vinetur

U.S. and China Publish Lists for Potential Tariff Cuts on $30 Billion in Goods

Beijing listed farm goods and medical devices; Washington focused on consumer products, with tariff levels and timing still undefined.

Monday, September 28, 2026



The United States and China have published the product lists that could receive lower tariffs under their new “30 for 30” trade framework, giving the first detailed look at an agreement announced after last week’s summit between President Donald Trump and

President Xi Jinping and raising new questions about how European exporters could be affected.

The White House said the two sides identified $30 billion in annual trade each way in goods considered non-sensitive and will review those products “with a view” to applying reciprocal tariff reductions. China’s list contains 1,619 product categories from the United States, while the American list includes 77 categories of Chinese goods. Neither government has yet said how deep the tariff cuts would be or when they would take effect.

The lists were prepared by the U.S.-China Trade Council, a body created during Trump’s visit to Beijing in May after months of talks aimed at separating politically sensitive trade from products both sides considered easier to handle.

U.S. Trade Representative Jamieson Greer said the two countries had recommended $30 billion in trade in non-sensitive goods on each side for potentially better tariff treatment in the future. He also said the plan could improve market access for about 30% of U.S. exports to China while giving American consumers more imports from China in categories such as household goods and toys.

The latest move follows a three-day visit by Xi to Washington that ended Friday, when the White House announced the two governments had agreed on recommendations covering non-sensitive goods. Beijing confirmed the agreement the next day. The deal builds on a trade truce reached in South Korea last October after the two countries imposed tariffs of more than 100% on each other’s goods. That truce had been due to expire in November, but U.S. Treasury Secretary Scott Bessent said after the summit that it had been extended until Jan. 10.

China’s list is led by food and farm products. It includes beef, pork, poultry, seafood, cheese, butter, grains, wine and whisky. It also covers coal and nearly 150 wood and lumber products. Beijing has pledged to import at least 10 million tons of U.S. coal in 2027 and 2028. Beyond agriculture, the Chinese list includes medical equipment such as MRI scanners, pacemakers, stents and surgical robots.

One notable omission is soybeans, traditionally the largest U.S. farm export to China. In the newly published list, soybeans appear only as seeds for planting, not as a broad commodity category.

The U.S. list is much shorter and is focused mainly on consumer goods. It includes fireworks, glass and wooden Christmas decorations, string lights for Christmas trees, microwave ovens, toasters, coffee makers, bed linen, tennis balls and fishhooks. Toys are included, but not toys with Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, Ethernet or radio-frequency connections.

For Europe, the most immediate concern may be pork. According to S&P Global data cited by Euronews, the European Union shipped about 1.07 million metric tons of pork to China in 2025, nearly one-quarter of the bloc’s exports outside the EU. Spain, the Netherlands and Denmark were the leading suppliers. That trade is already under pressure because Chinese anti-dumping duties of 4.9% to 19.8% have applied to EU pork since December. If U.S. pork receives lower tariffs, European producers could face a wider price disadvantage in the Chinese market.

European dairy exporters face a similar risk. China has imposed anti-subsidy duties of 7.4% to 11.7% since February on some EU cheeses and creams. Lower tariffs for competing American dairy products could make access even harder for European suppliers, depending on the final terms of the U.S.-China reductions.

The beverage sector is also watching closely. Because China’s list includes U.S. wine and whisky, any tariff relief could potentially strengthen the position of American producers in China against French, Italian and Spanish wines, as well as Irish whiskey and Scotch. The effect is not yet certain because the tariff cuts have not been defined, but even a limited reduction could alter pricing and distribution decisions in a market where imported alcoholic drinks compete heavily for shelf space and restaurant demand.

That possibility matters beyond direct sales volumes. A lower tariff burden on U.S. wine could increase competitive pressure on European exporters and influence how importers in China allocate orders, promotions and channels. The same dynamic could develop in spirits if U.S. whisky becomes cheaper relative to established European

brands.

The agreement could also affect Europe in the American market. If Chinese household goods, toys and sports equipment enter the United States at lower tariffs, European manufacturers selling similar products there could find competition tougher, especially in price-sensitive categories.

For now, much of the practical impact remains unclear. The White House and the Chinese government have released the lists, but they have not published the size of any tariff reductions or a timetable for implementation. Until those details are known, companies in agriculture, consumer goods, medical devices and alcoholic beverages are left to judge the agreement mainly by the product categories chosen and by the clear sign that Washington and Beijing are trying to reduce tensions in selected parts of their trade relationship while keeping broader disputes in place.