IN THE UNITED STATES COURT
OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

JOHANNA FOODS, INC. A New Jersey Corporation 20 Johanna Farms Road Flemington, NJ 08822 and JOHANNA BEVERAGE COMPANY, LLC 5625 West Thorpe Road Spokane, WA 99224, Plaintiffs v. EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, UNITED STATES CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION AGENCY, PETE R. FLORES, in his official capacity as Acting Commissioner of United States Customs And Border Protection, OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE, JAMIESON GREER, in his official capacity as United States Trade Representative, and HOWARD LUTNICK, in his official capacity as Secretary of Commerce, Defendants	:	Case No. 25-00155 **COMPLAINT**

Plaintiffs, Johanna Foods, Inc. and Johanna Beverage Company, LLC, by and through undersigned counsel, hereby assert this Complaint for declaratory judgment and to enjoin the unauthorized imposition of tariffs by Defendants on orange juice imports from Brazil to the United States of America in violation of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act and the United States Constitution, and state as follows:

THE PARTIES

The Plaintiffs

1. Plaintiff Johanna Foods, Inc. is a New Jersey corporation with its principal place of business located at 20 Johanna Farms Road, Flemington, New Jersey 08822 (**"Johanna Foods"**).

2. Plaintiff Johanna Beverage Company, LLC is a Washington corporation with its principal place of business located at 5625 West Thorpe Road, Spokane, Washington 99224 (**"Johanna Beverage"**).

3. Plaintiffs are state-of-the-art food manufacturers and one of the country's largest producers and distributors of fruit juices, drinks and yogurts. *See* the Declaration of Robert Facchina, Chief Executive Officer of Johanna Foods and Johanna Beverage Company is attached as **Exhibit 1**.

4. Operating since 1995 and 2007, respectively, Johanna Foods and Johanna Beverage are the leading private label and co-pack juice supplier and producer, supplying juice products for numerous retailers and brands, including Aldi, Walmart, Sam's Club, Wegman's, Safeway and Albertsons.

5. Plaintiffs supply nearly 75% of all private label not from concentrate orange juice customers in the United States, as well as two of the largest branded orange juice producers, making our operations a cornerstone of the national orange juice supply chain. Ex. 1, at ¶12.

The Defendants

6. Defendant Executive Office of the President, located at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20500, is the federal agency that oversees core functions of the executive branch, including the Office of the United States Trade Representative.

7. Defendant United States of America is the federal government of the United States of America.

8. Defendant United States Customs and Border Protection, with headquarters at 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20229, is a federal agency and a component of the Department of Homeland Security, responsible for, among other things, securing ports of entry and collecting tariffs on imported goods.

9. Defendant Pete R. Flores is the Acting Commissioner of United States Customs and Border Protection, with a place of business at 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20229. He is sued in his official capacity.

10. Defendant Jamieson Greer is the United States Trade Representative, with a place of business at 600 17th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20508, and is sued in his official capacity.

11. Defendant Office of the United States Trade Representative, headquartered at 600 17th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20508, is the federal agency responsible for developing United States trade policy.

12. Defendant Howard Lutnick is the United States Secretary of Commerce, with a place of business at 1401 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20230, and is sued in his official capacity.

JURISDICTION

13. The Court of International Trade has exclusive jurisdiction to hear this action under 28 U.S.C. §1581(i), which gives the Court:

> exclusive jurisdiction of any civil action commenced against the United States, its agencies, or its officers, that arises out of any law of the United States providing for--
>
> (A) revenue from imports or tonnage;
>
> (B) tariffs, duties, fees, or other taxes on the importation of merchandise for reasons other than the raising of revenue;
>
> (C) embargoes or other quantitative restrictions on the importation of merchandise for reasons other than the protection of the public health or safety; or
>
> (D) administration and enforcement with respect to the matters referred to in subparagraphs (A) through (C) of this paragraph and subsections (a)-(h) of this section.

28 U.S.C. §1581(i)(1). *See also,* V.O.S. Selections, Inc. v. United States, 772 F.Supp.3d 1350, 1365-1366 (2025).

14. The Court also has "jurisdiction to consider challenges to the President's actions in suits against subordinate officials who are charged with implementing the presidential directives". 28 U.S.C.A. §1581(i); V.O.S. Selections, 772 F.Supp. 3d at 1367, quoting USP Holdings, Inc. v. United States, 36 F.4th 1359, 1366 (Fed. Cir. 2022).

FACTS

A. The Executive Actions

15. On April 2, 2025, the President of the United States (**"President"**) issued Executive Order No. 14257 entitled "Regulating Imports with a Reciprocal Tariff to Rectify Trade Practices that Contribute to Large and Persistent Annual United States Goods Trade Deficits". Executive Order No. 14257 is attached as **Exhibit 2**.

16. In Executive Order No. 14257, the President declared a National Emergency based on U.S. goods trade deficits and "non-reciprocal differences in tariff rates among foreign partners". Id.

17. On this basis, the President imposed an *ad valorem* duty of ten percent on all imports from all trading partners, including Brazil. Id.

18. Executive Order No. 14257 applies an additional *ad valorem* duty to the imports of countries listed in the Annex. Id.

19. Brazil is not listed in the Annex and is not subject to an additional *ad valorem* duty under Executive Order No. 14257. Id.

20. Executive Order No. 14257 lists the following statutory bases for the imposition of the tariffs: the International Emergency Economic Powers Act of 1977, 50 U.S.C. §1701 et seq. (**"IEEPA"**); Section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended, 19 U.S.C. §2483 (**"Trade Act"**); and Section 301 of title 3, United States Code. Id.

21. On April 9, 2025, the President issued Executive Order No.14266 entitled "Modifying Reciprocal Tariff Rates To Reflect Trading Partner Retaliation And Alignment", which paused the elevated tariff rates on most countries for 90 days, while leaving the global 10% tariff in place for all countries.

22. On July 7, 2025, the President issued an Executive Order entitled "Extending The Modification of The Reciprocal Tariff Rates", which extended the suspension of certain tariffs effectuated by Executive Order No. 14266 until August 1, 2025.

B. The Brazil Letter

23. On July 9, 2025, the President issued a letter to Luiz Inacia Lula da Silva, President of the Federative Republic of Brazil (the **"Brazil Letter"**). The Brazil Letter is attached as **Exhibit 3**.

24. Under the auspices of the Brazil Letter, the President imposed a **50% tariff** on "any and all Brazilian products sent to the United States, separate from Sectoral Tariffs," beginning on August 1, 2025 (**"Brazil Tariff"**). Id.

25. The Brazil Letter states that the 50% tariff may be increased by the amount that Brazil chooses to raise its tariffs on U.S. imports: "[i]f for any reason you decide to raise your Tariffs, then, whatever the number you chose to raise them by, will be added onto the 50% that we charge." Id.

26. The Brazil Letter identifies the following reasons for imposition of the Brazil Tariff:

a. "[t]he way that Brazil has treated former President Bolsonaro…";

b. "Brazil's insidious attacks on Free Elections, and the fundamental Free Speech Rights of Americans…"; and

c. "the longstanding, and very unfair trade relationship".

Id.

27. The Brazil Letter does not refer to any legal or statutory authority under which the Brazil Tariff can be imposed by the President.

28. The Brazil Letter does not constitute a proper executive action, is not an Executive Order, does not reference or incorporate any Executive Orders or modify or amend any existing Executive Order.

29. The President did not identify any unusual or extraordinary threat originating outside the United States that is a threat to national security, foreign policy, or the economy of the United States.

30. The President did not declare a national emergency as a basis for imposing the Brazil Tariff.

C. The Economic Harm to Plaintiffs and American Consumers

31. The President's imposition of a 50% (or more) tariff on Brazilian orange juice will cause significant and direct financial harm to Plaintiffs and to American consumers.

32. Brazil is the world's leading producer of orange juice and is the second largest supplier of orange juice to the United States.

33. Currently, more than half of the orange juice sold in the United States comes from Brazil, with eighty percent of NFCOJ imported from Brazil.

34. Plaintiffs chilled and aseptic juice business represents the vast majority of the volume and profitability of the business, with an overwhelming portion of the juice business being orange juice which is wholly reliant on imported not from concentrate orange juice originating in Brazil. Ex. 1, at ¶ 4.

35. Brazil is Plaintiffs' sole supplier of NFCOJ.

36. Plaintiffs receive the orange juice from Brazilian importers of record, who initially pay all duties and tariffs on the product.

37. The duties and tariffs are then passed on, dollar for dollar, by the Brazilian importers to the Plaintiffs.

38. The 50% tariff imposed on Brazil by the Trump administration will significantly impact Plaintiffs' business, resulting in an estimated additional cost of at least $68 million for a twelve-month period, which exceeds any single year of profits in the 30-year history of the Plaintiffs' business. . Ex. 1, at ¶ 6.

39. The imposition of the 50% tariffs disrupts the Plaintiffs' ability to plan and meet production requirements and manage cash flow, as the additional costs impose an immediate and unmanageable financial burden that cannot be absorbed by our current profit margins. Id. at ¶ 8.

40. Plaintiffs may suffer additional financial harm from the loss of business caused by increased NFCOJ prices and from the tariff's impact on the frozen concentrate futures market.

41. Without relief from these tariffs, Plaintiffs face potential layoffs of union manufacturing employees as well as administrative staff, reduced production capacity, and an existential threat to the sustainability of our business, which supports almost 700 American jobs and contributes significantly to the economies of New Jersey and Washington state. Id. at ¶ 11.

42. The increased costs from the Brazil Tariff will force Plaintiffs to raise prices to its customers which in turn will result in an increase to consumers of approximately 20-25% of the retail price. Id. at ¶ 10.

43. The Brazil Tariff will result in a significant, and perhaps prohibitive, price increase in a staple American breakfast food.

44. The not from concentrate orange juice ingredients imported from Brazil are not reasonably available from any supplier in the United States in sufficient quantity or quality to meet the Plaintiffs' production needs. Ex. 1, at ¶ 5.

45. Presently, oranges grown in Florida are used primarily for producing orange juice concentrate due to poor quality of the product, with very little of the crop dedicated to NFCOJ.

46. U.S. orange juice production, particularly in Florida, has declined by over 95% in the past 25 years due to factors such as citrus greening disease, hurricanes, and urban development, rendering domestic supply insufficient to meet Plaintiffs' production requirements. Ex. 1, at ¶ 7.

47. Due to weather-related events and crop disease, Florida orange production for 2025 is down approximately 33% from last year's production. *See* USDA December Forecast, which is attached hereto as **Exhibit 4**.

48. It is anticipated that Florida orange production could be the lowest in 95 years and will account for 10% of domestic orange juice for the current season, with Brazil and Mexico supplying 95% of U.S. juice imports. *See* USDA Fruit and Tree Nuts Outlook: March 2025, which is attached hereto as **Exhibit 5**.

COUNT I
THE BRAZIL TARIFF EXCEEDS THE PRESIDENT'S STATUTORY AUTHORITY

49. Plaintiffs incorporate the above paragraphs as though fully set forth herein at length.

50. Through the Brazil Letter, the President intends on imposing a 50%, or more, tariff on all goods imported from Brazil beginning on August 1, 2025.

51. Defendants intend to enforce the Brazil Tariff as detailed in the Brazil Letter.

52. Executive Order No. 14257 and the Brazil Letter exceed the President's lawful authority under IEEPA and are therefore *ultra vires* and contrary to law.

53. IEEPA provides, in pertinent part, that the President may:

> (A) investigate, regulate, or prohibit—
>
> (i) any transactions in foreign exchange,
>
> (ii) transfers of credit or payments between, by, through, or to any banking institution, to the extent that such transfers or payments involve any interest of any foreign country or a national thereof,
> (ii) the importing or exporting of currency or securities, by any person, or with respect to any property, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States;
>
> (B) investigate, block during the pendency of an investigation, regulate, direct and compel, nullify, void, prevent or prohibit, any acquisition, holding, withholding, use, transfer, withdrawal, transportation, importation or exportation of, or dealing in, or exercising any right, power, or privilege with respect to, or transactions involving, any property in which any foreign country or a national thereof has any interest by any person, or with respect to any property, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States . . . .

50 U.S.C. §1702.

54. The authority provided by IEEPA Section 1702 "may only be exercised to deal with an unusual and extraordinary threat with respect to which a national emergency has been declared for purposes of this chapter and may not be exercised for any other purpose." 50 U.S.C. §1701(b).

55. In addition, the President must specify:

> (a) the circumstances which necessitate such exercise of authority;
>
> (b) why the President believes those circumstances constitute an unusual and extraordinary threat, which has its source in whole or substantial part outside the United States, to the national security, foreign policy, or economy of the United States;
>
> (c) the authorities to be exercised and the actions to be taken in the exercise of those authorities to deal with those circumstances;
>
> (d) why the President believes such actions are necessary to deal with those circumstances; and
>
> (e) any foreign countries with respect to which such actions are to be taken and why such actions are to be taken with respect to those countries.

50 U.S.C. § 1703(b).

56. The President does not have the authority under IEEPA to impose the Brazil Tariff. 50 U.S.C. §1701 *et seq*.; V.O.C. Selections, 772 F.Supp. 3d 1350, 1373.

57. The Brazil Letter is not an Executive Order by which the President may impose tariffs on Brazil.

58. The President did not declare a separate national emergency for the imposition of the Brazil Tariff and the Brazil Letter is not a declaration of a national emergency. Ex. 3.

59. In fact, the Brazil Letter identifies the "**longstanding**, and very unfair trade relationship", rather than an emergent economic issue, as the basis for the Brazil Tariff. Id. (emphasis added).

60. The Brazil Letter also does not identify an unusual or extraordinary threat which provides a basis for the imposition of the Brazil Tariff.

61. According to the President, the Brazil Tariff is intended to "deal with" the Brazilian government's treatment of Mr. Bolsonaro and "Brazil's insidious attacks on Free Elections, and the fundamental Free Speech Rights of Americans". Ex. 3.

62. Tariffs which "aim to create leverage to 'deal with' objectives other than the balance of trade, are not authorized by IEEPA. V.O.S. Selections, 772 F.Supp.3d 1350, 1381.

63. The Brazil Tariff does not "deal with" an imbalance of trade as there is no trade deficit between the United States and Brazil, and in fact, there is a balance of payment surplus". *See*, Office of The United States Trade Representative, https://ustr.gov/countries-regions/americas/brazil ("The U.S. goods trade surplus with Brazil was $7.4 billion in 2024, a 31.9 percent increase ($1.8 billion) over 2023").

64. Where the tariff is imposed on a non-emergency basis, as with the Brazil Tariff, the tariff must comply with the limitations set by Section 122 of the Trade Act of 1974.

65. The Trade Act provides limited authority to the President to impose "temporary import surcharge[s]" to respond to balance-of-payment deficits. 19 U.S.C. §2132.

66. Section 122 of the Trade Act places a 15 percent cap and a maximum duration of 150 days on the tariff. 19 U.S.C. §2132.

67. The Brazil Tariff, which imposes a 50% surcharge on all goods imported from Brazil and has no end date, does not comply with Section 122 of the Trade Act.

68. An unbounded tariff, with no limitation in duration and scope, such as the Brazil Tariff, "exceeds any tariff authority delegated to the President under the IEEPA". V.O.S. Selections, 772 F.Supp.3d 1350, 1376.

69. Imposition of the Brazil Tariff, and in particular the 50% tariff on NFCOJ, by the Executive Branch and the other Defendants is not authorized by the IEEPA, the tariff is unlawful and the Defendants should be enjoined from enforcing the tariff.

70. The Brazil Tariff directly and irreparably harms Plaintiffs, who will incur substantially increased costs of approximately $68 million for the purchase of NFCOJ in 2025, thereby materially affecting the viability of Plaintiffs' business.

71. The Brazil Tariff will also result in significant increased costs for the millions of American consumers who purchase Plaintiffs' orange juice.

COUNT II
THE BRAZIL TARIFF IS AN UNCONSTITUTIONAL DELEGATION OF LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY TO THE PRESIDENT

72. Plaintiffs incorporate the above paragraphs as though fully set forth herein at length.

73. The constitutional authority to levy taxes, including customs duties (tariffs), indisputably rests with Congress under Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

74. Article I, Section 1 of the Constitution provides that "[a]ll legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States." U.S. Const. Art. I, §1.

75. The Trade Act and IEEPA delegated the legislature's authority to levy tariffs to the President in limited circumstances.

76. Section 122 of the Trade Act places a 15 percent cap and a maximum duration of 150 days on the tariff. 19 U.S.C. §2132.

77. The Brazil Tariff, which is a 50% surcharge on all goods imported from Brazil and has no end date, exceeds the scope of authority provided by the Trade Act.

78. IEEPA allows the President to impose tariffs only if: (1) there is a threat to national security from a source outside the United States; (2) the threat is unusual and extraordinary; (3) a national emergency is declared with respect to the threat; and (4) the Presidents exercise of IEEPA authority "deals with" the threat. 50 U.S.C. §1703.

79. Executive Order No. 14257 and the Brazil Letter exceed the scope of authority provided by Congress to the President in the IEEPA.

80. Executive Order No. 14257 and the Brazil Letter do not identify a threat to national security from Brazil, there is no unusual or extraordinary threat identified in the Brazil Letter, the President did not declare a national emergency in connection with the Brazil Tariff, and the Brazil Tariff is intended as economic leverage over political issues and does not deal with any trade issues.

81. Executive Order No. 14257 and the Brazil Letter, therefore, constitute an unconstitutional delegation of legislative authority to impose the Brazil Tariff.

82. The Brazil Tariff illegally imposed by the President via the unconstitutional delegation of authority under IEEPA directly and irreparable harms Plaintiffs, who will face increased costs for the goods they sell, less demand for their higher prices products and disrupted supply chains, and will materially affect the viability of Plaintiffs' business operations.

COUNT III
DECLARATORY JUDGMENT

83. Plaintiffs incorporate the above paragraphs as though fully set forth herein at length.

84. The Declaratory Judgment Act permits a Court, to "declare the rights and other legal relations of any interested party seeking such declaration," provided there exists "a case of actual controversy within its jurisdiction." 28 U.S.C. §2201(a).

85. To obtain declaratory relief, a plaintiff must demonstrate: "(1) an injury in fact that is concrete and particularized; (2) a causal connection between the injury and the challenged conduct; and (3) a likelihood that the injury will be redressed by a favorable judicial decision." Barclift v. Keystone Credit Servs., LLC, 93 F.4th 136, 141 (3d Cir. 2024) (citing In re Horizon Healthcare Servs. Inc. Data Breach Litig., 846 F.3d 625, 633 (3d Cir. 2017)).

86. Plaintiffs seek a declaration that:

a. IEEPA does not grant the President statutory authority to impose the Brazil Tariff;

b. The President has failed to identify a threat from outside the United States to national security, foreign policy or the economy of the United States;

c. The President has failed to make a showing of an "unusual and extraordinary threat" as required by the IEEPA to impose the Brazil Tariff;

d. the President has not identified or declared a national emergency as required by the IEEPA to impose the Brazil Tariff;

e. The Brazil Tariff far exceeds statutory authority provided by Congress to the President and, therefore, the Brazil Tariff is an unconstitutional delegation of power by Congress to the President.

87. Plaintiffs will suffer concrete, particularized and significant financial harm as a result of the Brazil Tariff, including an additional $68 million to purchase NFCOJ from Brazil in 2025, loss of business from increased orange juice prices, and adverse impacts on the concentrate futures market. Ex. 1., ¶ 6.

88. The Brazil Tariff will also affect the continued viability of Plaintiffs' business operations.

89. Without relief from these tariffs, the Plaintiffs face potential layoffs of union manufacturing employees as well as administrative staff, reduced production capacity, and an existential threat to the sustainability of our business, which supports almost 700 American jobs and contributes significantly to the economies of New Jersey and Washington state. Ex. 1, at ¶11.

90. Plaintiffs will only suffer the significant harm identified above if the Brazil Tariff is implemented and enforced by Defendants.

91. The harm to Plaintiffs will be redressed by a judicial decision declaring that the Brazil Tariff exceeds the President's authority under IEEPA and/or that the Brazil Tariff is unconstitutional.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs Johanna Foods, Inc. and Johanna Beverage Company, LLC respectfully request that the Honorable Court grant the following relief:

a. Declare that IEEPA does not grant the President statutory authority to impose the Brazil Tariff;

b. Declare that the President has not identified a national emergency as required by IEEPA to impose the Brazil Tariff;

c. Declare that the President has failed to make a showing of an "unusual and extraordinary threat" from outside the United States to the national security, foreign policy or economy of the United States as required by IEEPA to impose the Brazil Tariff;

d. Declare that the Brazil Tariff is an unconstitutional delegation of power by Congress to the President;

e. Enjoin the operation of the April 2, 2025 Executive Order and the President's Letter with regard to the Brazil Tariff;

f. Award Plaintiffs damages in the amount of any tariffs collected by Defendants pursuant to Executive Order No. 14257 and/or the Brazil Letter;

g. Award Plaintiffs other such damages as are appropriate;

h. Award Plaintiffs their attorneys' fees and costs under the Equal Access to Justice Act, 28 U.S.C. §2412(d), and any other applicable law; and

i. Grant any such other relief as this Court may deem just or proper.

Respectfully Submitted,

KAPLIN STEWART MELOFF REITER & STEIN, PC

/s/ *Marc B. Kaplin*

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Dated: July 18, 2025

EXHIBIT 1

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT
OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

JOHANNA FOODS, INC. and JOHANNA BEVERAGE COMPANY, LLC, Plaintiffs v. EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, UNITED STATES CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION AGENCY, PETE R. FLORES, in his official capacity as Acting Commissioner of United States Customs And Border Protection, OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE, JAMIESON GREER, in his official capacity as United States Trade Representative, and HOWARD LUTNICK, in his official capacity as Secretary of Commerce, Defendants	:	Case No.

DECLARATION OF ROBERT A. FACCHINA

I, Robert A. Facchina, state as follows:

1. I am a US citizen at least 18 years of age. If called to testify, I would testify as follows.

2. I am the Chief Executive Officer of Johanna Foods, Inc. and Johanna Beverage Company, LLC (the "Johanna Parties").

3. The Johanna Parties are headquartered in New Jersey. Johanna Foods, Inc. operates manufacturing, logistics, and distribution facilities in Flemington, New Jersey, and Johanna Beverage Company operates facilities in Spokane, Washington. Together

they employ approximately 685 people across these locations, with approximately 590 at the Flemington location and 90 in Spokane.

4. The Johanna Parties manufacture chilled and aseptic juices and yogurt. The chilled and aseptic juice business represents the vast majority of the volume and profitability of the business, with an overwhelming portion of the juice business being orange juice which is wholly reliant on imported not from concentrate orange juice originating in Brazil.

5. The not from concentrate orange juice ingredients imported from Brazil are not reasonably available from any supplier in the United States in sufficient quantity or quality to meet the Johanna Parties' production needs.

6. The 50% tariffs imposed on Brazil by the Trump administration significantly impact the Johanna Parties' business, resulting in an estimated additional cost of at least $68 million, which exceeds any single year of profits in the 30-year history of the Johanna Parties' business.

7. Brazilian not from concentrate orange juice imports are critical to the Johanna Parties' operations due to the catastrophic decline in orange juice production in the state of Florida. U.S. orange juice production, particularly in Florida, has declined by over 95% in the past 25 years due to factors such as citrus greening disease, hurricanes, and urban development, rendering domestic supply insufficient to meet the Johanna Parties' production requirements.

8. The imposition of the 50% tariffs disrupts the Johanna Parties' ability to plan and meet production requirements and manage cash flow, as the additional costs impose an immediate and unmanageable financial burden that cannot be absorbed by our current profit margins.

9. The Johanna Parties have long-standing relationships with Brazilian suppliers who rely on Johanna's consistent orders to sustain their agricultural operations. These tariffs threaten to disrupt these partnerships.

10. The increased costs from the tariffs will force the Johanna Parties to raise prices to its customers which in turn will result in increased costs to consumers of approximately 20-25%.

11. Without relief from these tariffs, the Johanna Parties face potential layoffs of union manufacturing employees as well as administrative staff, reduced production capacity, and an existential threat to the sustainability of our business, which supports almost 700 American jobs and contributes significantly to the economies of New Jersey and Washington state.

12. The Johanna Parties supply nearly 75% of all private label not from concentrate orange juice customers in the United States, as well as two of the largest branded orange juice producers, making our operations a cornerstone of the national orange juice supply chain. The increased tariffs make it impossible for Johanna to provide supply and price certainty to its customers.

I, Robert A. Facchina, Chief Executive Officer of Johanna Foods and Johanna Beverage, certify under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on July 17, 2025.

Dated: 7-17-2025

Robert A. Facchina

EXHIBIT 2

The American Presidency Project

(https://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/)

DONALD J. TRUMP (2ND TERM) (/PEOPLE/PRESIDENT/DONALD-J-TRUMP-2ND-TERM)

Executive Order 14257—Regulating Imports With a Reciprocal Tariff To Rectify Trade Practices That Contribute to Large and Persistent Annual United States Goods Trade Deficits

April 02, 2025

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq*.) (IEEPA), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq*.) (NEA), section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2483), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code,

I, Donald J. Trump, President of the United States of America, find that underlying conditions, including a lack of reciprocity in our bilateral trade relationships, disparate tariff rates and non-tariff barriers, and U.S. trading partners' economic policies that suppress domestic wages and consumption, as indicated by large and persistent annual U.S. goods trade deficits, constitute an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and economy of the United States. That threat has its source in whole or substantial part outside the United States in the domestic

economic policies of key trading partners and structural imbalances in the global trading system. I hereby declare a national emergency with respect to this threat.

On January 20, 2025, I signed the America First Trade Policy Presidential Memorandum directing my Administration to investigate the causes of our country's large and persistent annual trade deficits in goods, including the economic and national security implications and risks resulting from such deficits, and to undertake a review of, and identify, any unfair trade practices by other countries. On February 13, 2025, I signed a Presidential Memorandum entitled "Reciprocal Trade and Tariffs," that directed further review of our trading partners' non-reciprocal trading practices, and noted the relationship between non-reciprocal practices and the trade deficit. On April 1, 2025, I received the final results of those investigations, and I am taking action today based on those results.

Large and persistent annual U.S. goods trade deficits have led to the hollowing out of our manufacturing base; inhibited our ability to scale advanced domestic manufacturing capacity; undermined critical supply chains; and rendered our defense-industrial base dependent on foreign adversaries. Large and persistent annual U.S. goods trade deficits are caused in substantial part by a lack of reciprocity in our bilateral trade relationships. This situation is evidenced by disparate tariff rates and non-tariff barriers that make it harder for U.S. manufacturers to sell their products in foreign markets. It is also evidenced by the economic policies of key U.S. trading partners insofar as they suppress domestic wages and consumption, and thereby demand for U.S. exports, while artificially increasing the competitiveness of their goods in global markets. These conditions have given rise to the national emergency that this order is intended to abate and resolve.

For decades starting in 1934, U.S. trade policy has been organized around the principle of reciprocity. The Congress directed the President to secure reduced reciprocal tariff rates from key trading partners first through bilateral trade agreements and later under the auspices of the global trading system. Between 1934 and 1945, the executive branch negotiated and signed 32 bilateral reciprocal trade agreements designed to lower tariff rates on a reciprocal basis. After 1947 through 1994, participating countries

engaged in eight rounds of negotiation, which resulted in the General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and seven subsequent tariff reduction rounds.

However, despite a commitment to the principle of reciprocity, the trading relationship between the United States and its trading partners has become highly unbalanced, particularly in recent years. The post-war international economic system was based upon three incorrect assumptions: first, that if the United States led the world in liberalizing tariff and non-tariff barriers the rest of the world would follow; second, that such liberalization would ultimately result in more economic convergence and increased domestic consumption among U.S. trading partners converging towards the share in the United States; and third, that as a result, the United States would not accrue large and persistent goods trade deficits.

This framework set in motion events, agreements, and commitments that did not result in reciprocity or generally increase domestic consumption in foreign economies relative to domestic consumption in the United States. Those events, in turn, created large and persistent annual U.S. goods trade deficits as a feature of the global trading system.

Put simply, while World Trade Organization (WTO) Members agreed to bind their tariff rates on a most-favored-nation (MFN) basis, and thereby provide their best tariff rates to all WTO Members, they did not agree to bind their tariff rates at similarly low levels or to apply tariff rates on a reciprocal basis. Consequently, according to the WTO, the United States has among the lowest simple average MFN tariff rates in the world at 3.3 percent, while many of our key trading partners like Brazil (11.2 percent), China (7.5 percent), the European Union (EU) (5 percent), India (17 percent), and Vietnam (9.4 percent) have simple average MFN tariff rates that are significantly higher.

Moreover, these average MFN tariff rates conceal much larger discrepancies across economies in tariff rates applied to particular products. For example, the United States imposes a 2.5 percent tariff on passenger vehicle imports (with internal combustion engines), while the European Union (10 percent), India (70 percent), and China (15 percent) impose much higher duties on the same product. For network switches and routers, the United States imposes a 0 percent tariff, but for similar products, India (10 percent) levies a higher rate. Brazil (18 percent) and

Indonesia (30 percent) impose a higher tariff on ethanol than does the United States (2.5 percent). For rice in the husk, the U.S. MFN tariff is 2.7 percent (*ad valorem* equivalent), while India (80 percent), Malaysia (40 percent), and Turkey (an average of 31 percent) impose higher rates. Apples enter the United States duty-free, but not so in Turkey (60.3 percent) and India (50 percent).

Similarly, non-tariff barriers also deprive U.S. manufacturers of reciprocal access to markets around the world. The 2025 National Trade Estimate Report on Foreign Trade Barriers (NTE) details a great number of non-tariff barriers to U.S. exports around the world on a trading-partner by trading-partner basis. These barriers include import barriers and licensing restrictions; customs barriers and shortcomings in trade facilitation; technical barriers to trade (e.g., unnecessarily trade restrictive standards, conformity assessment procedures, or technical regulations); sanitary and phytosanitary measures that unnecessarily restrict trade without furthering safety objectives; inadequate patent, copyright, trade secret, and trademark regimes and inadequate enforcement of intellectual property rights; discriminatory licensing requirements or regulatory standards; barriers to cross-border data flows and discriminatory practices affecting trade in digital products; investment barriers; subsidies; anticompetitive practices; discrimination in favor of domestic state-owned enterprises, and failures by governments in protecting labor and environment standards; bribery; and corruption.

Moreover, non-tariff barriers include the domestic economic policies and practices of our trading partners, including currency practices and value-added taxes, and their associated market distortions, that suppress domestic consumption and boost exports to the United States. This lack of reciprocity is apparent in the fact that the share of consumption to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the United States is about 68 percent, but it is much lower in others like Ireland (27 percent), Singapore (31 percent), China (39 percent), South Korea (49 percent), and Germany (50 percent).

At the same time, efforts by the United States to address these imbalances have stalled. Trading partners have repeatedly blocked multilateral and plurilateral solutions, including in the context of new rounds of tariff negotiations and efforts to discipline non-tariff barriers. At the same time,

with the U.S. economy disproportionately open to imports, U.S. trading partners have had few incentives to provide reciprocal treatment to U.S. exports in the context of bilateral trade negotiations.

These structural asymmetries have driven the large and persistent annual U.S. goods trade deficit. Even for countries with which the United States may enjoy an occasional bilateral trade surplus, the accumulation of tariff and non-tariff barriers on U.S. exports may make that surplus smaller than it would have been without such barriers. Permitting these asymmetries to continue is not sustainable in today's economic and geopolitical environment because of the effect they have on U.S. domestic production. A nation's ability to produce domestically is the bedrock of its national and economic security.

Both my first Administration in 2017, and the Biden Administration in 2022, recognized that increasing domestic manufacturing is critical to U.S. national security. According to 2023 United Nations data, U.S. manufacturing output as a share of global manufacturing output was 17.4 percent, down from a peak in 2001 of 28.4 percent.

Over time, the persistent decline in U.S. manufacturing output has reduced U.S. manufacturing capacity. The need to maintain robust and resilient domestic manufacturing capacity is particularly acute in certain advanced industrial sectors like automobiles, shipbuilding, pharmaceuticals, technology products, machine tools, and basic and fabricated metals, because once competitors gain sufficient global market share in these sectors, U.S. production could be permanently weakened. It is also critical to scale manufacturing capacity in the defense-industrial sector so that we can manufacture the defense materiel and equipment necessary to protect American interests at home and abroad.

In fact, because the United States has supplied so much military equipment to other countries, U.S. stockpiles of military goods are too low to be compatible with U.S. national defense interests. Furthermore, U.S. defense companies must develop new, advanced manufacturing technologies across a range of critical sectors including bio-manufacturing, batteries, and microelectronics. If the United States wishes to maintain an effective security umbrella to defend its citizens and homeland, as well as for its

allies and partners, it needs to have a large upstream manufacturing and goods-producing ecosystem to manufacture these products without undue reliance on imports for key inputs.

Increased reliance on foreign producers for goods also has compromised U.S. economic security by rendering U.S. supply chains vulnerable to geopolitical disruption and supply shocks. In recent years, the vulnerability of the U.S. economy in this respect was exposed both during the COVID-19 pandemic, when Americans had difficulty accessing essential products, as well as when the Houthi rebels later began attacking cargo ships in the Middle East.

The decline of U.S. manufacturing capacity threatens the U.S. economy in other ways, including through the loss of manufacturing jobs. From 1997 to 2024, the United States lost around 5 million manufacturing jobs and experienced one of the largest drops in manufacturing employment in history. Furthermore, many manufacturing job losses were concentrated in specific geographical areas. In these areas, the loss of manufacturing jobs contributed to the decline in rates of family formation and to the rise of other social trends, like the abuse of opioids, that have imposed profound costs on the U.S. economy.

The future of American competitiveness depends on reversing these trends. Today, manufacturing represents just 11 percent of U.S. gross domestic product, yet it accounts for 35 percent of American productivity growth and 60 percent of our exports. Importantly, U.S. manufacturing is the main engine of innovation in the United States, responsible for 55 percent of all patents and 70 percent of all research and development (R&D) spending. The fact that R&D expenditures by U.S. multinational enterprises in China grew at an average rate of 13.6 percent a year between 2003 and 2017, while their R&D expenditures in the United States grew by an average of just 5 percent per year during the same time period, is evidence of the strong link between manufacturing and innovation. Furthermore, every manufacturing job spurs 7 to 12 new jobs in other related industries, helping to build and sustain our economy.

Just as a nation that does not produce manufactured products cannot maintain the industrial base it needs for national security, neither can a nation long survive if it cannot produce its own food. Presidential Policy Directive 21 of February 12, 2013 (Critical Infrastructure Security and

Resilience), designates food and agriculture as a "critical infrastructure sector" because it is one of the sectors considered "so vital to the United States that [its] incapacity or destruction . . . would have a debilitating impact on security, national economic security, national public health or safety, or any combination of those matters." Furthermore, when I left office, the United States had a trade surplus in agricultural products, but today, that surplus has vanished. Eviscerated by a slew of new non-tariff barriers imposed by our trading partners, it has been replaced by a projected $49 billion annual agricultural trade deficit.

For these reasons, I hereby declare and order:

Section 1. *National Emergency*. As President of the United States, my highest duty is ensuring the national and economic security of the country and its citizens.

I have declared a national emergency arising from conditions reflected in large and persistent annual U.S. goods trade deficits, which have grown by over 40 percent in the past 5 years alone, reaching $1.2 trillion in 2024. This trade deficit reflects asymmetries in trade relationships that have contributed to the atrophy of domestic production capacity, especially that of the U.S. manufacturing and defense-industrial base. These asymmetries also impact U.S. producers' ability to export and, consequentially, their incentive to produce.

Specifically, such asymmetry includes not only non-reciprocal differences in tariff rates among foreign trading partners, but also extensive use of non-tariff barriers by foreign trading partners, which reduce the competitiveness of U.S. exports while artificially enhancing the competitiveness of their own goods. These non-tariff barriers include technical barriers to trade; non-scientific sanitary and phytosanitary rules; inadequate intellectual property protections; suppressed domestic consumption (e.g., wage suppression); weak labor, environmental, and other regulatory standards and protections; and corruption. These non-tariff barriers give rise to significant imbalances even when the United States and a trading partner have comparable tariff rates.

The cumulative effect of these imbalances has been the transfer of resources from domestic producers to foreign firms, reducing opportunities for domestic manufacturers to expand and, in turn, leading

to lost manufacturing jobs, diminished manufacturing capacity, and an atrophied industrial base, including in the defense-industrial sector. At the same time, foreign firms are better positioned to scale production, reinvest in innovation, and compete in the global economy, to the detriment of U.S. economic and national security.

The absence of sufficient domestic manufacturing capacity in certain critical and advanced industrial sectors—another outcome of the large and persistent annual U.S. goods trade deficits—also compromises U.S. economic and national security by rendering the U.S. economy less resilient to supply chain disruption. Finally, the large, persistent annual U.S. goods trade deficits, and the concomitant loss of industrial capacity, have compromised military readiness; this vulnerability can only be redressed through swift corrective action to rebalance the flow of imports into the United States. Such impact upon military readiness and our national security posture is especially acute with the recent rise in armed conflicts abroad. I call upon the public and private sector to make the efforts necessary to strengthen the international economic position of the United States.

Sec. 2. *Reciprocal Tariff Policy*. It is the policy of the United States to rebalance global trade flows by imposing an additional *ad valorem* duty on all imports from all trading partners except as otherwise provided herein. The additional *ad valorem* duty on all imports from all trading partners shall start at 10 percent and shortly thereafter, the additional *ad valorem* duty shall increase for trading partners enumerated in Annex I to this order at the rates set forth in Annex I to this order. These additional *ad valorem* duties shall apply until such time as I determine that the underlying conditions described above are satisfied, resolved, or mitigated.

Sec. 3. *Implementation*. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this order, all articles imported into the customs territory of the United States shall be, consistent with law, subject to an additional *ad valorem* rate of duty of 10 percent. Such rates of duty shall apply with respect to goods entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on April 5, 2025, except that goods loaded onto a vessel at the port of loading and in transit on the final mode of transit before 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on April 5, 2025, and entered

for consumption or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption after 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on April 5, 2025, shall not be subject to such additional duty.

Furthermore, except as otherwise provided in this order, at 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on April 9, 2025, all articles from trading partners enumerated in Annex I to this order imported into the customs territory of the United States shall be, consistent with law, subject to the country-specific *ad valorem* rates of duty specified in Annex I to this order. Such rates of duty shall apply with respect to goods entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on April 9, 2025, except that goods loaded onto a vessel at the port of loading and in transit on the final mode of transit before 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on April 9, 2025, and entered for consumption or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption after 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on April 9, 2025, shall not be subject to these country-specific *ad valorem* rates of duty set forth in Annex I to this order. These country-specific *ad valorem* rates of duty shall apply to all articles imported pursuant to the terms of all existing U.S. trade agreements, except as provided below.

(b) The following goods as set forth in Annex II to this order, consistent with law, shall not be subject to the *ad valorem* rates of duty under this order: (i) all articles that are encompassed by 50 U.S.C. 1702(b); (ii) all articles and derivatives of steel and aluminum subject to the duties imposed pursuant to section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 and proclaimed in Proclamation 9704 of March 8, 2018 (Adjusting Imports of Aluminum Into the United States), as amended, Proclamation 9705 of March 8, 2018 (Adjusting Imports of Steel Into the United States), as amended, and Proclamation 9980 of January 24, 2020 (Adjusting Imports of Derivative Aluminum Articles and Derivative Steel Articles Into the United States), as amended, Proclamation 10895 of February 10, 2025 (Adjusting Imports of Aluminum Into the United States), and Proclamation 10896 of February 10, 2025 (Adjusting Imports of Steel into the United States); (iii) all automobiles and automotive parts subject to the additional duties imposed pursuant to section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended, and proclaimed in Proclamation 10908 of March 26, 2025 (Adjusting Imports of Automobiles and Automobile Parts Into the United States); (iv) other products enumerated in Annex II to this order, including copper, pharmaceuticals, semiconductors, lumber articles, certain critical minerals,

and energy and energy products; (v) all articles from a trading partner subject to the rates set forth in Column 2 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS); and (vi) all articles that may become subject to duties pursuant to future actions under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962.

(c) The rates of duty established by this order are in addition to any other duties, fees, taxes, exactions, or charges applicable to such imported articles, except as provided in subsections (d) and (e) of this section below.

(d) With respect to articles from Canada, I have imposed additional duties on certain goods to address a national emergency resulting from the flow of illicit drugs across our northern border pursuant to Executive Order 14193 of February 1, 2025 (Imposing Duties To Address the Flow of Illicit Drugs Across Our Northern Border), as amended by Executive Order 14197 of February 3, 2025 (Progress on the Situation at Our Northern Border), and Executive Order 14231 of March 2, 2025 (Amendment to Duties To Address the Flow of Illicit Drugs Across Our Northern Border). With respect to articles from Mexico, I have imposed additional duties on certain goods to address a national emergency resulting from the flow of illicit drugs and illegal migration across our southern border pursuant to Executive Order 14194 of February 1, 2025 (Imposing Duties To Address the Situation at Our Southern Border), as amended by Executive Order 14198 of February 3, 2025 (Progress on the Situation at Our Southern Border), and Executive Order 14227 of March 2, 2025 (Amendment to Duties To Address the Situation at Our Southern Border). As a result of these border emergency tariff actions, all goods of Canada or Mexico under the terms of general note 11 to the HTSUS, including any treatment set forth in subchapter XXIII of chapter 98 and subchapter XXII of chapter 99 of the HTSUS, as related to the Agreement between the United States of America, United Mexican States, and Canada (USMCA), continue to be eligible to enter the U.S. market under these preferential terms. However, all goods of Canada or Mexico that do not qualify as originating under USMCA are presently subject to additional *ad valorem* duties of 25 percent, with energy or energy resources and potash imported from Canada and not qualifying as originating under USMCA presently subject to the lower additional *ad valorem* duty of 10 percent.

(e) Any *ad valorem* rate of duty on articles imported from Canada or Mexico under the terms of this order shall not apply in addition to the *ad valorem* rate of duty specified by the existing orders described in subsection (d) of this section. If such orders identified in subsection (d) of this section are terminated or suspended, all items of Canada and Mexico that qualify as originating under USMCA shall not be subject to an additional *ad valorem* rate of duty, while articles not qualifying as originating under USMCA shall be subject to an *ad valorem* rate of duty of 12 percent. However, these *ad valorem* rates of duty on articles imported from Canada and Mexico shall not apply to energy or energy resources, to potash, or to an article eligible for duty-free treatment under USMCA that is a part or component of an article substantially finished in the United States.

(f) More generally, the *ad valorem* rates of duty set forth in this order shall apply only to the non-U.S. content of a subject article, provided at least 20 percent of the value of the subject article is U.S. originating. For the purposes of this subsection, "U.S. content" refers to the value of an article attributable to the components produced entirely, or substantially transformed in, the United States. U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), to the extent permitted by law, is authorized to require the collection of such information and documentation regarding an imported article, including with the entry filing, as is necessary to enable CBP to ascertain and verify the value of the U.S. content of the article, as well as to ascertain and verify whether an article is substantially finished in the United States.

(g) Subject articles, except those eligible for admission under "domestic status" as defined in 19 CFR 146.43, which are subject to the duty specified in section 2 of this order and are admitted into a foreign trade zone on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on April 9, 2025, must be admitted as "privileged foreign status" as defined in 19 CFR 146.41.

(h) Duty-free *de minimis* treatment under 19 U.S.C. 1321(a)(2)(A)-(B) shall remain available for the articles described in subsection (a) of this section. Duty-free *de minimis* treatment under 19 U.S.C. 1321(a)(2)(C) shall remain available for the articles described in subsection (a) of this section until notification by the Secretary of Commerce to the President that adequate systems are in place to fully and expeditiously process and collect duty revenue applicable pursuant to this subsection for articles otherwise

eligible for *de minimis* treatment. After such notification, duty-free *de minimis* treatment under 19 U.S.C. 1321(a)(2)(C) shall not be available for the articles described in subsection (a) of this section.

(i) The Executive Order of April 2, 2025 (Further Amendment to Duties Addressing the Synthetic Opioid Supply Chain in the People's Republic of China as Applied to Low-Value Imports), regarding low-value imports from China is not affected by this order, and all duties and fees with respect to covered articles shall be collected as required and detailed therein.

(j) To reduce the risk of transshipment and evasion, all *ad valorem* rates of duty imposed by this order or any successor orders with respect to articles of China shall apply equally to articles of both the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and the Macau Special Administrative Region.

(k) In order to establish the duty rates described in this order, the HTSUS is modified as set forth in the Annexes to this order. These modifications shall enter into effect on the dates set forth in the Annexes to this order.

(l) Unless specifically noted herein, any prior Presidential Proclamation, Executive Order, or other Presidential directive or guidance related to trade with foreign trading partners that is inconsistent with the direction in this order is hereby terminated, suspended, or modified to the extent necessary to give full effect to this order.

Sec. 4. *Modification Authority*. (a) The Secretary of Commerce and the United States Trade Representative, in consultation with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Assistant to the President for Economic Policy, the Senior Counselor for Trade and Manufacturing, and the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, shall recommend to me additional action, if necessary, if this action is not effective in resolving the emergency conditions described above, including the increase in the overall trade deficit or the recent expansion of non-reciprocal trade arrangements by U.S. trading partners in a manner that threatens the economic and national security interests of the United States.

(b) Should any trading partner retaliate against the United States in response to this action through import duties on U.S. exports or other measures, I may further modify the HTSUS to increase or expand in scope

the duties imposed under this order to ensure the efficacy of this action.

(c) Should any trading partner take significant steps to remedy non-reciprocal trade arrangements and align sufficiently with the United States on economic and national security matters, I may further modify the HTSUS to decrease or limit in scope the duties imposed under this order.

(d) Should U.S. manufacturing capacity and output continue to worsen, I may further modify the HTSUS to increase duties under this order.

Sec. 5. *Implementation Authority*. The Secretary of Commerce and the United States Trade Representative, in consultation with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Assistant to the President for Economic Policy, the Senior Counselor for Trade and Manufacturing, the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, and the Chair of the International Trade Commission are hereby authorized to employ all powers granted to the President by IEEPA as may be necessary to implement this order. Each executive department and agency shall take all appropriate measures within its authority to implement this order.

Sec. 6. *Reporting Requirements*. The United States Trade Representative, in consultation with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Assistant to the President for Economic Policy, the Senior Counselor for Trade and Manufacturing, and the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, is hereby authorized to submit recurring and final reports to the Congress on the national emergency declared in this order, consistent with section 401(c) of the NEA (50 U.S.C. 1641(c)) and section 204(c) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1703(c)).

Sec. 7. *General Provisions*. (a) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

(i) the authority granted by law to an executive department, agency, or the head thereof; or

(ii) the functions of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget relating to budgetary, administrative, or legislative proposals.

(b) This order shall be implemented consistent with applicable law and subject to the availability of appropriations.

(c) This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.

DONALD J. TRUMP

The White House,

April 2, 2025.

ANNEX I

Country	Reciprocal Tariff, Adjusted
Algeria	30%
Angola	32%
Bangladesh	37%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	35%
Botswana	37%
Brunei	24%
Cambodia	49%
Cameroon	11%
Chad	13%
China	34%
Côte d`Ivoire	21%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	11%
Equatorial Guinea	13%
European Union	20%
Falkland Islands	41%
Fiji	32%
Guyana	38%
India	26%
Indonesia	32%
Iraq	39%
Israel	17%
Japan	24%

Jordan	20%
Kazakhstan	27%
Laos	48%
Lesotho	50%
Libya	31%
Liechtenstein	37%
Madagascar	47%
Malawi	17%
Malaysia	24%
Mauritius	40%
Moldova	31%
Mozambique	16%
Myanmar Burma)	44%
Namibia	21%
Nauru	30%
Nicaragua	18%
Nigeria	14%
North Macedonia	33%
Norway	15%
Pakistan	29%
Philippines	17%
Serbia	37%
South Africa	30%

South Korea	25%
Sri Lanka	44%
Switzerland	31%
Syria	41%
Taiwan	32%
Thailand	36%
Tunisia	28%
Vanuatu	22%
Venezuela	15%
Vietnam	46%
Zambia	17%
Zimbabwe	18%

ANNEX II

Note: All products that are classified in the 8-digit subheadings of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) that are listed in this Annex are covered by the action. The product descriptions that are contained in this Annex are provided for informational purposes only, and are not intended to delimit in any way the scope of the action. In all cases, the formal language in Annex III governs the tariff treatment of products covered by the action. Any questions regarding the scope of particular HTSUS subheadings should be referred to U.S. Customs and Border Protection. In the product descriptions, the abbreviation "nesoi" means "not elsewhere specified or included".

HTSUS	Description
05080000	Coral, shells, cuttlebone and similar materials, unworked or simply prepared, but not cut to shape; powder and waste thereof
25041050	Natural graphite, in powder or flakes (other than crystalline flake)
25049000	Natural graphite, other than in powder or in flakes
25101000	Natural calcium phosphates, natural aluminum calcium phosphates, unground
25102000	Natural calcium phosphates, natural aluminum
25111010	Natural barium sulfate (barytes), ground
25111050	Natural barium sulfate (barytes), not ground
25191000	Natural magnesium carbonate (magnesite)
25199010	Fused magnesia; dead-burned (sintered) magnesia, whether or not cont. small quant. of other oxides added before sintering
25199020	Caustic calcined magnesite
25249000	Asbestos other than Crocidolite
25292100	Fluorspar, containing by weight 97 percent or less of calcium fluoride
25292200	Fluorspar, containing by weight more than 97 percent of calcium fluoride
25302010	Kieserite
25302020	Epsom salts (natural magnesium sulfates)
25309010	Natural cryolite; natural chiolite
25309020	Natural micaceous iron oxides
25309080	Other mineral substances, not elsewhere specified or included

26020000	Manganese ores and concentrates including ferruginous manganese ores & concentrates, with manganese content over 20%, calculated on dry weight
26030000	Copper ores and concentrates
26050000	Cobalt ores and concentrates
26060000	Aluminum ores and concentrates
26080000	Zinc ores and concentrates
26100000	Chromium ores and concentrates
26110030	Tungsten ores
26110060	Tungsten concentrates
26121000	Uranium ores and concentrates
26140030	Synthetic rutile
26140060	Titanium ores and concentrates, other than synthetic rutile
26159030	Synthetic tantalum-niobium concentrates
26159060	Niobium, tantalum or vanadium ores and concentrates, nesoi
26161000	Silver ores and concentrates
26171000	Antimony ores and concentrates
26203000	Ash and residues (other than from the manufacture of iron or steel), containing mainly copper
26209950	Slag (other than from the manufacture of iron or steel), containing by weight over 40% titanium, and which if containing over 2% by weight of copper, lead, or zinc is not to be treated for the recovery thereof
27011100	Coal, anthracite, whether or not pulverized, but not agglomerated
27011200	Coal, bituminous, whether or not pulverized, but not agglomerated

27011900	Coal, other than anthracite or bituminous, whether or not pulverized, but not agglomerated
27012000	Coal, briquettes, ovoids and similar solid fuels manufactured from coal
27021000	Lignite (excluding jet), whether or not pulverized, but not agglomerated
27022000	Lignite (excluding jet), agglomerated
27030000	Peat (including peat litter), whether or not agglomerated
27040000	Coke and semicoke of coal, lignite or peat, whether or not agglomerated; retort carbon
27050000	Coal gas, water gas, producer gas and similar gases, other than petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons
27060000	Tars (including reconstituted tars), distilled from coal, lignite or peat, and other mineral tars, whether dehydrated or partially distilled
27071000	Benzene, from the distillation of high-temperature coal tar, or in which the weight of the aromatic constituents exceeds that of the nonaromatic constituents
27072000	Toluene, from the distillation of high-temperature coal tar, or in which the weight of aromatic constituents exceeds that of the nonaromatic constituents
27073000	Xylenes, from the distillation of high-temperature coal tar, or in which the weight of the aromatic constituents exceeds that of the nonaromatic constituents
27074000	Naphthalene, from the distillation of high-temperature coal tar, or in which the weight of the aromatic constituents exceeds that of the nonaromatic constituents

27075000	Aromatic hydrocarbon mixtures (from the distillation of high-temperature coal tar, or similar products in which the weight of the aromatic constituents exceeds that of the nonaromatic constituents), other than Benzene, Toluene, Xylenes, and Naphathalene, in which 65% or more by volume (including losses) distills at 250 C by the ISO 3405 method (equivalent to the ASTM D 86 method)
27079100	Creosote oils, from the distillation of high-temperature coal tar or similar products in which the weight of the aromatic constituents exceeds that of the nonaromatic constituents
27079910	Light oil, from the distillation of high-temperature coal tar or similar products in which the weight of the aromatic constituents exceeds that of the nonaromatic constituents
27079920	Picolines, from the distillation of high-temperature coal tar or similar products in which the weight of the aromatic constituents exceeds that of the nonaromatic constituents
27079940	Carbazole, from the distillation of high-temperature coal tar or similar products in which the weight of the aromatic constituents exceeds that of the nonaromatic constituents, having a purity of 65% or more by weight
27079951	Phenols, from the distillation of high-temperature coal tar or similar products in which the weight of aromatic constituents exceeds that of nonaromatic constituents, containing more than 50% by weight of hydroxybenzene
27079955	Metacresol, orthocresol, paracresol, and metaparacresol, from the distillation of high-temperature coal tar or similar products where the weight of the aromatic constituents exceeds that of the nonaromatic constituents, having a purity of 75% or more by weight
27079959	Phenols, nesoi
27079990	Other products of the distillation of high-temperature coal tar and similar products in which the weight of the aromatic constituents exceed that of the nonaromatic constituents, nesoi

27081000	Pitch, obtained from coal tar or other mineral tars
27082000	Pitch coke, obtained from coal tar or other mineral tars
27090010	Petroleum oils and oils from bituminous minerals, crude, testing under 25 degrees A.P.I.
27090020	Petroleum oils and oils from bituminous minerals, crude, testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or more
27101215	Light oil motor fuel from petroleum oils and oils from bituminous minerals (other than crude) and containing by weight 70% or more of petroleum oils or oils from bituminous minerals
27101218	Light oil motor fuel blending stock from petroleum oils and oils from bituminous minerals (other than crude) containing by weight 70% or more from petroleum oils or oils from bituminous minerals
27101225	Naphthas (except motor fuel or motor fuel blending stock)
27101245	Light oil mixtures of hydrocarbons nesoi which contain by weight not over 50% of any single hydrocarbon compound
27101290	Light oils and preparations, from petroleum oils and oils from bituminous minerals or preparations nesoi containing by weight 70% or more of petroleum oils or oils obtained from bituminous minerals
27101906	Distillate and residual fuel oils (including blended fuel oils), derived from petroleum or oils from bituminous minerals, testing < 25 degrees A.P.I.
27101911	Distillate and residual fuel oils (including blended fuel oils), derived from petroleum oils or oils from bituminous minerals, testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or >
27101916	Kerosene-type jet fuel, from petroleum oils and oils of bituminous minerals (other than crude) or preparations containing by weight 70%+ of petroleum oils or oils obtained from bituminous minerals

27101924	Kerosene motor fuel (except kerosene-type jet fuel), from petroleum oils and oils of bituminous minerals (other than crude) or preparations containing by weight 70%+ of petroleum oils or oils obtained from bituminous minerals
27101925	Kerosene motor fuel blending stock (except kerosene-type jet fuel), from petroleum oils and oils of bituminous minerals (other than crude) or preparations containing by weight 70%+ of petroleum oils or oils obtained from bituminous minerals
27101926	Kerosene (except kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene motor fuel, and kerosene motor fuel blending stock), from petroleum oils and oils of bituminous minerals (other than crude) or preparations containing by weight 70%+ of petroleum oils or oils obtained from bituminous minerals
27101930	Lubricating oils, with or without additives, from petroleum oils and oils of bituminous minerals (other than crude) or preparations containing by weight 70%+ of petroleum oils or oils obtained from bituminous minerals
27101935	Lubricating greases, containing not over 10% by weight of salts of fatty acids of animal or vegetable origin, from petroleum oils and oils of bituminous minerals (other than crude) or preparations containing by weight 70%+ of petroleum oils or oils obtained from bituminous minerals
27101940	Lubricating greases, containing 10% or more by weight of salts of fatty acids of animal or vegetable origin, from petroleum oils and oils of bituminous minerals (other than crude) or preparations containing by weight 70%+ of petroleum oils or oils obtained from bituminous minerals
27101945	Mixture of hydrocarbons nesoi, which contain by weight not over 50% of any single hydrocarbon compound, from petroleum oils and oils of bituminous minerals (other than crude) or preparations containing by weight 70%+ of petroleum oils or oils obtained from bituminous minerals
27101990	Petroleum oils and oils from bituminous minerals or preparations nesoi containing by weight 70% or more of petroleum oils or oils obtained from bituminous minerals

27102005	Distillate and residual fuel oils (including blended fuel oils), testing under 25 degrees A.P.I., from petroleum oils and oils of bituminous minerals (other than crude) or preparations nesoi containing by weight 70%+ of petroleum oils or oils obtained from bituminous minerals, containing biodiesel, other than waste oils
27102010	Dist and resid fuel oil (including blends) derived from petro or oils fr bitum min testing 25 degree A.P.I. or >, contng biodiesel
27102015	Kerosene-type jet fuel/mtr ful/mtr ful blend stck fr pet oils & bitumin min (o/th crude), or preps. 70%+ by w fr pet oils, ctg biodiesel
27102025	Kerosene (ex jet fuel,mtr ful/mtr ful blend stck/jet), fr pet oils and bitumin. min (o/th crude) or preps 70%+ by wt fr pet oils, ctg biodie
27109100	Waste oils from petro oils/bitum minerals/preps 70%+ by wt. fr. petro oils/bitum minerals containing PCBs, PCTs or PBBs
27109905	Wastes of distillate and residual fuel oil (including blends) derived from petroleum oil/bituminous minerals, testing under 25 degree A.P.I.
27109910	Wastes of distillate and residual fuel oil (including blends) derived from petroleum oil/bituminous minerals, testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or >
27109916	Waste motor fuel or motor fuel blending stock from petro oils and bitumin. minerals (o/than crude) or preps. 70%+ by wt. from petro oils
27109921	Waste kerosene or naphthas from petro oils and bitumin minerals (o/than crude) or preps. 70%+ by wt. From petro oils/bitumin minerals
27109931	Waste lubricating oils, w/or w/o additives, from petro oils and bitumin minerals (o/than crude) or preps. 70%+ by wt. from petro oils

27109932	Waste lubricating greases from petro oil/bitum min/70%+ by wt. fr petro oils but n/o 10% by wt. of fatty acid salts animal/vegetable origin
27109939	Waste lubricating greases from petro oil/bitum min/70%+ by wt. fr petro oils but over 10% by wt. of fatty acid salts animal/vegetable origin
27109945	Waste mixtures of hydrocarbons from petro oils & bitum. min. or preps.70%+ by wt. fr. petro oils, nesoi, n/o 50% any single hydrocarbon
27109990	Waste petroleum oils & oils from bitum. min. or preps nesoi 70%+ by wt. from petro. oils or bitum. min., nesoi
27111100	Natural gas, liquefied
27111200	Propane, liquefied
27111300	Butanes, liquefied
27111400	Ethylene, propylene, butylene and butadiene, liquefied
27111900	Liquefied petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons, nesoi
27112100	Natural gas, in gaseous state
27112900	Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons, except natural gas
27121000	Petroleum jelly
27122000	Paraffin wax (whether or not colored), obtained by synthesis or other process and less than 0.75% oil by wt.
27129010	Montan wax (whether or not colored), obtained by synthesis or other process
27129020	Mineral waxes (i.e.,paraffin w/0.75%+ oil, microcrystall. wax, slack lignite & peat waxes, ozokerite), obtained by synthesis
27131100	Coke, petroleum, not calcined

27131200	Coke, petroleum coke, calcined
27132000	Petroleum bitumen
27139000	Residues (except petroleum coke or petroleum bitumen) of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous materials
27141000	Bituminous or oil shale and tar sands
27149000	Bitumen and asphalt, natural; asphaltites and asphaltic rocks
27150000	Bituminous mixtures based on natural asphalt, natural bitumen, petroleum bitumen, mineral tar or mineral tar pitch
27160000	Electrical energy
28012000	Iodine
28042900	Rare gases, other than argon
28045000	Boron; tellurium
28046100	Silicon containing by weight not less than 99.99 percent of silicon
28048000	Arsenic
28049000	Selenium
28051910	Strontium
28051920	Barium
28051990	Alkali metals, other than sodium
28053000	Rare-earth metals, scandium and yttrium, whether or not intermixed or interalloyed
28111100	Hydrogen fluoride (Hydrofluoric acid)
28111910	Arsenic acid
28112910	Arsenic trioxide
28112920	Selenium dioxide

28121900	Other chlorides and chloride oxides
28139010	Arsenic sulfides
28152000	Potassium hydroxide (Caustic potash)
28161000	Hydroxide and peroxide of magnesium
28164010	Oxides, hydroxides and peroxides of strontium
28164020	Oxides, hydroxides and peroxides of barium
28170000	Zinc oxide; zinc peroxide
28181010	Artificial corundum, crude
28181020	Artificial corundum, in grains, or ground, pulverized or refined
28182000	Aluminum oxide, other than artificial corundum
28183000	Aluminum hydroxide
28201000	Manganese dioxide
28211000	Iron oxides and hydroxides
28212000	Earth colors containing 70 percent or more by weight of combined iron evaluated as Fe2O3
28220000	Cobalt oxides and hydroxides; commercial cobalt oxides
28230000	Titanium oxides
28252000	Lithium oxide and hydroxide
28255030	Copper hydroxides
28256000	Germanium oxides and zirconium dioxide
28258000	Antimony oxides
28259015	Niobium oxide
28259030	Tungsten oxides

28259090	Other inorganic bases; other metal oxides, hydroxides and peroxides, nesoi
28261200	Fluorides of aluminum
28263000	Sodium hexafluoroaluminate (Synthetic cryolite)
28269090	Other complex fluorine salts, nesoi
28273100	Magnesium chloride
28273945	Barium chloride
28273960	Cobalt chlorides
28273990	Chlorides, nesoi
28274100	Chloride oxides and chloride hydroxides of copper
28274950	Chloride oxides and chloride hydroxides other than of copper or of vanadium
28275951	Other bromides and bromide oxides, other than ammonium, calcium or zinc
28276010	Iodide and iodide oxide of calcium or copper
28276051	Iodides and iodide oxides, other than of calcium, copper or potassium
28332100	Magnesium sulfate
28332500	Copper sulfate
28332700	Barium sulfate
28332910	Cobalt sulfate
28332945	Zinc sulfate
28332951	Other sulfates nesoi
28342100	Potassium nitrate
28342920	Strontium nitrate

28342951	Nitrates, nesoi
28366000	Barium carbonate
28369100	Lithium carbonates
28369200	Strontium carbonate
28369910	Cobalt carbonates
28369950	Carbonates nesoi, and peroxocarbonates (percarbonates)
28418000	Tungstates (wolframates)
28419020	Ammonium perrhenate
28419040	Aluminates
28432901	Silver compounds, other than silver nitrate
28433000	Gold compounds
28439000	Inorganic or organic compounds of precious metals, excluding those of silver and gold; amalgams of precious metals
28441010	Natural uranium metal
28441020	Natural uranium compounds
28442000	Uranium enriched in U235 and plutonium and their compounds; alloys, dispersions, ceramic products and mixtures containing these products
28443020	Compounds of uranium depleted in U235
28443050	Uranium depleted in U235, thorium; alloys, dispersions, ceramic products and mixtures of these products and their compounds
28444300	Other radioactive elements, isotopes, compounds, nesoi; alloys, dispersions, ceramic products and mixtures thereof
28459001	Isotopes not in heading 2844 and their compounds other than boron, lithium and helium

28461000	Cerium compounds
28469020	Mixtures of rare-earth oxides or of rare-earth chlorides
28469040	Yttrium materials and compounds containing by wt. >19% But < 85% yttrium oxide equivalent
28469080	Compounds, inorganic or organic, of rare-earth metals, of yttrium or of scandium, or of mixtures of these metals, nesoi
28492010	Silicon carbide, crude
28492020	Silicon carbide, in grains, or ground, pulverized or refined
28499030	Tungsten carbide
28539010	Phosphor copper containing more than 15% by weight of phosphorus, excluding ferrosphosphorus
28539090	Other phosphides, excl ferrophosphorous, nesoi
29034510	1,2,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a) and 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134)
29035990	Other unsaturated fluorinated derivatives of acyclic hydrocarbons
29036990	Other brominated or iodinated derivatives of acyclic hydrocarbons
29037800	Other perhalogenated acyclic hydrocarbon derivatives, nesoi
29037990	Other halogenated derivatives of acyclic hydrocarbons containing two or more different halogens, nesoi
29038915	Halogenated products derived in whole or in part from benzene or other aromatic hydrocarbon, described in additional U.S. note 3 to sec. VI
29038920	Halogenated derivatives derived in whole or in part from benzene or other aromatic hydrocarbon, nesoi
29038970	Other halogenated derivatives of cyclanic etc hydrocarbons not deriv from benzene or other aromatic hydrocarbons

29039200	Hexachlorobenzene (ISO) and DDT (clofenatone (INN), (1,1,1-Trichloro-2,2-bis(p-chlorophenyl)ethane))
29049940	Sulfonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives of aromatic products described in additional US note 3 to section 6
29052990	Unsaturated monohydric alcohols, other than allyl alcohol or acyclic terpene alcohols
29053990	Dihydric alcohols (diols), nesoi
29055910	Halogenated, sulfonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives of monohydric alcohols
29055990	Halogenated, sulfonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives of acyclic alcohols, nesoi
29061950	Other cyclanic, cyclenic or cycloterpenic alcohols and their halogenated, sulfonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives
29062960	Other aromatic alcohols and their halogenated, sulfonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives
29072990	Other polyphenols, nesoi
29081960	Other halogenated, sulfonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives of phenol or phenol-alcohols
29091918	Ethers of acyc monohydric alcohols & deriv, nesoi
29092000	Cyclanic, cyclenic or cycloterpenic ethers and their halogenated, sulfonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives
29093060	Other aromatic ethers and their halogenated, sulfonated, nitrated, or nitrosated derivatives, nesoi
29094910	Other aromatic ether-alcohols, their halogenated, sulfonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives described in add. US note 3 to section VI
29094915	Aromatic ether-alcohols and their halogenated, sulfonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives, nesoi
29094920	Nonaromatic glycerol ethers

29094960	Other non-aromatic ether-alcohols and their halogenated, sulfonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives
29095040	Odoriferous or flavoring compounds of ether-phenols, ether-alcohol-phenols & their halogenated, sulfonated, nitrated, nitrosated derivatives
29095045	Ether-phenols, ether-alcohol-phenols & their halogenated, sulfonated, nitrated, nitrosated derivatives nesoi, in add. U.S. note 3 to sec. VI
29095050	Ether-phenols, ether-alcohol-phenols and their halogenated, sulfonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives, nesoi
29121950	Acyclic aldehydes without other oxygen function, nesoi
29124926	Other aromatic aldehyde-alcohols, aldehyde-ethers, aldehyde-phenols and aldehydes with other oxygen function
29141900	Acyclic ketones without other oxygen function, nesoi
29144090	Nonaromatic ketone-alcohols and ketone-aldehydes, nesoi
29145030	Aromatic ketone-phenols and ketones with other oxygen function
29145050	Nonaromatic ketone-phenols and ketones with other oxygen function
29146200	Coenzyme Q10 (ubidecarenone (INN)
29146921	Quinone drugs
29146990	Quinones, nesoi
29147940	Other halogenated, sulfonated, nitrated, etc derivatives of aromatic ketones and quinones whether or not with other oxygen function
29152930	Cobalt acetates
29153931	Aromatic esters of acetic acid described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI

29153935	Aromatic esters of acetic acid, nesoi
29153947	Acetates of polyhydric alcohols or of polyhydric alcohol ethers
29153990	Other non-aromatic esters of acetic acid
29159010	Fatty acids of animal or vegetable origin, nesoi
29159014	Valproic acid
29159018	Saturated acyclic monocarboxylic acids, nesoi
29159020	Aromatic anhydrides, halides, peroxides and peroxyacids, of saturated acyclic monocarboxylic acids, and their derivatives, nesoi
29159050	Nonaromatic anhydrides, halides, peroxides and peroxyacids, of saturated acyclic monocarboxylic acids, and their derivatives, nesoi
29161930	Unsaturated acyclic monocarboxylic acids, nesoi
29161950	Unsaturated acyclic monocarboxylic acid anhydrides, halides, peroxides, peroxyacids and their derivatives, nesoi
29162050	Cyclanic, cyclenic or cycloterpenic monocarboxylic acids, their anhydrides, halides, peroxides, peroxyacids and their derivatives
29163150	Benzoic acid esters, nesoi
29163946	Aromatic monocarboxylic acids, their anhydrides, halides, peroxides, peroxyacids and derivatives described in add'l US note 3 to section VI
29163979	Other aromatic monocarboxylic acids, their anhydrides, halides, peroxides, peroxyacids and their derivatives
29171300	Azelaic acid, sebacic acid, their salts and esters
29171910	Ferrous fumarate
29171970	Acyclic polycarboxylic acids and derivative (excluding plasticizers)

29173401	Esters of orthophthalic acid, nesoi
29173930	Aromatic polycarboxylic acids, their anhydrides, halides, peroxides, peroxyacids and their derivatives nesoi, in add. U.S. note 3 to sec. VI
29181151	Salts and esters of lactic acid
29181350	Salts and esters of tartaric acid, nesoi
29181650	Salts and esters of gluconic acid
29181960	Malic acid
29181990	Nonaromatic carboxylic acids with alcohol function, without other oxygen function, and their derivatives, nesoi
29182210	O-Acetylsalicylic acid (Aspirin)
29182250	Salts and esters Of O-acetylsalicylic acid
29182330	Esters of salicylic acid and their salts, described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI
29182350	Esters of salicylic acid and their salts, nesoi
29182920	Gentisic acid; and hydroxycinnamic acid and its salts
29182965	Carboxylic acids with phenol function but w/o other oxygen function, described in add'l. U.S. note 3 to section VI
29182975	Other carboxylic acids w/phenol function but w/o other oxygen function & their derivatives (excluding goods of add. US note 3 to section VI)
29183025	Aromatic carboxylic acids w/aldehyde or ketone function but w/o other oxygen function & their deriv desc. in add US note 3 to sec VI, nesoi
29183030	Aromatic carboxylic acids with aldehyde or ketone function, but without other oxygen function, and derivatives, nesoi

29183090	Non-aromatic carboxylic acids w/aldehyde or ketone function but w/o other oxygen func. their anhydrides, halides, peroxides, etc derivatives
29189930	Aromatic drugs derived from carboxylic acids with additional oxygen function, and their derivatives, nesoi
29189943	Aromatic carboxylic acids with add'l oxygen function and their anhydrides, halide, etc deriv described in add US note 3 to sect VI, nesoi
29189947	Other aromatic carboxylic acids with add'l oxygen function and their anhydrides, halide, etc deriv (exclud goods in add US note 3 to sec VI)
29189950	Nonaromatic carboxylic acids with additional oxygen function, and their derivatives, nesoi
29199030	Aromatic phosphoric esters and their salts, including lactophosphates, and their derivatives, not used as plasticizers
29199050	Nonaromatic phosphoric esters and their salts, including lactophosphates, and their derivatives
29209051	Nonaromatic esters of inorganic acids of nonmetals and their salts and derivatives, excluding esters of hydrogen halides, nesoi
29211911	Mono- and triethylamines; mono-, di-, and tri(propyl- and butyl-) monoamines; salts of any of the foregoing
29211961	N,N-Dialkyl (methyl, ethyl, N-Propyl or Isopropyl)-2-Chloroethylamines and their protonated salts; Acylcic monoamines and their derivatives, nesoi
29212900	Acyclic polyamines, their derivatives and salts, other than ethylenediamine or hexamethylenediamine and their salts
29213010	Cyclanic, cyclenic, cycloterpenic mono- or polyamines, derivatives and salts, from any aromatic compound desc in add US note 3, sec. VI

29213050	Cyclanic, cyclenic or cycloterpenic mono- or polyamines, and their derivatives and salts, from any nonaromatic compounds
29214290	Other aniline derivatives and their salts
29214600	Amfetamine (INN), benzfetamine (INN), dexamfetamine (INN), etilamfetamine (INN), and other specified INNs; salts thereof
29214938	Aromatic monoamine antidepressants, tranquilizers and other psychotherapeutic agents, nesoi
29214943	Aromatic monoamine drugs, nesoi
29214945	Aromatic monoamines and their derivatives nesoi; salts thereof, described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI
29214950	Aromatic monoamines and their derivatives and salts thereof, nesoi
29215980	Aromatic polyamines and their derivatives; salts thereof nesoi
29221100	Monoethanolamine and its salts
29221400	Dextropropoxyphene (INN) and its salts
29221909	Aromatic amino-alcohols drugs, their ethers and esters, other than those containing > one kind of oxygen function; salts thereof; nesoi
29221920	4,4'-Bis(dimethylamino)benzhydrol (Michler's hydrol) and other specified aromatic amino-alcohols, their ethers and esters; salts thereof
29221933	N1-(2-Hydroxyethyl-2-nitro-1,4-phenylendiamine; N1,N4,N4-tris(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-nitro-1,4-phenylenediamine; and other specified chemicals
29221960	Aromatic amino-alcohols, their ethers and esters, other than those containing more than one oxy func described in add. US note 3 to sect VI
29221970	Other aromatic amino-alcohols, their ethers & esters, other than those contain more than one oxy func (exc goods of add. US note 3 sect VI)

29221990	Salts of triethanolamine
29221996	Amino-alcohols, other than those containing more than one kind of oxygen function, their ethers and esters and salts thereof, nesoi
29222927	Drugs of amino-naphthols and -phenols, their ethers and esters, except those cont. more than one oxygen function; salts thereof, nesoi
29222961	Amino-naphthols and other amino-phenols and their derivatives of products described in add'l U.S. note 3 to section VI
29222981	Amino-naphthols and other amino-phenols; their ethers, esters & salts (not containing more than one oxygen function) thereof nesoi
29223100	Amfepramone (INN), methadone (INN) and normethadone (INN); salts thereof
29223925	Aromatic amino-aldehydes, -ketones and -quinones, other than those with more than one oxygen function; salts; desc in add US note 3 sec VI
29223945	Aromatic amino-aldehydes, -ketones and -quinones, other than those with more than one oxygen function; salts thereof; nesoi
29223950	Nonaromatic amino-aldehydes, -ketones and -quinones, other than those with more than one kind of oxygen function, salts thereof; nesoi
29224100	Lysine and its esters and salts thereof
29224250	Glutamic acid and its salts, other than monosodium glutamate
29224400	Tildine (INN) and its salts
29224910	m-Aminobenzoic acid, technical; and other specified aromatic amino-acids and their esters, except those with more than one oxygen function

29224926	Aromatic amino-acids drugs and their esters, not containing more than one kind of oxygen function, nesoi
29224930	Aromatic amino-acids and their esters, excl. those with more than one oxygen function; salts; described in add. U.S. note 3 to sect VI
29224937	Aromatic amino-acids and their esters, not contng more than 1 kind of oxygen function (excluding goods in add U.S. note 3 to sec VI), nesoi
29224949	Nonaromatic amino-acids, other than those containing more than one kind of oxygen function, other than glycine
29224980	Non-aromatic esters of amino-acids, other than those containing more than one kind of oxygen function; salts thereof
29225007	3,4-Diaminophenetole dihydrogen sulfate; 2-nitro-5-[(2,3-dihydroxy)propoxy]-N-methylaniline; and other specified aromatic chemicals
29225010	Specified aromatic amino-alcohol-phenols, amino-acid-phenols and other aminocompounds with oxygen function
29225011	Salts of d(underscored)-(-)-p-Hydroxyphenylglycine
29225013	Isoetharine hydrochloride and other specified aromatic drugs of amino-compounds with oxygen function
29225014	Other aromatic cardiovascular drugs of amino-compounds with oxygen function
29225017	Aromatic dermatological agents and local anesthetics of amino-compounds with oxygen function
29225025	Aromatic drugs of amino-compounds with oxygen function, nesoi
29225035	Aromatic amino-alcohol-phenols, amino-acid-phenols and other amino-compounds with oxygen function described in add. US note 3 to section VI

29225040	Aromatic amino-alcohol-phenols, amino-acid-phenols and other amino-compounds with oxygen function, nesoi
29225050	Nonaromatic amino-alcohol-phenols, amino-acid-phenols and other aminocompounds with oxygen function
29231000	Choline and its salts
29232020	Lecithins and other phosphoaminolipids, nesoi
29239001	Quaternary ammonium salts and hydroxides, whether or not chemically defined, nesoi
29241100	Meprobamate (INN)
29241911	Acyclic amides (including acyclic carbamates)
29241980	Acyclic amide derivatives; salts thereof; nesoi
29242116	Aromatic ureines and their derivatives pesticides, nesoi
29242150	Nonaromatic ureines and their derivatives; and salts thereof
29242910	Acetanilide; N-acetylsulfanilyl chloride; aspartame; and 2-methoxy-5-acetamino-N,N-bis(2-acetoxyethyl)aniline
29242962	Other aromatic cyclic amides and derivatives for use as drugs
29242971	Aromatic cyclic amides and their derivatives of products described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI, nesoi
29242977	Aromatic cyclic amides (incl cyclic carbamates) and their derivatives and salts thereof, nesoi
29242995	Other nonaromatic cyclic amides and their derivatives; salts thereof; nesoi
29251200	Glutethimide (INN)
29251942	Other aromatic imides and their derivatives; salts thereof; nesoi
29251991	Other non-aromatic imides and their derivatives
29252100	Chlordimeform (ISO)

29252920	Aromatic drugs of imines and their derivatives, nesoi
29252960	Aromatic imines and their derivatives; salts thereof (excluding drugs); nesoi
29252990	Non-aromatic imines and their derivatives; salts thereof
29263010	Fenproporex (INN) and its salts
29264000	alpha-Phenylacetoacetonitrile
29269014	p-Chlorobenzonitrile and verapamil hydrochloride
29269043	Aromatic nitrile-function compounds, nesoi, described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI
29269048	Aromatic nitrile-function compounds other than those products in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI, nesoi
29270040	Diazo-, azo- or azoxy-compounds, nesoi, described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI
29270050	Other diazo-, azo- or azoxy-compounds, nesoi
29280025	Aromatic organic derivatives of hydrazine or of hydroxylamine
29280030	Nonaromatic drugs of organic derivatives of hydrazine or of hydroxylamine, other than Methyl ethyl ketoxime
29280050	Nonaromatic organic derivatives of hydrazine or of hydroxylamine, nesoi
29299020	Aromatic compounds with other nitrogen function, nesoi
29299050	Nonaromatic compounds with other nitrogen functions, except isocyanates
29302020	Aromatic compounds of thiocarbamates and dithiocarbamates, excluding pesticides
29302090	Other non-aromatic thiocarbamates and dithiocarbamates
29303060	Thiuram mono-, di- or tetrasulfides, other than tetramethylthiuram monosulfide

29309029	Other aromatic organo-sulfur compounds (excluding pesticides)
29309049	Nonaromatic organo-sulfur acids, nesoi
29309092	Other non-aromatic organo-sulfur compounds
29314900	Other non-halogenated organo-phosphorous derivatives
29315300	O-(3-chloropropyl) O-[4-nitro-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl] methylphosphonothionate
29319022	Drugs of aromatic organo-inorganic compounds
29319090	Other non-aromatic organo-inorganic compounds
29321400	Sucralose
29321951	Nonaromatic compounds containing an unfused furan ring (whether or not hydrogenated) in the ring
29322020	Aromatic drugs of lactones
29322030	Aromatic lactones, nesoi, described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI
29322050	Nonaromatic lactones
29329961	Aromatic heterocyclic compounds with oxygen hetero-atom(s) only described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI, nesoi
29329970	Aromatic heterocyclic compounds with oxygen hetero-atom(s) only, nesoi
29329990	Nonaromatic heterocyclic compounds with oxygen hetero-atom(s) only, nesoi
29331100	Phenazone (Antipyrine) and its derivatives
29331935	Aromatic or modified aromatic drugs of heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only containing an unfused pyrazole ring
29331945	Nonaromatic drugs of heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only containing an unfused pyrazole ring

29331990	Other compound (excluding aromatic, modified aromatic & drugs) containing unfused pyrazole ring (whether or n/hydrogenated) in the structure
29332100	Hydantoin and its derivatives
29332920	Aromatic or modified aromatic drugs of heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only cont. an unfused imidazole ring
29332935	Aromatic or mod. aromatic goods in add US note 3 to sect VI containing an unfused imidazole ring (whether or n/hydrogenated) in structure
29332943	Aromatic or mod aromatic goods contng unfused imidazole ring (whether or n/hydrogenated) in the structure (exc prod in add US note 3 sec VI)
29332945	Nonaromatic drugs of heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, containing an unfused imidazole ring, nesoi
29332990	Other compounds (excluding drugs, aromatic and modified aromatic compounds) containing an unfused imidazole ring (whether or n/hydrogenated)
29333301	Alfentanil (INN), anileridine (INN), bezitramide (INN), bromazepam (INN), difenoxin (INN), and other specified INNs; salts thereof
29333400	Other fentanyls and their derivatives, containing an unfused pyrazole ring
29333500	3-Quinuclidinol
29333700	N-Phenethyl-4-piperidone (NPP)
29333908	1-(3-Sulfapropyl)pryidinium hydroxide; N,N-bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidinyl)-1,6-hexanediamine; and 5 other specified chemicals
29333910	Collidines, lutidines and picolines

29333920	p-Chloro-2-benzylpyridine & other specified heterocyclic compounds, w nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only cont. an unfused pyridine ring
29333921	Fungicides of heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, containing an unfused pyridine ring
29333923	o-Paraquat dichloride
29333925	Herbicides nesoi, of heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, containing an unfused pyridine ring
29333927	Pesticides nesoi, of heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, containing an unfused pyridine ring
29333931	Psychotherapeutic agents of heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, containing an unfused pyridine ring, nesoi
29333941	Drugs containing an unfused pyridine ring (whether or not hydrogenated) in the structure, nesoi
29333961	Heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only containing an unfused pyridine ring, described in add. US note 3 to sec. VI
29333992	Heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only containing an unfused pyridine ring, nesoi
29334100	Levorphenol (INN) and its salts
29334908	4,7-Dichloroquinoline
29334910	Ethoxyquin (1,2-Dihydro-6-ethoxy-2,2,4-trimethylquinoline)
29334915	8-Methylquinoline and Isoquinoline
29334917	Ethyl ethyl-6,7,8-trifluoro-1,4-dihydro-4-oxo-3-quinoline carboxylate
29334920	5-Chloro-7-iodo-8-quinolinol (Iodochlorhydroxyquin); Decoquinate; Diiodohydroxyquin; and Oxyquinoline sulfate

29334926	Drugs containing a quinoline or isoquinoline ring-system (whether or not hydrogenated) not further fused, nesoi
29334930	Pesticides of heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, cont. a quinoline or isoquinoline ring-system, not further fused
29334960	Products described in add. US note 3 to sec VI containing quinoline or isoquinoline ring-system (whether or n/hydrogenated), n/further fused
29334970	Heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, containing a quinoline ring-system, not further fused, nesoi
29335210	Malonylurea (barbituric acid)
29335290	Salts of barbituric acid
29335300	Allobarbital (INN), amobarbital (INN), barbital (INN), butalbital (INN), butobarbital, and other specified INNs; salts thereof
29335400	Other derivatives of malonylurea (barbituric acid); salts thereof
29335910	Aromatic or modified aromatic herbicides of heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, cont. a pyrimidine or piperazine ring
29335915	Aromatic or mod. aromatic pesticides nesoi, of heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only cont. pyrimidine or piperazine ring
29335918	Nonaromatic pesticides of heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, cont. pyrimidine or piperazine ring, nesoi
29335921	Antihistamines, including those principally used as antinauseants
29335922	Nicarbazin and trimethoprim
29335936	Anti-infective agents nesoi, of heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, cont. pyrimidine, piperazine ring

29335946	Psychotherapeutic agents of heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, cont. pyrimidine or piperazine ring, nesoi
29335953	Other aromatic or modified aromatic drugs containing a pyrimidine ring (whether or not hydrogenated) or piperazine ring in the structure
29335959	Nonaromatic drugs of heterocyclic compounds nesoi, with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, cont. a pyrimidine or piperazine ring
29335970	Aromatic heterocyclic compounds nesoi, with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, cont. pyrimidine or piperazine ring, in add. U.S. note 3, sec. VI
29335980	Aromatic or modified aromatic heterocyclic compounds nesoi, with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, cont. pyrimidine or piperazine ring
29335985	2-Amino-4-chloro-6-methoxypyrimidine; 2-amino-4,6-dimethoxypyrimidine; and 6-methyluracil
29335995	Other (excluding aromatic or mod aromatic) compds containing pyrimidine ring (whether or n/hydrogenated) or piperazine ring in the structure
29336960	Other compounds containing an unfused triazine ring (whether or not hydrogenated) in the structure
29337200	Clobazam (INN) and methyprylon (INN)
29337908	Aromatic or modified aromatic lactams with nitrogen hetero-atoms only described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI
29337915	Aromatic or modified aromatic lactams, nesoi
29337985	Aromatic or modified aromatic lactams with nitrogen hetero-atoms only, nesoi
29339100	Alprazolam (INN), camazepam (INN), chlordiazepoxide (INN), clonazepam (INN), clorazepate, and other specified INNs; salts thereof

29339901	Butyl (R)-2-[4-(5-triflouromethyl-2-pyridinyloxy)phenoxy]propanoate
29339902	2-[4-[(6-Chloro-2-quinoxalinyl)oxy]phenoxy]propionic acid, ethyl ester; and 1 other specified aromatic chemical
29339905	Acridine and indole
29339906	alpha-Butyl-alpha-(4-chlorophenyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-propanenitrile (Mycolbutanil); and one other specified aromatic chemical
29339908	Acetoacetyl-5-aminobenzimidazolone; 1,3,3-Trimethyl-2-methyleneindoline; and two other specified aromatic chemicals
29339911	Carbazole
29339912	6-Bromo-5-methyl-1H-imidazo-(4,5-b)pyridine; 2-sec-butyl-4-tert-butyl-6-(benzotriazol-2-yl)phenol; 2-methylindoline; and other specific
29339916	o-Diquat dibromide (1,1-Ethylene-2,2-dipyridylium dibromide)
29339917	Aromatic or modified aromatic insecticides with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, nesoi
29339922	Other heterocyclic aromatic or modified aromatic pesticides with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, nesoi
29339924	Aromatic or modified aromatic photographic chemicals with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only
29339926	Aromatic or modified aromatic antihistamines of heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only
29339942	Acriflavin; Acriflavin hydrochloride; Carbadox; Pyrazinamide
29339946	Aromatic or modified aromatic anti-infective agents of heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, nesoi
29339951	Hydralazine hydrochloride

29339953	Aromatic or modified aromatic cardiovascular drugs of heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, nesoi
29339955	Aromatic or modified aromatic analgesics and certain like affecting chemicals, of heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only
29339958	Droperidol; and Imipramine hydrochloride
29339961	Aromatic/modified aromatic psychotherapeutic agents, affecting the CNS, of heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, nesoi
29339965	Aromatic or modified aromatic anticonvulsants, hypnotics and sedatives, of heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, nesoi
29339970	Aromatic or modified aromatic drugs affecting the central nervous system, of heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen atom(s) only, nesoi
29339975	Aromatic or modified aromatic drugs of heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, nesoi
29339979	Aromatic or modified aromatic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI
29339982	Aromatic or mod. aromatic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only other than products described in add. U.S. note 3 to section VI, nesoi
29339985	3-Amino-1,2,4-triazole
29339989	Hexamethyleneimine
29339990	Nonaromatic drugs of heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, nesoi
29339997	Nonaromatic heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, nesoi

29341010	Aromatic or modified aromatic heterocyclic compounds cont. an unfused thiazole ring, described in add. U.S. note 3 to section VI
29341020	Aromatic or modified aromatic heterocyclic compounds, nesoi, containing an unfused thiazole ring
29341090	Other compounds (excluding aromatic or modified aromatic) containing an unfused thiazole ring (whether or not hydrogenated) in the structure
29342040	Heterocyclic compounds containing a benzothiazole ring-system, not further fused, described in add. U.S. note 3 to section VI
29342080	Other compounds containing a benzothiazole ring system (whether or not hydrogenated), not further fused
29343023	Antidepressants, tranquilizers and other pschotherapeutic agents containing a phenothiazine ring-system, not further fused
29343027	Other drugs containing a phenothiazine ring system (whether or not hydrogenated), not further fused, nesoi
29343043	Products described in add. US note 3 to section VI containing a phenothiazine ring system (whether or not hydrogenated), not further fused
29343050	Heterocyclic compounds containing a phenothiazine ring-system (whether or not hydrogenated), not further fused, nesoi
29349100	Aminorex (INN), brotizolam (INN), clotiazepam (INN), cloxazolam (INN), dextromoramide (INN), and other specified INNs; salts thereof
29349200	Other fentanyls and their derivatives, containing an unfused thiazole ring
29349901	Mycophenolate mofetil

29349903	2-Acetylbenzo(b)thiophene; and 2 other specified aromatic or modified aromatic compounds
29349905	5-Amino-3-phenyl-1,2,4-thiadiazole(3-Phenyl-5-amino-1,2,4-thiadiazole); and 3 other specified aromatic/mod. aromatic heterocyclic compounds
29349906	7-Nitronaphth[1,2]oxadiazole-5-sulfonic acid and its salts
29349907	Ethyl 2-[4-[(6-chloro-2-benzoxazoyl)oxy]phenoxy]propanoate (Fenoxaprop- ethyl)
29349908	2,5-Diphenyloxazole
29349909	1,2-Benzisothiazolin-3-one
29349911	2-tert-Butyl-4-(2,4-dichloro-5-isopropoxyphenyl)-delta(squared)-1,3,4-oxadiazolin-5-one; Bentazon; Phosalone
29349912	Aromatic or modified aromatic fungicides of other heterocyclic compounds, nesoi
29349915	Aromatic or modified aromatic herbicides of other heterocyclic compounds, nesoi
29349916	Aromatic or modified aromatic insecticides of other heterocyclic compounds, nesoi
29349918	Aromatic or modified aromatic pesticides nesoi, of other heterocyclic compounds, nesoi
29349920	Aromatic or modified aromatic photographic chemicals of other heterocyclic compounds, nesoi
29349930	Aromatic or modified aromatic drugs of other heterocyclic compounds, nesoi
29349939	Aromatic or modified aromatic other heterocyclic compounds described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI
29349944	Aromatic or modified aromatic other heterocyclic compounds, nesoi
29349947	Nonaromatic drugs of other heterocyclic compounds, nesoi

29349970	Morpholinethyl chloride hydrochloride; 2-methyl-2,5-dioxo-1-oxa-2-phospholan; and 1 other specified nonaromatic chemical
29349990	Nonaromatic other heterocyclic compounds, nesoi
29355000	Other perfluorooctane sulfonamides
29359006	4-Amino-6-chloro-m-benzenedisulfonamide and Methyl-4-aminobenzenesulfonylcarbamate (Asulam)
29359010	2-Amino-N-Ethylbenzenesulfonanilide etc
29359013	(5-[2-Chloro-4-(Trifluoromeythyl)phenoxy]-N-(Methylsulfonyl)-2-Nitrobenzamide)(fomesafen); etc
29359015	ortho-Toluenesulfonamide
29359020	Sulfonamides used as fast color bases and fast color salts
29359030	Sulfamethazine
29359032	Acetylsulfisoxazole; Sulfacetamide, sodium; and Sulfamethazine, sodium
29359033	Sulfathiazole and Sulfathiazole, sodium
29359042	Salicylazosulfapyridine (Sulfasalazine); Sulfadiazine; Sulfaguanidine; Sulfamerizine; and Sulfapyridine
29359048	Other sulfonamides used as anti-infective agents
29359060	Other sulfonamide drugs (excluding anti-infective agents)
29359075	Other sulfonamides (excluding drugs, etc) of products descibed in US note 3 to section 6
29359095	Other sulfonamides, excluding drugs, excluding products described in US note 4 to section 6
29362100	Vitamins A and their derivatives, unmixed, natural or synthesized
29362200	Vitamin B1 (Thiamine) and its derivatives, unmixed, natural or synthesized

29362300	Vitamin B2 (Riboflavin) and its derivatives, unmixed, natural or synthesized
29362401	Vitamin B5 (D- or DL-Pantothenic acid) and its derivatives, unmixed, natural or synthesized
29362500	Vitamin B6 (Pyridoxine and related compounds with Vitamin B6 activity) and its derivatives, unmixed, natural or synthesized
29362600	Vitamin B12 (Cyanocobalamin and related compounds with Vitamin B12 activity) and its derivatives, unmixed, natural or synthesized
29362700	Vitamin C (Ascorbic acid) and its derivatives, unmixed, natural or synthesized
29362800	Vitamin E (Tocopherols and related compounds with Vitamin E activity) and its derivatives, unmixed, natural or synthesized
29362910	Folic acid and its derivatives, unmixed
29362916	Niacin and niacinamide
29362920	Aromatic or modified aromatic vitamins and their derivatives, nesoi
29362950	Other vitamins and their derivatives, nesoi
29369001	Vitamins or provitamins (including natural concentrates) and intermixtures of the foregoing, whether or not in any solvent
29371100	Somatotropin, its derivatives and structural analogues
29371200	Insulin and its salts
29371900	Polypeptide hormones, protein hormones and glycoprotein hormones, their derivatives and structural analogues, nesoi
29372100	Cortisone, hydrocortisone, prednisone (Dehydrocortisone) and prednisolone (Dehydrohydrocortisone)
29372200	Halogenated derivatives of corticosteroidal hormones

29372310	Estrogens and progestins obtained directly or indirectly from animal or vegetable materials
29372325	Estradiol benzoate; and Estradiol cyclopentylpropionate (estradiol cypionate)
29372350	Other estrogens and progestins not derived from animal or vegetable materials, nesoi
29372910	Desonide; and Nandrolone phenpropionate
29372990	Steroidal hormones, their derivatives and structural analogues, nesoi
29375000	Prostaglandins, thromboxanes and leukotrienes, their derivatives and structural analogues
29379005	Epinephrine
29379010	Epinephrine hydrochloride
29379020	Catecholamine hormones, their derivatives and structural analogues, nesoi
29379040	l-Thyroxine(Levothyroxine), sodium
29379045	Amino-acid derivatives of hormones and their derivatives, nesoi
29379090	Other hormones,their derivatives and structural analogues,other steroid derivatives and structural analogue used primarily as hormones,nesoi
29381000	Rutoside (Rutin) and its derivatives
29389000	Glycosides, natural or synthesized, and their salts, ethers, esters, and other derivatives other than rutoside and its derivatives
29391100	Concentrates of poppy straw; buprenorphine (INN), codeine, dihydrocodeine (INN), ethylmorphine, and other specified INNs; salts thereof
29391910	Papaverine and its salts

29391920	Synthetic alkaloids of opium and their derivatives; salts thereof; nesoi
29391950	Nonsynthetic alkaloids of opium and their derivatives; salts thereof; nesoi
29392000	Alkaloids of cinchona, and their derivatives; salts thereof, other than quinine and its salts
29393000	Caffeine and its salts
29394100	Ephedrine and its salts
29394200	Pseudoephedrine and its salts
29394400	Norephedrine & its salts
29394500	Levometamfetamine, metamfetamine (INN), metamfetamine racemate and their salts
29394903	Alkaloids of ephedra and their salts, other than ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, cathine, norephedrine, levometamfetamine and their salts
29395900	Theophylline aminophylline (Theophylline-ethylenediamine) and their derivatives; salts thereof; nesoi
29396200	Ergotamine and its salts
29396300	Lysergic acid and its salts
29396900	Alkaloids of rye ergot and their derivatives, nesoi; salts thereof
29397200	Cocaine, ecgonine; salts, esters and other derivatives thereof
29397900	Vegetable alkaloids, natural or reproduced by synthesis, their salts and other derivatives, nesoi
29398000	Other alkaloids, natural or reproduced by synthesis and their salts, ethers, esters & other derivatives, nesoi
29400060	Other sugars, nesoi excluding d-arabinose
29411010	Ampicillin and its salts

29411020	Penicillin G salts
29411030	Carfecillin, sodium; cloxacillin, sodium; dicloxacillin, sodium; flucloxacillin (Floxacillin); and oxacillin, sodium
29411050	Penicillins and their derivatives nesoi, with a penicillanic acid structure; salts thereof
29412010	Dihydrostreptomycins and its derivatives; salts thereof
29412050	Streptomycins and their derivatives; salts thereof, nesoi
29413000	Tetracyclines and their derivatives; salts thereof
29414000	Chloramphenicol and their derivatives; salts thereof
29415000	Erythromycin and their derivatives; salts thereof
29419010	Natural antibiotics, nesoi
29419030	Antibiotics, nesoi, aromatic or modified aromatic, other than natural
29419050	Antibiotics nesoi, other than aromatic or modified aromatic antibiotics
29420005	Aromatic or modified aromatic drugs of other organic compounds, nesoi
29420035	Other aromatic or modified aromatic organic compounds (excluding products described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI)
29420050	Nonaromatic organic compounds, nesoi
30012000	Extracts of glands or other organs or of their secretions for organotherapeutic uses
30019001	Glands and other organs for organotherapeutic uses, dried, whether or not powdered
30021200	Antisera and other blood fractions including human blood and fetal bovine serum

30021300	Immunological products, unmixed, not put up in measured doses or in forms or packings for retail sale
30021400	Immunological products, mixed, not put up in measured doses or in forms or packings for retail sale
30021500	Immunological products, put up in measured doses or in forms or packings for retail sale
30024100	Vaccines for human medicine
30024200	Vaccines for veterinary medicine
30024900	Toxins or cultures of micro-organisms (excluding yeasts)
30025100	Cell therapy products
30025900	Other cell cultures, other than cell therapy products
30029010	Ferments, excluding yeasts
30029052	Human blood; animal blood prepared for therapeutic, prophylactic, diagnostic uses; antisera; antiallergenic preparations nesoi & like products
30031000	Medicaments, cont. penicillins or streptomycins, not dosage form and not packed for retail
30032000	Medicaments containing antibiotics, nesoi, not dosage form and not packaged for retail
30033910	Medicaments containing artificial mixtures of natural hormones, but not antibiotics, not dosage form and not packed for retail
30033950	Medicaments containing products of heading 2937, nesoi, but not antibiotics, not dosage form and not packed for retail
30034100	Medicaments containing ephedrine or its salts, not dosage form and not packed for retail
30034200	Medicaments containing pseudoephedrine (INN) or its salts, not dosage form and not packed for retail

30034900	Other medicaments containing alkaloids or derivatives thereof, nesoi, not dosage form and not packed for retail
30039001	Other medicaments excl goods of heading 3002, 3005, 3006 consist of two or more consituents mixed together, not dosage form and not packed for retail
30041010	Medicaments containing penicillin G salts, in dosage form and packed for retail
30041050	Medicaments cont. penicillins or streptomycins, nesoi, in dosage form or packed for retail
30042000	Medicaments containing antibiotics, nesoi, in dosage form or packed for retail
30043100	Medicaments containing insulin, in dosage form or packed for retail
30043200	Medicaments, containing adrenal cortical hormones, in dosage form or packed for retail
30043900	Medicaments, containing products of heading 2937 nesoi, in dosage form or packed for retail
30044100	Medicaments containing ephedrine or its salts, in dosage form and packed for retail
30044200	Medicaments containing pseudoephedrine (INN) or its salts, in dosage form and packed for retail
30044900	Other medicaments containing alkaloids or derivatives thereof, nesoi, in dosage form and packed for retail
30045010	Medicaments containing vitamin B2 synthesized from aromatic or mod. aromatic compounds, in dosage form or packed for retail
30045020	Medicaments containing vitamin B12 synthesized from aromatic or mod. Aromatic compounds, in dosage form or packed for retail

30045030	Medicaments containing vitamin E synthesized from aromatic or mod. aromatic compounds, in dosage form or packed for retail
30045040	Medicaments containing vitamins nesoi, synthesized from aromatic or mod. aromatic compounds, in dosage form or packed for retail
30045050	Medicaments containing vitamins or other products of heading 2936, nesoi, in dosage form or packed for retail
30046000	Other medicaments containing antimalarial active principles described in subheading note 2 to this chapter, in dosage form and packed for retail
30049010	Medicaments containing antigens or hyaluronic acid or its sodium salt, nesoi, in dosage form or packed for retail
30049092	Medicaments nesoi, in dosage form and packed for retail
30063010	Opacifying preparation for X-ray examination; diagnostic reagent designed to be administered to the patient; all cont. antigens or antisera
30063050	Opacifying preparations for X-ray examinations; diagnostic reagents designed to be administered to the patient, nesoi
30066000	Chemical contraceptive preparations based on hormones or spermicides
30067000	Gel preparation use human/veterinary medicine lubricant in surgical operation, physical exam or coupling agent tween body & med instrument
30069310	Placebos and blinded clinical trial kits, put up in measured doses, packaged with medicinal preparations
30069320	Placebos and blinded clinical trial kits, put up in measured doses, containing over 10% by dry weight of sugar
30069350	Placebos and blinded clinical trial kits, put up in measured doses, containing ingredients having nutritional value

30069360	Placebos and blinded clinical trial kits, put up in measured doses, in liquid form for oral intake
30069380	Placebos and blinded clinical trial kits, put up in measured doses, containing other chemicals other than medicaments
31042000	Potassium chloride
31043000	Potassium sulfate
31049001	Mineral or chemical fertilizers, potassic, nesoi
31051000	Fertilizers of chapter 31 in tablets or similar for
31052000	Mineral or chemical fertilizers nesoi, containin
31056000	Mineral or chemical fertilizers nesoi, containin
32030080	Coloring matter of vegetable or animal origin, nesoi
32041380	Basic dyes and preparations based thereon, nesoi
32041720	Copper phthalocyanine ([Phthalocyanato(2-)]copper) not ready for use as a pigment
32041800	Carotenoid coloring matters and preparations based thereon
32061100	Pigments & preparations based on titanium dioxide containing 80 percent or more by weight off titanium dioxide calculated on the dry weight
32061900	Pigments and preparations based on titanium dioxide, nesoi
34024210	Non-ionic organic surface-active agents, aromatic or modified aromatic
34024220	Fatty substances of animal, vegetable or microbial origin; non-ionic organic surfaceactive agents, other than aromatic or modified aromatic
34024290	Non-ionic organic surface-active agents, other than fatty substances of animal, vegetable or microbial origin, other than aromatic / modified aromatic
36069030	Ferrocerium and other pyrophoric alloys in all forms

38089410	Disinfectants, containing any aromatic or modified aromatic disinfectant
38089450	Disinfectants not subject to subheading note 1 of chapter 38, nesoi
38180000	Chemical elements doped for use in electronics, in the form of discs, wafers etc., chemical compounds doped for electronic use
38249100	Mixtures consisting mainly of methylphosphonate etc.
38249929	Mixtures containing 5% or more by weight of one or more aromatic or modified aromatic substance, nesoi
38249949	Mixtures that are in whole or in part of hydrocarbons derived in whole or in part from petroleum, shale oil or natural gas
38249955	Mixtures of halogenated hydrocarbons, nesoi
38249993	Chemical products and preparations and residual products of the chemical or allied industries, nesoi
39019090	Polymers of ethylene, nesoi, in primary forms, other than elastomeric
39029000	Polymers of propylene or of other olefins, nesoi, in primary forms
39046100	Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE), in primary forms
39059110	Copolymers of vinyl esters or other vinyls, in primary forms, containing by weight 50% or more of derivatives of vinyl acetate
39059980	Polymers of vinyl esters or other vinyl polymers, in primary forms, nesoi
39069050	Acrylic polymers (except plastics or elastomers), in primary forms, nesoi
39071000	Polyacetals in primary forms
39072100	Bis(polyoxyethylene) methylphosphonate

39072900	Polyethers, other than polyacetals or bis(polyoxyethylene) methylphosphonate, in primary forms
39073000	Epoxide resins in primary forms
39076100	Polyethylene terephthalate, having a viscosity number of 78 ml/g or higher
39076900	Polyethylene terephthalate, having a viscosity number less than 78 ml/g
39077000	Poly(lactic acid)
39079950	Other polyesters nesoi, saturated, in primary forms
39081000	Polyamide-6, -11, -12, -6,6, -6,9, -6,10 or -6,12 in primary form
39100000	Silicones in primary forms
39119025	Thermoplastic polysulfides, polysulfones & oth products spec in note 3, chapt 39, cont aromatic monomer units or derived therefrom
39119091	Polysulfides, polysulfones & other products specified in note 3 to chapter 39, nesoi
39123100	Carboxymethylcellulose and its salts
39123900	Cellulose ethers, other than carboxymethylcellulose and its salts, in primary forms
39129000	Cellulose and its chemical derivatives nesoi, in primary forms
39139020	Polysaccharides and their derivatives, nesoi, in primary forms
39139050	Natural polymers and modified natural polymers, nesoi, in primary forms
39140060	Ion-exchangers based on polymers of headings 3901 to 3913, in primary forms, nesoi
40011000	Natural rubber latex, whether or not prevulcanized
40012100	Natural rubber smoked sheets

40012200	Technically specified natural rubber (TSNR), in primary forms
40012900	Natural rubber in primary forms other than latex, smoked sheets or technically specified natural rubber (TSNR)
40013000	Balata, gutta-percha, guayule, chicle and similar natural rubber gums, in primary forms
44011100	Coniferous fuel wood, in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or similar forms
44011200	Nonconiferous fuel wood, in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or similar forms
44012100	Coniferous wood in chips or particles
44012200	Nonconiferous wood in chips or particles
44013100	Sawdust and wood waste and scrap, pellets
44013200	Wood briquettes
44013942	Sawdust and wood waste and scrap, agglomerated, excluding wood pellets, wood briquettes and artificial fire logs
44014100	Sawdust, not agglomerated
44014900	Other wood waste and scrap, not agglomerated, other than sawdust
44021000	Wood charcoal (including shell or nut charcoal), whether or not agglomerated, of bamboo
44022000	Wood charcoal (including shell or nut charcoal), whether or not agglomerated, of shell or nut
44029001	Wood charcoal (including shell or nut charcoal), whether or not agglomerated, other than of bamboo or shell or nut
44031100	Coniferous wood in the rough whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, treated with preservatives

44031200	Nonconiferous wood in the rough whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, treated with preservatives
44032101	Pine wood in the rough/roughly squared, the smallest dimension greater than or equal to 15 cm, not treated with preservatives
44032201	Pine wood in the rough/roughly squared, the smallest dimension less than 15 cm, not treated with preservatives
44032301	Fir and spruce wood in the rough/roughly squared, the smallest dimension greater than or equal to 15 cm, not treated with preservatives
44032401	Fir and spruce wood in the rough/roughly squared, the smallest dimension less than 15 cm, not treated with preservatives
44032501	Other coniferous wood, except pine, fir and spruce, in the rough/roughly squared, greater than or equal to 15 cm, not treated with preservatives
44032601	Other coniferous wood, except pine, fir and spruce, in the rough/roughly squared, less than 15 cm, not treated with preservatives
44034200	Wood in the rough/roughly squared, of teak, not treated with paint/stain/creosote/other preserv
44034902	Wood in the rough/roughly squared, of tropical wood other than Teak or Meranti, not treated with paint/stain/creosote/other preserv
44039100	Oak wood in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, not treated with preservatives
44039301	Beech wood in the rough/roughly squared, the smallest dimension greater than or equal to 15 cm, not treated with preservatives
44039401	Beech wood in the rough/roughly squared, the smallest dimension less than 15 cm, not treated with preservatives

44039501	Birch wood in the rough/roughly squared, the smallest dimension greater than or equal to 15 cm, not treated with preservatives
44039601	Birch wood in the rough/roughly squared, the smallest dimension less than 15 cm, not treated with preservatives
44039700	Poplar and aspen wood in the rough/roughly squared, not treated with preservatives
44039800	Eucalyptus wood in the rough/roughly squared, not treated with preservatives
44039901	Wood in the rough/roughly squared, not treated with preservatives, nesoi
44041000	Coniferous wood, roughly shaped into poles, pickets, stakes, sticks and other forms, to be finished into specific articles or products
44042000	Nonconiferous wood, roughly shaped into poles, pickets, stakes, sticks and other forms, to be finished into specific articles or products
44050000	Wood wool (excelsior); wood flour
44061100	Railway or tramway sleepers (cross-ties) of coniferous wood, not impregnated
44061200	Railway or tramway sleepers (cross-ties) of nonconiferous wood, not impregnated
44069100	Railway or tramway sleepers (cross-ties) of coniferous wood, impregnated
44069200	Railway or tramway sleepers (cross-ties) of nonconiferous wood, impregnated
44071100	Pine wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, over 6 mm thick
44071200	Fir and spruce wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, over 6 mm thick

44071300	Mixtures of spruce, pine and fir (S-P-F) wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, over 6 mm thick
44071400	Mixtures of hemlock and fir (hem-fir) wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, over 6 mm thick
44071900	Other coniferous wood, nesoi, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, over 6 mm thick
44072100	Dark Red Meranti, Light Red Meranti and other specified tropical woods, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, over 6 mm thick
44072200	Okoume, Obeche, Sapelli and other specified tropical woods, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, over 6 mm thick
44072301	Teak, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, over 6 mm thick
44072500	Dark Red Meranti, Light Red Meranti and Meranti Bakau wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, over 6 mm thick
44072600	White Lauan, White Meranti, White Seraya, Yellow Meranta and Alan wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, over 6 mm thick
44072700	Sapelli wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, over 6 mm thick
44072800	Iroko wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, over 6 mm thick
44072902	Tropical wood, nesoi, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, over 6 mm thick
44079100	Oak wood, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, over 6 mm thick
44079200	Beech wood, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, over 6 mm thick
44079300	Maple wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, over 6 mm thick

44079400	Cherry wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, over 6 mm thick
44079500	Ash wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, over 6 mm thick
44079600	Birch wood, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, over 6 mm thick
44079700	Poplar and aspen wood, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, over 6 mm thick
44079902	Nonconiferous wood, nesoi, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, over 6 mm thick
44081001	Coniferous veneer sheets and sheets for plywood & coniferous wood sawn/sliced/peeled not over 6 mm thick
44083101	Dark Red Meranti, Light Red Meranti and Meranti Bakau veneer sheets and sheets for plywood and other wood sawn/sliced/peeled, n/o 6 mm thick
44083902	Other tropical wood veneer sheets and sheets for plywood, and wood sawn/sliced/peeled n/o 6 mm thick
44089001	Nontropical nonconiferous veneer sheets and sheets for plywood and other wood sawn/sliced/peeled, not over 6 mm thick
44091005	Coniferous wood continuously shaped along any of its ends, whether or not also continuously shaped along any its edges or faces
44091010	Coniferous wood siding continuously shaped along any of its edges or faces but not on its ends
44091020	Coniferous wood flooring continuously shaped along any of its edges or faces but not on its ends
44091040	Standard wood moldings of pine (Pinus spp.) continuously shaped along any of its edges or faces but not on its ends

44091045	Standard coniferous wood moldings, other than of pine, continuously shaped along any of its edges or faces but not on its ends
44091050	Coniferous wood moldings, other than standard type, continuously shaped along any of its edges or faces but not on its ends
44091060	Coniferous wood dowel rods, plain, continuously shaped along any of its edges or faces but not on its ends
44091065	Coniferous wood dowel rod, sanded/grooved/otherwise advanced in condition, continuously shaped along any of edges or faces but not its ends
44091090	Coniferous wood, other than siding, flooring, moldings or dowel rod, continuously shaped along any of its edges or faces but not on its ends
44092105	Nonconiferous wood (bamboo) continuously shaped along any of its ends, wether or not also continuously shaped along any its edges or faces
44092190	Bamboo, other than continuously shaped along any of its ends
44092205	Nonconiferous tropical wood continuously shaped along any ends, whether or not also continuously shaped along any edges or faces
44092210	Nonconiferous tropical wood siding, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends
44092225	Nonconiferous tropical wood flooring, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends
44092240	Nonconiferous tropical wood standard moldings, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends
44092250	Other nonconiferous tropical wood moldings, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends

44092260	Plain nonconiferous tropical wood dowel rods, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends
44092265	Nonconif. tropical wood dowel rods, sanded/grooved/otherwise advanced in condition, whether or not continuous. along edges or faces but not ends
44092290	Other nonconiferous tropical wood, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends
44092906	Other nonconiferous wood, continuously shaped along any ends, whether or not also continuously shaped along any edges or faces
44092911	Other nonconiferous wood siding, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends
44092926	Other nonconiferous wood flooring, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends
44092941	Other nonconiferous standard wood moldings, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends
44092951	Other nonconiferous wood moldings, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends
44092961	Plain other nonconif. wood dowel rods, whether or not continuously shaped along edges or faces but not ends
44092966	Other nonconif. wood dowel rods, sanded/grooved/otherwise advanced in condition, whether or not continuously shaped along edges or faces but not ends
44092991	Other nonconiferous wood, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends
44101100	Waferboard, including oriented strand board, of wood
44101200	Oriented strand board and waferboard, of wood, unworked or not further worked than sanded
44101900	Particle board and similar board of wood, other than waferboard

44109000	Particle board and similar board of ligneous materials other than wood
44111210	MDF , <= 5mm thick, not mechanically worked or surface covered
44111220	MDF, <= 5mm thick, for construction, laminated
44111230	MDF , <= 5mm thick, for construction, not laminated, nesoi
44111260	Fiberboard of a density over 0.5 g/cm3 but not over 0.8 g/cm3, not mechanically worked surface covered (Except for oil treatment)
44111290	MDF, <= 5mm thick, not for construction, nesoi
44111310	MDF, >5mm but <= 9 mm thick, not mechanically worked or surface covered
44111320	MDF, >5mm but <= 9 mm thick,, for construction, laminated
44111330	MDF , >5mm but <= 9 mm thick, for construction, not laminated, nesoi
44111360	Fiberboard of a density over 0.5 g/cm3 but not over 0.8 g/cm3, not mechanically worked surface covered(except for oil treatment)
44111390	MDF, >5mm but <= 9 mm thick, not for construction, nesoi
44111410	Fiberboard of a thickness exceeding 9 mm, not mechanically worked or surface covered
44111420	Fiberboard of a thickness exceeding 9 mm, edgeworked continuously, laminated, for construction uses
44111430	Fiberboard of a thickness exceeding 9 mm , tongued, grooved or rabbetted continuously, for construction uses, nesoi
44111460	Fiberboard of a thickness exceeding 9 mm, not mechanically worked surface covered (except for oil treatment)
44111490	Fiberboard nesoi,of a thickness exceeding 9 mm

44119210	Fiberboard of a density exceeding 0.8 g/cm3, not mechanically worked or surface covered
44119220	Fiberboard, of a density exceeding 0.8 g/cm3, mechanically worked, not surface covered (except for oil treatment)
44119230	Fiberboard, of a density exceeding 0.8 g/cm3, mechanically edged-worked, for construction uses
44119240	Fiberboard nesoi, density exceeding 0.8 g/cm3
44119310	Fiberboard, not MDF, of a density >0.5 but <=0.8 g/cm3, not mechanically worked or surface covered
44119320	Fiberboard, not MDF, of a density >0.5 but <=0.8 g/cm3, edgeworked continuously, laminated, for construction uses
44119330	Fiberboard, not MDF, of a density >0.5 but <=0.8 g/cm3, tongued, grooved or rabbetted continuously, for construction, nesoi
44119360	Fiberboard of a density over 0.5 g/cm3 but not over 0.8 g/cm3, not mechanically worked surface covered (Except for oil)
44119390	Fiberboard, not MDF, of a density >0.5 but <=0.8 g/cm3, nesoi
44119400	Fiberboard of a density exceeding 0.35 g/cm3 but not exceeding 0.5 g/cm3, not mechanically worked or surface covered
44121005	Plywood, veneered panels and similar laminated wood, of bamboo
44121090	Veneered panels and similar laminated wood, of bamboo, other than plywood
44123106	Plywood sheets n/o 6mm thick, tropical wood outer ply, birch face ply, not surface covered beyond clear/transparent
44123126	Plywood sheets n/o 6mm thick, tropical wood outer ply, Spanish cedar or walnut face ply, not surface covered beyond clear/transparent

44123142	Plywood sheets n/o 6mm thick, tropical wood outer ply, with mahogany face ply, not surface covered beyond clear/transparent
44123145	Plywood sheets n/o 6mm thick tropical wood outer ply not mahogony face ply not surfact covered beyond clear/transparent of spec. thick, width, length
44123148	Plywood sheets n/o 6mm thick, tropical wood outer ply, not mahogony face ply, not surface covered beyond clear/transparent, nesoi
44123152	Plywood sheets n/o 6mm thick, tropical wood nesoi at least one outer ply, with face ply nesoi, not surface covered beyond clear/transparent
44123161	Plywood sheets n/o 6mm thick, with certain specified tropical wood outer ply, surface covered beyond clear or transparent
44123192	Plywood sheets n/o 6mm thick, tropical wood nesoi at least one outer ply, surface covered beyond clear or transparent
44123306	Plywood sheets n/o 6mm thick, birch face ply, not surface covered beyond clear/transparent
44123326	Plywood sheets n/o 6mm thick, walnut face ply, not surface covered beyond clear/transparent
44123332	Plywood sheets n/o 6mm thick, outerply of specified nonconiferous wood excluding walnut and birch, not surface covered beyond clear/transparent
44123357	Plywood sheets n/o 6mm thick, outerply of specified nonconiferous wood including birch and walnut, surface covered beyond clear/transparent
44123426	Plywood sheets n/o 6mm thick, outerply of nonconiferous wood not in 4412.33, spanish cedar face ply, not surface covered beyond clear/transparent
44123432	Plywood sheets n/o 6mm thick, outerply of nonconiferous wood not in 4412.33, face ply nesoi, not surface covered beyond clear/transparent

44123457	Plywood sheets n/o 6mm thick, outerply of nonconiferous wood not in 4412.33, face ply nesoi, surface covered beyond clear/transparent
44123910	Plywood of wood sheets, n/o 6 mm thick each, with outer plies of coniferous wood, face ply of Parana pine, not or clear surface covered
44123930	Plywood of wood sheets, n/o 6 mm thick each, with outer plies of coniferous wood, European red pine face ply, not or clear surface covered
44123940	Plywood of wood sheets, n/o 6 mm thick each, with outer plies of coniferous wood, with face ply nesoi, not or clear surface covered
44123950	Plywood of wood sheets, n/o 6 mm thick each, with outer plies of coniferous wood, nesoi, surface covered, nesoi
44124100	Laminated veneered lumber with at least one outer ply of tropical wood
44124200	Laminated veneered lumber with at least one outer ply of nonconiferous wood
44124900	Laminated veneered lumber with both outer plies of coniferous wood
44125110	Blockboard etc: plywood nesoi, at least one tropical outer ply, not surface-covered beyond clear/transparent, w/face ply of birch
44125131	Blockboard etc: plywood nesoi, at least one tropical outer ply, not surface-covered beyond clear/transparent, not w/face ply of birch
44125141	Blockboard etc: plywood nesoi, at least one tropical outer ply, surface covered other than clear or transparent
44125151	Blockboard etc: other than plywood nesoi, at least one tropical outer ply

44125210	Blockboard etc: plywood nesoi, at least one nonconiferous outer ply, not surface-covered beyond clear/transparent, w/face ply of birch
44125231	Blockboard etc: plywood nesoi, at least one nonconiferous outer ply, not surface-covered beyond clear/transparent, not w/face ply of birch
44125241	Blockboard etc: plywood nesoi, at least one nonconiferous outer ply, surface covered other than clear or transparent
44125251	Blockboard etc: other than plywood nesoi, at least one nonconiferous outer ply
44125980	Blockboard etc: plywood nesoi, at least one conif. outer ply, not surface-covered beyond transparent, not w/face ply of Europe red pine or Parana pine
44125990	Blockboard etc: plywood nesoi, at least one coniferous outer ply, surface covered other than clear or transparent
44125995	Blockboard etc: other than plywood nesoi, at least one coniferous outer ply
44129106	Not blockboard: plywood/veneered panel/sim. w/at least one outer ply of tropical wood containing at least one layer of particle board
44129110	Not blockboard: plywood w/at least one outer play of tropical wood, no particle board, not surface-covered beyond clear/transparent, w/face ply birch
44129131	Not blockboard: plywood w/at least one outer play of tropical wood, no particle board, not surface-covered beyond transparent, not w/face ply of birch
44129141	Not blockboard: plywood w/at least one outer ply of tropical, surface covered other than clear or transparent
44129151	Not blockboard: veneered panels and similar laminated wood w/ at least one tropical outer ply, nesoi

44129207	Not blockboard: plywood/veneered panel/sim. w/at least one nonconiferous outer ply, at least one layer of particle board
44129211	Not blockboard: plywood w/at least one outer ply of nonconif wood, no particle board, not surface-covered beyond clear/transparent, w/face ply birch
44129231	Not blockboard: plywood w/at least one outer play of nonconif wood, no particle board, not surface-covered beyond transparent, not w/face ply of birch
44129242	Not blockboard: plywood w/at least one outer ply of nonconiferous, surface covered other than clear or transparent
44129252	Not blockboard: veneered panels and similar laminated wood, not plywood, w/ at least one nonconiferous outer ply, nesoi
44129958	Not blockboard: plywood/veneered panel/sim. w/both outer plies of coniferous, containing at least one layer of particle board
44129961	Not blockboard: plywood w/both outer plies of conif, no particle board, not surf.-cov. beyond clear/transp., face ply Parana pine
44129971	Not blockboard: plywood w/ both outer plies of conif, no particle board, not surf.-cov. beyond clear/transp., face ply Europe red pine
44129981	Not blockboard: plywood w/ both outer plies of conif, no particle board, not surf-cov. beyond clear/transparent, face ply nesoi
44129991	Not blockboard: plywood w/ both outer plies of conif, no particle board, surface covered other than clear or transparent
44129997	Not blockboard: veneered panels and similar laminated wood w/ both outer plies of conif, nesoi
44130000	Densified wood, in blocks, plates, strips or profile shapes
48202000	Exercise books of paper or paperboard

49011000	Printed books, brochures, leaflets and similar printed matter in single sheets, whether or not folded
49019100	Printed dictionaries and encyclopedias and serial installments thereof
49019900	Printed books, brochures, leaflets and similar printed matter, other than in single sheets
49021000	Newspapers, journals and periodicals, appearing at least four times a week
49029010	Newspaper supplements printed by a gravure process
49029020	Newspaper, journals and periodicals, except those appearing at least four times a week
49030000	Children's picture, drawing or coloring books
49040000	Music, printed or in manuscript, whether or not bound or illustrated
49052000	Maps and hydrographic or similar charts of all kinds, including atlases and topographical plans, printed in book form
49059020	Globes, printed
49059060	Other printed maps and hydrographic or similar charts, not globes and not in book form, nesoi
49060000	Hand-drawn original plans and drawings; hand-written texts; photo reproductions on sensitized paper and carbon copies of the foregoing
49111000	Printed trade advertising material, commercial catalogs and the like
49119960	Printed matter, nesoi, printed on paper in whole or in part by a lithographic process
49119980	Printed matter, nesoi
71069110	Silver bullion and dore

71081210	Gold, nonmonetary, bullion and dore
71101100	Platinum, unwrought or in powder form
71101900	Platinum, in semimanufactured forms
71102100	Palladium, unwrought or in powder form
71102900	Palladium, in semimanufactured forms
71103100	Rhodium, unwrought or in powder form
71103900	Rhodium, in semimanufactured forms
71104100	Iridium, osmium and ruthenium, unwrought or in powder form
71104900	Iridium, osmium and ruthenium, in semimanufactured forms
71129201	Platinum waste and scrap, incl. metal clad w/ platinum, excluding sweepings containing other precious metals, other than goods of e-waste heading 8549
71189000	Coins, nesoi
72021110	Ferromanganese containing by weight more than 2 percent but not more than 4 percent of carbon
72021150	Ferromanganese containing by weight more than 4 percent of carbon
72021910	Ferromanganese containing by weight not more than 1 percent of carbon
72021950	Ferromanganese containing by weight more than 1 percent but not more than 2 percent of carbon
72023000	Ferrosilicon manganese
72024100	Ferrochromium containing by weight more than 4 percent of carbon
72024910	Ferrochromium containing by weight more than 3 percent but not more than 4 percent of carbon

72024950	Ferrochromium containing by weight 3 percent or less of carbon
72025000	Ferrosilicon chromium
72028000	Ferrotungsten and ferrosilicon tungsten
72029100	Ferrotitanium and ferrosilicon titanium
72029340	Ferroniobium containing by weight less than 0.02 percent of phosphorus or sulfur or less than 0.4 percent of silicon
72029380	Ferroniobium, nesoi
72042100	Stainless steel waste and scrap
74010000	Copper mattes; cement copper (precipitated copper)
74020000	Unrefined copper; copper anodes for electrolytic refining
74031100	Refined copper cathodes and sections of cathodes
74031200	Refined copper, wire bars
74031300	Refined copper, billets
74031900	Refined copper, unwrought articles nesoi
74032100	Copper-zinc base alloys (brass), unwrought nesoi
74032200	Copper-tin base alloys (bronze), unwrought nesoi
74032901	Copper alloys (o/than copper-zinc, copper-tin alloys), unwrought nesoi
74040030	Copper spent anodes; copper waste & scrap containing less than 94% by weight of copper
74040060	Copper, waste and scrap containing 94% or more by weight of copper
74050010	Copper master alloys, containing 5% or more but n/more than 15% by weight of phosphorus

74050060	Copper master alloys, not containing 5% or more but n/more than 15% by weight of phosphorus
74061000	Copper, powders of non-lamellar structure
74062000	Copper, powders of lamellar structure; copper flakes
74071015	Refined copper, hollow profiles
74071030	Refined copper, profiles (o/than hollow profiles)
74071050	Refined copper, bars and rods
74072115	Copper-zinc base alloys (brass), hollow profiles
74072130	Copper-zinc base alloys (brass), profiles (o/than hollow profiles)
74072150	Copper-zinc base alloys (brass), low fuming brazing rods
74072170	Copper-zinc base alloys (brass), bars & rods nesoi, having a rectangular cross section
74072190	Copper-zinc base alloys (brass), bars & rods nesoi, not having a rectangular cross section
74072916	Copper alloys , hollow profiles
74072934	Copper-nickel base alloys (cupro-nickel) or copper-nickel-zinc base alloys (nickel silver), profiles (o/than hollow profiles)
74072938	Copper alloys (o/than cupro-nickel or nickel silver), profiles (o/than hollow profiles)
74072940	Copper-nickel base alloys (cupro-nickel) or copper-nickel-zinc base alloys (nickel silver), bars & rods
74072950	Copper alloys (o/than brass, cupro-nickel or nickel silver), bars and rods
74081130	Refined copper, wire, w/maximum cross-sectional dimension over 9.5 mm
74081160	Refined copper, wire, w/maximum cross-sectional dimension over 6 mm but not over 9.5 mm

74081900	Refined copper, wire, w/maximum cross-sectional dimension of 6 mm or less
74082100	Copper-zinc base alloys (brass), wire
74082210	Copper-nickel base alloys (cupro-nickel) or copper-nickel-zinc base alloys (nickel silver), wire, coated or plated with metal
74082250	Copper-nickel base alloys (cupro-nickel) or copper-nickel-zinc base alloys (nickel silver), wire, not coated or plated w/metal
74082910	Copper alloys (o/than brass, cupro-nickel or nickel-silver), wire, coated or plated with metal
74082950	Copper alloys (o/than brass, cupro-nickel or nickel-silver), wire, not coated or plated with metal
74091110	Refined copper, plates, sheets and strip, in coils, with a thickness of 5 mm or more
74091150	Refined copper, plates, sheets and strip, in coils, with a thickness over 0.15mm but less than 5 mm
74091910	Refined copper, plates, sheets and strip, not in coils, with a thickness of 5 mm or more
74091950	Refined copper, plates, sheets and strip, not in coils, with a thickness o/0.15mm but less than 5 mm & a width of 500 mm or more
74091990	Refined copper, plates, sheets and strip, not in coils, with a thickness o/0.15mm but less than 5 mm & a width of less than 500 mm
74092100	Copper-zinc base alloys (brass), plates, sheets and strip, in coils
74092900	Copper-zinc base alloys (brass), plates, sheets and strip, not in coils
74093110	Copper-tin base alloys (bronze), plates, sheets and strip, in coils. with a thickness of 5 mm or more

74093150	Copper-tin base alloys (bronze), plates, sheets and strip, in coils, with a thickness o/0.15mm but less than 5mm & a width of 500mm or more
74093190	Copper-tin base alloys (bronze), plates, sheets and strip, in coils, w/thickness o/0.15mm but less than 5mm & a width of less than 500mm
74093910	Copper-tin base alloys (bronze), plates, sheets and strip, with a thickness of 5 mm or more
74093950	Copper-tin base alloys (bronze), plates, sheets and strip, with a thickness o/0.15 but less than 5 mm & of a width of 500 mm or more
74093990	Copper-tin base alloys (bronze), plates, sheets and strip, with a thickness o/0.15 but less than 5 mm & of a width of less than 500 mm
74094000	Copper-nickel base alloys (cupro-nickel) or copper-nickel-zinc base alloys (nickel silver), plates, sheets and strip, w/thickness o/0.15mm
74099010	Copper alloys (o/than brass/bronze/cupro-nickel/nickel silver), plates, sheets & strip, with thickness of 5 mm or more
74099050	Copper alloys (o/than brass/bronze/cupro-nickel/nickel silver), plates, sheets & strip, w/thick. o/0.15mm but less th/5mm & width 500mm+
74099090	Copper alloys (o/than brass/bronze/cupro-nickel/nickel silver), plates, sheets & strip, w/thick. o/0.15mm but less th/5mm & width less 500mm
74101100	Refined copper, foil, w/thickness of 0.15 mm or less, not backed
74101200	Copper alloys, foil, w/thickness of 0.15 mm or less, not backed
74102130	Refined copper, clad laminates, w/thickness of 0.15 mm or less, backed
74102160	Refined copper, foil, w/thickness of 0.15 mm or less, backed

74102200	Copper alloys, foil, w/thickness of 0.15 mm or less, backed
74111010	Refined copper, tubes and pipes, seamless
74111050	Refined copper, tubes and pipes, other than seamless
74112110	Copper-zinc base alloys (brass), tubes and pipes, seamless
74112150	Copper-zinc base alloys (brass), tubes and pipes, other than seamless
74112200	Copper-nickel base alloys (cupro-nickel) or copper-nickel-zinc base alloys (nickelsilver), tubes and pipes
74112910	Copper alloys (o/than brass/cupro-nickel/nickel-silver), pipes and tubes, seamless
74112950	Copper alloys (o/than brass/cupro-nickel/nickel-silver), pipes and tubes, other than seamless
74121000	Refined copper, fittings for tubes and pipes
74122000	Copper alloys, fittings for tubes and pipes
74130010	Copper, stranded wire, not electrically insulated, not fitted with fittings and not made up into articles
74130050	Copper, cables, plaited bands and the like, not fitted with fittings and not made up into articles
74130090	Copper, stranded wire, cables, plaited bands and the like, not electrically insulated, fitted with fittings or made up into articles
74151000	Copper or iron/steel w/heads of copper, nails and tacks, drawing pins, staples and similar articles
74152100	Copper, washers (including spring washers)
74152900	Copper, rivets, cotters, cotter pins and similar non-threaded articles (o/than washers)
74153305	Copper screws for wood
74153310	Muntz or yellow metal copper bolts

74153380	Screws (other than wood screws), bolts (other than Muntz or yellow metal) and nuts, of copper, threaded, nesoi
74153900	Copper, screw hooks and other threaded articles, nesoi
74181000	Copper & copper alloy table, kitchen, household articles & parts; pot scourers, scouring & polishing pads, gloves, etc
74182010	Copper-zinc base alloys (brass), sanitary ware and parts thereof
74182050	Copper (o/than brass), sanitary ware and parts thereof
74192000	Copper, articles nesoi, cast, molded, stamped, or forged but not further worked
74198003	Copper, Fourdrinier wires, for use in papermaking machines, w/94 or more wires to the lineal cm
74198006	Copper cloth, other than Fourdrinier wires, nesoi
74198009	Copper, wire grill and netting; expanded metal of copper
74198015	Copper, containers a kind normally carried on the person, in the pocket or in the handbag
74198016	Copper, springs
74198017	Copper, chain and parts thereof
74198030	Copper, articles nesoi, coated or plated with precious metal
74198050	Copper, articles nesoi, not coated or plated with precious metal
75089050	Nickel, articles of nesoi
79011100	Zinc (o/than alloy), unwrought, containing o/99.99% by weight of zinc
79011210	Zinc (o/than alloy), unwrought, casting-grade zinc, containing at least 97.5% but less than 99.99% by weight of zinc
79011250	Zinc (o/than alloy), unwrought, o/than casting-grade zinc, containing at least 97.5% but less than 99.99% by wt. of zinc

79012000	Zinc alloy, unwrought
79020000	Zinc, waste and scrap
79070060	Zinc, articles (o/than for household, table or kitchen use), nesoi
80011000	Tin (o/than alloy), unwrought
80012000	Tin alloy, unwrought
80020000	Tin, waste and scrap
80070050	Tin, articles nesoi
81011000	Tungsten, powders
81019700	Tungsten waste and scrap
81032000	Tantalum, unwrought (including bars and rods obtained simply by sintering); tantalum powders
81033000	Tantalum waste and scrap
81039100	Tantalum, crucibles
81039900	Tantalum, articles other than crucibles, nesoi
81041100	Magnesium, unwrought, containing at least 99.8 percent by weight of magnesium
81041900	Magnesium, unwrought, nesoi
81042000	Magnesium, waste and scrap
81043000	Magnesium, raspings, turnings and granules graded according to size; magnesium powders
81049000	Magnesium, articles nesoi
81052030	Cobalt alloys, unwrought
81052060	Cobalt (other than alloys), unwrought
81052090	Cobalt, mattes and other intermediate products of cobalt metallurgy; cobalt powders

81053000	Cobalt waste and scrap
81059000	Cobalt, articles thereof nesoi
81061000	Bismuth (including waste and scrap) and articles thereof, containing more than 99.99 percent of bismuth by weight
81069000	Bismuth (including waste and scrap) and articles thereof, containing 99.99 percent of bismuth or less, nesoi
81082000	Titanium, unwrought; titanium powders
81083000	Titanium waste and scrap
81089030	Titanium, articles nesoi
81089060	Titanium, wrought nesoi
81101000	Antimony, unwrought; antimony powders
81102000	Antimony waste and scrap
81109000	Articles of antimony, nesoi
81110047	Unwrought manganese flake containing at least 99.5 percent by weight manganese
81110049	Unwrought manganese, nesoi
81122100	Chromium, unwrought; chromium powders
81122200	Chromium waste and scrap
81122900	Articles of chromium, nesoi
81124110	Rhenium, waste and scrap
81124150	Rhenium, unwrought; rhenium powders
81124900	Rhenium, articles, nesoi
81125900	Articles of thallium, nesoi
81129210	Gallium, unwrought; gallium powders
81129230	Indium, unwrought; indium powders

81129240	Niobium (columbium), unwrought; niobium powders
81129260	Germanium, unwrought
81129265	Germanium powder, wrought
81129910	Germanium nesoi and articles thereof
81129991	Articles of gallium, indium, or niobium, nesoi
85411000	Diodes, other than photosensitive or light-emitting diodes
85412100	Transistors, other than photosensitive transistors, with a dissipation rating of less than 1 W
85412900	Transistors, other than photosensitive transistors, with a dissipation rating of 1 W or more
85413000	Thyristors, diacs and triacs, other than photosensitive devices
85414910	Other photosensitive semiconductor diodes, other than light-emitting
85414970	Other photosensitive semiconductor transistors
85414980	Optical coupled isolators
85414995	Other photosensitive semiconductor devices, other than diodes or transistors, nesoi
85415100	Other semiconductor-based transducers, other than photosensitive transducers
85415900	Other semiconductor devices, other than semiconductor-based transducers, other than photosensitive devices, nesoi
85419000	Parts of diodes, transistors, similar semiconductor devices, photosensitive semiconductor devices, LED's and mounted piezoelectric crystals
85423100	Electronic integrated circuits: processors and controllers
85423200	Electronic integrated circuits: memories
85423300	Electronic intergrated circuits: amplifiers

85423900	Electronic integrated circuits: other
85429000	Parts of electronic integrated circuits and microassemblies

NOTE: This Executive order and its attached annex were published in the Federal Register on April 7.

Donald J. Trump (2nd Term), Executive Order 14257—Regulating Imports With a Reciprocal Tariff To Rectify Trade Practices That Contribute to Large and Persistent Annual United States Goods Trade Deficits Online by Gerhard Peters and John T. Woolley, The American Presidency Project https://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/node/376885

EXHIBIT 3

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 9, 2025

His Excellency
Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva
President of the Federative Republic of
Brazil
Brasilia

Dear Mr. President:

I knew and dealt with former President Jair Bolsonaro, and respected him greatly, as did most other Leaders of Countries. The way that Brazil has treated former President Bolsonaro, a Highly Respected Leader throughout the World during his Term, including by the United States, is an international disgrace. This Trial should not be taking place. It is a Witch Hunt that should end IMMEDIATELY!

Due in part to Brazil's insidious attacks on Free Elections, and the fundamental Free Speech Rights of Americans (as lately illustrated by the Brazilian Supreme Court, which has issued hundreds of SECRET and UNLAWFUL Censorship Orders to U.S. Social Media platforms, threatening them with Millions of Dollars in Fines and Eviction from the Brazilian Social Media market), starting on August 1, 2025, we will charge Brazil a Tariff of 50% on any and all Brazilian products sent into the United States, separate from all Sectoral Tariffs. Goods transshipped to evade this 50% Tariff will be subject to that higher Tariff.

In addition, we have had years to discuss our Trading Relationship with Brazil, and have concluded that we must move away from the longstanding, and very unfair trade relationship engendered by Brazil's Tariff, and Non-Tariff, Policies and Trade Barriers. Our relationship has been, unfortunately, far from Reciprocal.

Please understand that the 50% number is far less than what is needed to have the Level Playing Field we must have with your Country. And it is necessary to have this to rectify the grave injustices of the current regime. As you are aware, there will be no Tariff if Brazil, or companies within your Country, decide to build or manufacture product within the United States and, in fact, we will do everything possible to get approvals quickly, professionally, and routinely — in other words, in a matter of weeks.

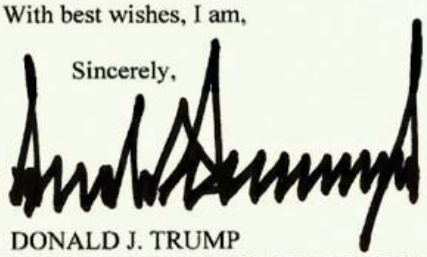
If for any reason you decide to raise your Tariffs, then, whatever the number you choose to raise them by, will be added onto the 50% that we charge. Please understand that these Tariffs are necessary to correct the many years of Brazil's Tariff, and Non-Tariff, Policies and Trade Barriers, causing these unsustainable Trade Deficits against the United States. This Deficit is a major threat to our Economy and, indeed, our National Security! Additionally, because of Brazil's continued attacks on the Digital Trade activities of American Companies, as well as other unfair Trading Practices, I am directing United States Trade Representative Jamieson Greer to immediately initiate a Section 301 Investigation of Brazil.

If you wish to open your heretofore closed Trading Markets to the United States, and eliminate your Tariff, and Non-Tariff, Policies and Trade Barriers, we will, perhaps, consider an adjustment to this letter. These Tariffs may be modified, upward or downward, depending on our relationship with your Country. You will never be disappointed with the United States of America.

Thank you for your attention to this matter!

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,



DONALD J. TRUMP
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

EXHIBIT 4

United States Department of Agriculture
National Agricultural Statistics Service

CITRUS

DECEMBER FORECAST
MATURITY TEST RESULTS AND FRUIT SIZE

Cooperating with the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
851 Trafalgar Ct, Suite 310E, Maitland, FL 32751-4132
(407) 648-6013 · (855) 271-9801 FAX · www.nass.usda.gov/fl

December 10, 2024

Florida All Orange Production Down 20 Percent from the October Forecast
Florida Non-Valencia Orange Down 17 Percent
Florida Valencia Orange Production Down 22 Percent
Florida All Grapefruit Production Down 14 Percent
Florida Lemon Production Unchanged
Florida Tangerine and Mandarin Production Down 13 Percent

FORECAST DATES - 2024-2025 SEASON

January 10, 2025	April 10, 2025
February 11, 2025	May 12, 2025
March 11, 2025	June 12, 2025
July 11, 2025	

Citrus Production by Type – States and United States

Crop and State	Production [1]		2024-2025 Forecasted Production [1]	
	2022-2023	2023-2024	October	December
	(1,000 boxes)	(1,000 boxes)	(1,000 boxes)	(1,000 boxes)
Non-Valencia Oranges [2]				
Florida	**6,150**	**6,760**	**6,000**	**5,000**
California [3]	36,000	38,200	39,000	39,000
Texas [3]	570	690	400	400
United States	42,720	45,650	45,400	44,400
Valencia Oranges				
Florida	**9,670**	**11,200**	**9,000**	**7,000**
California [3]	8,600	9,300	8,700	8,700
Texas [3]	560	490	450	450
United States	18,830	20,990	18,150	16,150
All Oranges				
Florida	**15,820**	**17,960**	**15,000**	**12,000**
California [3]	44,600	47,500	47,700	47,700
Texas [3]	1,130	1,180	850	850
United States	61,550	66,640	63,550	60,550
Grapefruit				
Florida-All	**1,810**	**1,790**	**1,400**	**1,200**
Red	**1,560**	**1,550**	**1,200**	**1,050**
White	**250**	**240**	**200**	**150**
California [3 4]	4,500	4,300	4,200	4,200
Texas [3]	2,250	2,400	1,900	1,900
United States	8,560	8,490	7,500	7,300
Lemons [3]				
Florida [5]	**(NA)**	**(NA)**	**500**	**500**
Arizona	1,400	950	900	900
California	25,800	24,600	26,000	26,000
United States	27,200	25,550	27,400	27,400
Tangerines and Mandarins [6]				
Florida	**480**	**450**	**400**	**350**
California [3]	23,500	27,400	25,000	25,000
United States	23,980	27,850	25,400	25,350

(NA) Not Available.

[1] Net pounds per box: oranges in California-80, Florida-90, Texas-85; grapefruit in California and Texas-80, Florida-85; lemons in Arizona and California-80, Florida-90; and tangerines and mandarins in California-80, Florida-95.

[2] Early non-Valencia (including Navel) and midseason non-Valencia varieties in Florida; Navel and miscellaneous varieties in California; Early and mid-season varieties in Texas.

[3] Estimates carried forward from October.

[4] Includes pummelos in California.

[5] Estimates began with the 2024-2025 crop year.

[6] Includes tangelos.

All Oranges 12.0 Million Boxes

The 2024-2025 Florida all orange forecast released today by the USDA Agricultural Statistics Board is 12.0 million boxes, down 20 percent from the October forecast. If realized, this will be 33 percent less than last season's final production. The forecast consists of 5.00 million boxes of non-Valencia oranges (early, mid-season, and Navel varieties) and 7.00 million boxes of Valencia oranges. An 8-year regression was used for comparison purposes. All references to "average", "minimum", and "maximum" refer to the previous 10 seasons, excluding the 2017-2018 season, which was affected by Hurricane Irma, and the 2022-2023 season, which was affected by Hurricanes Ian and Nicole. Average fruit per tree includes both regular bloom and the first late bloom.

Non-Valencia Oranges 5.00 Million Boxes

The forecast of non-Valencia production is 5.00 million boxes, down 1.00 million boxes from the October forecast. Final fruit size is projected to be below average at harvest. Current droppage is above the maximum and projected to be above the maximum at harvest. The Navel forecast, included in the non-Valencia forecast is 150,000 boxes, comprising 3 percent of the non-Valencia total.

Valencia Oranges 7.00 Million Boxes

The forecast of Valencia production is 7.00 million boxes, down 2.00 million boxes from October. Current fruit size is average and is projected to be average at harvest. Current droppage is projected to be above the maximum at harvest.

All Grapefruit 1.20 Million Boxes

The forecast of all grapefruit production is 1.20 million boxes, down 200,000 boxes from the October forecast. If realized, this will be 33 percent less than last season's final production. The red grapefruit, at 1.05 million boxes, is lowered 150,000 boxes from the October forecast. Fruit size of red grapefruit at harvest is projected to be above average, and droppage is projected to above the maximum. The white grapefruit forecast is down 50,000 boxes to 150,00 boxes. Projected fruit size of white grapefruit at harvest is above average and projected droppage is above average.

Lemons 500,000 Boxes

The forecast of lemons is 500,000 boxes, carried over from the October forecast.

Tangerines and Mandarins 350,000 Boxes

The forecast of tangerines and mandarins is 350,000 boxes, down 50,000 boxes from the October forecast. This forecast number includes all certified tangerine and tangelo varieties.

Reliability

To assist users in evaluating the reliability of the December 1 Florida production forecasts, the "Root Mean Square Error," a statistical measure based on past performance, is computed. The deviation between the December 1 production forecast and the final estimate is expressed as a percentage of the final estimate. The average of squared percentage deviations for the latest 20-year period is computed. The square root of the average becomes statistically the "Root Mean Square Error." Probability statements can be made concerning expected differences in the current forecast relative to the final end-of-season estimate, assuming that factors affecting this year's forecast are not different from those influencing recent years.

The "Root Mean Square Error" for the December 1 Florida all orange production forecast is 10.6 percent. However, if you exclude the four abnormal production seasons (four hurricane seasons), the "Root Mean Square Error" is 9.1 percent. This means chances are 2 out of 3 that the current all orange production forecast will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 10.6 percent, or 9.1 percent excluding abnormal seasons. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 18.4 percent, or 15.9 percent excluding abnormal seasons.

Changes between the December 1 Florida all orange forecast and the final estimates during the past 20 years have averaged 6.91 million boxes (6.28 million, excluding abnormal seasons), ranging from 0.95 million boxes to 18.2 million boxes including abnormal seasons, (1.30 to 16.3 million boxes excluding abnormal seasons). The December 1 forecast for all oranges has been below the final estimate 2 times, above 18 times, (below 2 times, above 14 times, excluding abnormal seasons). The difference does not imply that the December 1 forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

Forecast Components, by Type – Florida: December 2024

[Survey data is considered final in December for Navels, January for early-midseason (non-Valencia) oranges, February for grapefruit, and April for Valencia oranges]

Type	Bearing trees	Fruit per tree	Droppage	Fruit per box
	(1,000 trees)	(number)	(percent)	(number)
ORANGES				
Early-midseason (non-Valencia) [1]	9,725	392	59	328
Navel	480	123	65	146
Valencia	20,124	244	60	253
GRAPEFRUIT				
Red	1,357	271	43	116
White	161	369	35	106

[1] Excludes Navels.

Maturity

Regular bloom fruit samples (311 orange and 94 grapefruit) were collected from groves on established routes in Florida's five major citrus producing areas on November 25-26, 2024, and tested by the USDA, NASS, Florida Field Office on December 2-4, 2024.

Unadjusted Maturity Tests – Florida: 2023-2024 and 2024-2025

[Averages of regular bloom fruit from sample groves. Samples were run through an FMC 091B machine using pneumatic pressure. This machine utilizes a 0.025 short strainer with a 1-inch orifice tube for the 3-inch cup and a 1.25-inch orifice tube for the 4-inch and 5-inch cups.]

Fruit type (number of groves) test date	Acid		Solids (Brix)		Ratio		Unfinished juice per box		Solids per box	
	2023-2024	2024-2025	2023-2024	2024-2025	2023-2024	2024-2025	2023-2024	2024-2025	2023-2024	2024-2025
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)			(pounds)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(pounds)
ORANGES										
Early N-V (115-106)										
Sep 1	1.06	1.17	9.63	8.95	9.15	7.75	45.59	44.16	4.39	3.95
Oct 1	0.82	0.86	9.05	8.88	11.19	10.53	45.89	47.68	4.16	4.23
Nov 1	0.67	0.69	9.09	9.08	13.67	13.23	48.82	50.03	4.44	4.54
Dec 1	0.62	0.57	9.27	8.92	14.98	15.90	50.80	52.42	4.71	4.68
Midseason N-V (54-55)										
Sep 1	1.20	1.46	9.18	8.77	7.73	6.09	43.61	44.81	4.00	3.93
Oct 1	0.98	1.07	9.26	8.74	9.56	8.27	46.74	49.00	4.33	4.28
Nov 1	0.78	0.88	9.02	8.74	11.70	10.12	49.49	50.96	4.47	4.46
Dec 1	0.72	0.72	9.26	9.11	13.03	12.97	51.67	53.26	4.79	4.85
Valencia (149-150)										
Sep 1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Oct 1	1.76	1.79	9.14	8.64	5.31	4.89	45.58	47.15	4.17	4.08
Nov 1	1.46	1.46	9.20	8.69	6.41	6.04	49.08	50.79	4.52	4.42
Dec 1	1.22	1.17	9.53	8.97	7.92	7.79	51.41	54.54	4.90	4.90
GRAPEFRUIT										
Red Seedless (42-46)										
Sep 1	1.49	1.56	10.92	9.53	7.37	6.14	40.09	37.53	4.38	3.58
Oct 1	1.26	1.30	10.29	9.47	8.16	7.28	43.87	45.19	4.52	4.28
Nov 1	1.23	1.25	10.03	9.13	8.21	7.33	48.85	47.82	4.91	4.37
Dec 1	1.22	1.17	9.72	9.35	7.97	8.07	50.77	51.29	4.94	4.80
White Seedless (46-48)										
Sep 1	1.64	1.60	10.90	9.44	6.66	5.93	39.14	37.98	4.26	3.59
Oct 1	1.41	1.36	10.49	9.43	7.47	6.97	42.94	44.44	4.51	4.18
Nov 1	1.34	1.31	10.18	9.11	7.62	6.97	48.83	47.90	4.97	4.37
Dec 1	1.35	1.24	10.13	8.91	7.56	7.24	50.20	50.75	5.08	4.52

(NA) Not available.

Size Frequency Measurement Distributions, by Type – Florida: November

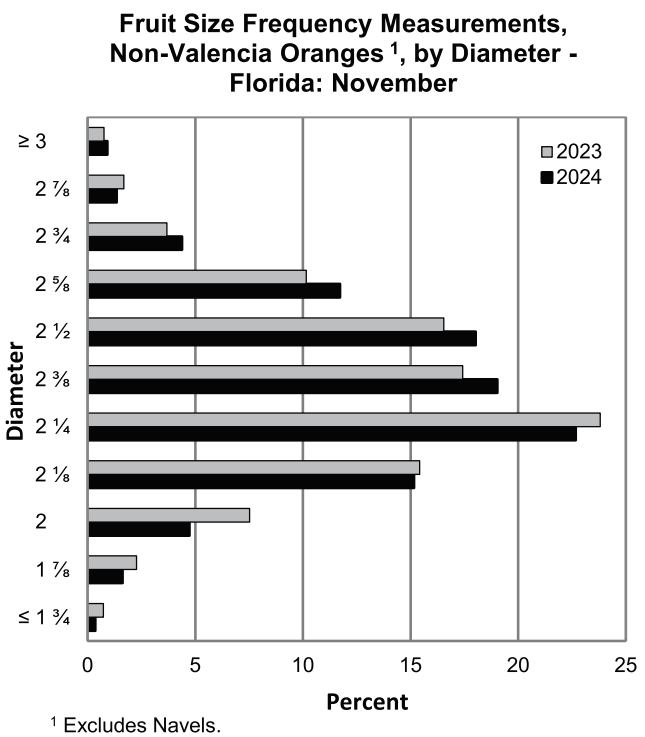
[Size frequency distributions from the November size survey are shown in the following table. The distributions are by percent of fruit falling within the size range of each 4/5-bushel container. These frequency distributions include fruit from regular bloom and exclude fruit from summer bloom.]

Type and number of fruit per 4/5–bushel containers	2022	2023	2024
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
NON-VALENCIA ORANGES [1]			
64 or less	0.1	0.1	0.2
80	1.1	1.4	1.1
100	7.2	7.8	9.2
125	25.0	23.5	25.9
163 or more	66.6	67.2	63.6
NAVEL ORANGES			
64 or less	48.7	42.4	26.5
80	29.0	30.3	38.5
100	16.7	19.0	13.5
125	5.0	6.0	13.0
163 or more	0.6	2.3	8.5
VALENCIA ORANGES			
64 or less	0.0	0.3	0.3
80	1.5	2.6	3.4
100	11.1	13.2	20.9
125	30.7	31.2	34.4
163 or more	56.7	52.7	41.0

Type and number of fruit per 4/5–bushel containers	2022	2023	2024
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
RED GRAPEFRUIT [2]			
32 or less	0.2	1.4	1.7
36	2.3	5.3	7.4
40	6.1	9.2	10.1
48	9.1	14.5	17.5
56	13.2	16.4	19.4
63 or more	69.1	53.2	43.9
WHITE GRAPEFRUIT [2]			
32 or less	1.2	0.6	3.6
36	5.2	4.8	15.9
40	7.7	9.0	17.7
48	13.3	17.9	18.7
56	17.3	19.0	10.0
63 or more	55.3	48.7	34.1

[1] Excludes Navels.
[2] Excludes seedy.

The charts below show the distribution of fruit sizes in 2023 compared to 2024. The diameter measurements shown are the minimum values of each eighth inch range, except for the smallest values.



[1] Excludes Navels.

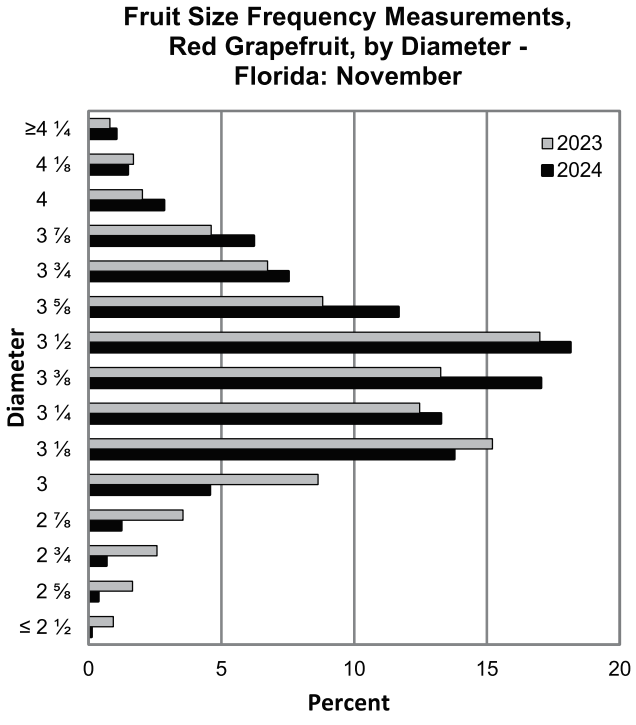


EXHIBIT 5

USDA United States Department of Agriculture

Outlook

Economic Research Service | Situation and Outlook Report

FTS-381 | March 27, 2025

Next release is July 24, 2025

Fruit and Tree Nuts Outlook: March 2025

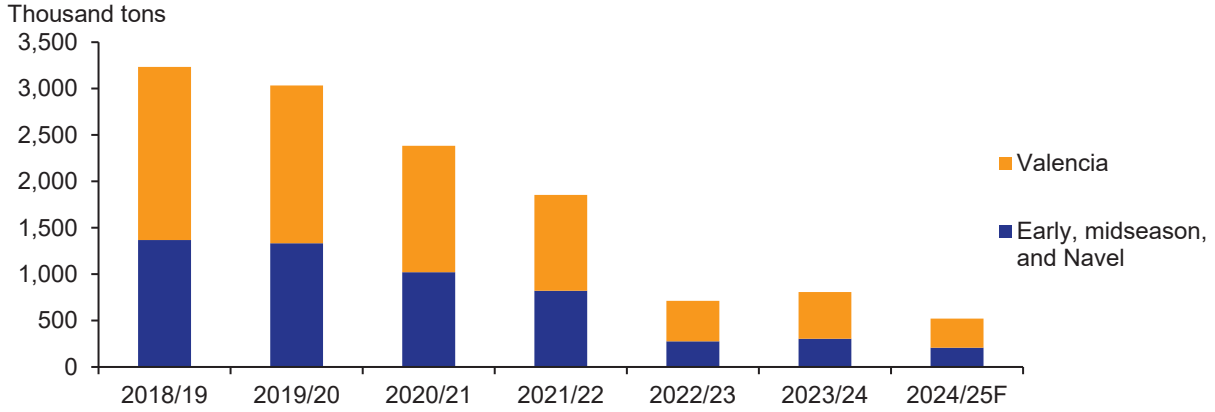
Catharine Weber, Skyler Simnitt, Helen Wakefield, and Seth Wechsler

In this report:

Florida Orange Forecast Down in 2024/25

The most recent Florida all orange crop forecast (March 2025) for 2024/25 is 522,000 tons, down 35 percent from the 2023/24 final utilized total of 808,000 tons. If realized, the 2024/25 Florida orange crop would be the smallest in 95 years. The USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) *Crop Production* report forecasts Florida's combined early, midseason and Navel orange production and Valencia orange production will fall 32 and 38 percent, respectively, compared to 2023/24. In October 2024, Hurricane Milton ripped across the Florida peninsula and through prime citrus producing counties. The storm caused millions of dollars in damage, dealing further blows to Florida's citrus industry already beset with challenges from the devastating botanical disease Huanglongbing (citrus greening). Despite considerable attrition of the State's citrus industry, Florida oranges continue to play a major role in the U.S. orange juice industry, accounting for 49 percent of the oranges used in domestic production in the 2023/24 season.

Florida oranges: Hurricane Milton and citrus greening lower 2024/25 production



F = Forecast.
Note: Florida orange marketing year starts in October and ends in September of the following year.
Source: USDA, Economic Research Service based on data from USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Crop Production* (March 2025).

Approved by USDA's World Agricultural Outlook Board

Weather Outlook

Summer and Fall Heat Fueled Drought in 2024, but Improvements are Forecast in 2025

According to U.S. Department of Commerce's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI), 2024 was the warmest year in the contiguous United States since 1895. Though it was also the third wettest year, it was relatively dry during the summer in fruit and tree nut producing States like California and Washington. Throughout the late summer, extreme heat strained crops, and drought conditions intensified.

The weather outlook for spring 2025 is mixed. NOAA forecasts that northern California will remain drought free but that drought will persist in southern parts of the State. Though most of western Washington is currently in drought, NOAA expects conditions to ease in the spring. Water availability will be an important factor in both States, which represent more than 80 percent of fruit and tree nut value, particularly if summer temperatures reach last year's heights.

California: Drought was particularly severe in southern California in 2024. As of February 2025, all the land in the southeast interior was in moderate (D1), severe (D2), or extreme (D3) drought, according to U.S. Drought Monitor ratings. Conditions were less severe in the Sacramento Valley and San Joaquin Valley regions, where many fruits and tree nuts are grown.

In the Sacramento Valley, the percent of abnormally dry (D0) land rose from 0 to 100 percent from July 2024 to October 2024 (figure 1). However, low temperatures and higher than average levels of precipitation helped ease drought conditions in November. The San Joaquin Valley remained drought-free until September 2024 (figure 2). Subsequently, however, drought conditions have steadily worsened since. As of February 2025, approximately 99 percent of the San Joaquin Valley was in drought, with more than 60 percent at the D1 or D2 (moderate to severe drought) level. Currently, conditions in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys mirror those elsewhere in the State; it is warmer and drier in the south than in the north.

As of March 26, 2024, the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) reported that snowpack in the Sierra Nevada range was 96 percent of normal, year to date. Nonetheless, water allocations are on track to improve from 2023/24. To date, the DWR's State Water Project has allocated 40 percent of requested water supplies, a ten-percentage point increase over the 30 percent allocated in March 2024.

Figure 1

The Sacramento Valley was abnormally dry in the late summer and early fall, but drought free through early 2025

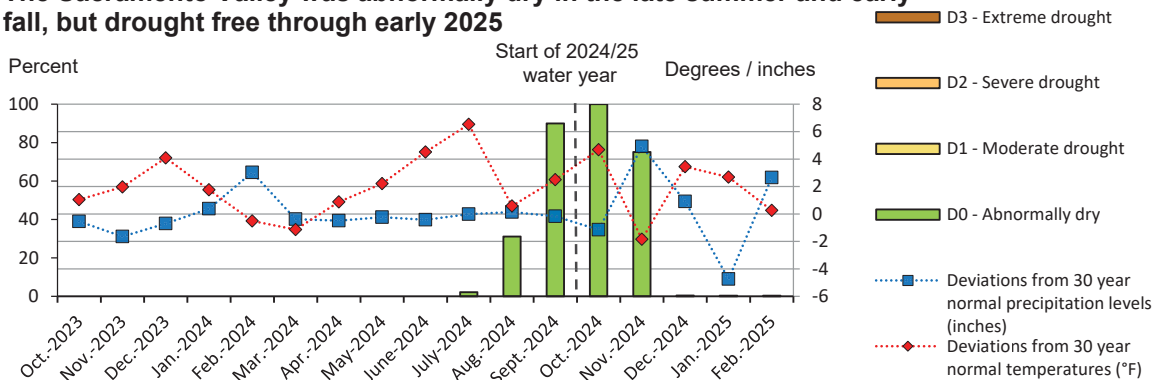
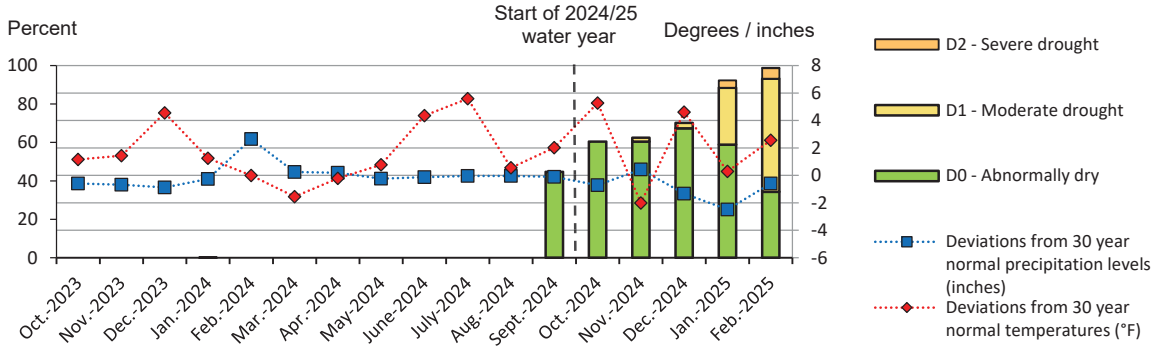


Figure 2

Drought pressure in the San Joaquin Valley increased from fall 2024 through early 2025



Note: The Sacramento Valley region reflects conditions in Butte, Colusa, Glenn, Sacramento, Sutter, Yolo, and Yuba counties. The San Joaquin Valley region reflects conditions in Fresno, Kern, Kings, Madera, Merced, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, and Tulare counties.
Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from the U.S. National Integrated Drought Information System and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI).

Washington: In February 2024, the Washington Department of Ecology warned residents to prepare for a dry spring. The first quarter of water year 2023/24 had been the sixth driest since 1895. High temperatures in December 2023 increased the amount of precipitation falling as rain, eroding Washington's snowpack and decreasing the amount of water available in the spring 2024.The Washington Department of Ecology declared a statewide drought in April 2024 due to low snowpack and a warm and dry forecast; a drought emergency was declared in July. Drought was worst in August 2024, when almost 90 percent of Washington was in drought, more than 50 percent of which was categorized as moderate to extreme.

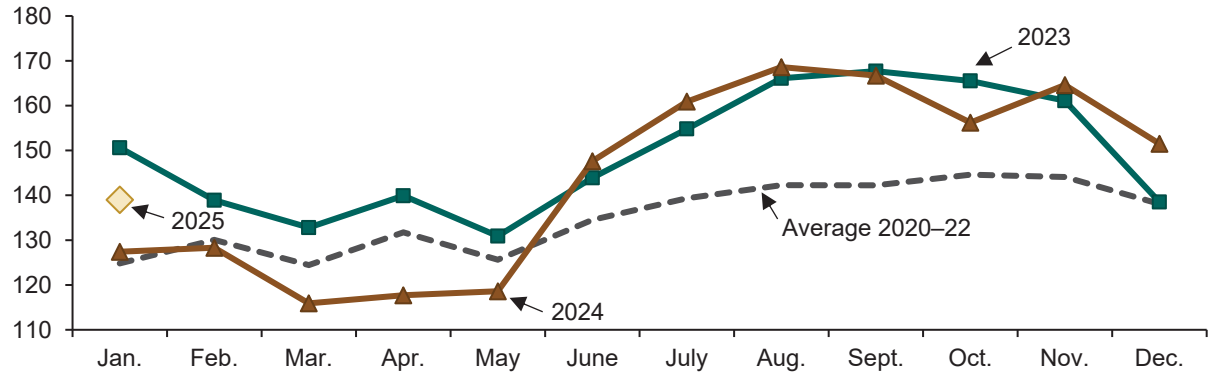
The first quarter of 2024/25 was 1.4 degrees above normal and 12 percent drier than usual. Nonetheless, temperatures are expected to be lower than normal this spring, and precipitation is expected to be higher than normal. If so, Washington will be drought-free at the start of the growing season. However, reservoirs in the Yakima Basin are currently at their third lowest levels since 1971 at 38 percent of average for this time of year. If reservoir levels remain low, less irrigation water will be available this spring.

Price Outlook

Fruit and Tree Nut Grower Prices Higher in Early 2025

In January 2025, the index of prices received by growers for fruit and tree nuts was 139 (2011=100), about 9 percent higher than January 2024 but 8 percent lower than January 2023 (figure 3). As in prior years, prices received by growers in 2024 increased in the late spring and early summer (June through August). This trend partially stems from seasonal production of fruit and tree nuts. Grower prices for apples, strawberries, and grapefruit were higher in early 2025 than they had been in early 2024. Lower year-over-year volumes for nut crops like almonds, walnuts, and pistachios also have put upward pressure on grower prices.

Figure 3
Index of prices received by growers for fruit and tree nuts
2011=100



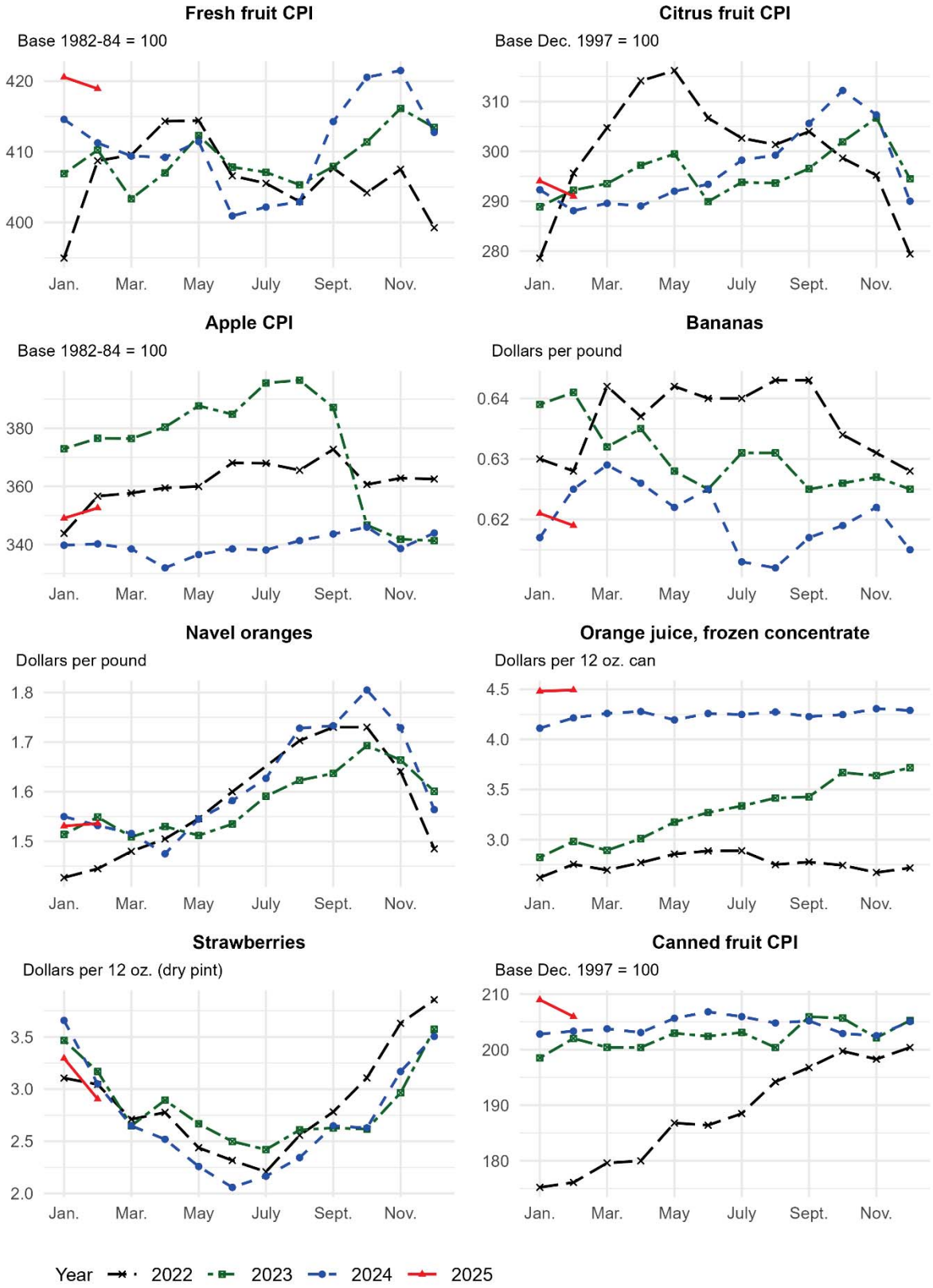
Source: USDA, Economic Research Service based on data from USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices.*

Consumer Price Index for Fresh Fruit Up in Early 2025

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) for fresh fruit was reported at 418.9 (1982–84=100) in February 2025, up 2 percent from the same time last year (figure 4). Apples and bananas are two of the most heavily weighted prices in the fresh fruit CPI, together accounting for about 34 percent of the index relative importance—more than three times the weight of citrus fruit CPI (11 percent). The CPI for apples, which reflects changes in apple retail prices, was up 3.6 percent in February 2025 compared with February 2024, but lower than the same month in 2022 and 2023. A larger apple harvest in fall 2023 put downward pressure on retail prices, which dipped to a 3-year low in April 2024. In February 2025, banana average retail prices fell below year-ago prices for a decrease of 1.3 percent. In the first 2 months of 2025, USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) banana shipment volumes were higher compared with the same period last year, despite slightly lower volumes from major suppliers Guatemala, Costa Rica, and Ecuador through the end of February.

Figure 4

U.S. monthly retail prices for selected fruit, 2022–25



Source: USDA, Economic Research Service based on data from U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

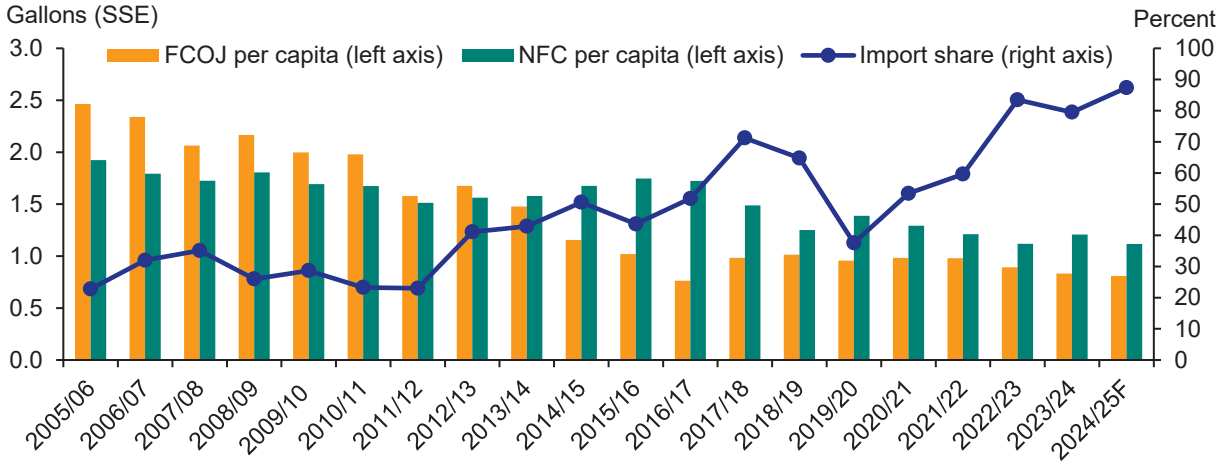
Citrus Fruit Outlook

Imports Make Up Growing Share of U.S. Citrus Consumption

Fresh citrus per capita availability is expected to exceed 26 pounds in the 2024/25 season. If realized, this value will be the highest in the last 5 years, exceeding the 10-year average by 7 percent. Imports comprise a growing share of all the citrus consumed fresh in the United States. Two decades ago, the import share of domestic availability (imports divided by the domestic supply) was around 20 percent of fresh citrus. This value is expected to exceed 40 percent in the 2024/25 season. California plays an outsized role as a growing region and leads the nation in production of all major citrus commodities except for limes.

Consumption of citrus juices (particularly orange juice and grapefruit juice) has fallen considerably from a decade ago. Orange and grapefruit juice consumption declined 57 percent since 2005/06, with per capita availability on an annual basis expected to fall to 2 gallons single strength equivalent (SSE) in the 2024/25 season. Historically, most orange juice available for consumption in the United States was frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ), but by the 2013/14 season not-from-concentrate (NFC) varieties had surpassed FCOJ in terms of market share. As U.S. production of orange juice has declined, consumers have become more reliant on imports. The import share of orange juice availability is expected to reach nearly 90 percent in the current season (2024/25), with Brazil and Mexico continuing to supply 95 percent of U.S. orange juice imports (figure 5).

Figure 5
Orange juice per capita availability declines while import share of orange juice increases



F = Forecast; SSE = Single strength equivalent; FCOJ = Frozen concentrated orange juice; NFC = Not-from-concentrate.
Source: USDA, Economic Research Service based on data from USDA, National Agricultural Statistiscs Service, U.S. Census Bureau Trade Data, and Florida Department of Citrus movement data.

Orange production forecast down in 2024/25: Orange varieties differ in fruit flavor, size and color, juice content, the presence of seeds, and ripening window. For purposes of tracking market data, USDA, NASS distinguishes between two main categories of oranges: 1) Valencia oranges, which typically have seeds and are excellent for juice production, and 2) non-Valencia oranges, which include Navels. Non-Valencia oranges include varieties that ripen earlier in the season and are popularly consumed in the fresh market. Although the marketing seasons vary by State, the U.S. national marketing year for oranges begins in November of the previous year and lasts through October of the current year.

The combined U.S. orange forecast for the 2024/25 season is estimated at 2.42 million tons, down 12 percent from last season's total utilized production. California's non-Valencia orange crop is forecast at 1.56 million tons, up 2 percent, while its Valencia crop is expected to decline 19 percent to 300,000 tons. Florida's Valencia orange crop is forecast at 315,000 tons, down 38 percent, and its non-Valencia crop is forecast at 207,000 tons, down 32 percent from last season (2023/24). Texas orange production is expected to fall 22 percent to 39,000 tons. The net decline in U.S. orange production is mostly attributable to Florida, which has seen year-over-year declines in production most years since the 2004/05 season. However, the California Valencia orange crop is also expected to be smaller than last year's crop by 72,000 tons, further contributing to the net U.S. production decrease.

Orange prices and trade outlook: Grower on-tree-equivalent prices for fresh oranges averaged $23.60 per box between September 2024 and January 2025, about 4 percent higher than last season's prices. Higher prices for fresh oranges reflect tighter domestic supply, given historically low production in Florida this season. Decreases in Florida's orange production for the processing market have elevated prices for processing oranges. The average on-tree-equivalent grower price for a box of oranges for the processing market reached $11.48 per box, a 74-percent increase year over year.

Fresh orange imports declined 6 percent early in the season (November 2024–January 2025) compared to the same period a year prior, largely on lower imports from Mexico (down 19 percent). Larger imports from Chile, Dominican Republic, and Morocco partially offset this decline. Fresh orange exports were down 1 percent during the same period as compared to the prior marketing year.

Orange juice market conditions: Hurricane Milton is the third tropical storm to cause major losses to Florida's citrus industry within the last 8 years. Damage from Milton came on the heels of a 20-year decline of Florida's citrus industry, which has been afflicted by citrus canker and the

even more devastating botanical disease Huanglongbing (citrus greening). Historically, Florida has dominated U.S. orange juice production with Florida-grown oranges accounting for around 90 percent of domestic orange juice production as recently as the 2016/17 season. Orange juice production is forecast at 108.3 million SSE gallons, the lowest since at least 1970/71 and a 22-percent drop from last season. Beginning stocks are 166 million SSE gallons—the lowest since 1991/92—and ending stocks are forecast to reach a 53-year low. Given reduced domestic availability, orange juice prices have continued to climb this season.

From October 2024 to January 2025, U.S. orange juice volume imports are up 5 percent compared to a year prior and projected to reach around one of the highest levels in four decades (577 million SSE gallons). Brazil, Mexico, and Costa Rica supply nearly all U.S. orange juice imports. U.S. orange juice exports are up 29 percent this season to date (October 2024–January 2025), with increased quantities going to Canada, Mexico, and Costa Rica. This trend is expected to subside in the coming months, however, given a reduced Florida orange crop in 2024/25. U.S. orange juice producers rely on foreign consumers for a significant share of their sales each season, with the ratio of the volume of U.S. orange juice exports to the domestic production ranging from 9 to 28 percent between 2014/15–2023/24. Canada has been the top export destination for U.S. orange juice for decades and already accounts for 68 percent of U.S. juice exports in the first 4 months of the current (2024/25) season. Other important export markets for U.S. orange juice are Japan and Costa Rica.

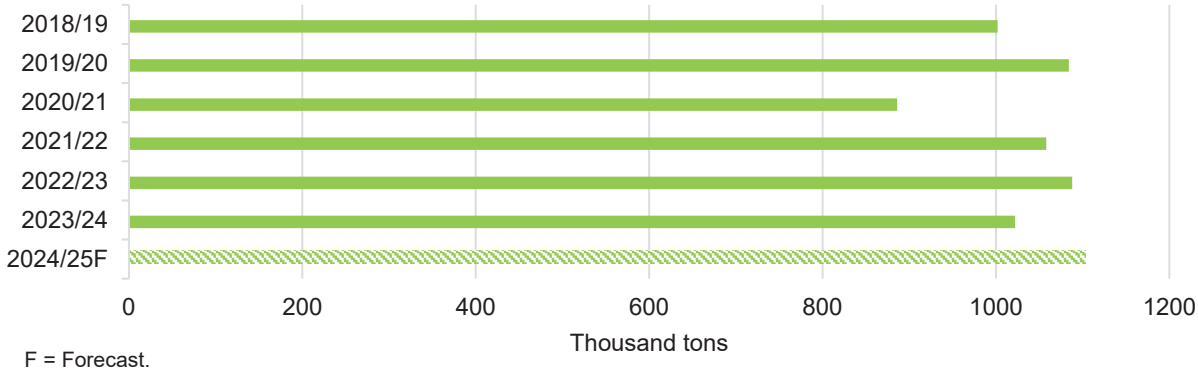
Grapefruit outlook: The U.S. marketing year for grapefruit begins in September and lasts through August. At one time, grapefruit was the second most popular fruit among U.S. consumers (after oranges), with annual production for the fresh market in the 1975/76 season exceeding 1.3 million tons and per capita availability more than 9 pounds. In the current season, (2024/25) combined production (fresh and processing) is forecast at 299,000 tons, the lowest level since 1922. For the 2024/25 season, California is expected to produce 148,000 tons (down 14 percent from 2023/24), Florida 51,000 tons (down 33 percent), and Texas 100,000 tons (up 4 percent).

The average on-tree-equivalent grower price for a box of fresh grapefruit was $43.16 per box (October–January), up 19 percent from the same period last season. Higher prices are supported by tighter supplies and reduced domestic availability. Fresh grapefruit imports fell 13 percent in the first 5 months of the 2024/25 season, while exports declined 16 percent. Shipments to Canada and South Korea dropped 8 percent and 48 percent, respectively; exports to Japan rose 9 percent.

Current ERS estimates suggest that grapefruit juice production for the 2024/25 season is projected to reach a historic low of 10.6 million SSE gallons. Per capita availability is expected to be 0.04 gallons. Imports are projected to reach 8 million gallons; exports are trending up and forecast at nearly 5 million gallons. Based on the first 5 months of trade data for the current season, exports to Canada, South Korea, and the United Kingdom (UK) are up 17 percent, 95 percent, and 71 percent, respectively.

Lemon outlook: Lemon production for 2024/25 is forecast at 1.1 million tons. California accounts for 1 million tons (up 6 percent from 2023/24), Florida for 27,000 tons (first year forecasted), and Arizona for 36,000 tons (down 5 percent) (figure 6). The on-tree-equivalent price for fresh lemons averaged $30.61 (August–January), down 8 percent. Lemon juice production for the 2024/25 season is forecast at 24.5 million SSE gallons (up 14 percent).

Figure 6
Lemons: Forecast up in 2024/25 thanks to a boost from Florida

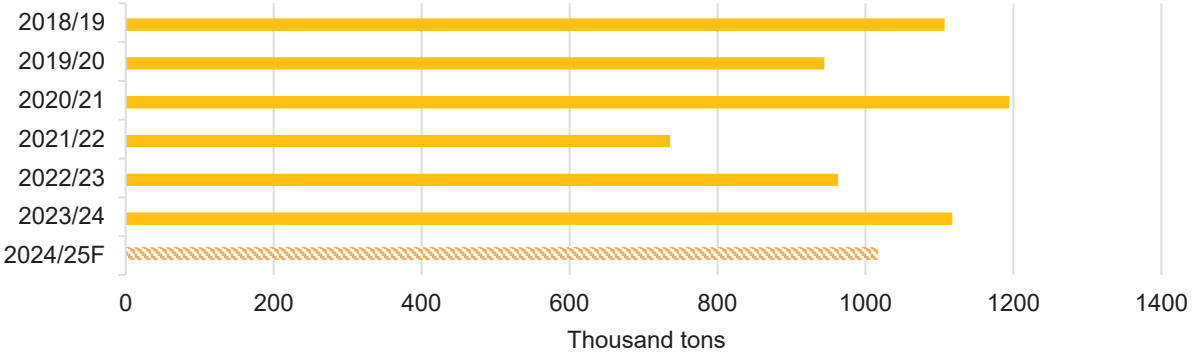


F = Forecast.
Source: USDA, Economic Research Service based on data from USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, Crop Production, March 2025 issue, and Citrus Fruit Summary, various issues.

Fresh lemon imports are up 8 percent season to date (August 2024–January 2025) but are expected to settle closer to the lower levels observed last year (423 million pounds) because of increased domestic production. Lemon juice imports are also up considerably (20 percent) compared with the same time last year. However, lemon juice import volumes are expected to trend downward in coming months. Chile led early season imports, though Argentina is expected to dominate later. Fresh lemon exports are down 3 percent season to date; exports to Canada are up 16 percent, while exports to Japan and South Korea have fallen relative to the same time a year prior. Lemon juice exports are expected to exceed last year's 4.56 million single strength equivalent gallons, on the strength of exports during the first part of the current season and increased domestic production. U.S. per capita availability of lemon juice is projected to exceed last year's 0.20 gallon.

Tangerine outlook: The tangerine commodity group includes various hybrids of the species citrus reticulata such as tangerines, mandarins and clementines. These fruits are typically smaller and easier to peel than oranges. Although tangerines have historically been important in East Asian markets, they have been gaining popularity in the United States for several decades. Production is forecast at 1.02 million tons in 2024/25, with California contributing 1 million tons (down 9 percent from 2023/24) and Florida 17,000 tons (down 19 percent) (figure 7). Although the combined U.S. tangerine crop is expected to be down 9 percent this year, it still exceeds the previous 5-year average. U.S. fresh market production is expected to reach 1.39 billion pounds, with per capita availability of fresh tangerines projected at 7.24 pounds.

Figure 7
Tangerines: forecast down 9 percent in 2024/25 compared to last year



F = Forecast.
Source: USDA, Economic Research Service based on data from USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, Crop Production, March 2025 issue, and Citrus Fruit Summary, various issues.

Given lower forecasted production, imports were up 53 percent during the first 3 months of the current season at a combined total of 113 million pounds. Imports have historically accounted for a large share of the domestic availability of tangerines. About 43 percent of the tangerines available for consumption in the United States in the 2023/24 season came from other countries. U.S. tangerine exports were up 47 percent during the first 3 months of the 2024/25 season (November 2024–January 2025), reaching a combined total of 47.5 million pounds. This trend is not expected to continue, however, given lower forecast domestic production. The primary destinations for U.S. grown tangerines are expected to remain Mexico, Canada, and South Korea in the 2024/25 season.

Noncitrus Fruit Outlook

Winter Strawberry Shipments Higher, Prices Lower

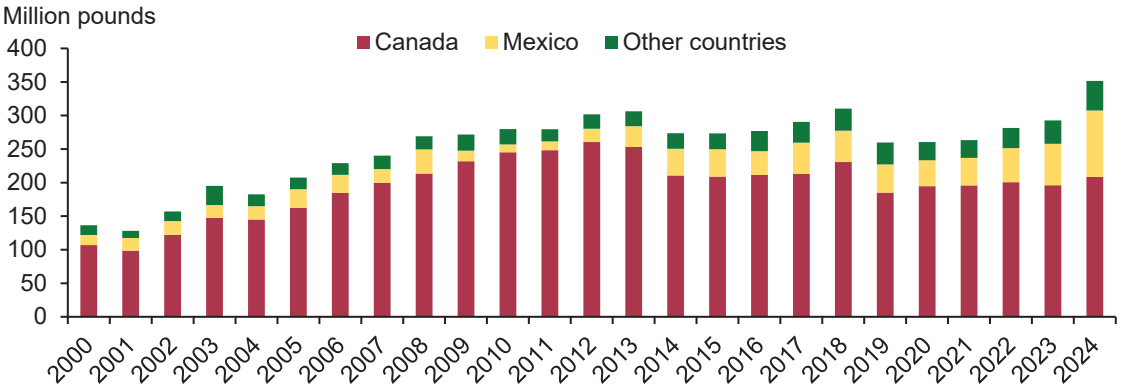
USDA, NASS reports annual strawberry production data for two major-producing States: California and Florida. California accounts for about 90 percent of national production, with shipments peaking in May or June. Florida produces strawberries in winter and spring, with shipments typically peaking in February. USDA, NASS will release its 2024 annual production estimates for strawberries in May 2025 in the *Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts 2024 Summary*. In the meantime, information on the 2024 season can be drawn from domestic shipment data from USDA, AMS:

- Domestic shipments from California increased year-over-year in 2024, particularly in the major producing regions in Central Coastal California such as Salinas, Watsonville, and Santa Maria. Volumes from Southern California's Oxnard district were also higher compared with the prior year.
- Florida shipments in 2024 were lower year-over-year. Heavy rain, wind, and hail in early March 2024 were reported to have resulted in some crop loss for strawberries.
- Overall, with elevated shipments from California, domestic strawberry production in 2024 is expected to be higher than 2023 production.

Strawberry exports higher, imports lower in 2024: In 2024, fresh strawberry export volumes increased 20 percent year-over-year to 351.5 million pounds—the highest on record (figure 8). Fresh strawberry exports for 2024 were valued at $570.3 million, making strawberries the third most valuable fresh fruit export behind apples and grapes and ahead of oranges and cherries. Canada is the top destination for fresh strawberries from the United States, though the share and volume of domestic supplies destined for Mexico have both increased in recent years.

Processed strawberry exports make up about 8 percent of strawberry exports by value. Most processed strawberries are exported frozen. Frozen strawberry export volumes rebounded in 2024 after record lows in 2023, increasing 42 percent year-over-year to 31.1 million pounds. Almost all frozen strawberries were destined for four countries in 2024: Mexico (46 percent), Canada (30 percent), Japan (13 percent), and South Korea (7 percent).

Figure 8
Fresh strawberry exports reach record high volumes in 2024



Source: USDA, Economic Research Service based on data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

In 2024, the volume of U.S. fresh strawberry imports decreased less than 1 percent year-over-year to 585.4 million pounds. This breaks a 5-year streak of increasing import volumes but is near 2023's record high of 588.6 million pounds. Fresh strawberry imports in 2024 were valued at $1.17 billion. Mexico supplies 98 percent of fresh strawberry import volume to the United States on average (2022–2024), with more than half of volume entering the U.S. during the first 3 months of the year when domestic supplies are lower. Mexico's strawberry production is expected to increase in 2025, driven by domestic and export demand, according to USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service's *Mexico: Berry Annual*. Much of Mexico's strawberry production is concentrated in Baja California and in central Mexico, including the States of Michoacán and Guanajuato.

Processed strawberry imports were valued at $373.4 million in 2024. Frozen strawberries make up the bulk of processed strawberry imports, with the rest prepared or preserved items such as jams, pastes, and purees. Frozen strawberry import volumes decreased slightly in 2024, down 1.8 percent from the year prior to 348.6 million pounds and down 18 percent from peak volumes in 2021. Until the late 2000s, frozen strawberry imports typically exceeded fresh strawberry volumes. This shift occurred as domestic demand for fresh berries increased in the 2000s.[1]

2024 strawberry pack higher year-over-year: The Processing Strawberry Advisory Board of California reported the 2024 pack estimate for U.S. frozen strawberries at 343.3 million pounds (product-weight equivalent), up slightly year-over-year and about two-thirds of peak pack volumes in 2007. There were 170.6 million pounds of strawberries in cold storage as of the end of December 2024, slightly higher than the previous year. In 2024, on average half of

[1] For more information on changes in U.S. berry production, consumption, and markets, see *The Changing Landscape of U.S. Strawberry and Blueberry Markets: Production, Trade, and Challenges from 2000 to 2020* by D. A. Yeh, J. Kramer, L. Calvin, and C. Weber (2023).

strawberries in cold storage were individually quick frozen as whole berries, with the remaining in barrels, pails, or frozen for juice.

U.S. strawberry acreage expected to increase in 2025: The California Strawberry Commission (CSC) conducts annual acreage surveys with estimates typically released in the fall or winter and updated the following summer. CSC data indicate that strawberry acreage in California is expected to increase in 2025, continuing an upward trend. In recent years, almost three-quarters of California strawberry acreage is planted in the fall for winter, spring, and summer production. The remaining acreage is planted in summer for fall production. In 2025, increases in summer-planted acreage are expected to more than offset decreases in fall-planted acreage.

Strawberry acreage in Florida is also expected to be higher in 2025, with CSC estimating an increase of 13 percent. This would mark the fifth consecutive year of increasing strawberry acreage and a 60-percent increase in acreage since 2019/20 in the Sunshine State. Almost 90 percent of this acreage is in Hillsborough County and Manatee County in the Tampa Bay area of Central Florida. Winter strawberries were still being planted when Hurricane Milton made landfall in Siesta Key in Central Florida in October 2024. Some growers were reported to have delayed planting in anticipation of the hurricane.

Winter strawberry domestic shipments higher, prices lower in early 2025: In January, Winter Storm Enzo dropped more than 8 inches of snow in the Florida Panhandle. Wintery weather led to reports of crop damage and slow growth for Florida strawberries in the first 2 months of 2025. Despite weather challenges, early season domestic strawberry shipments from Florida were up 2 percent year-over-year in the first two and a half months of 2025. In early 2024, Florida experienced crop loss in the Panhandle because of freeze events and rain and in Central Florida because of windy and rainy conditions. Including shipments from Central and Southern California, all domestic strawberry shipment volumes in the first two and a half months of 2025 were up 5 percent over the same period last year. USDA, NASS reported strawberries grew well during a warm and wet February in California.

Strawberry prices tend to have strong seasonal trends, with lower prices typical in the summer and higher prices typical in the winter. Monthly grower prices for fresh market strawberries were higher year-over-year for the last 8 months of 2024 (May to December). Grower prices were $225 per hundredweight (cwt) in January 2025, lower than a year before. Free-on-board (FOB) shipping point prices for conventional strawberries averaged between $13.86 and $15.71 per flat (eight 1-pound containers with lids) through mid-March 2025 and were lower year-over-year.

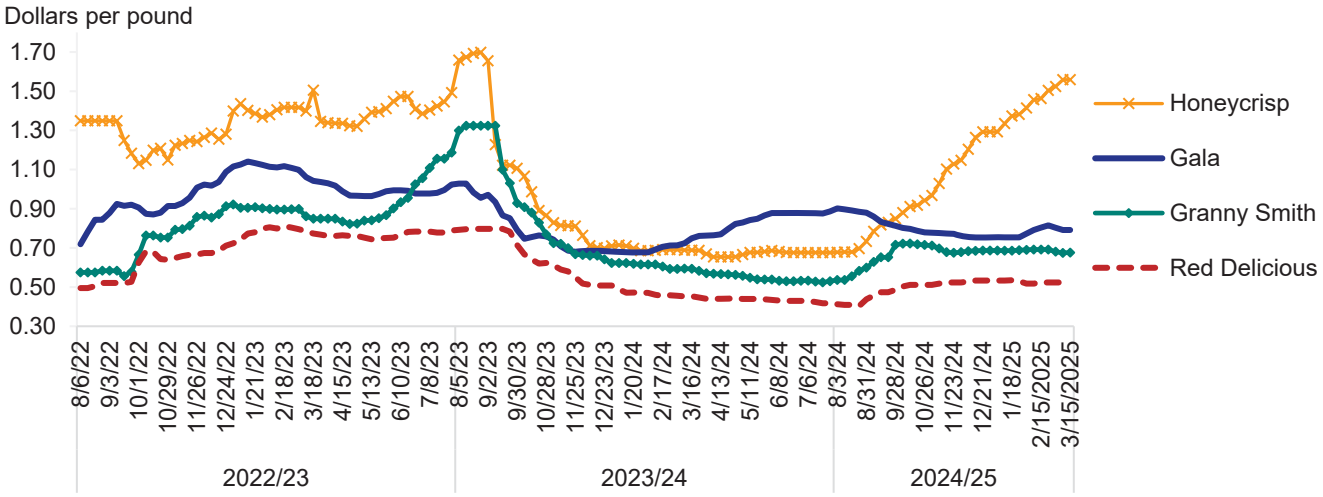
Similarly, U.S. monthly average retail prices for strawberries averaged $2.91 per 12-ounce package in February 2025, down 5 percent from $3.05 per 12-ounce package in February 2024.

Apple Grower Prices Recovering From 4-year Low

Fresh apple grower prices reported by USDA, NASS began to slowly increase in the first 6 months of 2024/25 after falling to a 4-year low in April of the preceding season in both nominal and real terms. The January 2025 fresh apple grower price was 75 cents per pound—up 20 percent from the same month last year but 19 percent lower than 2023. In 2023/24 (August–July), total U.S. apple production increased 14 percent year-over-year after falling below 11 billion pounds for three consecutive seasons because of a combination of factors that included weather. While the 2024/25 production forecast is slightly lower than 2023/24, by volume, the apple harvest is still projected to be above average. U.S. total apple holdings (fresh and processing market) on February 1, 2024, were down 5 percent from last year but 26 percent above the same month 2 years ago, U.S. Apple Association reported.

In mid-March 2025, FOB prices for popular varieties such as Gala, Granny Smith, and Red Delicious were higher than the same week last year but remained below average prices during the same period in 2023 (figure 9). In the second half of 2023/24, Honeycrisp prices fell below Gala apples as higher than average storage volumes put downward pressure on prices. Honeycrisp apples were a patented cultivar until 2008 and have historically received a price premium compared with other common apple varieties. However, FOB prices for Honeycrisp have recovered in 2024/25, reflecting a year-over-year decrease in production volume.

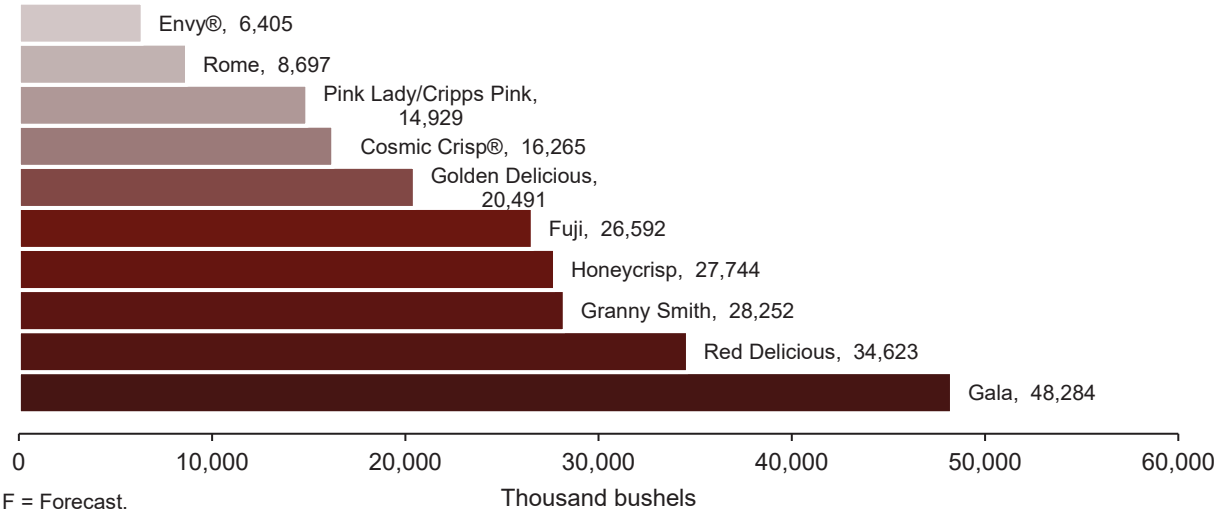
Figure 9
Washington apples: FOB prices for selected varieties, August 2022–mid-March 2025



FOB = Free-on-board.
Note: Domestic conventional apples, in 40-pound carton tray packs, item sizes 64-88, extra fancy.
Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service, *Market News*, shipping-point prices.

Gala and Red Delicious remained top apple varieties in 2024/25: Gala and Red Delicious varieties are expected to account for almost one-third of U.S. apple production this season, according to the U.S. Apple Association (figure 10). After a record large Honeycrisp crop in 2023/24, Honeycrisp production is expected to fall back to fourth place behind Granny Smith. The Cosmic Crisp varietal (grown only in Washington) is forecast to set another production record in 2024/25 as bearing acreage continues to increase. Cosmic Crisp currently ranks seventh behind production of Fuji and Golden Delicious varieties.

Figure 10
Top apple varieties, production by the bushel in 2024/25F



F = Forecast.
Note. 1 bushel is equivalent to 42 pounds. Top 10 varieties represent approximately 91 percent of U.S. production in 2024/25F.
Source. USDA, Economic Research Service using data from U.S. Apple Association's *US Apple Industry Outlook 2024 Report.*

In the first half of 2024/25 (August–January), U.S. fresh apple exports fell 1 percent in value and 4 percent in volume compared with the same period last season. Decreases in fresh apple exports to top destinations Mexico, Canada, Taiwan, and India more than offset a 14-percent year-over-year increase to Vietnam. Through January 2025, organic apples represented about one-fifth of fresh export volume (181.5 million pounds) with 60 percent of organic apple volume going to Mexico. In the United States, about one in four fresh-market apples produced are destined for export. Fresh apple imports represent a relatively small share of the domestic market, accounting for 2 percent of domestic availability in 2023/24.

Fresh Blueberry Trade Hits Record Highs in 2024

USDA, NASS reports annual production of both cultivated and wild blueberries in the United States. Wild blueberries are grown in Maine, with production concentrated in Washington County in the eastern coastal region of the State. Most blueberries grown in the U.S. are cultivated blueberries, and production is reported for eight States, led by Washington (representing about 23 percent of production), Oregon (22 percent), and Georgia (14 percent).

About half of blueberry production each year is processed, with the remainder sold in the fresh market. USDA, NASS will release its 2024 annual production estimates for blueberries in May 2025 in the *Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts 2024 Summary*. In the meantime, USDA, AMS shipment data for 2024 fresh blueberries indicate production in Washington, Oregon, and Georgia was higher year-over-year.

The North American Blueberry Council (NABC) estimated that the 2024 U.S. blueberry crop reached 735.5 million pounds, up 23 percent from the previous year's production estimate. Of this, 394.7 million pounds (54 percent) are destined for the fresh market, with the remaining 340.8 million pounds intended for processing. With both market segments expected to have expanded year-over-year in 2024, NABC estimates that production of blueberries for processing increased by 44 percent.

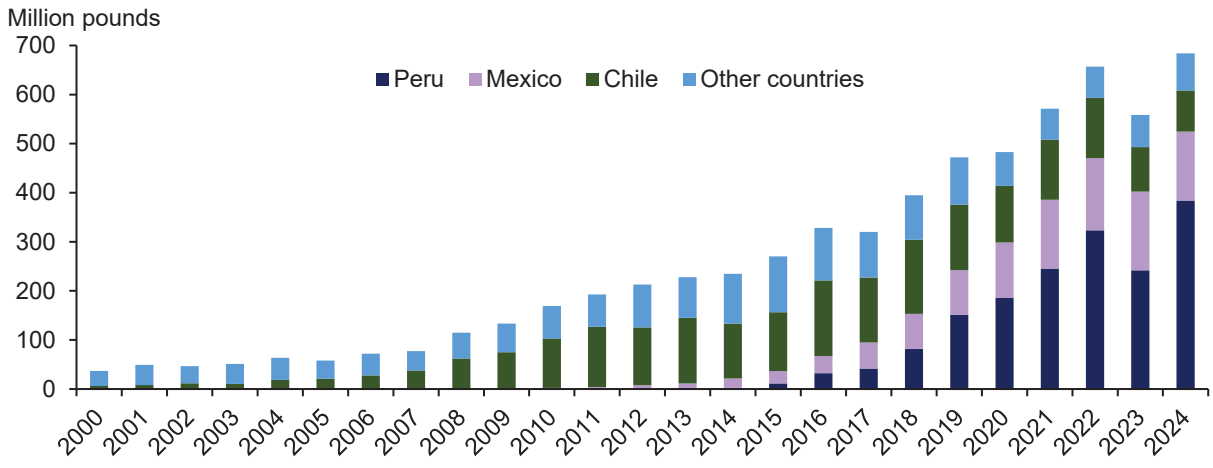
Fresh blueberry exports and imports hit record highs in 2024: In 2024, fresh blueberry export volumes increased 36 percent year-over-year to 104 million pounds—the highest on record and exceeding 100 million pounds for the first time. Typically, almost three-quarters of this volume is cultivated blueberries, with wild varieties making up the remaining share. Fresh blueberry exports were valued at $163 million in 2024. Canada is the top destination for U.S. fresh blueberries exports, accounting for about 94 percent of volume in recent years (2022–2024).

Processed blueberry exports (excluding juice) make up about half of blueberry exports by volume. Of these processed exports, more than 90 percent are frozen blueberries, with the remaining either canned or dried. In 2024, frozen blueberry export volume decreased 6 percent year-over-year to 75.2 million pounds. About 80 percent of these exports are cultivated blueberries, up from one-third in the early 2000s when most frozen blueberry exports were wild. Two-thirds of this volume is destined for Canada, followed by South Korea (19 percent) and Japan (5 percent).

In 2024, the volume of fresh blueberries imported by the United States increased 22 percent year-over-year to 684 million pounds—surpassing 2022's record high. Almost all (about 98 percent) of this volume is cultivated blueberry varieties, and about 15 percent is organic. On average, about 66 percent of fresh blueberries available in the U.S. are imported each year. Fresh blueberry imports were valued at $2.18 billion in 2024—making blueberries the United States' fourth most valuable imported fresh fruit behind avocados, bananas, and grapes. Just three countries supply nearly 90 percent of imported blueberries to the United States by volume—Peru, Mexico, and Chile. Peru's blueberry production and shipments to the U.S.

rebounded in 2024 after warmer weather severely limited flowering and led to reduced fruit in 2023 (figure 11).

Figure 11
Fresh blueberry imports reach record high volumes in 2024



Note: Fresh blueberry imports include both cultivated and wild blueberries.
Source: USDA, Economic Research Service based on data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Blueberry shipment volumes higher, prices slightly lower in early 2025: Domestic blueberries typically are available from April to September with peak shipments in July, so almost all early 2025 shipment volumes to date were imported. In the first two and a half months of 2025, blueberry shipments were higher than the same period a year ago with more supplies from the top three importers: Peru, Chile, and Mexico. Conventional blueberry FOB shipping point prices averaged between $19.60 and $22.20 per flat (12 1-pint cups with lids) by mid-March 2025, similar to last year. U.S. advertised national retail prices for conventional blueberries averaged $3.00 per 6-ounce package in the first two and a half months of 2025, down slightly from $3.08 per 6-ounce package in the same period in 2024.

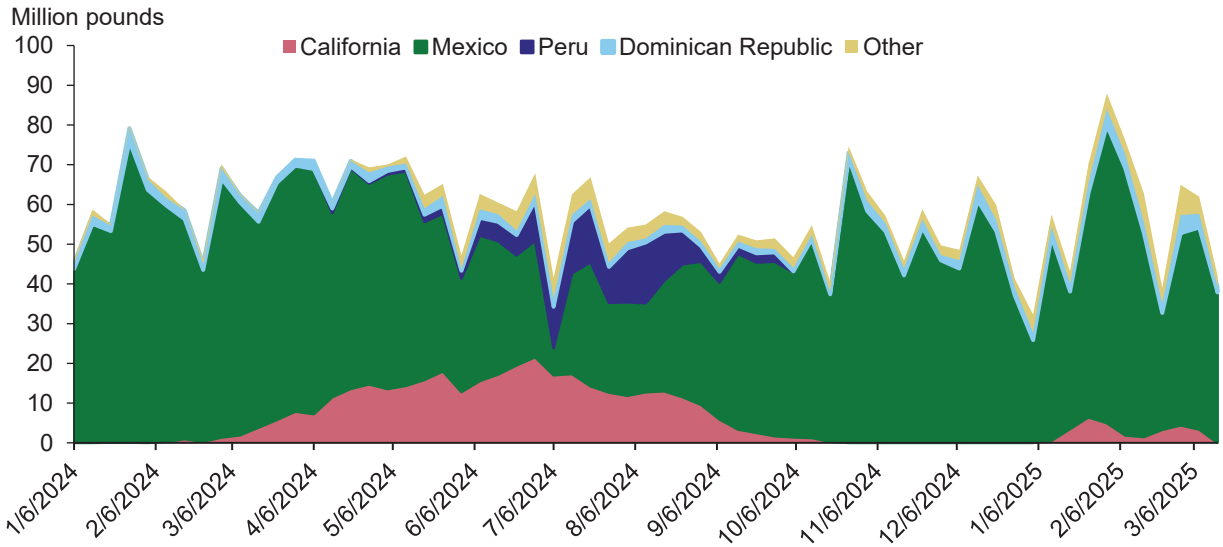
California Avocado Production Forecast Up in 2025

The California Avocado Commission (CAC) estimates that California will produce 375 million pounds of avocados in marketing year 2024/25 (November–October), up 3 percent (11.4 million pounds) from 2023/24 and 44 percent above the previous 3-year average. If realized, the 2024/25 California avocado crop would be the third largest in the last decade behind 2015/16 and 2019/20. In 2024/25, Hass avocados are expected to account for 95 percent (355 million pounds) of California's crop volume, with Lamb, Gem, and other avocado varieties accounting for the remainder. California produces approximately 90 percent of the avocados grown in the U.S. each year. U.S. net production (domestic production minus exports) represents about 10 percent of U.S. fresh avocado availability.

2024 sets import value record high: In calendar year 2024, the United States imported a record $3.8 billion of fresh avocados, the highest in nominal and inflation-adjusted terms. Fresh avocados from Mexico accounted for 91 percent of import value. U.S. avocado imports are identified as either Hass-like or non-Hass like. Hass-like conventional ($3.5 billion) and Hass-like organic avocados ($240.5 million) represented 99 percent of total fresh avocado import value. Approximately 1 percent of fresh avocado import value was non-Hass-like avocados ($49 million), primarily from the Dominican Republic. In terms of import volume, U.S. fresh avocado imports totaled 2.7 billion pounds, down 4 percent from a record high 2.8 billion pounds in 2023. Most fresh avocado imports continued to enter the United States through the Laredo customs district in South Texas (86 percent by volume), with all avocados originating from Mexico. In contrast, the majority of avocado imports in the Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, customs district (6 percent of U.S. fresh avocado imports by volume) came primarily from Peru and Colombia. Imports at the Miami, Florida, customs district (5 percent) came mainly from the Dominican Republic and Colombia.

Avocado shipments and prices: Despite a larger domestic crop in California, lower year-over-year shipment volumes from Mexico and Peru led to tighter midyear domestic supplies in 2024 and put upward pressure on prices, according to AMS *Market News* data. Shipments from Mexico began to increase seasonally during the fall and winter months, with weekly volume peaking during the end of January (week ending February 1, 2025) at 75 million pounds, about two weeks before the Super Bowl (figure 12).

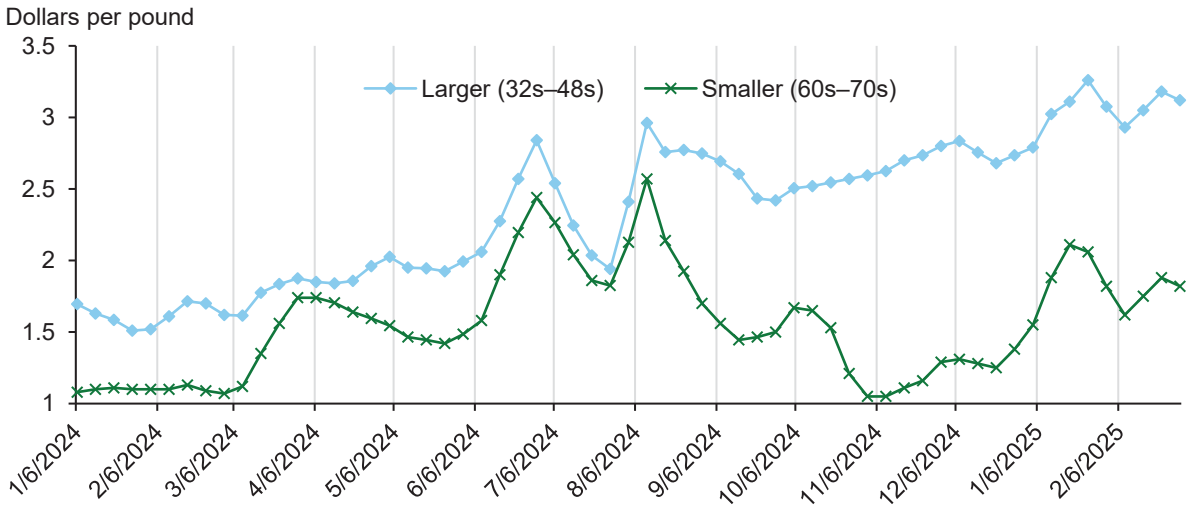
Figure 12
Weekly shipment volumes for avocados, January 2024–mid-March 2025



Note: Volumes include all fresh avocado varieties. Other destinations include imports and domestic shipments from Florida.
Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service, *Market News,* movement data.

The Mexican Hass Avocado Importer Association (MHAIA) reported lower volumes of larger size fruit through week 32 of the Mexican crop season (July 2024–February 2024) compared with the same period a year ago. MHAIA reported that larger fruit sizes represented 41 percent of season-to-date shipments, which is lower than last season (2023/24, 45 percent) and almost half of volume a decade ago (2015/16, 71 percent). Since mid-August 2024, average FOB shipping point prices[2] for larger size Hass avocados from Mexico have remained elevated, while smaller size fruit has fluctuated between $1 and $2 dollars per pound (figure 13). On a per-pound basis, Hass avocados for small size fruit are less expensive than larger fruit and are primarily destined for retail as opposed to foodservice.

Figure 13
FOB prices for Hass avocados from Mexico, January 2024–mid-March 2025



FOB = Free-on-board shipping point.
Note: Average weekly FOB prices by fruit size for conventional Hass avocados in two-layer cartons. The item size (ex. 32s) represents the approximate fruit count in a 25-pound case holding two layers of fruit.
Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service, *Market News,* shipping-point prices.

Outlook for mid-2025: Avocado shipment volumes from California were off to an early start with shipments beginning in mid-January. By March 9, 2025, the California Avocado Commission reported season-to-date avocado shipments from California were 8 percent of the forecasted crop—up from the previous 4-year historical average of 5 percent. If California shipments follow a similar pattern to 2022's early start, this season's shipments would wind down earlier than normal during late summer. Mexican avocado shipments are expected to continue as harvest in the States of Michoacán and Jalisco move to orchards at higher elevations. If avocado imports from Mexico follow previous seasonal patterns, shipments to the United States will gradually decline toward the middle of 2025.

[2] USDA, AMS *Market News* FOB shipping point prices of imported produce represent the sale price at the crossing point or port of import, with any duties, crossing charges, or import fees paid prior to the reported sale.

Melons Outlook

The United States produced 5.02 billion pounds of melons (watermelon, cantaloupe, and honeydew melons) in 2024. Domestic availability of melons was 7.42 billion pounds in 2024, down less than 1 percent from the previous year (table 1). Per capita availability fell by slightly less than half a pound year-over-year to 21.8 pounds per person. Watermelon continued to account for just over two-thirds of melon per capita availability at 14.9 pounds per person, up from about half in the early 2000s. Melon availability has trended downward since peaking at 29 pounds per person in 1999.

Table 1—U.S. melons: Supply and availability, by type and all, 2020–24

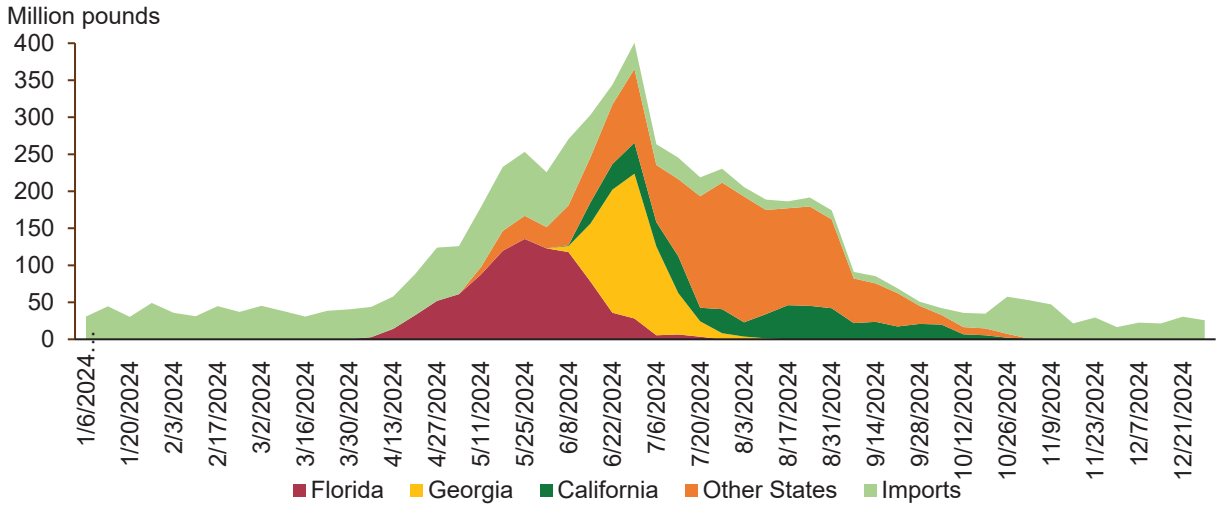
Year	Supply				Availability		Trade share of:	
	Utilized production	Imports[1]	Total supply	Exports[2]	Domestic availability	Per capita availability	Availability imported	Supply exported
			--Million pounds--			*--Pounds--*	*--Percent--*	
Cantaloupe								
2020	1,238	753	1,991	105	1,886	5.7	39.9	5.3
2021	1,157	762	1,920	103	1,817	5.5	42.0	5.4
2022	1,277	786	2,064	91	1,973	5.9	39.9	4.4
2023	1,047	832	1,879	132	1,747	5.2	47.7	7.0
2024	1,063	811	1,874	135	1,738	5.1	46.6	7.2
Honeydew								
2020	245	231	475	46	430	1.3	53.6	9.6
2021	195	357	552	66	486	1.5	73.5	12.0
2022	184	408	592	66	526	1.6	77.6	11.1
2023	235	459	694	69	625	1.9	73.5	10.0
2024	261	418	679	82	596	1.8	70.0	12.1
Watermelon								
2020	3,522	1,658	5,179	360	4,820	14.5	34.4	6.9
2021	3,503	1,788	5,290	376	4,914	14.8	36.4	7.1
2022	3,547	1,766	5,314	329	4,985	14.9	35.4	6.2
2023	3,648	1,810	5,457	378	5,079	15.1	35.6	6.9
2024	3,691	1,782	5,473	400	5,073	14.9	35.1	7.3
All melons								
2020	5,004	2,784	7,789	539	7,250	21.8	38.4	6.9
2021	4,855	2,918	7,773	548	7,226	21.7	40.4	7.0
2022	5,008	2,971	7,979	487	7,492	22.4	39.7	6.1
2023	4,929	3,119	8,048	581	7,467	22.2	41.8	7.2
2024	5,015	3,025	8,040	620	7,420	21.8	40.8	7.7

[1] Prior to July 2023, honeydew melon imports were included in "other melon" Harmonized System (HS) trade codes. USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service import shipment data was used to estimate the portion of honeydew melons from 2020 to July 2023. In July 2023, honeydew import trade codes were added.
[2] Honeydew melon exports are included in "other melon" HS trade codes. Shipment data from USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service was used to estimate the portion of honeydew melons from 2020 to 2024.
Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service; USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Watermelon

USDA, NASS reports annual production data for 10 States: Florida, Georgia, California, Texas, Indiana, North Carlina, Arizona, South Carolina, Maryland, and Delaware. Data for Maryland and Delaware are new for 2024 after having been discontinued in 2019. Florida is the top producing State and accounts for about 28 percent of domestic watermelon production in recent years. Georgia and California collectively make up an additional 35 percent of U.S. production. Domestically grown watermelons are available from April to October, with shipments typically peaking in July (figure 14).

Figure 14
Watermelon shipments spike in summer during peak domestic harvest



Source: USDA, Economic Research Service based on data from USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service, *Market News*, movement data.

In 2024, watermelon utilized production was 3.69 billion pounds, up 1 percent year-over-year with the addition of production data from Maryland and Delaware. Comparing production for only the eight States that were surveyed in 2023 and 2024, utilized production fell 4 percent. Watermelon production in two of the major producing States, Florida and California, fell 14 percent for each State year-over-year. Flooding and strong winds in late spring 2024 disrupted Florida's early watermelon harvest, resulting in a slow start to the season. In California, yields fell 17 percent below the 5-year average with heat waves affecting the State before and during harvest.

The 2024 watermelon crop was valued at $686 million, down 12 percent from a year before. Grower prices decreased from $21.30 per hundredweight (cwt) in 2023 to $18.60 per cwt in 2024. Prices decreased for growers in all surveyed States except Texas and Indiana.

Fresh watermelon exports higher, imports lower in 2024: In 2024, the volume of fresh watermelons exported by the U.S. rose 6 percent to 400 million pounds, the second highest

volume on record. More than half of watermelon exports leave the U.S. in June and July as domestic production peaks, with almost all destined for Canada. About 10 percent of domestic production is typically exported. Fresh watermelon exports were valued at $115.9 million in 2024, unchanged from a year ago.

The volume of fresh watermelons imported in 2024 fell 2 percent to 1.78 billion pounds, down from 2023's record high volume of 1.81 billion pounds. Fresh watermelon imports peak in May and spike again in October as the domestic season winds down. Mexico has accounted for 82 percent of watermelon imports to the U.S. by volume in recent years. Watermelon is grown throughout Mexico, with major producing areas in the north (Sonora and Chihuahua) and in the central region of the country (Veracruz and Jalisco). Fresh watermelon imports were valued at $440 million in 2024, also unchanged from a year ago.

Watermelon shipment volumes higher, prices lower in early 2025: In the first two and a half months of 2025, watermelon shipments (all imported) were 10 percent higher than the same period last year according to AMS shipment data. About 56 percent of this shipment volume to date is from Mexico. Conventional red flesh seedless watermelon FOB shipping point prices typically averaged between $227.86 and $256.10 per 24-inch bin (approximately 35 count) through mid-March, lower than a year before. U.S. advertised retail prices for conventional red flesh seedless watermelons averaged $6.09 each from January through mid-March 2025, down from $7.39 during the same period in 2024. Retail prices for conventional red flesh seedless miniature watermelons were also lower year-over-year, averaging $3.88 each through mid-March 2025.

Cantaloupe

USDA, NASS surveys annual cantaloupe production for four States: California, Arizona, Georgia, and Texas. In 2024, production estimates were discontinued for Florida and added for Texas. California accounted for 59 percent of production, followed by Arizona (34 percent). Domestic cantaloupes are available from April to November, with shipments typically peaking in July.

In 2024, cantaloupe utilized production was 1.06 billion pounds, a 2-percent increase year-over-year. In California, production declined 7 percent in 2024. Planted acreage in California decreased to 24,200 acres, about half of what it was 20 years ago. The 2024 cantaloupe crop was valued at $302 million, down 5 percent from a year before. Grower prices decreased from $30.30 per hundredweight (cwt) in 2023 to $28.40 per cwt in 2024.

Fresh cantaloupe exports higher, imports lower in 2024: Fresh cantaloupe export volume rose 2 percent to 135.2 million pounds in 2024, the highest since 2018. Higher volumes to top destination Canada (up 13 percent) more than offset lower volumes to Mexico (down 9 percent). Fresh cantaloupe exports were valued at $40 million in 2024, down slightly year-over-year from $40.4 million in 2023.

Fresh cantaloupe import volume fell 3 percent to 810.6 million pounds in 2024. Cantaloupe import volume peaked in 2000 at 1.12 billion pounds. About 65 percent of fresh cantaloupe imports by volume came from Guatemala in recent years (2022–2024), up from 36 percent in 2002–2004. Guatemala is the sixth-largest global producer of cantaloupes (including melons other than watermelons) and sends 95 percent of its fresh melons for export (excluding watermelons) to the United States. Honduras is the second-largest exporter to the United States, accounting for about 20 percent of volume. Tropical Storm Sara caused flooding in Central America in November 2024, reducing yields and delaying shipments for cantaloupes. Fresh cantaloupe imports were valued at $245.1 million in 2024, down 7 percent from $263.8 million in 2023.

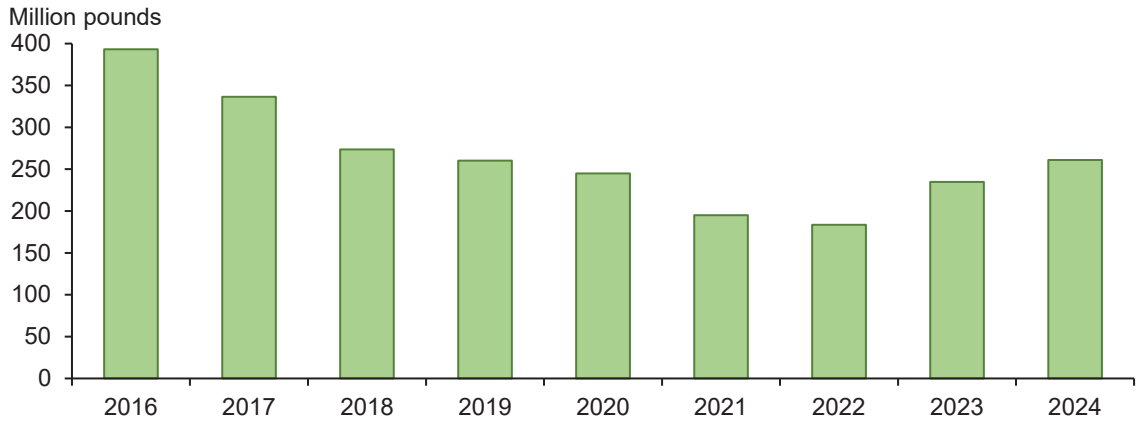
Cantaloupe shipment volumes lower, prices higher in early 2025: In the first two and a half months of 2025, cantaloupe shipment volumes were down 16 percent compared with the same period last year. All shipments to date were of imported cantaloupe, and about 63 percent originated from Guatemala. Conventional cantaloupe FOB shipping point prices typically averaged between $19.52 and $21.04 per carton (half cartons containing sizes 9s and 12s) through mid-March, higher than a year prior. U.S. advertised retail prices for conventional cantaloupes averaged $3.21 each from January through mid-March 2025, up from $3.04 each during the same period in 2024.

Honeydew

USDA, NASS reports annual honeydew production estimates for California. Domestic honeydew melons are available from May to November, with shipments typically peaking in late summer (August or September). In 2024, honeydew utilized production was 261 million pounds, up 11 percent year-over-year and up 42 percent from 2022's historic low production (figure 15). Honeydew acreage in California increased 7 percent to 9,000 acres in 2024—the highest since 2019. The 2024 honeydew melon crop was valued at $82.5 million, up 13 percent from a year before. Unlike watermelon and cantaloupe, grower prices for honeydew increased from $31.20

per hundredweight (cwt) in 2023 to $31.60 per cwt in 2024—up 1 percent year-over-year but down 20 percent from 2022's high.

Figure 15
Honeydew utilized production in 2024 was the highest in 6 years



Source: USDA, Economic Research Service based on data from USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service.

Fresh honeydew exports higher, imports lower in 2024: About 32 percent of domestic honeydew has been exported in recent years. With increased domestic production, fresh honeydew export volume rose 19 percent to 82.3 million pounds in 2024. Of these exports, 73 percent were destined for Canada, followed by South Korea (10 percent) and Taiwan (7 percent). Fresh honeydew import volume fell 9 percent to 417.6 million pounds in 2024. Like cantaloupe, honeydew yields and shipments from Central America were affected by flooding from Tropical Storm Sara in November 2024. Almost all (99 percent) of fresh honeydew imports came from three countries in 2024: Guatemala (47 percent), Mexico (37 percent), and Honduras (16 percent). Fresh honeydew imports were valued at $134.7 million in 2024.

Honeydew shipment volumes lower, prices higher in early 2025: In the first two and a half months of 2025, honeydew shipment volumes were down 8 percent from the same period last year. All shipments to date were imported, and about 52 percent originated from Guatemala. Conventional honeydew FOB shipping point prices typically averaged between $13.78 and $16.00 per carton (two-thirds cartons containing sizes 5s and 6s) through mid-March, higher than a year prior. U.S. advertised retail prices for conventional honeydew melons averaged $4.09 each from January through mid-March 2025, up from $4.00 each during the same period in 2024.

Tree Nuts Outlook

Spring weather influences flower bloom conditions and pollination efficacy for tree nuts. Almond pollination typically begins in early to mid-February and ends in mid-March. Pollination events for walnuts and pistachios typically follow the almond bloom and begin in late March and end in mid-April. Hazelnut pollination begins in January and lasts through February; flowers begin to form on hazelnut trees in June and July but do not mature until November or December.

In 2025, almond trees broke dormancy during first week of February. However, variation in weather conditions drove differences in the timing of bloom and the level of bee activity between orchards in the northern Central Valley (the Sacramento Valley) and the southern Central Valley (the San Joaquin Valley). Almond orchards in the Sacramento Valley bloomed first this year and about a week earlier than usual. In early February, cool temperatures slowed bloom progression and reduced bee activity. Bee activity in the San Joaquin Valley was further suppressed by dry conditions, which reduced the number of flowers on cover crops. In late February, warm weather and good conditions accelerated bloom across the Central Valley. By early March, bloom had peaked in most almond orchards and petal fall had begun. Hailstorms concentrated in the Northern San Joaquin Valley are reported to have damaged some trees in local orchards.

Though hazelnuts, walnuts, and pistachios are wind pollinated, almonds tend to be pollinated using honeybees. However, the share of acreage planted with self-fertilizing almond varieties, like Independence and Shasta, has risen rapidly over the last decade. Industry estimates suggest that approximately 15 percent of almond production is currently attributable to self-fertilizing varieties (the vast majority of which are Independence). Following a winter when commercial honey bee colony losses were reported to be especially high, pollination servers may have been harder to contract than usual. Growers of self-pollinating almond varieties were largely insulated from decreases in production and increases in operating costs.

As discussed in previous spring *Fruit and Tree Nuts Outlook* reports, walnuts have one of the highest chill requirements of the tree nuts grown in California. While some types of almonds require only 250 to 350 hours between 32 degrees to 45 degrees Fahrenheit to blossom productively, some walnut cultivars, such as Chandlers, require between 700 and 1,000 chill hours each winter. In 2022/23, the average number of hours between 32 and 45 degrees exceeded 1,100 in both the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys, where almost 90 percent of domestic walnut acreage is located. The cold weather helped support yields that were almost 10 percent higher than the 5-year average. Last year, in 2023/24, average chill hours were below 800 in the Central Valley and yields dropped appreciably. In 2024/25, chill hours in the

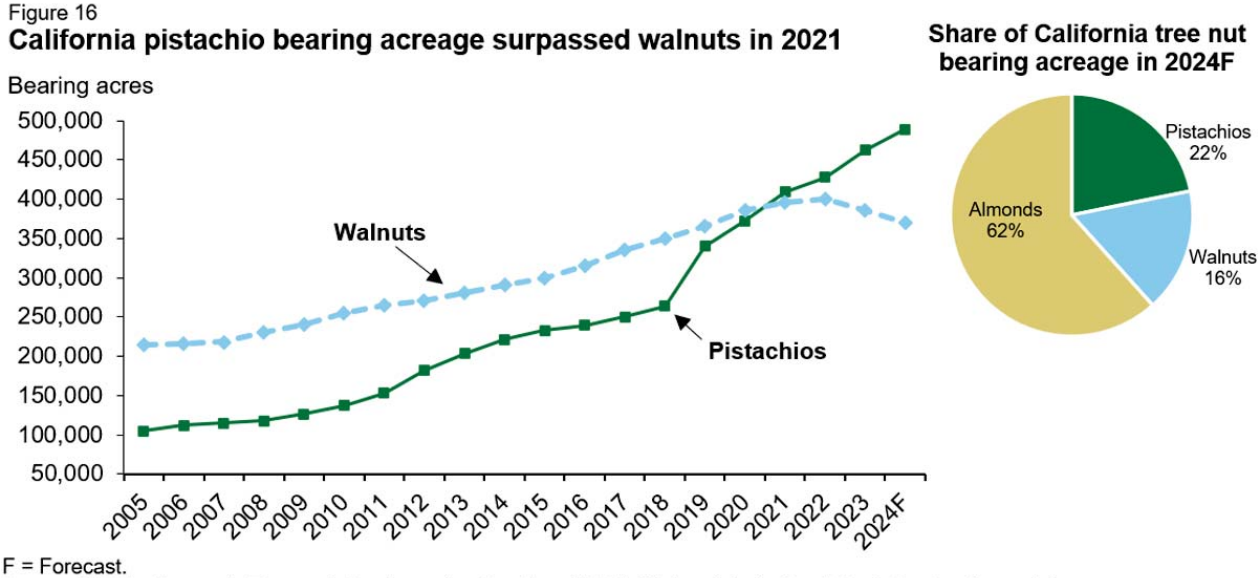
California Central Valley averaged more than 900 hours from November through February, a substantial increase from last year. However, some southern counties in the San Joaquin Valley—such as Kern county—did not see significant increases in total chill hours.

Pistachio 2024/25 Forecast: Production 3rd Largest on Record

Total production for the 2024/25 (September–August) U.S. pistachio crop is forecast at 1.1 billion pounds (in-shell), based on data from the Administrative Committee for Pistachios (ACP). If realized, the 2024/25 crop will be the third largest on record behind 2023/24 and 2021/22 and will mark the 9th straight year the United States has led the world in pistachio production. The current crop is 26 percent smaller than last season, reflecting an off-year in alternate bearing production. Yield was similar to other off-years in the past decade despite lower chill hours and higher than normal summer temperatures.

California pistachio bearing acres reached a record high in 2024, totaling approximately 488,000—a 25,000-acre increase from the previous year. Acreage has increased nearly fivefold in the last two decades, surpassing walnut acreage in 2021 to rank second in California tree nut bearing acres (figure 16). In 2024, almond bearing acreage totaled 1.38 million, accounting for 62 percent of total California tree nut acres, followed by pistachios (22 percent) and walnuts (16 percent). Pistachio bearing acreage is expected to increase in the coming years. In 2024, the ACP estimated there were approximately 124,000 non-bearing pistachio acres (immature plantings in their first through fifth year) and 7,500 newly planted pistachio acres in California.

Figure 16
California pistachio bearing acreage surpassed walnuts in 2021



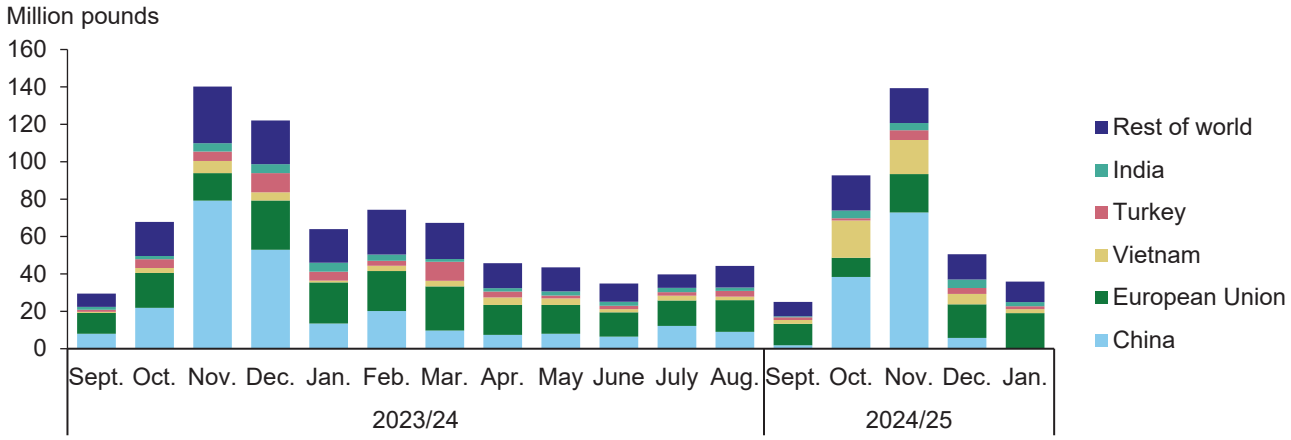
F = Forecast.
Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service and the Adminstrative Committee for Pistachios.

Recap on 2023/24 pistachio marketing year: The 2023/24 season set record highs in production, domestic consumption, and exports. Domestically, USDA, ERS estimates 2023/24

per capita availability for pistachios at 0.74 pounds per person (shelled basis), more than three times higher than a decade ago. In 2023/24, pistachio per capita availability was estimated to be higher than both walnuts and pecans for the first time since estimates were published. U.S. pistachio export volume (shelled basis) totaled 487 million pounds in 2023/24, a 49-percent increase from 2022/23. Pistachio exports accounted for 57 percent of total U.S. supply, which is the highest share in 5 years. Despite increased domestic consumption and exports in 2023/24, the NASS average grower price fell to $2 per pound—the lowest inflation-adjusted price in 15 years. The larger crop offset lower prices, increasing the value of production to a record high $2.98 billion.

2024/25 exports started strong: For 2024/25, a larger carry-in than last season was unable to offset the decline in production, resulting in inventories falling about 20 percent year-over-year. Similar to 2023/24, U.S. pistachio exports in 2024/25 rose seasonally following the September harvest (figure 17). In the first quarter of the 2024/25 season (September–November), U.S. export volume of in-shell pistachios totaled 257 million pounds, 8 percent higher than the same time last year. However, export volumes in December 2024 and January 2025 were both lower than the same months a year ago, reflecting smaller U.S. inventories.

Figure 17
U.S. in-shell pistachio export volume peaks following fall harvest



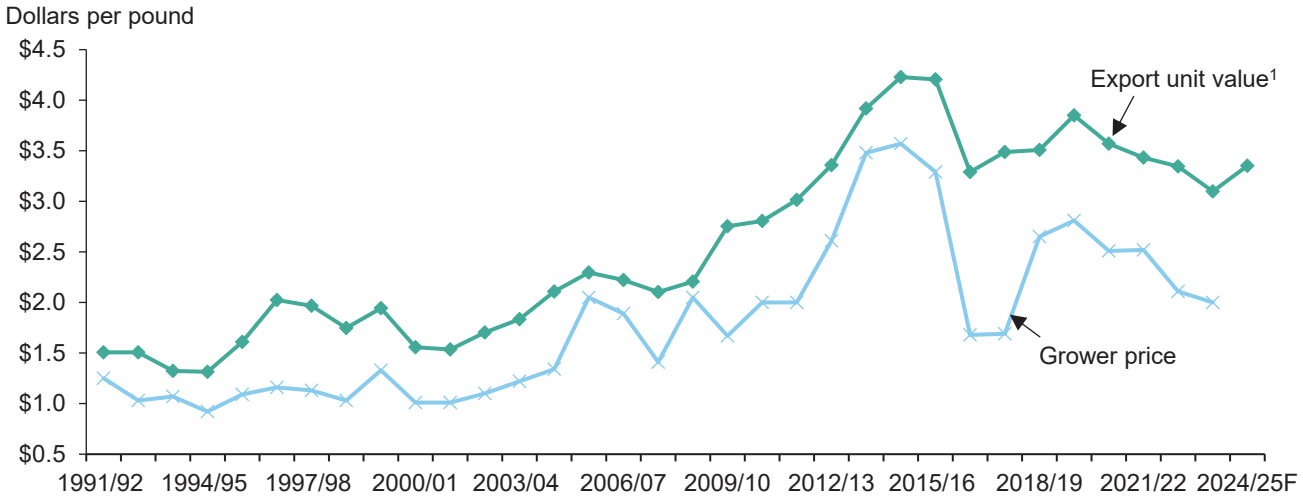
Note: Pistachio marketing year begins in September and ends in August of the following year. Export volume for in-shell pistachios only.
Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

In the first 5 months of the 2024/25 (September–January) marketing year, in-shell pistachio export volume fell by double-digits year-over-year to top pistachio destinations China, European Union, Turkey, and India, but increased 220 percent to Vietnam. China accounted for the largest share (35 percent) of U.S. pistachio export volume (119 million pounds) with more than half of volume (73 million pounds) shipping in November. The United States exported more in-shell pistachios to Vietnam during September–January 2024/25 (48 million pounds) than any

previous 12-month marketing year. However, the USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service indicates most U.S. tree nuts imported by Vietnam are further processed and re-exported to other countries.

In-shell pistachio export volumes represent about 80 percent of U.S. export volume when converted on an equal basis (either in-shell or shelled equivalent), making in-shell pistachio exports an important indicator of international demand for U.S. pistachios and a key variable in the determination of domestic prices. Last season, the export unit value for in-shell pistachios in the first months of the season was an early indicator of lower prices received for California pistachio growers. Comparing the USDA, NASS pistachio season average grower price to export unit value (in-shell), preliminary trade data indicate that 2024/25 grower prices are trending higher than 2023/24 and are similar to 2022/23 (figure 18).

Figure 18
U.S. pistachio season average grower prices and export unit value (in-shell)



F = Forecast.
Note: Pistachio marketing year begins in September and ends in August of the following year.
1. Export unit value is calculated by dividing total export value by total export volume for in-shell pistachio trade code 0802510000. 2024/25 export unit value calculated from data from September 2024 through January 2025.
Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census and USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service.

Outlook for 2025 crop: California pistachio bloom typically occurs in early to mid-April. Unlike almonds, pistachio pollen is spread by wind. Male and female trees are planted in a pistachio orchard, where male trees pollinate the nut-producing female trees. The California pistachio harvest usually takes place in September. Industry sources are currenty expecting the 2025 pistachio crop will be an “on-year” in the alternate bearing cycle, which is supportive of elevated yields and production. With an increase in bearing acreage from 2023 to 2025, this year’s pistachio harvest is on track to meet or exceed the record-high 2023 harvest.

2024 Pecan Production Down in Five Surveyed States

USDA, NASS reported that the 2024 U.S. pecan production forecast was 270.9 million pounds (utilized in-shell basis) in its October 2024 *Crop Production* report. NASS did not release an updated December 2024 pecan forecast, or a *Pecan Production* report in January 2025. A revised estimate of 2024 pecan production will be published in the *Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts 2024 Summary* in May 2025.

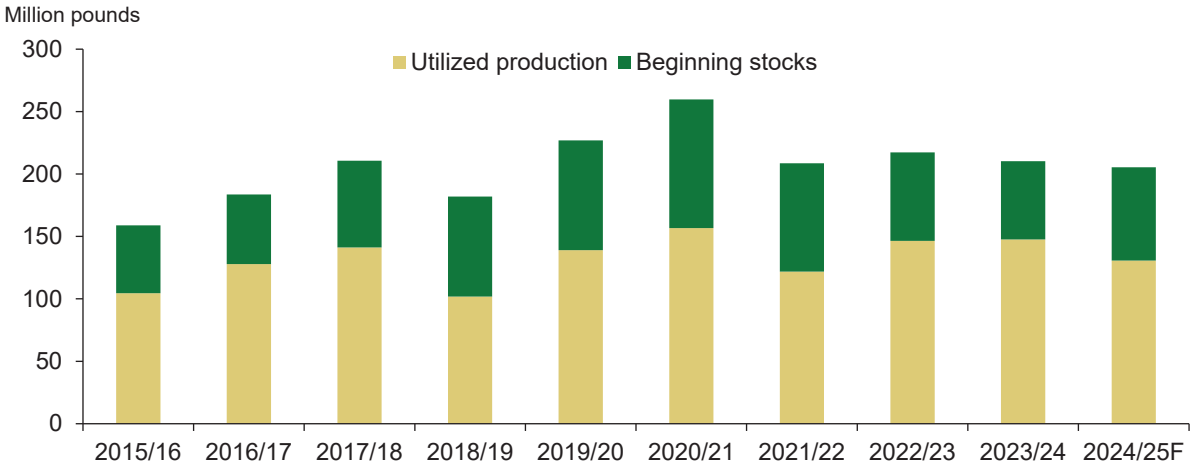
Georgia pecans and Hurricane Helene: Based off the October 2024 forecast, the top pecan producing State—Georgia—is expected to have an 8 percent year-over-year decline due in part to the effects of Hurricane Helene. Hurricane Helene made landfall in Florida on September 26, 2024, as a Category 4 hurricane and swept through Georgia as a Category 1 hurricane. The USDA, NASS October 2024 pecan forecast survey occurred from September 28 to October 7, and the *Crop Production* report noted the full impact of the storm might not be reflected until future reports. Typically, the pecan harvest in Georgia begins at the end of September. University of Georgia Extension and industry reports indicated strong winds knocked pecans off trees leaving them unlikely to be harvested. Reports also indicated older pecan orchards (i.e., taller mature trees) suffered higher amounts of tree loss than younger orchards. The combined impacts of these factors on the Georgia and U.S. pecan production estimates will be clearer in USDA, NASS' May 2025 *Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts 2024 Summary*.

Pecan production down in New Mexico and three other States: The October 2024 USDA, NASS forecast for 2024 New Mexico pecan production is down 15 percent year-over-year, but at 91 million pounds would be its third-largest crop on record behind 2023 and 2017. According to NASS crop progress data, pecan harvest in New Mexico began at the end of October 2024 and was 93 percent complete by the first week of March. Nut set for the 2024 crop was above the 5-year average, indicating average nut sizing may be smaller than last year's crop. State-level pecan production in 2024 is also forecast down in the remaining NASS surveyed-States (Arizona, Texas, and Oklahoma), which collectively account for 30 percent of the current U.S. production forecast.

Based on USDA, NASS cold storage data, 2023/24 ending stocks (September 30, 2024) had increased for shelled (up 18 percent) and in-shell pecans (up 27 percent) compared with 2022/23. After reaching a record high per capita availability in 2022/23 (0.67 pounds, shelled basis), per capita availably fell back to 0.5 pounds, which is closer to the previous 5-year average USDA, ERS estimates. The dip in 2023/24 per capita availability is associated with a 63-percent year-over-year increase in pecan export volume (shelled basis). For 2024/25, larger

beginning stocks partially offset the smaller crop, putting the starting total shelled basis inventory at 205 million pounds, which is 2 percent lower than last season (figure 19).

Figure 19
U.S. pecan production and beginning stocks (shelled basis), 2015/16–2024/25F



F = Forecast.
Note: U.S. pecan marketing year begins in October and ends in September of the following year. 2024/25 production is based off the USDA, NASS October 2024 pecan production forecast.
Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service.

Early 2025 outlook: In the first 4 months of the 2024/25 marketing year (October–January), in-shell pecan export volume totaled 14.4 million pounds, a 70-percent decline from the same period last year. Shelled pecan exports totaled 12.4 million pounds (down 6 percent year-over-year), with the European Union and Canada accounting for 26 and 24 percent of volume, respectively. The value of shelled pecan exports was unchanged as unit values rose 6 percent during this period. Pecan imports (almost all from Mexico) were also down during this period for shelled (12 percent) and in-shell (18 percent). According to the American Pecan Council's January 2025 *Pecan Industry Position Report*, season-to-date pecans received by handlers totaled 209 million pounds, down 26 percent from the same month last year. Total pecans in inventory were also down (4 percent), with shelled shipments remaining similar to last year and in-shell exports down.

Suggested Citation

Weber, C., Simnitt, S., Wakefield, H., & Wechsler, S. (2025). *Fruit and tree nuts outlook: March 2025* (Report No. FTS-381) U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT
OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

JOHANNA FOODS, INC. A New Jersey Corporation 20 Johanna Farms Road Flemington, NJ 08822 and JOHANNA BEVERAGE COMPANY, LLC 5625 West Thorpe Road Spokane, WA 99224 Plaintiffs v. EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, UNITED STATES CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION AGENCY, PETE R. FLORES, in his official capacity as Acting Commissioner of United States Customs and Border Protection, OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE, JAMIESON GREER, in his official capacity as United States Trade Representative, and HOWARD LUTNICK, in his official capacity as Secretary of Commerce, Defendants	:	Case No. 25-00155

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to 3(f) of the Rules of the United States of International Trade, I certify that on July 18, 2025, copies of the foregoing Summons and Complaint were served upon the following individuals by certified mail, return receipt requested:

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