

### Trade Truce With China Extended Through December

Treasury Secretary Scott Bessent said that China and the U.S. have agreed to extend the economic truce that was signed in May for an additional two months. Originally, that truce was meant to go through Nov. 10; now, it will be in place through Jan. 10.

Bessent said on the evening of Sept. 23 that he and other U.S. officials met with Chinese Vice Premier He Lifeng for about 12 hours on Sunday and met again on Wednesday “to see if we could do a bigger deal.”

They didn’t reach that deal, but extended the truce “to give us more time to see what we can do on the economic front.”

He told his Fox News interviewer, “I don’t know whether a bigger deal can be done,” and said that the U.S. wants to see if, over the next few months, China is more thorough in enacting what was agreed to in May.

“There have been some deliverables that have not been perfect on the Chinese side,” he said, though the only specific he gave was that China is behind schedule on agriculture purchases it promised for commodities other than soybeans.

The interviewer asked him what might come out of the summit, and Bessent said, “We’re going to see some announcements,” perhaps on access for U.S. financial services firms, or agricultural purchase promises.

He was noncommittal on reducing tariffs on Chinese imports. He said the country would see “whether there are 30 billion on each side, non-critical goods that we can take the tariffs off of,” which he said is the idea behind the Board of Trade. “We call it 30 by 30.”

President Donald Trump, speaking at the White House on Sept. 24, said, “We created a Board of Trade. It’s been unbelievably successful.”

When China’s President Xi Jinping spoke at the White House just after Trump, he seemed more focused on the Board of Investment concept that was mentioned in the previous meeting.

“China welcomes American companies wanting to invest and do business there,” he said through an interpreter. “We hope that Chinese companies are treated fairly here in the United States.”

At the Capitol, senators from both parties did not share which non-sensitive goods from China they thought should receive tariff breaks.

Finance Committee member Sen. Elizabeth Warren, D-Mass., said in a hallway interview, “Donald Trump has created such chaos around tariffs that there are no guiding principles anymore. The tariffs are high on Canada and not on China? Explain that one. No one can.”

There are 50% tariffs on about 5% of Canadian imports, and 100% tariffs on some aluminum products from Canada, but products that are not subject to Section 232 or Section 338 mostly enter duty-free under USMCA.

About half of Chinese imports have a Section 301 rate of 37.5%, stacking the original 25% rate and the 12.5% rate for forced labor; there are other products that face 100% Section 301 rates, such as autos, and others that face 50% Section 301 rates, such as solar wafers.

Finance Committee member Sen. Ron Johnson, R-Wis., when asked what advice he would give on which products should get the breaks, said, “My advice is try and reach the deals as quickly as possible,” because businesses need a return to trade policy certainty.

Senate Minority Leader Chuck Schumer of New York criticized the truce’s extension in a floor speech Sept. 24. “No sooner had Xi landed yesterday than the Trump administration announced it is extending its trade relief to China for

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another two months. Really? Trump ought to take that trade war truce up north to Canada, instead of giving it to China, and Xi, and his authoritarian regime,” he said. — *Mara Lee*

### USTR: Tariff Reductions on Chinese Goods to Follow Public Comment Process

MILWAUKEE — U.S. Trade Representative Jamieson Greer said that tariff reductions for the 77 categories of Chinese imports designated as non-sensitive goods cannot happen until a public comment period required by Section 301 processes.

Greer, who was asked about the timing and amount of the tariff reductions during a roundtable ahead of the Group of 20 Trade Ministers meeting opening reception on Sept. 29, didn't confirm a statement from China that said that 90% of the products covered by the Board of Trade would return to most favored nation rates (see [ITT 09/28/2026](#)).

He did, however, go beyond past statements that said that these products would be spared future tariffs, saying that “things we've done this year” could be rolled back after a public process. He said that tariffs imposed under Section 301 during Trump's first term wouldn't be eligible. “We haven't seen the kind of movement that would really justify it,” he said.

However, none of the 77 products are subject to Section 301 tariffs from the first term.

Greer noted that the \$30 billion in imports is about 10% of what the U.S. imports from China, where the \$30 billion of U.S. exports that China has promised to reduce tariffs on represent 30% of U.S. exports to China.

EU Commissioner for Trade Maros Sefcovic, who also spoke at the pre-reception event, said that the U.S.-EU Turnberry agreement, which resulted in a 15% all-inclusive tariff rate for the EU's auto sector and most other products outside steel and aluminum, “paid off extremely well,” given that trade between the EU and the U.S. grew by 4.3% last year.

Greer interjected that the trade deficit also shrank, which made the trading relationship more sustainable.

Sefcovic said that while he is in Milwaukee, he is asking that “this 15% all-inclusive side would be able to be respected in all aspects. We want to provide the business leaders with predictability, with certainty.”

Greer was asked by a reporter if he would commit to keeping the combination of Section 301 tariffs on overcapacity and forced labor within that 15% cap for the EU, Japan and South Korea.

He replied, “We value those deals, and we will certainly take them into account.” He said that for many of those trade deals, “as they're implemented, they go a long way to mitigating some of the impacts of excess capacity that might be present in those countries.”

Sefcovic said that during the G20 meetings, the trade ministers will discuss overcapacity, and that he is glad Greer prioritized the issue. “There is clearly a lot to do,” he said.

Shuji Miyamoto, Japan's state minister of economy, trade and industry, said through an interpreter that structural excess capacity that results in a massive flow of “unreasonably low-priced goods” puts developing countries at a disadvantage, because their economies cannot advance through industrialization if their markets are filled with imports that undercut their producers.

He said he hopes the countries will reach a common understanding.

China, the unnamed poster child for structural overcapacity, is one of the attendees.

In Greer's opening remarks, he said Mexico, Japan and the EU are all facing challenges from non-market policies and practices and overcapacities.

“The United States is not anti-trade,” he said. “In fact, we're exporting more than we ever have.”

Rather, he said, the U.S. wants to examine what trade strengthens resilience, domestic production and economic security.

A number of corporate CEOs who spoke at the event praised the Section 232 tariffs that protect domestic producers from imports in the name of economic security.

Paccar CEO Preston Feight, whose company assembles Peterbilt trucks and other heavy duty trucks, said his \$30 billion annual revenue company makes trucks in Europe for Europe, in Mexico for Mexico, in South America for South

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America, in Canada for Canada, and in the U.S. for the domestic market.

"The [Section] 232 program that was created for heavy and medium trucks is working really well," he said. "We'd like to see it kept in place with no changes because it's effective."

He noted that truck assembly does use imported parts, but said a shorter supply chain is easier to manage.

Feight said Paccar has been profitable 87 years in a row. — **Mara Lee**

### Eaton Orders CAPE Progress Report by Oct. 6

The government must file another progress report about the Consolidated Administration and Processing of Entries (CAPE) system—used for the International Emergency Economic Powers Act tariffs refund process—by Oct. 6 at 5 p.m. ET, according to a Sept. 17 [order](#) from Court of International Trade Judge Richard Eaton (*Freestyle World v. United States*, CIT # 26-01088).

The order also scheduled a closed settlement conference for Oct. 7 at 2 p.m. ET. — **Jackson Lanzer**

### August Expansion of UFLPA List Signals Increased Focus on Companies Outside of Xinjiang, Experts Say

Nearly half of the Trump administration's 43-company expansion of the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List were companies operating outside of Xinjiang, and multiple attorneys and trade professionals told us that this represents an increased shift of UFLPA enforcement away from a geographic focus on Xinjiang to a focus on all companies operating in China with ties to Uyghur forced labor.

Exposure to companies on the Entity List at any point downstream in a supply chain is grounds for CBP to detain an entire entry, making supply chain mapping crucial for importers. However, as China takes retaliatory measures and its Uyghur labor transfer program places workers in factories outside of Xinjiang, risks of supply chain exposure to forced labor grow.

Josh Kagan, co-leader of Kelley Drye's forced labor trade practice and a former assistant U.S. trade representative

for labor affairs, told us the recent expansion to the UFLPA entity list has likely "been building for a while" despite this being the first expansion to the list under Trump.

Kagan was a principal on the Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force — which is responsible for reviewing potential entity list additions — during his time at USTR. He said additions to the list require a "quite robust evidentiary packet" that contains primary evidence and usually exceeds 100 pages.

"So, I'll just tell you, if each of those is hundreds of pages, and these are all very busy people, there's no way in my mind they reviewed all 43 at the same time," he said.

Jackson Wood, director of industry strategy, global trade intelligence at Descartes, told us this was the biggest expansion of the list, but he thinks "there may have been a little bit of catching up." Wood said these companies were already on their radar. Numerous entities added had been previously flagged by some specialized research firms.

Tom Plotkin of Covington told us the number of shipments detained under UFLPA has been relatively consistent, but the value of those shipments has been going down. Shipment value in July of 2025 and 2026 are lower than every previous year, with the exception that July 2026's shipment value was slightly higher than that of 2025, according to the UFLPA enforcement statistics.

"The general discourse has suggested that this has not been a priority area for enforcement," he said.

However, Plotkin said this addition appears to affect a number of critical companies in a way that's more disruptive to global trade and that will have larger impacts on global supply chains.

Ryan Last, an associate at Troutman, told us the recent expansion of the UFLPA Entity List included companies operating in multiple provinces: Shandong, Jiangsu, Henan, Fujian, Anhui, Hunan and Shaanxi.

"That destroys the logic of geographic screening as a primary risk filter," he said. "What this expansion really tells you is that the UFLPA has functionally evolved from a geographic regime into an entity-based regime."

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“It is about who made them, who sourced the inputs, and who participated in a government labor scheme at any point in the chain,” he said. “That is a paradigm shift, and most compliance programs have not caught up.”

Kagan said that China’s Uyghur forced labor program was initially based in Xinjiang, but it is now shifting outside of the region. Reporting by the Bureau of Investigative Journalism in 2025 [identified](#) workers from Xinjiang working in factories throughout multiple regions of China outside of Xinjiang.

“So, because [China’s] program has evolved in that way, this sort of focus by the U.S. government in terms of basic entity list additions on Uyghur workers transferred elsewhere in China means production anywhere in China is at risk for this sort of activity,” he said.

Kagan said he expects entities outside of Xinjiang to be an area of UFLPA enforcement that will be “a little more prevalent in the future,” and the recent additions to the UFLPA entity list of companies outside of Xinjiang suggest that supply chain mapping is increasingly important.

“The expectation is that importers will know their supply chain all the way upstream after the raw materials, which is daunting, especially for more complex products,” Kagan said.

Last said that violations of the UFLPA are “no longer just a civil or administrative risk.”

“DHS has made clear that importers who knowingly circumvent UFLPA restrictions will be criminally prosecuted,” he said. “We’ve crossed the line from ‘your goods get held at the port’ to ‘your executives could face criminal charges.’ That changes the calculus entirely.”

He said importers should now screen their goods before they are shipped and “treat this as a continuous discipline, not a one-time review.”

“Companies getting hurt are the ones treating compliance as a checkbox exercise rather than an operational system,” Last said. “If the list expands again and you haven’t been monitoring, you won’t know you’re exposed until your goods are sitting at the port.”

Kagan said that supply chain mapping can be done by using screening platforms and “cybersecurity research methodology” to determine forced labor risks, which allows importers to “make better sourcing decisions based on that information.” He added there are now platforms that are able to track the presence of Uyghur forced labor outside of Xinjiang.

Kagan said this is especially important for upstream supply chains, because even suppliers that are far upstream in the supply chain can create compliance risk for companies.

“So it doesn’t really matter how far away it is, the final product can still be detained, and so that’s when the tools I’m talking about are really important because most companies don’t know their tier 10 supplier,” he said.

Last said that importers should require that their suppliers include disclosure obligations in their contracts with upstream suppliers.

“CBP’s June 2026 guidance makes one thing crystal clear: if you can’t produce documentation for even a single supplier anywhere in your chain, your entire submission fails,” he said. “One gap defeats the whole response. That is not a standard most importers have built their supplier programs around.”

Manny Levitt of Holland & Knight told us that tracing supply chains is “often difficult” for an importer to “do on its own.”

“Companies may not have any leverage or ability to inquire about the suppliers of their direct overseas suppliers, and their suppliers are often not enthusiastic about gathering and sharing that information,” he said.

“Many companies try to get by on just polling suppliers,” Gregory Husisian, chair of the Foley & Lardner international trade practice, also told us. “In practice, you cannot rely solely on what your direct supplier tells you (at least for higher-risk/higher-volume products), because supply chains are complicated and there are commercial reasons why suppliers are reluctant to share information fully.”

DHS identified 12 high-priority areas for enforcement. Those areas [include](#): aluminum, apparel, caustic soda, cop-

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per, cotton, lithium, polyvinyl chloride (PVC), red dates, seafood, silica-based products, steel, tomatoes and downstream products.

Ethan Woolley, global director of strategy at Kharon, told us the second-largest cluster in the recent entity list expansion besides metals was pharmaceuticals, which isn't a formally prioritized sector for enforcement.

Plotkin said aluminum, apparel, copper, cotton and tomatoes have all received scrutiny from the new listing, but the listing also touches non-high priority sectors, like mining, pharmaceuticals, electronics, energy and transportation infrastructure. He said companies should start looking at exposure risks, regardless of their sectors.

China retaliated for the recent expansion of the UFLPA Entity List by prohibiting Chinese individuals and organizations from engaging with six organizations: Applied DNA Sciences, Stratum Reservoir, Altana Technologies, Responsible Business Alliance, Verite Group and Human Rights in China.

"The PRC identified some well-respected companies and NGOs with global expertise on labor rights and supply chain traceability that it says 'assisted and supported' the UFLPA Entity List additions," Kagan said in a [LinkedIn post](#), referring to China's official name, the People's Republic of China. "The PRC's response does not pertain to the individual circumstances of the 43 listed companies, but rather looks like an attempt to reduce labor rights/supply chain transparency."

"I do not think the PRC's action will create any limitations on UFLPA enforcement," he continued. "However, I do think this further limits the (already very thin) scope that existed for independent labor audits in the PRC."

Last said that the six organizations placed on China's countermeasures list include organizations that "run the most widely used factory audit standards in global supply chains, firms that provide supply chain tracing technology, and leading forced labor research organizations operating inside China."

"This isn't retaliation against American exporters," Last said. "It's a direct strike at the audit and verification infra-

structure that American importers depend on to do UFLPA compliance inside China."

"That is a far more strategic counter-move than a tariff," Last continued. "And here's the bind: the United States legally requires importers to audit their Chinese supply chains for forced labor. China is now sanctioning the organizations those importers use to do exactly that. That is a compliance vise, two governments issuing directly contradictory legal obligations, with the importer caught in the middle."

Husisian also said that this limits how companies can investigate exposure to forced labor "on the ground in China."

"It also is possible that China will take more specific actions targeted at US companies operating in China, although to date there have been no such announcements," he said. — *Jackson Lanzer and Kalie Walker*

### US Tariff Uncertainty Hits Taiwan and Indo-Pacific Partners, Trade Experts Say

U.S. trading partners in the Indo-Pacific and other regions are holding off on implementing recently negotiated trade agreements as they wait for Washington to finalize tariff terms, leaving Taiwan in a sensitive position amid surging bilateral trade and growing exposure to future tariff actions, according to trade experts.

Taiwan is "probably the most important trading partner" of the U.S. now because of soaring demand for AI-related semiconductors and hardware, said Riley Walters, senior fellow at the Hudson Institute, speaking during a Sept. 10 Center for Strategic and International Studies [webcast](#).

The self-governing democracy is now central to U.S. supply chains while also facing repeated tariff announcements that complicate its ability to implement bilateral commitments, he said.

"For Taiwan, they're in a quite difficult position," he said. "They are trying to figure out how to deal with not just the rhetoric of this administration, but the application of tariffs and re-application of tariffs that we've seen over the last 18 months. And then, of course, what that means for the eventual trade and investment agreements that the United States and Taiwan have signed."

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Walters, who specializes in international economics, national security, and East Asian affairs, with a particular focus on Japan and Taiwan, noted that Taiwan's importance to U.S. economic and national security priorities has grown as demand for AI-related semiconductors and server components picks up.

"Taiwan is, I would argue, the most important trading partner in the United States right now, bar none," he said, adding that roughly 75% of U.S. imports from Taiwan have been excluded from recent tariffs because they are essential to AI development.

Walters noted that the U.S. and Taiwan do have a reciprocal trade agreement and an investment agreement that were announced earlier this year, both of which "touch on tariffs in different ways." The deal, which hasn't yet entered into force, would generally cap U.S. tariffs on qualifying Taiwanese goods at the higher of 15% or the applicable most favored nation rate and significantly cut Taiwan's tariffs on U.S. goods (see [ITT 02/12/2026](https://www.itl.com/2026/02/12/2026)).

Separately, the two sides signed a January investment memorandum of understanding under which Taiwanese companies pledged major new U.S. investment, particularly in semiconductors and technology, in exchange for preferential U.S. Section 232 tariff treatment on certain Taiwanese products.

In the meantime, bilateral trade has expanded rapidly to roughly \$30 billion per month, Walters said, driven by U.S. demand for chips and AI-related hardware. The surge also has expanded the bilateral trade deficit, raising concerns that Taiwan could become a target for future U.S. tariff actions, he said.

Walters said Taiwan could even become the U.S.'s largest bilateral trade-deficit partner this year, noting it is currently "neck-and-neck with Vietnam" as imports from China and the EU decline.

He also said that the administration has repeatedly signaled that countries with large outstanding trade deficits are more likely to face tariff actions.

Walters added that the steady stream of new Section 232 national security tariffs—sometimes exempting Taiwan and

sometimes not—has created "quite a headache" for Taiwan's trade negotiators, noting that "almost every week or every other week, or maybe once a month" the U.S. administration issues another tariff announcement.

Despite the uncertainty, Taiwanese direct investment in the U.S. continues to grow, with more than \$300 billion in new and planned projects tied to the bilateral investment agreement, Walters noted.

In the greater Indo-Pacific region and beyond, other U.S. trade partners are facing similar unpredictability. Wendy Cutler, senior vice president at the Asia Society Policy Institute and a former USTR negotiator, said many allies were surprised by the breadth of tariff actions in President Donald Trump's second term.

"For the most part, our allies and partners weren't the focus of his attention, but this time around, [it's] completely different," she said.

Cutler said most U.S. allies and partners have chosen not to retaliate, concerned that countermeasures could escalate or spill over into security cooperation. Instead, they are waiting for the U.S. to complete its second Section 301 investigation on structural excess capacity, a process that will determine tariff levels for 16 economies, including Taiwan.

"There'll never be a final bill when it comes to the current president," she said. "We just have to accept that tariffs are part of his trade policy."

At the same time, Indo-Pacific partners are stepping up their efforts to diversify away from reliance on the U.S. market, Cutler said.

She pointed to the long-stalled EU-India free trade agreement concluded in January, the expansion of the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership and ongoing accession efforts, and a growing number of "single-issue" agreements on digital trade, green technology and supply chains led by countries such as New Zealand and Singapore.

Cutler said these initiatives reflect a lesson U.S. allies and partners have drawn from recent tariff actions, saying: "Don't put all your eggs in the U.S. basket. You need to di-

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verify. You need to reduce your dependence on the United States and you need to make sure you have other markets to sell to and that you have other sources of supply.”

Former senior U.S. trade negotiator Kelly Ann Shaw, now a partner at Akin Gump specializing in international trade policy, lobbying and public policy, said that while U.S. partners may be frustrated, current tariff policies are applied broadly.

“At its core, it’s important to realize that this is really like a non-discriminatory policy,” she said. “The administration’s doing it to all of our trading partners. This is just their approach to trade.” — **Roseanne Gerin**

### Modi, Trump Talk Trade

Ahead of talks between India’s trade minister and U.S. Trade Representative Jamieson Greer in Milwaukee, Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi and President Donald Trump talked about trade and “ongoing efforts to promote global peace and security,” the Indian government said in a statement.

The U.S. president was recently given the power to impose up to 100% tariffs on Indian products if they continue to be one of the top buyers of Russian oil, in an effort to cut off funding for the Russian attacks on Ukraine.

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