling the President's promise to return education to the states. By partnering with agencies that are best positioned to deliver results for students and taxpayers, these agreements will streamline federal education activities on the legally required programs, reduce administrative burdens, and refocus programs and activities to better serve students and grantees.

The new partnerships mark a major step toward improving the management of select Education programs by leveraging partner agencies' administrative expertise and experience working with relevant stakeholders. These agreements follow a successful workforce development partnership signed with the Labor Department earlier this year, which has created an integrated federal education and workforce system and reduced the need for states to consult multiple federal agencies to effectively manage their programs.

https://www.dol.gov/newsroom/releases/osec/osec20251118

Ed & Labor Dept. Consolidation

Elementary and Secondary Education Partnership

The Departments of Labor and Education are establishing the Elementary and Secondary Education Partnership to empower parents and states, promote innovation, and deliver program improvements in pursuit of better outcomes for students in elementary and secondary education. The Labor Department will take on a greater role in administering federal K-12 programs, ensuring these programs are better aligned with workforce and college programs to set students up for success at every part of their education journey. With oversight by the Education Department, the Labor Department will manage competitions, provide technical assistance, and integrate Education Department programs with the larger suite of employment and training programs the Labor Department already administers.

https://www.dol.gov/newsroom/releases/osec/osec20251118

Ed & Labor Dept. Consolidation

Postsecondary Education Partnership

The Departments of Labor and Education are establishing the Postsecondary Education Partnership to better coordinate postsecondary education and workforce development programs. The Labor Department will take on a greater role in administering most postsecondary education grant programs authorized under the Higher Education Act. The backdrop for this agreement is our nation's annual labor shortage of over 700,000 skilled jobs and the Trump Administration's commitment to transforming the federal government's approach to workforce development.

These grants will help students from all walks of life obtain the credentials and career training they need to prosper and contribute to the American economy, as well as provide institutions of higher education with resources to support innovative strategies for learning and workforce advancement. With proper oversight by the Education Department, the Labor Department will manage competitions, provide technical assistance, and integrate the Education Department's postsecondary education programs into the larger suite of programs the Labor Department already administers.

https://www.dol.gov/newsroom/releases/osec/osec20251118

Individual Training Accounts for In School Youth

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION ADVISORY SYSTEM U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR Washington, D.C. 20210	CLASSIFICATION WIOA
	CORRESPONDENCE SYMBOL OWI - DASG
	DATE November 25, 2025

ADVISORY: TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT GUIDANCE LETTER NO. 05-25

Waiver of the restriction in 20 CFR 681.550 to allow local areas to provide in-school youth (ISY) with individual training accounts (ITAs). This waiver allows local workforce investment areas to offer ITAs to ISY, in addition to out-of-school youth (OSY). This provides ISY access to training from providers on the state's list of eligible training providers. This waiver allows local areas to offer ITAs to in-school youth to expand occupational training options in coordination with their K-12 school district to students prior to high school graduation or to fund Registered Apprenticeship opportunities for in-school youth. In utilizing this waiver, states and local areas should coordinate with local CTE programs funded by the Department of Education's Strengthening Career and Technical Education for the 21st Century Act (Perkins V) funds, particularly at the secondary school level, to ensure integration and alignment of training opportunities for ISY in secondary school.

https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/ETA/advisories/TEGL/2025/TEGL%2005-25/TEGL%2005-25%20%28001%29.pdf

DoL Allows WIOA Waivers for Industry

Waiver of WIOA Section 134(c)(3)(F)(i) and (G) and 20 CFR 680.320(a) and 680.340(a) to allow for all training services to be provided through training contracts. While ETA is supportive of the consumer choice requirements established in WIOA and understands the value of delivering training services through individual training accounts, ETA recognizes that the quality of training programs on state eligible training provider lists may vary across states and regions. In response to the Administration's strategic pillar supporting industry-driven strategies, DOL will consider state waiver requests to the consumer choice and use of individual training account requirements to allow states and local areas to deliver all training services through training contracts for services directly aligned to local employer needs. In considering these waiver requests, DOL will evaluate the expected programmatic outcomes included in the waiver plans. DOL is most interested in outcomes that demonstrate significant increases in the use of the allowable work-based training strategies, including on-the-job training, customized training, and incumbent worker training, enrollment of participants in pre-apprenticeship and Registered Apprenticeship programs, and contracted training with training providers for programs that feature explicit employer validation and offer job guarantees, interview guarantees, or other mechanisms that ensure training leads directly to employment opportunities.

https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/ETA/advisories/TEGL/2025/TEGL%2005-25/TEGL%2005-25%20%28001%29.pdf

OSHA Resuming Normal Inspections

WASHINGTON – The U.S. Department of Labor's Occupational Safety and Health Administration has resumed normal enforcement operations and is working diligently to continue its mission to ensure safe and healthy working conditions free from unlawful retaliation, while also helping employers reduce job hazards following a lapse in appropriations.

During the lapse in appropriations, OSHA received safety and health complaints that did not meet criteria for excepted activity and, therefore, were not processed upon receipt. The agency is now actively addressing the backlog of complaints, which may be processed via informal inquiry, and OSHA will respond as quickly as possible. Individuals do not need to resubmit their complaints.

Additionally, OSHA has extended the time employers have to respond to citations issued immediately prior to or during the government shutdown. Shutdown days do not count as "working days." For employers whose citations were issued and/or received between October 1 and November 12, 2025, OSHA tolled the 15-day contest period due to the lapse in appropriations. These contest periods are now extended through December 4, 2025.

Under the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a company has 15 working days from receipt of their citations and penalties to comply, request an informal conference with OSHA, or contest the findings before the independent Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission. Penalties and citations may be adjusted throughout the course of the case process.

https://www.dol.gov/newsroom/releases/osha/osha20251202

WOTUS Proposed Rule Released

Federal Register / Vol. 90, No. 222 / Thursday, November 20, 2025 / Proposed Rules

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers

33 CFR Part 328

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 120

[EPA–HQ–OW–2025–0322; FRL 11132.1–01–OW]

RIN 2040–AG44

Updated Definition of "Waters of the United States"

AGENCY: Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, Department of Defense; and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Department of the Army ("the agencies") are publishing for public comment a proposed rule revising the regulations defining the scope of waters federally covered under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, also known as the Clean Water Act, in light of the U.S. Supreme Court's 2023 decision in *Sackett* v. *Environmental Protection Agency*. With this proposed rule, the agencies intend to provide greater regulatory certainty and increase Clean Water Act program predictability and consistency by clarifying the definition of "waters of the United States." This proposed rule is also intended to implement the overall objective of the Clean Water Act to restore and maintain the quality of the Nation's waters while respecting State and Tribal authority over their own land and water resources.

https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/11/20/2025-20402/updated-definition-of-waters-of-the-united-states

WOTUS Proposed Rule Released

- EPA and Army Corps published new WOTUS proposal in Federal Register on Nov. 20, 2025.
- Proposal aligns Clean Water Act jurisdiction with Sackett v. EPA.
- Updated definitions: "relatively permanent," "continuous surface connection," "tributary."
- Confirms exclusions: prior-converted cropland, certain ditches, groundwater, waste-treatment systems.
- Adds "wet season" factor for seasonal water flow.
- Comments due January 5, 2026.
- EPA and Corps will host two hybrid public meetings for input

https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/11/20/2025-20402/updated-definition-of-waters-of-the-united-states

Proposed CAFE Rule Released

December 3, 2025: Notice of Proposed Rulemaking

In accordance with the President's "Unleashing American Energy" Executive Order and the Secretary's "Fixing the CAFE Program" Memorandum, NHTSA is publishing a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, The Safer Affordable Fuel-Efficient (SAFE) Vehicle Rule III for Model Years 2022 to 2031 Passenger Cars and Light Trucks. The rule resets the maximum feasible fuel economy standards in accordance with the Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975, the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, and other applicable law. The proposed rulemaking also seeks to bring the CAFE program into compliance with relevant statutory requirements. NHTSA is proposing to eliminate the inter-manufacturer credit trading system and to amend the light-duty vehicle fleet classification system to allocate vehicles into passenger and non-passenger automobile fleets appropriately, based on their attributes and capabilities, starting in MY 2028. NHTSA projects that the amended standards would correspond to the industry fleetwide average for all light-duty vehicles of roughly 34.5 miles per gallon (mpg) in MY 2031.

https://www.nhtsa.gov/laws-regulations/corporate-average-fuel-economy

Proposed CAFE Rule Released

Policy	Under Prior/Recent Policy	Under Proposed Changes
Fleetwide mpg target	~50.4 mpg for light-duty vehicles by MY 2031	~34.5 mpg by MY 2031
Credit trading between manufacturers	Trading allowed; overperforming OEMS could transfer credits	Trading eliminated
Fleet classification (passenger vs. non-passenger vehicles)	Fleet categories defined by broad classes (passenger vs light truck)	Attribute-based reclassification starting MY 2028 – passenger vs. non-passenger
Role of EVs / high-efficiency vehicles	EVs/hybrids counted towards fleetwide compliance helped compliance; credits favored EV-heavy OEMs	Lower EV incentive; no credit trading

https://www.nhtsa.gov/sites/nhtsa.gov/files/2025-12/CAFE-LD-2022-2031-Notice-of-Proposed-Rulemaking.pdf

EPA Moves to Scrap PM2.5 Standard

Case No. 24-1050 and Consolidated Cases

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE D.C. CIRCUIT

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, ET AL.,
Petitioners,

v.

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, ET AL.,
Respondents.

On Petitions for Review of Action by Environmental Protection Agency

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RESPONDENTS' MOTION FOR VACATUR

EPA Moves to Scrap PM2.5 Standard

Because EPA based its action on an erroneous interpretation of the statute and exceeded its authority by revising the standard without initiating and completing a thorough review, this Court should vacate the Rule. *Id.* § 7607(d)(9)(C).

In the alternative, EPA exercised any discretionary authority it may have had unreasonably by refusing to consider the costs associated with undertaking such a revision mid-cycle. The Court should therefore vacate the Rule because EPA failed to consider an important aspect of the problem. *Id.* § 7607(d)(9)(A).

EPA Moves to Scrap PM2.5 Standard

- EPA has asked the D.C. Circuit to vacate the 2024 soot (PM2.5) standard that lowered the limit to 9 $\mu g/m^3$.
- Rollback would restore the previous 12 $\mu g/m^3$ limit, delaying stronger public-health protections.
- EPA cites procedural concerns and industry compliance costs as reasons for withdrawal.

PFAS Proposed Reporting Rule

Federal Register / Vol. 90, No. 217 / Thursday, November 13, 2025 / Proposed Rules

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 705

[EPA–HQ–OPPT–2020–0549; FRL–7902.3–01–OCSPP]

RIN 2070–AL29

Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Data Reporting and Recordkeeping Under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA); Revision to Regulation

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA or Agency) is proposing amendments to the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) regulation for reporting and recordkeeping requirements for perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). As promulgated in October 2023, the regulation requires manufacturers (including importers) of PFAS in any year between 2011–2022 to report certain data to EPA related to exposure and environmental and health effects. EPA is proposing to incorporate certain exemptions and other modifications to the scope of the reporting regulation. These exemptions would maintain important reporting on PFAS, consistent with statutory requirements, while exempting reporting on activities about which manufacturers are least likely to know or reasonably ascertain.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before December 29, 2025. Comments on the information collection provisions of this proposed rule under the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) must be received by the Office of Management and Budget's Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OMB–OIRA) on or before December 15, 2025. Please refer to the PRA section under ''Statutory and Executive Order Reviews'' in this preamble for specific instructions.

https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/11/13/2025-19882/perfluoroalkyl-and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfas-data-reporting-and-recordkeeping-under-the-toxic

PFAS Proposed Reporting Rule

- EPA proposes updates to October 2023 PFAS reporting rule under TSCA §8(a)(7).
- Revisions aim to clarify scope and ease compliance burdens.
- Adds exemptions for PFAS ≤0.1%, imported articles, impurities, certain by-products, R&D substances, and non-isolated intermediates.
- Core reporting framework and deadlines for 2011–2022 PFAS activity remain unchanged.
- Public comments due December 29, 2025.

https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/11/13/2025-19882/perfluoroalkyl-and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfas-data-reporting-and-recordkeeping-under-the-toxic

Exec Order Lifts Coke Oven Rule

4. Now, Therefore, I, Donald J. Trump, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including section 112(i)(4) of the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. 7412(i)(4), do hereby proclaim that certain stationary sources subject to the Coke Oven Rule, as identified in Annex I of this proclamation, are exempt from compliance with certain requirements of the Coke Oven Rule for a period of 2 years beyond the Coke Oven Rule's relevant compliance dates (Exemption). This Exemption applies to all compliance deadlines established under the Coke Oven Rule applicable to the stationary sources listed in Annex I, with each such deadline extended by 2 years from the date originally required for such deadline. The effect of this Exemption is that, during each such 2-year period and with respect to the particular requirements identified in Annex I, these stationary sources will be subject to the emissions and compliance obligations that they are currently subject to under the applicable standard as that standard existed prior to the Coke Oven Rule. In support of this Exemption, I hereby make the following determinations:

https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/11/regulatory-relief-for-certain-stationary-sources-to-promote-american-coke-oven-processing-security/

Updated Cobot Terminology in Standards

- Revisions in ISO 10218 and ANSI/A3 R15.06 update key terms incluing the phrases “collaborative robot” or cobot and “collaborative operation”
- Replaced by the phrase “collaborative application”

Collaborative applications – Rather than treating “collaborative robot” as a robot type, the new standard focuses on the *application*, allowing for more nuanced safety controls in human-robot interaction environments. This terminology update reflects a maturation in how experts think about safe human-robot interaction (i.e., the robot is only one component in a larger, collaborative interaction).

collaborative application

application (3.1.1.5) that contains one or more *collaborative task(s)* (3.1.1.7)

Note 1 to entry: Collaborative applications can include non-collaborative tasks.

3.1.1.7

collaborative task

portion of the robot sequence where both the *robot application* (3.1.1.4) and *operator(s)* (3.1.7.3) are within the same *safeguarded space* (3.1.9.6)

https://www.iso.org/standard/73933.html

https://blog.ansi.org/ansi/ansi-a3-r15-06-2025-robot-safety/

NIST Metals Infrastructure Report

The report highlights five strategies that would help the industry tackle these and other challenges:

- **Advance measurement science for sustainable metals manufacturing,** including new separation techniques for recycling.
- **Develop the technical basis to support standards development,** including the data needed to create or improve performance-based standards for highly recycled metals, such as aluminum and steel.
- **Enhance data and modeling tools** for addressing supply risks and designing products for improved recyclability.
- **Promote workforce development and education** by establishing training programs and creating partnerships between universities, labs and industry.
- **Convene stakeholders** to establish collaborations that foster knowledge-sharing and innovation.

https://www.nist.gov/news-events/news/2025/11/building-sustainable-metals-infrastructure-nist-report-highlights-key

Pentagon Updates Acquisition Strategy

Rebuilding the Arsenal of Freedom

U.S. Department *of* War

https://media.defense.gov/2025/Nov/10/2003819441/-1/-1/1/ACQUISITION-TRANSFORMATION-STRATEGY.PDF?utm_source=newsletter&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=newsletter_axiosfutureofdefense&stream=top

Pentagon Updates Acquisition Strategy

- Purpose: Transform the DoD acquisition system into a faster, more flexible Warfighting Acquisition System.
- Rebuild the Industrial Base: Multi-year contracts, predictable demand, and incentives for new suppliers.
- Empower the Acquisition Workforce: Longer leadership tenures and streamlined decision authority.
- Increase Flexibility: Reduced regulatory barriers and expanded commercial technology use.
- Strengthen Technical Performance: Modernized engineering, testing, and open architectures.
- Improve Sustainment & Lifecycle Management: Stronger supply-chain planning and sustainment commitments.

https://media.defense.gov/2025/Nov/10/2003819441/-1/-1/1/ACQUISITION-TRANSFORMATION-STRATEGY.PDF?utm_source=newsletter&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=newsletter_axiosfutureofdefense&stream=top

Statements, Actions on Tariffs and Trade

USMCA Hearing: 1,551 Comments Filed

December 01, 2025

WASHINGTON – The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) will hold a public hearing on December 3-5, 2025, regarding the operation of the Agreement between the United States of America, the United Mexican States, and Canada (USMCA) in preparation for the first Six-Year Joint Review of the USMCA on July 1, 2026.

The hearing will take place at the U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street S.W., Washington, D.C., 20436.

The public hearing follows USTR's Federal Register notice published September, 17, 2025, requesting public comment, and the Federal Register notice published November 7, 2025, regarding the change of date for the public hearing.

The public hearing will be held at the following times:

- Wednesday, December 3, 2025, from 9:00 AM – 6:50 PM EST
- Thursday, December 4, 2025, from 9:00 AM – 6:15 PM EST
- Friday, December 5, 2025, from 9:00 AM – 3:20 PM EST

https://ustr.gov/about/policy-offices/press-office/press-releases/2025/december/public-hearing-first-joint-review-usmca

U.S. Lowers China Fentanyl Tariff to 10%

IEEPA Reciprocal

Heading 9903.01.63 and subdivision (xvii)(10) of U.S. note 2(v) to subchapter III of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) will continue to be suspended until 12:01 a.m. eastern standard time on November 10, 2026. Covered imported products of China, including covered products of Hong Kong and Macau, that are entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption prior to 12:01 a.m. eastern standard time on November 10, 2026 will continue be subject to a reciprocal tariff of 10% ad valorem in accordance with 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), as amended. Filers will report such products as

https://content.govdelivery.com/bulletins/gd/USDHSCBP-3fa83c4?wgt_ref=USDHSCBP_WIDGET_2

U.S.-China One Year Détente

- Presidents Trump, Xi agree to "one year" deal
- Trump will travel to China in April 2026
- U.S. reducing IEEPA fentanyl tariff to 10% from 20%
- Near Status quo remains – often up to 45% tariff
  - Section 301 tariffs from 2018-19 – 7.5% or 25%
  - IEEPA Opioid Tariffs – 10%
  - IEEPA Reciprocal Tariffs – 10%
  - Total tariff rate on most Chinese imports: 30%, 37.5%, 45%
- Tariffs can reach 85% on steel, aluminum imports
- U.S. suspends China built, owned, operated vessel fee

301 Exclusions Extended through Nov. 9, 2026

- 164 of the 352 reinstated original exclusions & 77 COVID-related
- 14 exclusions for solar manufacturing equipment

On November 1, 2025, the White House announced a historic trade and economic deal reached between President Trump and President Xi Jinping of China.[1] Pursuant to this deal, the United States would further extend the 178 exclusions scheduled to expire on November 29, 2025, until November 10, 2026. Among other actions, China would continue its exclusion process and further extend existing exclusions through December 31, 2026, which would facilitate China's purchases of U.S. goods.

https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/12/01/2025-21671/notice-of-product-exclusion-extensions-chinas-acts-policies-and-practices-related-to-technology

301 Exclusions Extended through Nov. 9, 2026

Example of Extended Product Exclusions Include:

- Pump casings and bodies
- Pump covers
- Valve bodies, of aluminum, of valves for oleohydraulic or pneumatic transmissions
- Electric motors, AC, permanent split capacitor type, not exceeding 16 W
- DC motors, of an output exceeding 74.6 W but not exceeding 735 W, each valued not over $18
- Motorcycles (including mopeds), with reciprocating internal combustion piston engine of a cylinder capacity not exceeding 50 cc, valued not over $500 each
- Cable hooks of steel, each weighing not less than 0.2 kg, measuring not less than 9 cm in length, not less than 5 cm in width and not less than 1 cm in height with spring loaded closure gate

https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/12/01/2025-21671/notice-of-product-exclusion-extensions-chinas-acts-policies-and-practices-related-to-technology

U.S.–Switzerland Trade Framework

- United States and Switzerland announce a new trade framework aimed for finalization in early 2026.
- Switzerland commits to at least $200B in U.S. investments over five years, including $67B in 2026.
- U.S. will cap tariffs on originating Swiss goods at 15%; Section 232 tariffs remain in effect.
- Switzerland to eliminate tariffs on select U.S. goods and streamline non-tariff barriers.
- Cooperation to expand on digital trade, supply-chain resilience, and regulatory standards.

https://www.whitehouse.gov/fact-sheets/2025/11/fact-sheet-the-united-states-switzerland-and-liechtenstein-reach-a-historic-trade-deal/

U.S.–South Korea Trade Deal

- South Korea to invest approximately $350 billion in the United States
- U.S. to reduce tariffs on Korean autos and auto parts to 15%
- Tariff reductions also apply to certain aviation components and pharmaceuticals
- Korea to remove 50,000-unit cap on U.S. vehicle imports meeting U.S. safety standards
- Streamlined emissions certification for U.S. vehicle exports
- Provisions to maintain competitive semiconductor export conditions

https://www.whitehouse.gov/fact-sheets/2025/11/joint-fact-sheet-on-president-donald-j-trumps-meeting-with-president-lee-jae-myung/

U.S.–South Korea Trade Deal

CSMS # 66987366 - Guidance – Implementation of Tariff-Related Elements of the United States-Korea Strategic Trade and Investment Deal

UPDATED GUIDANCE FOR APPLICATION OF MODIFIED DUTY RATES

The Section 232 and reciprocal duty rates covered by this message, except for heading 9903.76.23, are based on the column 1-General or column 1-Special duty rate in the HTSUS. The Special Program Indicator (SPI) “KR” must be present to make the duty determination based on the Column 1- Special duty rate under the Korean Free Trade Agreement (KORUS).

For any product of South Korea subject to a *specific or compound rate of duty* under column 1, the ad valorem equivalent rate of duty of such product is determined by dividing the amount of duty payable under column 1 by the customs value of the product. For example, if a product were subject to a specific duty of 50 cents per kilogram, and one kilogram of the product were entered with a customs value of $10, then the ad valorem equivalent rate of duty would be obtained by dividing 50 cents by $10, yielding 5 percent.

https://content.govdelivery.com/bulletins/gd/USDHSCBP-3fe2566?wgt_ref=USDHSCBP_WIDGET_2

U.S.–South Korea Trade Deal

Changes to Section 232 Duties on Automobiles and Automobile Parts

The FRN modifies the Section 232 duties on passenger vehicles and light trucks (automobiles) and automobile parts that are products of South Korea.

Effective for automobiles and automobile parts entered for consumption or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern time on November 1, 2025, the Section 232 tariff is based on the *ad valorem* Column 1 (either Column 1-General or Column 1-Special) tariff applicable to the products.

Automobiles

- For an automobile that is the product of South Korea with a Column 1 duty rate greater than or equal to 15 percent *ad valorem*, the additional Section 232 duty rate is zero (0). Use heading **9903.94.60**.
- For an automobile that is the product of South Korea with a Column 1 duty rate less than 15 percent *ad valorem*, the combined Column 1 and additional Section 232 duty rate is 15 percent *ad valorem*. Use heading **9903.94.61**.

If drawback may be claimed on the Column 1 duty paid for an automobile of South Korea, report the Column 1 duty amount on the Chapter 1 to 97 classification, and report the difference between 15 percent and the Column 1 tariff on heading 9903.94.61.

https://content.govdelivery.com/bulletins/gd/USDHSCBP-3fe2566?wgt_ref=USDHSCBP_WIDGET_2

U.S.–South Korea Trade Deal

Automobile Parts

- For an automobile part that is the product of South Korea with a Column 1 duty rate greater than or equal to 15 percent *ad valorem*, the additional Section 232 duty rate is zero (0). Use heading **9903.94.62**.
- For an automobile part that is the product of South Korea with a Column 1 duty rate less than 15 percent *ad valorem*, the combined Column 1 and additional Section 232 duty rate is 15 percent *ad valorem*. Use heading **9903.94.63**.

For the HTSUS classifications covered by the Section 232 duties on automobiles and automobile parts, see CSMS 64624801 and 64916652, respectively.

https://content.govdelivery.com/bulletins/gd/USDHSCBP-3fe2566?wgt_ref=USDHSCBP_WIDGET_2

U.S. – U.K. Pharma Pricing Deal

U.S. Government Announces Agreement in Principle with the United Kingdom on Pharmaceutical Pricing

December 01, 2025

WASHINGTON – Today, the Office of the United States Trade Representative, the Department of Commerce, and the Department of Health and Human Services issued the following statements announcing an agreement in principle on pharmaceutical pricing between the United States and the United Kingdom. In the historic U.S.-U.K. Economic Prosperity Deal (EPD), President Trump and Prime Minister Starmer agreed to address long-standing imbalances in U.S.-U.K. pharmaceutical trade by improving the overall environment for pharmaceutical companies operating in the United Kingdom. The EPD also secured continued investment by U.K. pharmaceutical companies in the United States, further strengthening American leadership in pharmaceutical development and manufacturing.

https://ustr.gov/about/policy-offices/press-office/press-releases/2025/december/us-government-announces-agreement-principle-united-kingdom-pharmaceutical-pricing

U.S. – U.K. Pharma Pricing Deal

Pursuant to the terms of the pharmaceutical pricing agreement in principle announced today, the United Kingdom will reverse the decade-long trend of declining National Health Service (NHS) expenditures on innovative, life-saving medicines, and increase the net price it pays for new medicines by 25%. Furthermore, the United Kingdom will ensure that higher prices for new medicines are not materially eroded by a demand for portfolio-wide concessions under the Voluntary Scheme for Branded Medicines Pricing, Access and Growth (VPAG) or other rebate schemes. In fact, the United Kingdom has committed that the repayment rate owed by companies under the current VPAG scheme will decrease to 15% in 2026 and remain at or below that level for the duration of the scheme.

In exchange for these and other commitments, the United States has agreed to exempt U.K.-origin pharmaceuticals, pharmaceutical ingredients, and medical technology from Section 232 tariffs and will refrain from targeting U.K. pharmaceutical pricing practices in any future Section 301 investigation for the duration of President Trump’s term. Further, the United States will work to ensure that U.K. citizens have access to the latest pharmaceutical breakthroughs.

https://ustr.gov/about/policy-offices/press-office/press-releases/2025/december/us-government-announces-agreement-principle-united-kingdom-pharmaceutical-pricing

USTR Issues Additional Frameworks

Ambassador Greer Issues Statement on Frameworks for Agreements on Reciprocal Trade with El Salvador, Argentina, Ecuador, and Guatemala

To read the Joint Statement on the Framework with El Salvador, click **here**; to read the Fact Sheet, click **here**.
To read the Joint Statement on the Framework with Argentina, click **here**; to read the Fact Sheet, click **here**.
To read the Joint Statement on the Framework with Ecuador, click **here**; to read the Fact Sheet, click **here**.
To read the Joint Statement on the Framework with Guatemala, click **here**; to read the Fact Sheet, click **here**.

https://ustr.gov/about/policy-offices/press-office/press-releases/2025/november/ambassador-greer-issues-statement-frameworks-agreements-reciprocal-trade-el-salvador-argentina

248 Ag Goods Exempt from Tariffs

45 | 47

PRESIDENTIAL ACTIONS

MODIFYING THE SCOPE OF THE RECIPROCAL TARIFF WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Executive Orders | November 14, 2025

https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025/11/2025ReciprocalTariff.AgriculturalProducts.eo_.rel-ANNEXES.pdf

India’s Export Promotion Mission (EPM)

Six-year, ₹25,060 crore export initiative

Purpose:

- Unified, tech-driven export support
- Focus on MSMEs and first-time exporters

Key Features:

- Consolidates multiple export schemes
- Includes Niryat Protsahan & Niryat Disha
- Expanded export credit guarantees

https://www.pmindia.gov.in/en/news_updates/cabinet-approves-export-promotion-mission-to-strengthen-indias-export-ecosystem-with-an-outlay-of-rs-25060-crore/?comment=disable

Updated Critical Minerals List Released

The Department of the Interior, through the U.S. Geological Survey, published the final 2025 List of Critical Minerals November 6, outlining 60 minerals vital to the U.S. economy and national security that face potential risks from disrupted supply chains.

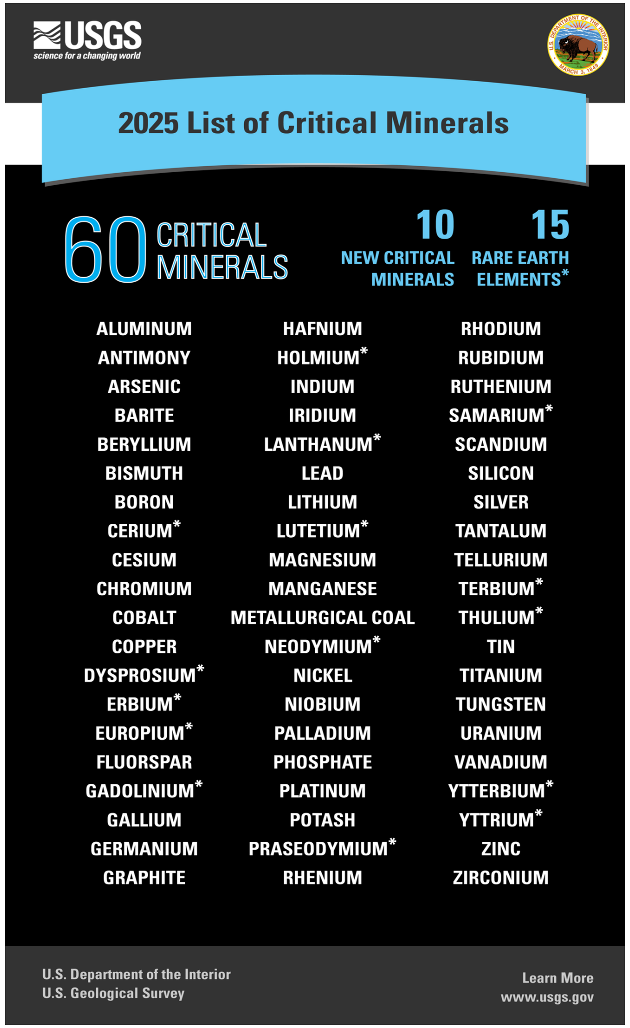
ALUMINUM
ANTIMONY
ARSENIC
BARITE
BERYLLIUM
BISMUTH
BORON
CERIUM*
CESIUM
CHROMIUM
COBALT
COPPER
DYSPROSIUM*
ERBIUM*
EUROPIUM*
FLOURSPAR
GADOLINIUM*
GALLIUM
GERMANIUM
GRAPHITE

HAFNIUM
HOLMIUM*
INDIUM
IRIDIUM
LANTHANUM*
LEAD
LITHIUM
LUTETIUM*
MAGNESIUM
MANGANESE
METALLURGICAL COAL
NEODYMIUM*
NICKEL
NIOBIUM
PALLADIUM
PHOSPHATE
PLATINUM
POTASH
PRASEODYMIUM*
RHENIUM

RHODIUM
RUBIDIUM
RUTHENIUM
SAMARIUM*
SCANDIUM
SILICON
SILVER
TANTALUM
TELLURIUM
TERBIUM*
THULIUM*
TIN
TITANIUM
TUNGSTEN
URANIUM
VANADIUM
YTTERBIUM*
YTTRIUM*
ZINC
ZIRCONIUM

https://www.usgs.gov/news/science-snippet/interior-department-releases-final-2025-list-critical-minerals

Updated Critical Minerals List Released



https://www.usgs.gov/news/science-snippet/interior-department-releases-final-2025-list-critical-minerals

Canada’s Actions to Limit Steel Imports

Tighter Tariff Rate Quotas

- Dec. 26, 2025 – TRQs for non-FTA countries reduced from 50% to 20% of 2024 levels

- Dec. 26, 2025 – TRQs for FTA countries reduced from 100% to 75% (USMCA compliant goods exempt)

- Imports levels over quota subject to 50% tariff

https://www.pm.gc.ca/en/news/backgrounders/2025/11/26/prime-minister-announces-new-measures-protect-and-transform-canadas

Canada's New Tariff on Steel Derivatives

New 25% tariff applies to imported steel-derivative products (from all countries), covering the following categories:

- Certain shapes of iron / non-alloy steel
- Doors and windows (steel-made)
- Wire, ropes, cables, and chains
- Fasteners (e.g. nails, screws)
- Structures — prefabricated buildings, bridges, wind towers
- Steel and iron cloth, grille, netting
- Seating with metal frames and certain metal furniture

https://www.pm.gc.ca/en/news/backgrounders/2025/11/26/prime-minister-announces-new-measures-protect-and-transform-canadas

Officials Appointed to Oversee U.S. Steel Deal

Federal Register / Vol. 90, No. 225 / Tuesday, November 25, 2025 / Presidential Documents

Letter of November 20, 2025

Letter From the President to United States Steel Corporation Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary Scot Duncan

Dear Mr. Duncan:

American national security depends on the continued operation of the United States Steel Corporation (U.S. Steel) and its various United States production facilities. I, President Donald J. Trump, hold the Class G Preferred Stock (Golden Share) in U.S. Steel, pursuant to the National Security Agreement (Agreement) between the United States Government, Nippon Steel Corporation, and U.S. Steel. The Golden Share provides the President with the ability to oversee U.S. Steel's activities and to ensure the company continues operating its United States-based production facilities.

https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/11/25/2025-21204/letter-from-the-president-to-united-states-steel-corporation-senior-vice-president-general-counsel

Officials Appointed to Oversee U.S. Steel Deal

Federal Register / Vol. 90, No. 225 / Tuesday, November 25, 2025 / Presidential Documents

The United States Government must closely monitor U.S. Steel and its compliance with the Agreement. Accordingly, I designate the Under Secretary of Commerce for International Trade, William Kimmitt, as my designee, to exercise the authorities enumerated in Article IV(B) Section 7 of the Sixth Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the United States Steel Corporation. Further, I am exercising my exclusive right as the holder of the Golden Share to appoint and elect one director of U.S. Steel (Class G Director) pursuant to Article IV(B) Section 4 of the Sixth Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the United States Steel Corporation.

I hereby appoint and elect the Chief Counsel of the Department of Commerce's Investment Accelerator, David Shapiro, as the United States Government's Class G Director. Unless I direct otherwise, these designations shall last for as long as Under Secretary Kimmitt and Mr. Shapiro are employees of the United States Government.

https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/11/25/2025-21204/letter-from-the-president-to-united-states-steel-corporation-senior-vice-president-general-counsel

Supply Chains and Data Points

OECD Growth Projections Released

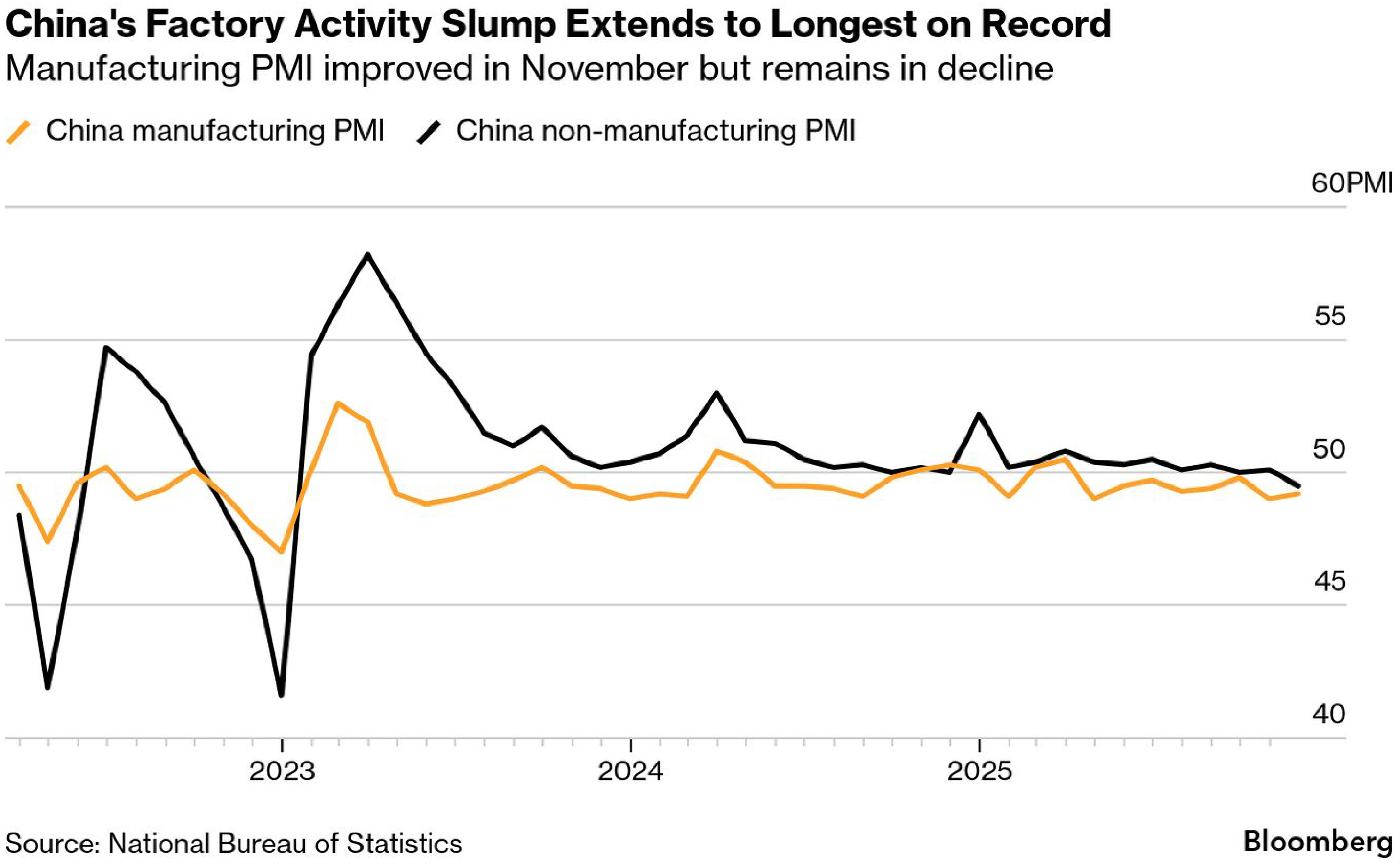
	Forecast for 2025 GDP	Change vs prior	Forecast for 2026 GDP	Change vs prior	Forecast for 2027 GDP
World	3.2%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	3.1%
US	2.0	0.2	1.7	0.2	1.9
Euro area	1.3	0.1	1.2	0.2	1.4
Germany	0.3	0.0	1.0	-0.1	1.5
France	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.1	1.0
Italy	0.5	-0.1	0.6	0.0	0.7
UK	1.4	0.0	1.2	0.2	1.3
Japan	1.3	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.9
China	5.0	0.1	4.4	0.0	4.3
India	6.7	0.0	6.2	0.0	6.4
Brazil	2.4	0.1	1.7	0.0	2.2

Source: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
Note: Estimates for 2027 are first projections for that year

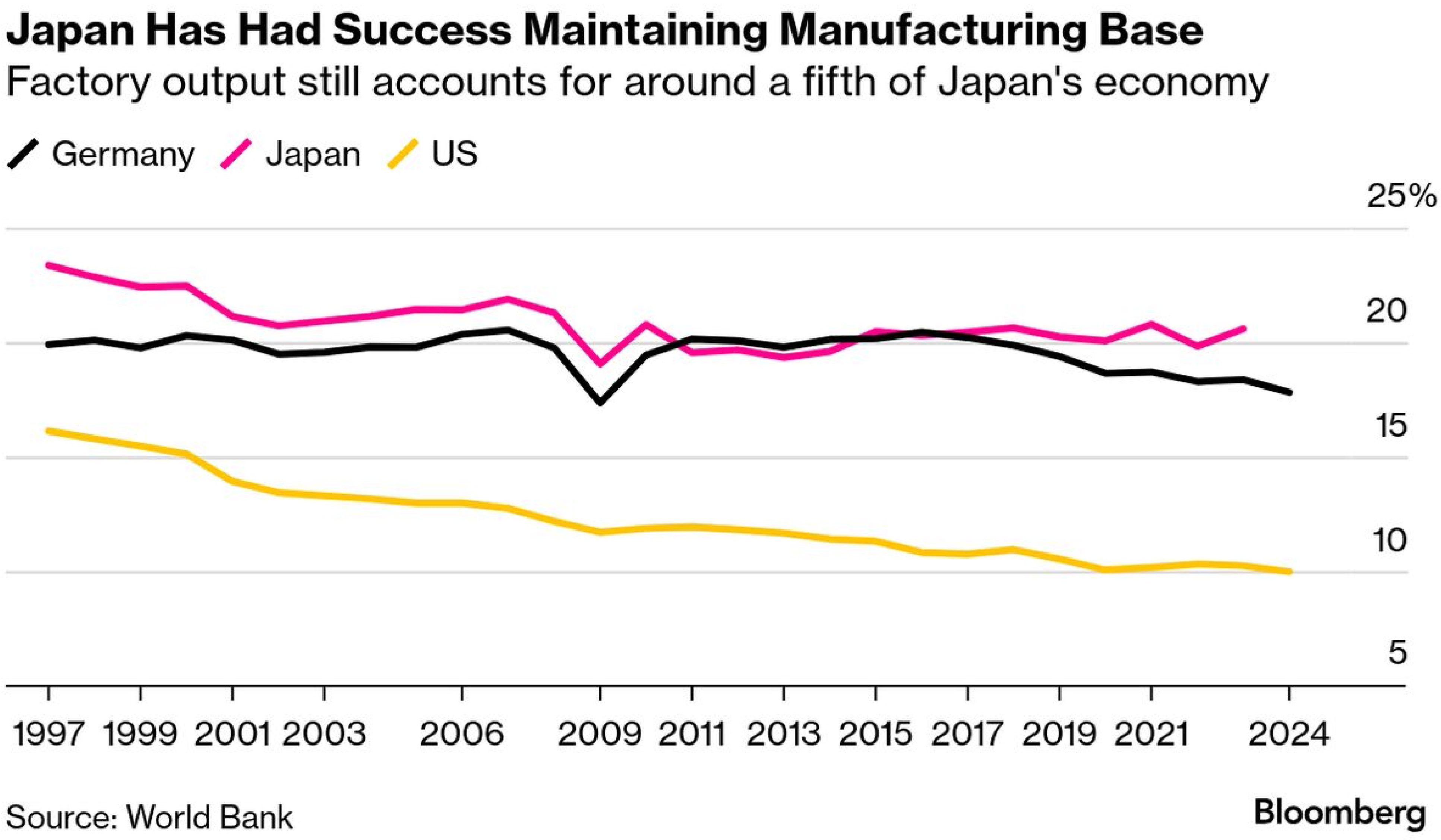
Bloomberg

U.S. Manufacturing ISM PMI: 48.2%

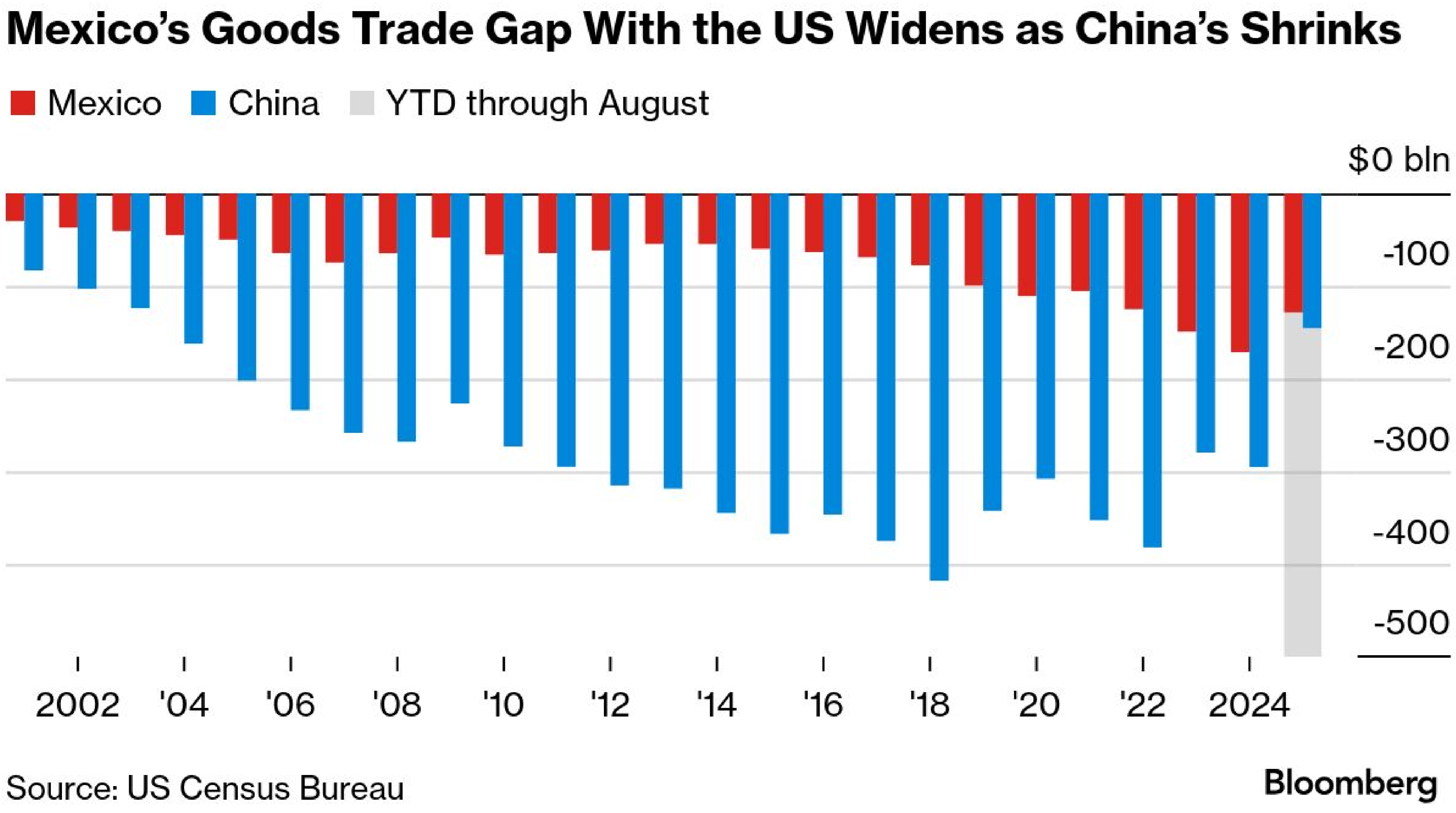
China Manufacturing Slows



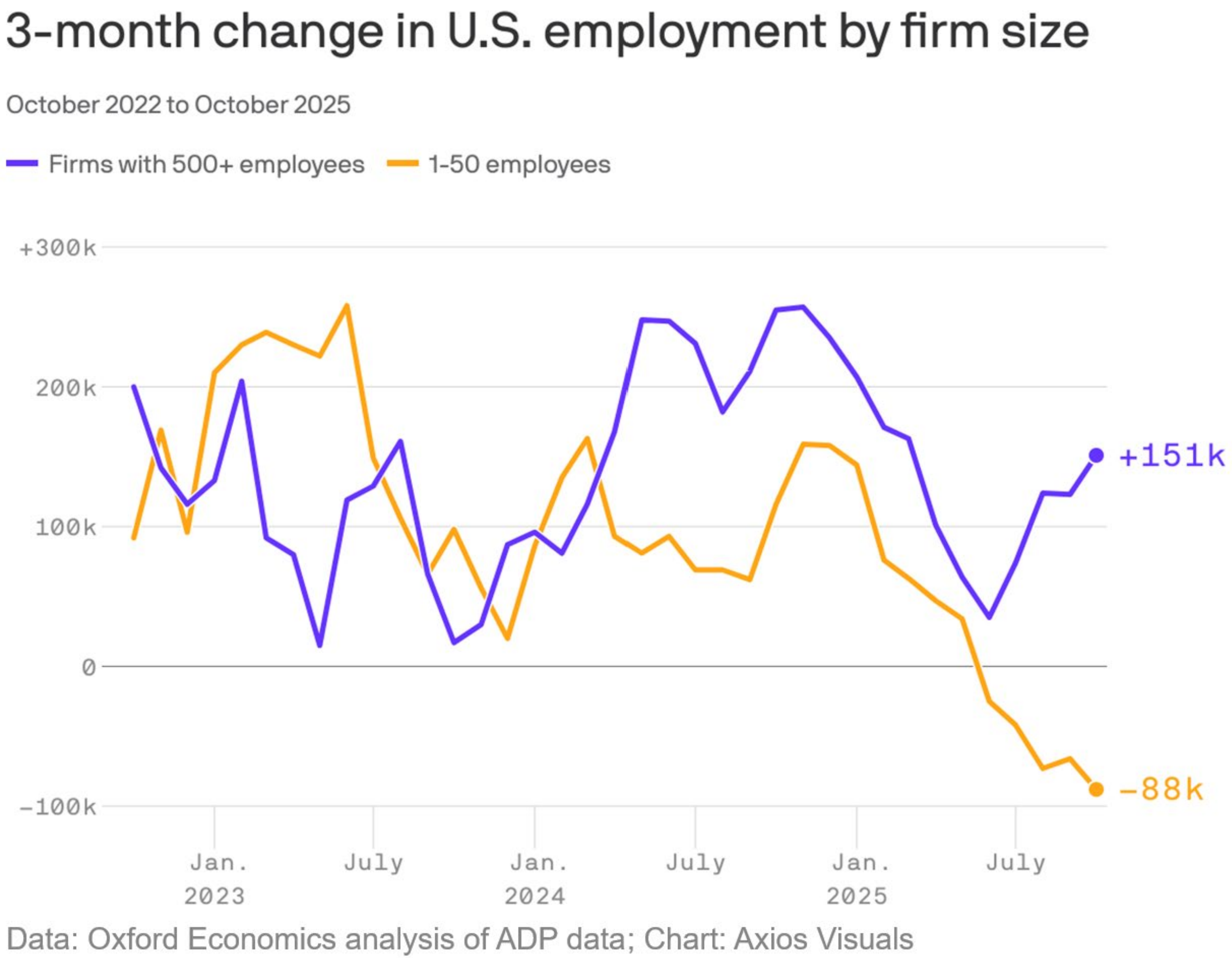
Japan Manufacturing Base



Trade Gap with Mexico Widens



Small Business Job Numbers



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