



# Escalating U.S. Tariffs: Timeline

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The [trade practices of U.S. trading partners and the U.S. trade deficit](#) are a focus of the Trump Administration. Citing these and other concerns, the President has imposed tariff increases under three U.S. laws:

- (1) Section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974 (**Table 1**) on U.S. imports of washing machines and solar products;
- (2) Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (**Table 2**) on U.S. imports of steel and aluminum, and potentially motor vehicles/parts and titanium sponge (the President decided not to impose tariffs on uranium imports, after an investigation); and
- (3) Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 (**Table 3**) on U.S. imports from China.

Congress delegated aspects of its constitutional authority to regulate foreign commerce to the President through these trade laws. These statutory authorities allow the President, based on agency investigations, to take various actions, including imposing import restrictions to address specific concerns (see text box). They have been used infrequently in the past two decades, in part due to the 1995 creation of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and its enforceable dispute settlement system. Prior to this Administration, U.S. import restrictions were last imposed under these trade laws in [1986 for Section 232](#), in [2001 for Section 301](#), and in [2002 for Section 201](#). The President also proposed increasing tariffs on imports from Mexico using authorities delegated by Congress under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA), but subsequently suspended the proposed tariffs citing an [agreement reached with Mexico \(Table 4\)](#). For information on retaliatory tariffs by U.S. trading partners, see CRS Insight IN10971, *Escalating U.S. Tariffs: Affected Trade*.

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### U.S. Laws Related To Trump Administration Trade Actions

**Section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974**—Allows the President to impose temporary duties and other trade measures if the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) determines a surge in imports is a *substantial cause or threat of serious injury* to a U.S. industry.

**Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962**—Allows the President to adjust imports if the Department of Commerce finds certain products are imported in such quantities or under such circumstances as to *threaten to impair U.S. national security*.

**Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974**—Allows the United States Trade Representative (USTR) to suspend trade agreement concessions or impose import restrictions if it determines a U.S. trading partner is *violating trade agreement commitments or engaging in discriminatory or unreasonable practices that burden or restrict U.S. commerce*.

**International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA) of 1977**—Allows the President to regulate the importation of any property in which any foreign country or a national thereof has any interest *if the President declares a national emergency to deal with an unusual and extraordinary threat*, which has its source in whole or substantial part outside the United States, to the national security, foreign policy, or economy of the United States.

Increasing U.S. tariffs or imposing other import restrictions through these laws potentially opens the United States to complaints that it is violating its WTO and free trade agreement (FTA) commitments. Several U.S. trading partners, including [China](#) and the [European Union](#), have initiated dispute settlement proceedings and imposed retaliatory tariffs in response. The retaliatory actions also raise questions with regard to their adherence to WTO commitments, which the United States has raised at the WTO.

## Timeline and Status of U.S. Trade Actions

The tables below provide a timeline of key events related to each trade action. In addition to tariffs, the President has imposed quotas, or quantitative limits on U.S. imports of certain goods from specified countries, as well as tariff-rate quotas (TRQs), for which one tariff applies up to a specific quantity or value of imports and a higher tariff applies above that threshold.

**Table I. Section 201 Global Safeguard Investigations**

<b>Key Dates</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5/17/2017—U.S. industry petition initiates ITC injury <a href="#">investigation on solar cells/modules</a>.</li> <li>6/5/2017—U.S. industry petition initiates ITC injury <a href="#">investigation on large residential washers</a>.</li> <li>9/22/2017—ITC makes affirmative <a href="#">solar cells/modules injury determination</a>.</li> <li>10/5/2017—ITC makes affirmative <a href="#">large residential washers injury determination</a>.</li> <li>11/13/2017—ITC submits <a href="#">report and recommended action on solar cells/modules</a> to President.</li> <li>12/4/2017—ITC submits <a href="#">report and recommended action on large residential washers</a> to President.</li> <li>1/23/2018—President proclaims actions on <a href="#">solar cells/modules</a> and <a href="#">large residential washers</a>, effective February 7, 2018.</li> <li>8/7/2019—ITC releases its <a href="#">mid-term review</a> on the safeguard on large residential washers.</li> </ul>
<b>U.S. Import Restriction</b>	<p><b>Solar Cells:</b> 4-year TRQ with 30% above quota tariff, descending 5% annually.</p> <p><b>Solar Modules:</b> 4-year 30% tariff, descending 5% annually.</p> <p><b>Large Residential Washers:</b> 3-year TRQ, 20% in quota tariff descending 2% annually, 50% above quota tariff descending 5% annually.</p> <p><b>Large Residential Washer Parts:</b> 3-year TRQ, 50% above quota tariff, descending 5% annually.</p>
<b>Countries Affected</b>	<p>Canada excluded from the duties on washers. Certain developing countries excluded if they account for less than 3% individually or 9% collectively of U.S. imports of <a href="#">solar cells</a> or <a href="#">large residential washers</a>, respectively. All other countries included.</p>

**Current Status**      **Effective February 7, 2018.**

**Table 2. Section 232 Steel, Aluminum, Auto, Uranium, and Titanium Sponge Investigations**

<b>Key Dates</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4/2017—Commerce self-initiates investigations on U.S. <a href="#">steel</a> (4/19) and <a href="#">aluminum</a> (4/26) imports.</li> <li>• 1/2018—Commerce submits <a href="#">steel</a> (1/11) and <a href="#">aluminum</a> (1/17) investigation findings and recommendations to President.</li> <li>• 3/23/2018—United States imposes <a href="#">steel</a> and <a href="#">aluminum</a> duties. Temporary exemptions to May 1 in place for certain U.S. security partners (later extended to June 1).</li> <li>• 4/30/2018—President permanently exempts South Korea from <a href="#">steel</a> duties, based on a quota arrangement.</li> <li>• 5/23/2018—Commerce self-initiates investigation on U.S. <a href="#">motor vehicle and parts</a> imports.</li> <li>• 5/31/2018—President permanently exempts Argentina and Brazil from <a href="#">steel</a> duties, and Argentina from <a href="#">aluminum</a> duties, based on quota arrangements. Australia permanently exempted from both duties without a quota.</li> <li>• 7/18/2018—Commerce initiates investigation on U.S. <a href="#">uranium</a> imports based on industry petition.</li> <li>• 2/17/2019—Commerce submits motor vehicle and parts investigation findings and recommendations to President.</li> <li>• 3/4/2019—Commerce initiates investigation on U.S. <a href="#">titanium sponge</a> imports based on industry petition.</li> <li>• 4/16/2019—Commerce submits uranium investigation findings and recommendations to President.</li> <li>• 5/17/2019—President <a href="#">proclaims</a> motor vehicle and parts imports a national security threat and directs USTR to negotiate with European Union (EU), Japan, and others to resolve threat.</li> <li>• 5/19/2019—President exempts Canada and Mexico from <a href="#">steel</a> and <a href="#">aluminum</a> duties. <a href="#">Canada</a>, <a href="#">Mexico</a>, and United States announce process for reinstating tariffs should imports surge.</li> <li>• 7/12/2019—President <a href="#">does not concur</a> with Commerce findings that uranium imports threaten to impair national security, but establishes U.S. Nuclear Fuel Working Group to develop recommendations to revive domestic industry.</li> </ul>
<b>U.S. Import Restriction</b>	<p><b>Aluminum:</b> 10% tariffs on <a href="#">specified list of aluminum imports</a>, effective indefinitely.</p> <p><b>Steel:</b> 25% tariffs on <a href="#">specified list of steel imports</a>, effective indefinitely.</p> <p><b>Autos and Parts:</b> No tariffs currently in effect, pending negotiations.</p>
<b>Countries Affected</b>	<p><b>Aluminum:</b> Argentina,* Australia, Canada, and Mexico exempted. All other countries included.</p> <p><b>Steel:</b> Argentina,* Australia, Brazil,* Canada, Mexico, and South Korea* exempted. All other countries included.</p> <p><b>Autos and Parts:</b> EU, Japan, and other countries “deemed necessary” targeted for negotiations.</p> <p>(*) <a href="#">Quantitative import restrictions</a> imposed in place of tariffs.</p>
<b>Current Status</b>	<p><b>Aluminum:</b> Tariffs effective March 23, 2018.</p> <p><b>Steel:</b> Tariffs effective March 23, 2018.</p> <p><b>Autos and Parts:</b> National security threat declared. Negotiations to resolve threat are ongoing with USTR to report to the President on their status within 180 days of May 17, 2019.</p> <p><b>Uranium:</b> President determined imports are not a national security threat.</p> <p><b>Titanium Sponge:</b> Investigation ongoing. Determination on national security threat pending. (Retaliation also in effect, see CRS Insight IN10971, <i>Escalating U.S. Tariffs: Affected Trade.</i>)</p>

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**Table 3. Section 301 Investigation of China's IP and Innovation Policies**

**Key Dates**

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- 8/14/2017—President [directs USTR](#) to consider investigation on China’s laws, policies, practices, or actions affecting U.S. intellectual property and forced technology transfers.
  - 3/22/2018—USTR releases [Section 301 report](#) and finds that China’s policies are “unreasonable or discriminatory, and burden or restrict U.S. commerce.” President signs [memorandum](#) proposing to (1) implement tariffs on certain Chinese imports; (2) initiate a WTO dispute settlement case against China’s discriminatory technology licensing; and (3) propose new investment restrictions on Chinese efforts to acquire sensitive U.S. technology.
  - 4/6/2018—USTR publishes [proposed list of products](#) to be subject to additional 25% tariff.
  - 5/19/2018—United States and China [release joint statement](#) as initial negotiations held to resolve U.S. concerns.
  - 5/29/2018—President [announces U.S. plan](#) to proceed with Section 301 actions, including 25% tariff on \$50 billion of U.S. imports.
  - 6/15/2018—USTR [releases two-stage plan](#) to impose 25% tariffs on approximately \$50 billion of Chinese imports.
  - 6/18/2018—President [directs USTR](#) to propose additional list of imports (stage 3) valued at \$200 billion to be subject to 10% tariff if China retaliates against Section 301 tariffs.
  - 7/6/2018—United States [imposes stage 1 tariffs](#) (25% tariff on \$34 billion of U.S. imports).
  - 8/23/2018—United States [imposes stage 2 tariffs](#) (25% tariff on \$16 billion of U.S. imports).
  - 9/24/2018—In response to Chinese retaliatory tariffs, United States [imposes stage 3 tariffs](#) (10% tariffs on \$200 billion of U.S. imports initially set to increase to 25% on January 1, 2019).
  - 12/1/2018—President [announces new negotiations](#) with China to resolve U.S. concerns and declares stage 3 tariffs will remain at 10%.
  - 5/5/2019—President [tweets](#) negotiations are moving too slowly, and plans to increase stage 3 tariffs to 25% and to prepare tariffs on remaining Chinese imports (stage 4).
  - 5/10/2019—United States [imposes stage 3 tariff increase](#) to 25%.
  - 5/17/2019—USTR publishes [proposed stage 4 tariff list](#) (up to 25% tariff on \$300 billion of U.S. imports).
  - 6/18/2019—President Trump [tweets](#) that he plans to meet with President Xi during G-20 and resume staff-level talks with China.
  - 8/1/2019—President Trump [tweets](#) that China has not followed through with commitments to buy U.S. agricultural products and announces a 10% tariff on remaining U.S. imports from China (stage 4) will take effect September 1, 2019.
  - 8/14/2019—USTR releases a [two-part plan](#) to impose 10% tariffs on approximately \$300 billion of U.S. imports (stage 4). The first part (4A) will take effect on September 1, 2019; the second part (4B) will take effect on December 15, 2019.
  - 8/23/2019—In response to Chinese retaliatory tariffs, President Trump [directs USTR](#) to further increase tariffs on approximately \$550 billion worth of U.S. imports from China by 5%, raising stage 1-3 tariffs to 30% on October 1, 2019, and stage 4 tariffs to 15% on their effective dates (September 1, 2019 – 4A, December 15, 2019 – 4B).
  - 9/1/2019—United States [imposes stage 4A tariffs](#) of 15%.
  - 9/3/2019—USTR [issues request for comments](#) on proposed tariff increase from 25% to 30% on stage 1-3 tariffs.
  - 9/11/2019—President Trump [tweets](#) that the United States will delay the proposed increase from 25% to 30% on stage 1-3 tariffs from October 1 to October 15.
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<b>U.S. Import Restriction</b>	<p><b>Stage 1</b>—25% import tariff on <a href="#">818 U.S. imports</a> (approx. \$34 billion). Proposed increase to 30% (pending).</p> <p><b>Stage 2</b>—25% import tariff on <a href="#">279 U.S. imports</a> (approx. \$16 billion). Proposed increase to 30% (pending).</p> <p><b>Stage 3</b>—25% import tariff on <a href="#">5,733 U.S. imports</a> (approx. \$200 billion). Proposed increase to 30% (pending).</p> <p><b>Stage 4</b>—15% import tariff on <a href="#">3,796 U.S. imports</a> (approx. \$300 billion); <a href="#">4A</a> covers 3,242 products and <a href="#">4B</a> covers 554 products.</p>
<b>Countries Affected</b>	China.
<b>Current Status</b>	<p><b>Stage 1</b>—Effective July 6, 2018 (25%); proposed increase to take effect October 15, 2019 (30%).</p> <p><b>Stage 2</b>—Effective August 23, 2018 (25%); proposed increase to take effect October 15, 2019 (30%).</p> <p><b>Stage 3</b>—Effective September 24, 2018 (10%), May 10, 2019, or June 15, 2019, on products exported from China before May 10 (25%); proposed increase to take effect October 15, 2019 (30%).</p> <p><b>Stage 4</b>—Effective September 1, 2019 (15%, stage 4A) and proposed effective December 15, 2019 (15%, stage 4B).</p> <p>(Retaliation also in effect, see CRS Insight IN10971, <i>Escalating U.S. Tariffs: Affected Trade.</i>)</p>

**Table 4. Proposed Tariffs on Mexico under IEEPA**

<b>Key Dates</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5/30/2019—President <a href="#">announces</a> intent to invoke IEEPA authorities to impose 5% tariff on all imports from Mexico, starting June 10, 2019, and increasing by 5% monthly to 25% in response to concerns over Mexico’s immigration policies affecting the United States.</li> <li>6/7/2019—President <a href="#">tweets</a> that the United States reached an agreement with Mexico (see <a href="#">State Department announcement</a>), suspending the proposed tariffs indefinitely.</li> </ul>
<b>U.S. Import Restriction</b>	Proposed 5% import tariff on all U.S. imports from Mexico, increasing by 5% monthly to a maximum of 25% (proposed, approx. \$346.5 billion).
<b>Countries Affected</b>	Mexico.
<b>Current Status</b>	Suspended indefinitely.

## Author Information

Brock R. Williams, Coordinator  
Analyst in International Trade and Finance

Keigh E. Hammond  
Research Librarian

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