



NASDA Analysis of U.S. Tariffs and Foreign Retaliatory Tariffs

Overview: Since April, 2017, the administration has initiated, investigated and ruled under Section 232 of the Trade Expansion of Act that the current level of U.S. steel and aluminum imports poses a national security risk. The U.S. is now collecting a 25% tariff on steel imports and a 10% tariff on aluminum imports from all global trading partners, except Argentina, Australia, Brazil, and South Korea. In addition to Section 232 action against China, the U.S. administration initiated, investigated and ruled under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 that China’s acts and policies related to technology transfer, intellectual property, and innovation are discriminatory and burden U.S. commerce. As a result, the U.S. could impose \$50 billion in tariffs, with the President asking USTR to look into an additional \$200 billion if China retaliates.

| Country/Partner | U.S. Tariff | Retaliation on U.S. Products | Retaliation on U.S. Ag. Products/Goods | Agricultural Retaliation Products/Goods | Implementation Date |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|---|---------------------|
| Canada | Section 232 – Steel and Aluminum | \$12.6 billion | \$2.5 billion | Yogurt, coffee, prepared meals, maple sugar/syrup, candy and chocolate, pizza and quiche, condiments, soups, whisky and orange juice. | July 1 |
| China (Steel/Aluminum) | Section 232 – Steel and Aluminum | \$3.0 billion | \$2.0 billion | Fruit (fresh and dried), tree nuts (shelled and in-shell), wine, ginseng, denatured ethanol, and pork and pork products | April 2 |
| China (Intellectual Property) | Section 301 – Intellectual Property | \$34 billion initially, up to \$50 billion | \$16.5 billion | Soybeans, corn and corn products, wheat, sorghum, cotton, beef and beef products, cranberries, orange juice, and tobacco and tobacco products | July 6 |

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| European Union | Section 232 – Steel and Aluminum | \$3.2 billion (will levy additional \$4.6 billion in three years' time) | \$1.0 billion | Bourbon and whiskeys, corn, sweet corn, rice, kidney beans, orange juice, cranberry juice, peanut butter, and tobacco products. | June 22 |
| India | Section 232 – Steel and Aluminum | \$235 million | ~ \$164.61 million on \$848.51 million worth of U.S. exports in 2017 | Artemia, Chickpeas, lentils, almonds, walnuts, and fresh apples | August 4 |
| Mexico | Section 232 – Steel and Aluminum | \$3.6 billion | \$2.6 billion | Chilled and frozen pork cuts, hams, cheeses including fresh, grated or powdered, parmesan, gouda, Havarti, fresh apples, frozen French fries, cranberries and bourbon | July 5 |
| Turkey | Section 232 – Steel and Aluminum | \$1.8 billion | ~ \$39.8 million on \$300 million worth of U.S. exports in 2017 | Nuts (shelled and in-shell), rice, prepared food, undenatured ethyl alcohol (spirits, liqueurs), tobacco products | June 21 |

Sources: (Canada) – FAS GAIN Report – “Canada Includes Ag Products in Response to U.S. Tariffs”; (China) – FAS GAIN Report – “China Responds to U.S. Section 301 Trade Action Announcement”; (China) – FAS GAIN Report – “China Imposes Additional Tariffs on Selected U.S.-Origin Products”; (EU) – FAS GAIN Report – “EU Imposes Additional Tariffs on U.S. Products”; (India) – Live Mint, [Tit-for-tat tariffs on US goods from 4 August, Harleys out of the list](#) & Hindustan Times, “[India hits back at Donald Trump’s tariffs, raises import duties on agri, steel products](#)”, [WTO Document](#); (Mexico) – FAS GAIN Report – “Mexico Announces Retaliatory Tariffs”; (Turkey) – [World Trade Organization](#)