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| **SOLAR PANEL AND WASHING MACHINE IMPORTS**  - **JANUARY 22, 2018**: Trump imposes safeguard measures on $8.5bn in imports of solar panels and $1.8bn of washing machines.  - **FEBRUARY 5, 2018:** China investigates US exports of roughly $1bn of sorghum.  - **APRIL 17, 2018**: China imposes preliminary antidumping duties of 178.6% on imports of sorghum from the US.  - **MAY 18, 2018:** China ends measures on US sorghum during negotiations to resolve the trade dispute. |
| **STEEL AND ALUMINUM AS NATIONAL SECURITY THREATS - Section 232**  - **APRIL 20, 2017**: National security investigations commence.  - **FEBRUARY 16, 2018**: The Department of Commerce releases its report, finding imports of steel & aluminium threaten US national security.  - **MARCH 1, 2018**: Trump announces forthcoming tariffs on all trading partners of 25% on steel and 10% on aluminium.  - **MARCH 7, 2018:** The EU announces its planned response if it were to be hit with tariffs.  - **MARCH 8, 2018**: Trump issues steel and aluminium tariff proclamations effective March 23 but exempts Canada and Mexico.  - **MARCH 22, 2018**: In addition to Canada and Mexico, the EU, South Korea, Brazil, Argentina & Australia get a temporary exemption through May 1, 2018.  - **MARCH 23, 2018:** Tariffs go into effect with exemptions for selected countries: 25% steel tariff to $10.2bn (2017); 10% aluminium tariff to $7.7bn.  - **MARCH 28, 2018**: Korea receives exemption for steel but faces quota: the steel quota of 2.68 million tons cuts its shipments by 21.2% from 2017 volume.   * **On APRIL 2, 2018**: China imposes retaliatory tariffs on aluminium waste and scrap, pork, fruits, wine and nuts and other US products: $2.7bn (2017) vs. $2.8bn.   - **APRIL 30, 2018**: US extends tariff exemptions provided to the EU, Canada and Mexico until June 1, 2018. Korea’s aluminium tariff exemption ends. Argentina, Australia and Brazil receive indefinite exemptions for steel and aluminium tariffs while finalizing details on “satisfactory alternative means to address the threatened impairment to the national security” by the imports.  - **JUNE 1, 2018**: US ends tariff exemptions for EU, Canada and Mexico. As of June 1, Argentina has quotas for steel and aluminium in return for permanent tariff exemptions for both metals. Brazil has quotas on steel, with differing amounts on semi-finished and finished steel products, and a 10% tariff on aluminium. Australia remains the only trading partner without trade restrictions for steel and aluminium.   * **EU**: considers rebalancing measures worth €6.4 billion. Of this amount, the EU will rebalance on €2.8 billion worth of exports immediately (in effect as of 22 June). The remaining rebalancing on trade valued at €3.6 billion will take place at a later stage – in three years' time or after a positive finding in WTO dispute settlement if that should come sooner. The list of products covered include steel products, aluminium products, rice, cranberries, bourbon, corn, peanut butter, orange juice, motorcycles, motor boats, cigarettes, denim. * **Canada:** retaliation covers $12.6bn of imports (to be effective July 1): steel products, aluminium products, lawn mowers, washing machines, refrigerators, dishwashers, chemicals, paper products, bourbon. * **Mexico**: retaliation covers 3.6bn of imports (effective June 6): steel products, pork, cold cuts, apples, grapes, cranberries, cheese, lamps. * **India:** retaliation covers $1.3bn of imports (to be effective June 21): steel products, almonds, chemicals, apples, lentils, walnuts, chickpeas. * **Other countries including Japan, Russia and Turkey** have warned of potential retaliation but have not announced formal tariffs. |
| **UNFAIR TRADE PRACTICES – TECHNOLOGY TRANSFERS, INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY - Section 301**  - **AUGUST 18, 2017**: USTR self-initiates an investigation on China under Section 301 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1974.  - **MARCH 22, 2018:** US administration releases its report finding China is conducting unfair trade practices related to technology transfers, intellectual property, and innovation. Trump indicates forthcoming remedies, with tariffs on up to $60bn of Chinese products, a WTO dispute, and new rules on investment.  - **APRIL 3, 2018**: US administration releases a list of 1333 Chinese products under consideration for 15% tariffs, covering $46.2bn of US imports.   * **APRIL 4, 2018**: China publishes a list of 106 products subjects to forthcoming 25% tariffs as retaliation, covering $49.8bn of China’s imports. They mostly affect US transportation and vegetable products.   - **APRIL 5, 2018**: US considers additional tariffs on $100 bn of US imports from China.  - **MAY 20, 2018**: US Treasury Secretary says that the tariffs are “on hold”.  - **MAY 29, 2018:** The White House releases a statement that it would impose tariffs on $50bn of goods from China after announcing the final list of covered imports on June 15, 2018.  - **JUNE 15, 2018**: US administration publishes the final list: 818 of the original 1,333 products remains on the list, totalling $32bn of imports (scheduled to go into effect on July 6). The dropped products are mostly consumers goods, while the remaining are mostly from industrial sectors that contribute to or benefit from the “Made in China 2025” industrial policy, including industries like aerospace, information and communications technology, robotics, industrial machinery, new materials, and automobiles. The list contains 284 additional products totalling $14bn in imports in 2017 (98% are intermediate inputs and capital equipment). Top added products are semiconductors ($3.6bn) and plastics ($2.2bn) These tariffs are subject to a short public review and comment period before being effective.   * Shortly after, US Administration announcement, Chinese government issued its own list totalling $44.9bn in import in 2017 ($29.6bn subject to 25% tariff starting July 6; $15.4bn subject to higher tariff later).   - **JUNE 18, 2018:** Trump announces he ordered trade officials to draw up a list of $200bn worth of Chinese goods that would be hit with an additional 10% tariff. |
| **AUTOS AS NATIONAL SECURITY THREAT – Section 232**  - **MAY 23, 2018:** The Commerce Department initiates another national security investigation into imported autos and car parts. Public hearings are scheduled for July 19-20, 2018. The tariffs would affect $208bn of imports, not including auto parts, nearly all from key US allies, and may be imposed already before the November mid-term elections. |