



Lithium battery imported materials are subject to tariffs

What is the tariff rate on lithium ion batteries?

In a Fact Sheet issued by the White House today (14 May), the Administration said it would increase the tariff rate on lithium-ion batteries for electric vehicles (EVs) from 7.5% to 25% in 2024, and the tariff rate for non-EV lithium-ion batteries from 7.5% to 25% in 2026.

What are China's new tariffs on lithium-ion batteries?

On May 14, 2024, the Biden Administration announced changes to section 301 tariffs on Chinese products. For energy storage, Chinese lithium-ion batteries for non-EV applications from 7.5% to 25%, more than tripling the tariff rate. This increase goes into effect in 2026. There is also a general 3.4% tariff applied to lithium-ion battery imports.

What are China's new import taxes on lithium ion batteries?

This includes the removal of import taxes on lithium chloride, lithium carbonate, nickel sulphate, and cobalt carbonate, all previously set at 5%. Additionally, China eliminated the 3% import tax on low-arsenic fluorite, a crucial material for electrolyte production in lithium-ion batteries.

Does the US import lithium ion batteries from China?

With the local content requirements under the IRA and the latest tariff hikes, the US has dealt a double blow to lithium-ion battery imports from mainland China, but it still relies on mainland China directly and indirectly for a range of minerals, including cobalt, graphite and lithium.

What is the import code for lithium-ion batteries?

Lithium-ion battery modules, packs, and container blocks are generally categorized under import code 8507.6020, and it is said the tariff change will likely apply to imports under this code. CEA said further clarity is needed for the correct import code for lithium-ion cells.

Will tariffs protect EV batteries?

The White House implied that the latest increase in tariffs would ensure those investments are protected and can continue as planned. Currently, the US gets most of its lithium-ion batteries from China, but only a small portion of these batteries are for use in EVs.

There is also a general 3.4% tariff applied to lithium-ion battery imports. Altogether, the full tariff paid by importers will increase from 10.9% to 28.4%. Lithium-ion battery modules, packs, and container blocks are generally ...

The tariff rate on battery parts will increase from 7.5% to 25% in 2024. China is by far the U.S.'s top supplier of lithium-ion batteries to the U.S. The U.S. imported \$13.1 billion worth in 2023, almost 10 times the amount



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of the number two supplier, South Korea.

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The new tariffs target imports of EVs, lithium-ion batteries, and critical minerals such as graphite and permanent magnets from mainland China. According to the official announcement, in 2024, the tariff on EVs imported ...

Last week, the Office of the United States Trade Representative said that e-bike batteries imported from China would be subject to 25 percent tariffs starting in 2026, up from 7.5 percent.

Under the new structure, the Section 301 tariff rate on lithium-ion non-EV batteries imported from China will increase from the current 7.5% to 25%, effective January 1, 2026. This change specifically targets "batteries" as defined by U.S. Customs and Border Protection, encompassing battery cubes, modules, and certain types of cells. It is crucial to ...

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According to the US Census Bureau, in 2023, the United States directly imported \$13.1 billion in lithium-ion batteries from China, accounting for 70 percent all US li-ion battery imports in 2023, as measured in value. US li-ion imports are split between storage and batteries for electric vehicles.

Electric vehicles, electric vehicle batteries, battery parts, respirators and facemasks, syringes and needles, ship-to-shore gantry cranes, solar panel cells and modules, steel and aluminum products, and certain critical minerals imported from China will face increased tariff rates ranging between 25% and 100% beginning on September ...

Tariff rates will double from 25% to 50% for solar cells and modules after 2024 and rise from 7.5% to 25% for lithium-ion non-EV batteries (most energy-storage batteries) in 2026. The tariff rate on natural graphite will increase from zero to 25% in 2026.

Lithium-Ion Batteries and Lead-Acid Battery Parts. Starting in 2024, a 25% tariff will apply to lithium-ion batteries and parts for lead-acid batteries. These tariffs are designed to encourage the diversification of supply chains away from Chinese sources, especially given China's dominance in battery production, which is critical for ...

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As part of its efforts to promote advanced manufacturing, China removed or reduced import taxes on key raw materials essential for EV battery production. This includes the removal of import taxes on lithium chloride, lithium carbonate, nickel sulphate, and ...

On Tuesday, U.S. President Joe Biden announced a slew of new of trade tariffs on Chinese imports, including electric vehicles (EVs), lithium-ion batteries, certain types of magnets, critical minerals, steel, and aluminum. The tariffs, which also include products in the medical and infrastructure sectors, come amid U.S. concerns about Chinese manufacturing ...

Products on List 4A are currently subject to an additional 7.5% tariff, including lithium-ion batteries, certain nickel-cadmium storage batteries, and certain used batteries for the recovery of lead. Products under List 4B are not currently subject to any additional tariff. When the Section 301 tariffs were implemented, the USTR established a process to exclude certain ...

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