



**MARCH
UPDATE**

Tariff & Trade Policy Update

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Tariff Action Summary



Country (products of)	Products Covered	Tariff	Date	Implementation
China/Hong Kong	All	20%	3/4/2025	IEEPA
Canada	All (USMCA qualified and autos paused until April 2)	25% & 10% energy	3/4/2025	IEEPA
Mexico	All (USMCA qualified and autos paused until April 2)	25%	3/4/2025	IEEPA
Global	Steel & Aluminum & Derivatives in CH 73/76	25%	3/12/2025	Section 232
Global	Steel & Aluminum Derivatives outside of CH 73/76	25%	As soon as ready	Section 232
Global	TBD	Reciprocal	Report 4/1/2025	TBD
Global	Copper	Potential for 25%	Report 11/22/2025	Section 232
Global	Pharmaceuticals	TBD	11/28/2025	Section 232
Global	Automobiles	TBD	11/25/2025	Section 232
Global	Semiconductors	TBD	11/26/2025	Section 232
Global	Lumber, Timber & Derivatives	TBD	11/27/2025	Section 232

What's the Difference?



SECTION 301

Trade Act of 1974

Provides the U.S. trade representative with wide authority to investigate trade partners for unfair trading practices and to impose tariffs to persuade them to change their practices.

SECTION 232

Trade Expansion Act of 1962

Affords the president the power to impose tariffs on specific critical products, like aluminum and steel, if the Department of Commerce determines via investigation that imports of those products undermine U.S. security.

ANTI-DUMPING, COUNTERVAILING DUTY, AND SAFEGUARD TARIFF

Allows the president to protect U.S. industries suffering from subsidized or below-cost imports or an unexpected surge of imports that hurts U.S. producers.

Unlike Section 301 or Section 232 tariffs, which require an investigation and specific findings -

The International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA), passed in 1977, grants the president broad authority over economic transactions, and a wide range of abilities to deal with “**any unusual and extraordinary threat**,” stemming in whole or in part from foreign sources.

IEEPA allows the president to impose trade measures immediately without a formal review process.

IEEPA Updates



Tariffs implemented under IEEPA
(International Emergency Economic Powers Act)

IEEPA tariffs apply **in addition** to existing duty/tariffs

**CHINA &
HONG KONG**

+10% + 10%

March 4th

MEXICO

+25%

March 4th

CANADA

+25%

March 4th

**ENERGY
& ENERGY
RESOURCES**

+10%

The term "energy" or "energy resources" includes crude oil, natural gas, lease condensates, natural gas liquids, refined petroleum products, uranium, coal, biofuels, geothermal heat, the kinetic movement of flowing water, and critical minerals, as defined by 30 U.S.C. 1606 (a)(3)

**EFFECTIVE DATE FOR
CHINA/MEXICO
ADDITIONAL 10% &
CANADA/MEXICO:
TUESDAY, MARCH 4th**

No in-transit exemption

**USMCA PRODUCTS
& AUTOS DELAYED
BY ONE MONTH**

**DE MINIMIS
ALLOWABLE FOR
CANADA/MEXICO/CHINA
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE**

20%

CHINA &

HONG KONG

HTS 9903.01.24 | 20%

A 20% tariff on products of China and Hong Kong enacted under the Imposing Duties to Address the Synthetic Opioid Supply Chain in the People's Republic of China Executive Order.



IEEPA Classification & Exemptions

For products of China and Hong Kong entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption on or after Feb. 4, through March 3, will be tariffed at 10% (**HTS 9903.01.20**)

- The in-transit exemption is allowable until March 7 if merchandise was loaded vessel or in transit on the final mode of transport before Feb. 1, 2025. (**HTSUS 9903.01.23**)

Merchandise entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption on or after **March 4** will be **20%**

- No in-transit exemption
- Subheadings **9903.01.21** and **9903.01.22** cover donations and informational materials exempt under IEEPA.
- These measures do not apply to Chapter 98 duty-free provisions, except for subheadings 9802.00.40, 9802.00.50, 9802.00.60, and 9802.00.80, where tariffs will be assessed on the China/Hong Kong content value.

25% & 10%

CANADA

HTS 9903.01.10 | 25%

HTS 9903.01.13 | 10%

HTS 9903.01.14 | USMCA | 0%

HTS 9903.01.15 | POTASH | 10%

**AUTOS & USMCA
PRODUCTS DELAYED
UNTIL APRIL 2ND**



IEEPA Classification & Exemptions

Effective March 4, **a 25% tariff** will be assessed on products of Canada except for energy products which will be assessed a 10% tariff – no in-transit exemption, however, there is a delay on automobiles, USMCA qualifying merchandise until April 2nd. effective March 7th.

Exceptions include:

1. Goods that are for personal use.
2. Goods entered under Chapter 98 HTSUS including:
 - 9802.00.40 or 9802.00.50 (repairs/alterations), 9802.00.60 (metal articles processed abroad), 9802.00.80 (assembly of US components) tariffs apply on value added in Mexico/Canada
 - 9801 goods exported from the US and returned from Mexico/Canada not subject (even if Mexico/Canada origin)
 - Other Chapter 98 goods are excluded
3. Donations of food, clothing and medicine intended to relieve human suffering (**HTS 9903.01.11**)
4. Informational materials (**HTS 9903.01.12**)

25%

MEXICO

HTS 9903.01.01 | 25%

HTS 9903.01.04 | USMCA | 0%

HTS 9903.01.05 | POTASH | 10%

**AUTOS & USMCA
PRODUCTS DELAYED
UNTIL APRIL 2ND**



IEEPA Classification & Exemptions

Effective March 4, **a 25% tariff** will be assessed on products of Mexico - no in-transit exemption, however, there is a delay on automobiles & USMCA qualifying merchandise until April 2nd, effective March 7th.

Exceptions include:

1. Goods that are for personal use.
2. Goods entered under Chapter 98 HTSUS including:
 - 9802.00.40 or 9802.00.50 (repairs/alterations), 9802.00.60 (metal articles processed abroad), 9802.00.80 (assembly of US components) tariffs apply on value added in Mexico
 - 9801 goods exported from the US and returned from Mexico not subject (even if Mexican origin)
 - Other Chapter 98 goods are excluded
3. Donations of food, clothing and medicine intended to relieve human suffering (**HTS 9903.01.02**)
4. Merely informational materials (**HTS 9903.01.03**)

USMCA

Just because you have a product made in Canada or Mexico, does not mean that it qualifies for USMCA treatment.

There are steps to take to ensure the product qualifies under the USMCA Rules of Origin.

CBP will likely increase enforcement to ensure compliance.



USMCA | 5 Steps of Qualification

1 Conduct a review of your HTS classification to determine if eligible. You will see an “S” under the special rates of duty column in the HTS

2 Work with your suppliers to understand if they have already qualified the products for USMCA, if so, obtain the documentation.

3 If eligible and not qualified already, evaluate the product. Was it made entirely in a USMCA country of USMCA origin raw materials? You'll need bills of material, values, origin, and HTS of raw materials.

4 Review the USMCA rules of origin – these are HTS specific for requirements for the qualification.

5 If eligible, ensure you get the USMCA qualification documentation (can be on commercial invoice) to your Customs Broker to ensure it's claimed properly.

Keep in mind the opportunity for products where you didn't previously claim USMCA because they were generally duty free.

Section 232 Updates

Until March 12: Tariffs of 25% on steel and 10% on aluminum products and their derivatives on the **original 2018 list**

**NEW EFFECTIVE DATE:
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12th**

STEEL

25%

March 12th

ALUMINUM

**Increase from
10% to 25%**

March 12th

NEW DERIVATIVES OUTSIDE OF CH 73/76

**25% on steel/aluminum
content**

March 12 / TBD

**SECTION 232
TARIFFS APPLY
IN ADDITION
TO EXISTING TARIFFS**

Agreements that suspended Section 232 tariffs on imports from Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, the European Union, Japan, Mexico, South Korea, Ukraine, and the United Kingdom **will be terminated as of March 12.**

All existing general approved exclusions from the tariffs will also be terminated as of March 12 (though granted product exclusions will remain in effect until their expiration date or until their excluded volume is imported, whichever occurs first). The process for requesting exclusions has also been terminated.

Increased to 25%

ALUMINUM & DERIVATIVES IN CHAPTER 76

HTS 9903.85.02

EFFECTIVE 3/12/2025

Check the Federal Register
for Official Notices and
Complete List

Section 232 | Aluminum

- Unwrought aluminum
- Bars, rods and profiles
- Wire
- Plates, sheets and strip
- Foil
- Tubes, pipes and tube or pipe fittings
- Castings and forgings of aluminum

Entries under subheading 9802.00.60 shall be assessed based upon the full value of the imported article

AD/CVD and other tariffs are in addition to Section 232



25%

ALUMINUM DERIVATIVES

25% ON ALUMINUM CONTENT
OUTSIDE OF CHAPTER 76

HTS 9903.85.04/07/08/09

EFFECTIVE 3/12/2025 / TBD

If you have products subject to the aluminum derivatives tariffs, start working with your suppliers now to gather the information that will be required for entry.

If the products are from Russia, or any amount of primary aluminum use to make the article is smelted in Russia or cast in Russia, it is subject to 200% tariffs.



Section 232 Aluminum Derivatives

For Aluminum Derivatives outside of Chapter 76 – A 25% tariff will be assessed for certain derivative aluminum products.

- Tariff applies to the **value of the aluminum content** in the product, which must be reported on the entry in kilograms. **If the value is unknown, it will be calculated on the total value.**
- A notable tariff exception applies where an importer can demonstrate that a **NEW** derivative article was made abroad with aluminum that was “smelted and cast” in the U.S.

In such cases, no tariff will be owed on the finished good. However, this places a significant burden of proof on importers, who must trace and document the raw material's domestic origin.

25%

ALUMINUM DERIVATIVES

25% ON FULL VALUE
IN CHAPTER 76

25% ON ALUMINUM
CONTENT OUTSIDE OF
CHAPTER 76

HTS 9903.85.02/
04/07/08/09

Check the Federal
Register for Official
Notices and Complete List

Section 232 | Aluminum Derivatives



HTSUS Chapter	Products
76 25% on Full Product Value Effective 3/12/2025	18+ Tariff Lines
66, 83, 84, 85, 87, 88, 90, 94, 95, 96 25% on Aluminum Content 100+ Tariff Lines Effective TBD	Household and kitchen items, including cookware, tableware, nails, tacks, staples, and furniture brackets
	Industrial components, such as pneumatic cylinders, pumps, and motors
	Consumer goods, including skis, tennis rackets, roller skates, baseball bats, and archery equipment
	Electronic and mechanical parts, such as computer parts, machine brushes, semiconductor manufacturing machines, welding equipment, auto parts, and water heaters

Not a complete list, CBP has been “authorized and directed to publish regulations or guidance implementing this requirement as soon as practicable”, but until such guidance is issued, importers must develop methodologies for valuation.

25%

STEEL & DERIVATIVES IN CHAPTER 73

HTS 9903.81.87

25%

EFFECTIVE 3/12/2025

Check the Federal
Register for Official
Notices and Complete List



Section 232 | Steel

- Flat-rolled products
- Bars and rods
- Angles
- Wire
- Sheet piling
- Rails
- Fishplates and sole plates
- Other products of iron or steel
- Tubes, pipes and hollow profiles
- Ingots, other primary forms and semi-finished products
- Products of stainless steel

Entries under subheading 9802.00.60 shall be assessed based upon the full value of the imported article

AD/CVD and other tariffs are in addition to Section 232

25%

STEEL DERIVATIVES

25% ON STEEL CONTENT
OUTSIDE OF CHAPTER 73

HTS 9903.81.89/90/91/92 25%

EFFECTIVE 3/12/2025 / TBD

If you have products subject to the steel derivatives tariffs, start working with your suppliers now to gather the information that will be required for entry.

Section 232 | Steel Derivatives

For Steel Derivatives outside of Chapter 73 - A 25% tariff will be assessed for certain derivative steel products.

- Tariff applies to the value of the steel content in the product, which must be reported on the entry in kilograms. **If the value is unknown, it will be calculated on the total value.**
- A notable tariff exception applies where an importer can demonstrate that a **NEW** derivative article was made abroad with steel that was “melted and poured” in the U.S.

In such cases, no tariff will be owed on the finished good. However, this places a significant burden of proof on importers, who must trace and document the raw material's domestic origin.



25% STEEL DERIVATIVES

**25% ON FULL VALUE IN
CHAPTER 73**

**25% (50% FOR TURKEY)
ON STEEL CONTENT
OUTSIDE OF CHAPTER 73**

HTS 9903.81.89/90/91/92

Check the Federal Register for Official Notices
and Complete List



Section 232 | Steel Derivatives

HTSUS Chapter	Products
73 25% on Full Product Value 150+ TARIFF LINES Effective 3/12/2025	Structural steel products
	Fasteners and hardware
	Household and industrial steel items, such as cookware, sinks, stoves, and metal furniture
	Construction materials, including scaffolds, containers, pressure tanks, stranded wire, and cables
	Miscellaneous steel articles, including sewing needles, springs, and metal lamps
84 / 94 25% on Steel Content 20+ PRODUCTS Effective TBD	Parts of escalators and elevators
	Bulldozer blades
	Backhoe and front-loader attachments
	Steel shelving
	Modular steel building units

Not a complete list, CBP has been “authorized and directed to publish regulations or guidance implementing this requirement as soon as practicable”, but until such guidance is issued, importers must develop methodologies for valuation.

STEEL & ALUMINUM DERIVATIVES

If you have products subject to the 232 derivatives lists, start working with your suppliers now to gather the information that will be required.

For products classified outside Chapters 73 and 76, importers must determine and document the value and quantity of the steel or aluminum content to correctly assess the tariff.



Section 232 | 5 Steps to Take

- 1 Conduct a review of the annexed tariff lists to determine whether products are included. Proper HTS Classification is important.
- 2 Evaluation of your chain for products classified outside Chapters 73 and 76, where steel/aluminum content valuation will be required.
- 3 Gather origin documentation for U.S.-melted/poured steel or U.S.-smelted and -cast aluminum to qualify for exemptions.
- 4 Assess potential mitigation strategies, such as supply chain restructuring, tariff engineering, etc.
- 5 CBP has been “authorized and directed to publish regulations or guidance implementing this requirement as soon as practicable,” but until such guidance is issued, importers must develop methodologies for valuation. Monitor CBP guidance on compliance and valuation requirements.

TARIFF STACKING

**Remember that all
tariffs are stacking.**

It's possible to have an entry line with many different HTS being required, and the sequence is validated by CBP to ensure proper reporting.

Incorrect entry summaries will be rejected and require correction within 2 days.



HTS Reporting Order

HTS numbers have a hierarchy for completion of the Customs entry.

1. Chapter 98
2. Chapter 99 for additional duties
3. Section 301
4. IEEPA
5. Section 232 (or 201)
6. Section 201 or 232 quota
7. Primary commodity 10-digit HTS

The entered value of the commodity being imported on the entry summary line should be reported on the Chapter 1-97 HTS classification for the commodity being imported.

Except if Chapter 98 reporting provisions require the entered value to be reported differently.

CHINA

Effective March 10, 2025, these retaliatory tariffs will apply to the following products originating from the US:

- 15% tariffs on chicken, wheat, corn, and cotton
- 10% tariffs on sorghum, soybeans, pork, beef, seafood, fruit, vegetables, and dairy products

Suspension of export permits for certain US soybean producers

Suspension of import of U.S. logs

Additional sanctions designations

Additional restricted party designations under the Export Control Law of China (“ECL”)

MEXICO

Mexican President Claudia Sheinbaum said Mexico would wait to announce counter-measures against the United States, including retaliatory tariffs.

Retaliatory Measures



CANADA

Effective March 4, 2025, Canada imposed a 25% tariff on C\$30 billion worth of U.S. goods, with plans to expand these measures to an additional C\$125 billion in imports over the following 21-days.

The initial list of 1,256 targeted products includes:

Food items

Textiles

Furniture

Alcoholic beverages,
notably bourbon & whiskey

Electricity

Fair & Reciprocal Plan on Trade

On February 13th, the administration issued a memorandum ordering the development of a comprehensive plan for restoring fairness in U.S. trade relationships and countering non-reciprocal trading arrangements, citing the economic and national security threat posed by the trade deficit (as outlined in the America First Trade Policy).

RECIPROCAL TARIFFS

The plan seeks to counter non-reciprocal trading arrangements by determining the equivalent of a reciprocal tariff with respect to each foreign trading partner. Importantly, the Memorandum states that all trade partners, "*both friend and foe*," will be evaluated and potentially face reciprocal tariffs.

To calculate these reciprocal tariffs, the administration will review the impact of foreign tariffs, taxes, nontariff barriers or measures, exchange rates, etc., on the U.S. economy.

TIMING

Reciprocal tariffs could be announced as soon as April 2, 2025. These tariffs will likely be separate from general rates of duty, IEEPA tariffs, Section 232 tariffs, and existing Section 301 tariffs.

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE

The "Fair and Reciprocal Plan" will seek to correct perceived, longstanding imbalances in international trade and ensure fairness across the board.

Key Areas Highlighted

The fact sheet accompanying the memorandum identified specific countries and industries that the administration initially highlighted as failing to provide the U.S. with fair and reciprocal treatment and these references may indicate potential targets of future tariff measures.

EUROPEAN UNION

Automotive and shellfish

BRAZIL

Ethanol

GLOBAL

CANADA & FRANCE

Digital Services Tax

INDIA

Agriculture & Motorcycles

TARGETED

These direct references may indicate potential targets of tariff measures.

THREATS OF EU TARIFFS

There have been threats of a 25% tariff on the EU, but nothing confirmed at this time.

Higher Tariffs on U.S. Exports. The memorandum cites widespread tariff disadvantages for U.S. exporters, noting an unspecified 2019 study that found U.S. goods face higher tariffs more than two-thirds of the time across 132 countries and 600,000 product lines.

Public Comment Period

The USTR comment period is the first opportunity for the public to comment on proposed tariffs under the administration, and the only comment period before the April deadline of the USTR comprehensive review of U.S. Trade Policy and recommendations to the administration.

COMMENT DETAILS

USTR is seeking comments to assist in the identification of any unfair trade or non-reciprocal foreign trade practices, with a **deadline of tomorrow, March 11th**.

Submitted comments are intended to assist USTR in recommending appropriate actions to remedy such practices and in reporting proposed remedies to the president in pursuit of reciprocal trade relations.

USTR requested that these comments outline the foreign country, trade arrangement, operation of the trade arrangement and U.S. impact. USTR further requests that the harm be quantified in U.S. dollars.

USTR requested that the comments be submitted on a country-by-country basis, particularly for Group of 20 (G20) countries and countries with the largest bilateral trade deficits in goods.

Other Trade Policy Updates

USTR CONSIDERING ADDITIONAL FEES FOR CHINESE VESSELS & OPERATORS

Under the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) proposal:

1. Vessels constructed in China would face fees of up to \$1.5 million per U.S. port call.
2. Vessel operators with even one Chinese-built ship in their fleet could be charged \$500,000 per call
3. Chinese shipping companies like COSCO would incur \$1 million per call for any vessel, regardless of its origin.

The fees aim to counter China's dominance in global shipbuilding and maritime transport but could disrupt U.S. trade flows and supply chains.

The proposed fees mark an aggressive escalation in U.S.-China trade tensions. For Canadian ports and intermodal operators, they present a potential windfall as supply chains adapt. U.S. importers and consumers, however, may face higher costs if the plan proceeds.



The USTR is accepting public comments on the proposal through March 24, with the final decision resting with President Trump.

Given the risk of supply chain disruptions and rising consumer prices, the administration may face pressure to adjust or delay the plan. The proposed fees align with Trump's tough-on-China stance, a key appeal to his political base.

Foreign Trade Zones

ELIGIBILITY OF FTZ ACTION

Merchandise subject to the IEEPA or Section 232 tariffs must be admitted to Foreign Trade Zones (FTZs) under "privileged foreign status", unless admitted in domestic/duty paid status.

Privileged Foreign Status means that the rate of duty and applicable tariffs is set at the time of admission to the zone, not the time of entry for consumption into U.S. Commerce.

Not eligible for tariff inversion in zone manufacturing, and not eligible for USMCA preference on a 06 entry.

Privileged Foreign status cannot be changed once elected, unless exported.

If exported in bond, no duty/tariff apply.



EXISTING FOREIGN TRADE ZONE INVENTORY

If you currently have merchandise that is subject to upcoming tariffs, monitor for implementation, and make decisions of whether to complete a zone status change in advance of go live to "lock" in the current rate of duty/tariff.

Note there are some nuances with Section 232 - review notices and seek guidance before taking any action.

Bonded Warehousing

SHORT-TERM RELIEF

A bonded warehouse is a secure storage facility where shippers can store their imported merchandise and defer the entry into U.S. Commerce.

Could potentially be used to temporarily store merchandise if you are either looking to defer the tariff payments, or if you are wanting to “wait and see” if the tariffs will be lifted.

Merchandise can also be exported from a bonded warehouse without duty/tariff payment.



Duty Drawback



Originally enacted in 1789 as part of the Original Tariff Act, duty drawback is the refund of 99% of the duties, taxes, fees and tariffs paid to Customs and Border Protection on merchandise imported into the United States that is subsequently exported or destroyed.

WILL DUTY DRAWBACK STILL BE AN OPTION?

Unlike Section 301 which deals with unfair trade practices, **IEEPA tariffs are ineligible for duty drawback.**

However, with more imports requiring formal entry, there will be more opportunity for drawback as general duty and Section 301 are eligible.

Section 232 Tariffs are also ineligible for duty drawback.

Practical Advice

MAP YOUR SUPPLY CHAIN FOR BOTH DOMESTICALLY PURCHASED MERCHANDISE & IMPORTS

- Do you know the country of origin of what you're purchasing domestically?
- Analyze how these costs may increase with the tariffs.
- Work with your suppliers to understand other sourcing options.

WORK WITH YOUR CUSTOMS BROKERS TO ENSURE ENTRIES ARE CORRECT

Auditing for correct tariff application and hierarchy is critical.

ENSURE YOUR HTS CLASSIFICATIONS ARE CORRECT

GATHER AND ANALYZE YOUR IMPORT DATA AS THE IMPORTER OF RECORD

Customs Brokers

ACE Portal

REVIEW CUSTOMS BOND SUFFICIENCY

Review your current continuous bond to ensure it's sufficient for anticipated changes.

Bonds need to be a minimum of 10% of your annual duty/tax/tariff spend.

Just a Little More Practical Advice

ENSURE YOUR COUNTRY OF ORIGIN IS CORRECT

Logistics and supply chain teams should ensure that country-of-origin declarations in import documentation and entry summaries are accurate. Importers should review certificates of origin, commercial invoices, and supplier documentation to ensure that Canada, Mexico, or China are not mistakenly listed as the country of origin (resulting in unnecessary tariffs) when another country should be declared.

WATCH OUT FOR TRANSSHIPMENTS

The importer is responsible for the correct country of origin being declared to CBP.

In considering whether a product's country of origin can be **legally reclassified**, including through tariff engineering, consult with trade experts and/or legal counsel to ensure compliance with CBP regulations. Importers should also be aware that relying on third parties, including Customs Brokers, does not eliminate liability.

RECORDKEEPING

Maintain detailed records, as required. Future actions may create refund opportunities.



REVIEW INCOTERMS USED TO ENSURE YOU ARE DECLARING THE CORRECT VALUE TO CBP

For example, if you are importing under DDP terms, ensure you are declaring the correct transaction value for your product to compliantly limit your tariff exposure.

As always, keep records of how the value was determined.

WORK WITH YOUR SUPPLIERS REGARDING CONTRACTS & PRICING TERMS

EXPECT SCRUTINY FROM CBP

Avoid any schemes to non-compliantly reduce import value or manipulate the country of origin.

PARTICIPATE IN TRADE ASSOCIATIONS AND GROUPS

We have seen rapid policy shifts –
and likely will continue to do so - keep calm and approach
changes with strategy



KEEP CALM

AND

APPROACH CHANGE WITH STRATEGY

Thank you for attending

A copy of this presentation will be
emailed to all attendees.

Questions submitted in the Q&A module
will receive direct responses.

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