Tariff Talks 2025

Expana's Weekly Rundown

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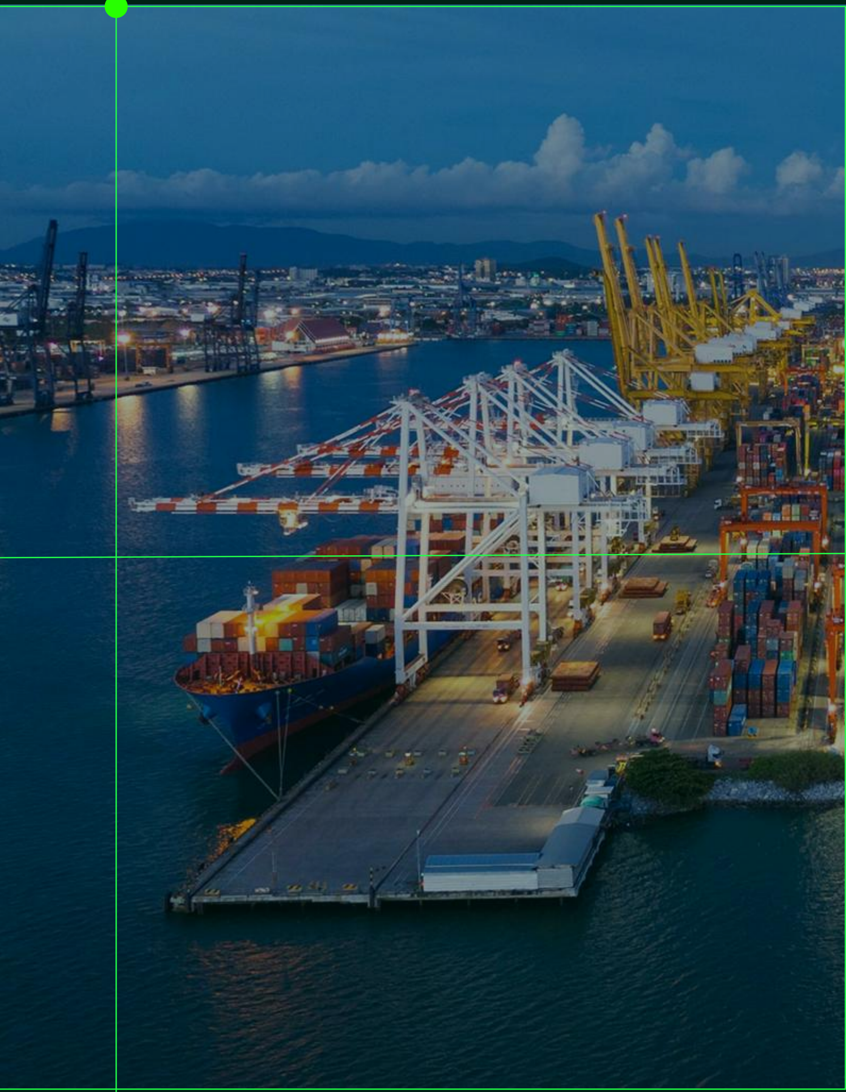

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INTRODUCTION

On August 6, US President Trump issued an executive order that imposes a new **25% additional ad valorem tariff** on imports from India into the States, effective 21 days after the White House announcement. Trump made good on his continuous tariff threats over Indian imports of Russian oil—bringing India's tariff to 50%. The US President hopes to squeeze the Russian government and President Putin due to the war with Ukraine and Putin's unwillingness to allow a US-brokered peace deal, reported Expana.

"India is not only buying massive amounts of Russian Oil, they are then, for much of the Oil purchased, selling it on the Open Market for big profits. They don't care how many people in Ukraine are being killed by the Russian War Machine. Because of this, I will be substantially raising the Tariff paid by India to the USA," wrote President Trump.

On August 5, the Brazilian government filed a lawsuit with the World Trade Organization (WTO) against the US. This is the third international lawsuit with the WTO, which follows similar actions from the European Union and China. However, the act is more symbolic than practical as there is no real enforcement mechanism. Also domestically, Trump's tariffs face legal disputes across the nation, cited Expana. It's not clear if these legal actions are a concern for countries cutting trade deals with the US.

Next week, Brazil's Finance Minister Haddad will hold a call with US Treasury Secretary Bessent in a bid to normalize relations with the US, reported Reuters.

"It will be on Wednesday, and depending on how the talks go, it could advance to an in-person meeting," Haddad told reporters. It's unclear if Brazil's trade team will leverage the recent discovery of oil off the country's coast in negotiations.

On July 31, a new set of reciprocal tariffs were announced by the White House. This presidential action set new tariff rates for countries throughout the world to go into effect on August 7—while goods already in transit will receive a limited exemption until October 5.

While assigning new tariff rates, the Trump administration is also looking to crack down those trying to evade tariffs. So, if US Customs and Border Protection (CBP) catches individuals using transshipment to dodge new tariffs, a punitive 40% rate applies. Having said that, many market participants wonder how this will be investigated, proven, and enforced.

Some countries are not mentioned in the reciprocal tariff order. So, unless otherwise stated, these countries will be subject to a US 10% rate.

After last week's update, this publication contains information available to Expana's team as of August 6. The tariff rundown tracks the weekly changes in tariff news, and how each social media post, interview, or press conference may affect global agri-commodity producers and trade partners. Keep reading for tariff-related news, commodity by commodity...

SEND A LETTER TO THE EDITOR!
We want to hear your questions about the evolving nature of global commodity trade. Please send feedback to
Ryan.Gallagher@ExpanaMarkets.com

Tariff Rates As of August 7, 2025

KEY

No change	blue
Rate reduced	green
Rate raised	red

COUNTRY	Current[1]	Former[2]
Afghanistan	15%	10%
Algeria	30%	30%
Angola	15%	32%
Australia	10%	10%
Bangladesh	20%	35%
Bolivia	15%	10%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	30%	35%
Botswana	15%	37%
Brazil	10%+40%	50%
Brunei	25%	24%
Cambodia	19%	36%
Cameroon	15%	11%
Canada	35%	25%
Chad	15%	13%
Chile	10%	10%
Costa Rica	15%	10%
Côte d`Ivoire	15%	21%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	15%	10%
Ecuador	15%	10%
Equatorial Guinea	15%	13%
European Union	15%	30%
Falkland Islands	10%	41%
Fiji	15%	32%
Ghana	15%	10%

COUNTRY	Current[1]	Former[2]
Guyana	15%	38%
Iceland	15%	10%
India	25%+25%	26%
Indonesia	19%	32%
Iraq	35%	30%
Israel	15%	17%
Japan	15%	25%
Jordan	15%	20%
Kazakhstan	25%	27%
Laos	40%	48%
Lesotho	15%	50%
Libya	30%	31%
Liechtenstein	15%	37%
Madagascar	15%	47%
Malawi	15%	17%
Malaysia	25%	24%
Mauritius	15%	40%
Mexico	25%	30%
Moldova	25%	31%
Mozambique	15%	16%
Myanmar (Burma)	40%	44%
Namibia	15%	21%
Nauru	15%	30%
New Zealand	15%	10%

COUNTRY	Current[1]	Former[2]
Nicaragua	18%	18%
Nigeria	15%	14%
North Macedonia	15%	33%
Norway	15%	15%
Pakistan	19%	29%
Papua New Guinea	15%	10%
Philippines	19%	20%
Serbia	35%	37%
South Africa	30%	30%
South Korea	15%	25%
Sri Lanka	20%	30%
Switzerland	39%	31%
Syria	41%	41%
Taiwan	20%	32%
Thailand	19%	36%
Trinidad and Tobago	15%	10%
Tunisia	25%	28%
Turkey	15%	10%
Uganda	15%	10%
United Kingdom	10%	10%
Vanuatu	15%	22%
Venezuela	15%	15%
Vietnam	20%	46%
Zambia	15%	17%

[1] Current or negotiated rate
[2] Former rate

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

by Ryan Gallagher

Those invested in the industry await alcohol exemptions in the US-EU trade deal, reported Reuters. This week, a letter was sent to President Trump by the "Toasts Not Tariffs Coalition" of major European producers, US whiskey and wine makers, glass suppliers, retailers, and restaurants. Signed by market participants from both sides of the pond, the individuals hope to have Trump see reason by asserting $2 billion in tariff-related costs from the proposed 15% duty on US alcohol imports from the EU.

"Nearly 86% of US spirits exports go to countries that have eliminated tariffs on all US spirits, and approximately 98% of spirits imports originate from countries that have eliminated tariffs on US spirits," read a press release from the Distilled Spirits Council of the US (DISCUS) which cited the letter and quoted signees.

The current 15% on EU alcohol could level the field for other players out of Australia or New Zealand, for example. On the other hand, parts of Canada are still banning, boycotting, and/or not selling US-made alcoholic beverages as the entire industry suffers from slower demand and more health-conscious consumer trends.

COFFEE, COCOA & TEA

by Ryan Gallagher, Andrew Moriarty

Coffee: Brazilian producers will need to find placement for 7-8 million 60-kg bags of arabica coffee (annual US consumption). Brazilian exporters may find a home for *some* coffee in China, or in the EU—but replacing US demand is impossible (33% of Brazilian production). Surrounding countries could buy Brazilian arabica, process it, and sell it into the US. But with a 50% tariff on Brazil, the coffee is no longer viable for US roasters. Overall, this should put downward pressure on global and Brazilian coffee prices, according to sources, but increase prices of coffee sold into the US.

Cocoa: West African weather remains a concern as tariffs impact cocoa and chocolate. US chocolate manufacturers may be at a disadvantage importing cocoa (near all-time highs) and paying 15% tariffs. Mexico can import cocoa, use domestic sugar, and send chocolate to the US under USMCA FTA (although there have been conflicting reports here). Another example: EU producers can get tariff-free cocoa and sell it to the US for 15%. However, there is still a question about who will pay these tariffs. Furthermore, the situation becomes more difficult if EUDR is enacted and the list of allowable cocoa producers becomes shorter.

DAIRY

by Brittany Feyh

Dairy industry leaders remain focused on retaliatory tariffs, closely monitoring relations with China. China continues to be the largest buyer of US low protein whey, with trade flows continuing despite a current 10% retaliatory tariff in place until August 12, or until a negotiated agreement is reached.

Meanwhile, US dairy exports have seen an uptick in demand from Southeast Asia as recent trade dialogue and market incentives have created an opportunity for increased imports of US cheese and whey products.

While the current trade environment remains fluid, dairy exports remain elevated and well positioned on the global market amid limited retaliatory tariffs in place for top US trading partners, market participants told Expana.

EGGS

by Allison Berry

Beginning August 6th, a 50% tariff on Brazilian goods will officially take effect. Brazil has been a key supplier of breaking stock in 2025, but with this cost burden now in place, buyers may begin shifting towards more competitive alternatives. Elsewhere, negotiations with Mexico have been extended by 90 days, while India—new to the US egg market this year—remains in talks to avoid a proposed 50% tariff.

Despite recent import activity, the US continues to meet the vast majority of its breaking stock needs through domestic production. Availability remains strong, and pricing has adjusted to levels that make imports less economically attractive.

POULTRY

by Matt Busardo

In China, the temporary tariff reduction from 125% to 10% is still set to expire on August 12, with discussions underway to extend the lower rate for another 90 days. While some heat-treated US poultry exports have resumed, the broader market remains limited due to ongoing restrictions, including HPAI zoning and customs bottlenecks.

The EU remains closed to US broiler meat due to long-standing bans related to antimicrobial rinses. Although a recent trade agreement included agricultural dialogue, no progress was made toward lifting the poultry ban. The EU has pledged to work toward addressing non-tariff barriers, but no policy changes are imminent.

A finalized trade framework with the Philippines was announced in late July. While it provides US agricultural access, poultry-specific tariff terms have not been disclosed, leaving short-term impact uncertain. Vietnam is in a similar position, with broader trade discussions confirmed but no defined broiler provisions published. Brazil continues to apply indirect pressure in shared export markets like Mexico and the Middle East, though its imports to the US remain negligible. Meanwhile, India maintains steep tariffs that effectively block US poultry, with no active negotiations underway.

RED MEAT

by Mason Augustino, Junie Lin

Beef: Market sources viewed Australian exports to the US as more competitive after President Trump maintained Australia's minimum tariff rate at 10% by August 1, compared to New Zealand's 15% and Brazil's 76.4% (50% tariff and 26.4% out-of-quota duty). Trading activity remained largely subdued as uncertainty shrouded the market. Local Chinese reports indicated China has stopped accepting new tariff exemption applications for certain US agricultural products as of August 1, with existing exemptions set to expire by mid-September, potentially leading to higher duties on beef, poultry, pork, and grains. However, no official confirmation was reported.

Pork: Following the August 1 deadline, Japan and South Korea finalized deals with the US, lowering pork tariffs to 15% from the proposed 25%, offering moderate relief. China maintains retaliatory tariffs near 57%, with a pause on added US duties through August 12. Mexico secured a 90-day extension under United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA), keeping compliant pork protected, while non-compliant items still face 25–50% tariffs. Canada did not reach a deal, and a 35% US tariff now applies to non-USMCA goods, though compliant pork remains largely unaffected. Market participants continue to monitor developments closely as global trade dynamics remain volatile.

SEAFOOD

by Vivian Rosenbaum-Cottier, Angel Rubio

The imposition of higher tariffs on imported shrimp—most notably the recently announced 50% rate on Indian origin, as well as significant increases on product from Indonesia, Vietnam, and soon, Ecuador—has introduced significant structural changes to the US shrimp market. Given that India alone supplies nearly 40% of US shrimp imports, current tariff schedules fundamentally alter replacement costs and reshape procurement strategies across the distribution chain.

The immediate result is a pronounced firm bias in market tone, with replacement costs often exceeding current domestic sales levels. Importers are increasingly holding existing, lower-cost inventories for longer periods, even at the expense of higher carrying costs, as restocking under the new tariff environment can be economically challenging. Meanwhile, the anticipation—and partial realization—of elevated input costs has forced many market participants to adjust pricing strategies upward, though absorption varies by segment and timing.

Beyond direct costs, tariffs are straining cash flows, as upfront payment of duties is required for new arrivals. This is further complicated by uncertainty regarding the final tariff schedule for Ecuador, the last major supplier not subject to higher rates. Overall, tariffs are fostering a recalibration of business practices, inventory management, and price structures throughout the industry.

GRAINS

by Murphy Campbell

Over the past seven days, President Trump's new tariffs have stirred grains market concerns, though market reaction remains muted as market players anticipate trade deal resolutions, sources say. A 50% tariff on Brazilian exports has raised fears of indirect price pressures. Market players note strong corn, soybean, and wheat inspections despite bearish demand rhetoric, with August weather forecasts adding volatility. Market players expect short-term price dips but see potential for stabilization if trade talks progress.

FEED ADDITIVES

by Elliot Holgate

Since the announcement of tariffs in early March, amino acid and vitamin prices have remained stable to weak, attributed to prior stockpiling by US consumers ahead of the tariffs. US demand for amino acids has been further reduced due to reciprocal Chinese tariffs on US soybeans, which increased local soybean meal supply, decreasing the need for additional protein supplements in animal feed.

Brazilian amino acid sellers maintain competitive pricing in the US market, as their exports remain tariff-exempt, unlike Chinese products which face a 20% tariff. Meanwhile, European producers anticipate that vitamin sales to the US will continue to be exempt from tariffs. However, they admit that this has not been confirmed.

FRUIT & JUICES

by Holly Bianchi, Craig Elliott

Juices: Orange juice has been exempted from a US 50% tariff on Brazilian imports, providing relief to industry players after the anticipated imposition disrupted distribution chains. Brazil supplies over 60% of US orange juice.

Fruit: The US and Japan have reached a major trade agreement that caps reciprocal tariffs on Japanese imports—including agricultural goods such as fruit—at 15%, down from the previously threatened 25%. As of July 27, 2025, the US and EU finalized a trade framework that imposes a 15% tariff on most EU exports, including fruits, to the US.

Meanwhile, a summit to be held between the US and South Korea is hoped to iron out the details of a recent trade deal, with the US reportedly particularly interested in discussing quarantine processes for fruits and vegetables.

SUGAR & SWEETENERS

by Andraia Torsiello

Most countries continue to face a 10% on sugar imports to the US, but Mexico and Canada are excluded under terms of the USMCA. However, President Trump will likely renegotiate the USMCA next year, and new terms could be included. Also, Brazil is facing a 50% tariff from the US. The country is the world's largest sugar producer, and accounts for nearly half of the world's sugar exports. India, another major producer, is also being hit with a 50% tariff over its Russian oil purchases. The sugar market is strengthening on the news of trade relations, and most participants are taking a wait-and-see approach as the situation continues to develop.

NUTS

by Nick Moss, Jara Zicha

On August 1, President Trump unveiled a new wave of tariffs set to take effect on August 7. Vietnam, the largest cashew processing hub and exporter, is among the countries affected by a new tariff rate, announced at 20% for all goods imported from Vietnam into the US. This rate was initially disclosed by President Trump in early July on his social media platform. However, it lacked formal confirmation until now, leaving industry stakeholders uncertain. Amongst other prominent cashew exporters, the Ivory Coast will see a 15% tariff imposed on its imports, with India at a total of 50% by September.

US exporters are watching for a response from India with the recent announcements from the White House. India is a significant destination for US tree nuts such as almonds, pistachios, and walnuts, despite relatively high duties on most US tree nuts already. Further retaliations could lead to market-altering demand changes, according to market participants.

VEGETABLES & PULSES, PLANT PROTEINS

by Holly Bianchi, Craig Elliott, Andraia Torsiello

Vegetables: Representatives of the North American produce industry have signed a joint letter to President Trump, Mexican President Sheinbaum, and Canadian Prime Minister Carney, urging them to resolve tariff disputes, stating that tariffs are placing "significant strain" on businesses.

Although tariffs have been applied to Canada, implementation of a proposed tariff on Mexican imports has been suspended for 90 days, to allow for negotiations, likely to hold significance for the tomato market, as the US imports significant volumes from Mexico. This comes as a 17% import tariff on fresh tomatoes from Mexico has recently gone into effect.

Plant Proteins: Last summer, tariffs of nearly 355% were placed on pea protein concentrate imports from China by the US and Canada. Some market participants anticipate China will reroute product, and process in other countries like Malaysia and Thailand, which are facing tariffs of 19%. US President Trump warned that duties may increase further if countries retaliate with their own import taxes or attempt to circumvent the tariffs. President Trump has imposed a deadline of August 12 for the US and China to reach a trade agreement—with a possibility to extend that again.

OILSEEDS, OILS & FATS

by Roxanne Nikoro

The United Coconut Associations of the Philippines (UCAP) indicates that the 19% tariff on Philippine goods, including coconut oil, is expected to reduce US demand. This development occurs alongside record-high coconut oil prices due to poor copra production.

Despite ongoing negotiations between the US and China last week, no significant deal has been finalized. Market sources note that China has made no purchases of US new crop beans, opting instead to buy from South America.

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METALS & ORES

by Artem Segen

The tariff increase to 50% on India is likely to affect copper, aluminum, and ferroalloys in particular, where India plays a significant role as a supplier of rolled products, components for electronics assembly, cable products and automotive systems. New Delhi's position remains firm and increases the likelihood of a trade retaliation by India, including restrictions on exports of aluminum and copper scrap, as well as recycled products.

PLASTICS

by Andrew Woods

Throughout the week, players within the plastics market noted the greater certainty emanating from the recent signing of the US-EU trade deal. Indeed, international trade between the two blocs, specifically for LDPE and HDPE, has reportedly ticked upwards.

Furthermore, the 90-day delay to tariffs on Mexican goods added some more short-term confidence. As a major trading partner to the US, the trade of plastics between the two countries is critically important for price dynamics of most plastic products and feedstocks. While providing greater certainty in the short term, participants are concerned about dynamics during H2 2025.

PULP, PAPER & WOOD

by Greg Potter

Brazilian hardwood eucalyptus pulp was made exempt from the US tariffs on Brazilian goods of 50% set to start on August 6. Market sources stated that without the exception, prices for all hardwood pulp in the US would have risen as a result. Other sources report that excess capacity for SBSK production continues to exert downward pressure on pricing, as firms continue to lose overseas customers due to trade issues.

CLOSING

In an exemplary case of tariff uncertainty, the Swiss President Keller-Sutter flew to Washington DC to speak with US President Trump about the 39% levy on Switzerland. However, the unscheduled visit turned out to be a bust for now as reportedly no new deal was reached.

Otherwise, Brazil was assigned a 10% (their original number) duty, in the reciprocal tariff announcement. However, the South American country was also targeted by President Trump with an additional 40% tariff, according to a separate White House trade page cited by Expana.

As for trade with the EU, the US is keeping any current tariffs on EU agricultural goods which are above 15%. All other goods will be subject to the 15% rate.

Also Read: "Navigating the Trump Tariff Turbulence: A Comprehensive Timeline" for a look back in 2025 tariff history.

The information contained within this report was updated as of August 6. Real-time updates are available within Expana's suite of online platforms.

Looking forward, nothing is certain. However back at the end of 2024, a global recession was predicted for spring 2025, according to Expana's forecasting team. CLICK TO READ MORE ABOUT WHAT'S TO COME IN GLOBAL COMMODITY MARKETS.

Click to read last week's report:

Tariff Talks 2025: Expana's Weekly Rundown #20

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