

US-China - Truce in Trade Dispute

Why in news?

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The U.S. and Chinese Presidents, Donald Trump and Xi Jinping, agreed to a 90-day truce in a trade dispute, at the G20 summit in Buenos Aires.

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What was the dispute?

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• The U.S. and China are locked in a dispute over their trade imbalance and China's tech policies.

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- U.S. accused China of deploying predatory tactics in its tech drive.
- These include stealing trade secrets and forcing American firms to hand over technology in exchange for access to the Chinese market.
- Trump has imposed import taxes on \$250 billion in Chinese products 25% on \$50 billion worth and 10% on the other \$200 billion.
- \bullet Trump had planned to raise the tariffs on the \$200 billion to 25% if he could not get a deal with Xi Jinping. \n
- China has already slapped tariffs on \$110 billion in U.S. goods. \n
- \bullet But there were signs of a significant slowdown in the Chinese economy.
- Also, there were concerns in the U.S. over the negative impact of the trade war on American financial markets.
- \bullet So the countries have moved forward to come to an agreement. $\ensuremath{\backslash n}$

Trading blows

The U.S. has imposed 10% tariff on goods worth \$200 bn made in China, starting September 24. A brief timeline of the tussle

Jan. 22: U.S. imposes tariffs of 30% and 20% on solar cell & washing machine imports

Mar. 9: U.S. President Donald Trump imposes tariffs of 25% and 10% on steel and aluminium imports from all nations, including China

Apr. 2: China slaps duties on \$3 bn of U.S. imports Including fruits, nuts and wine

May 28: U.S. accuses China of theft of technology

Jul. 6: Tariffs begin on \$34 bn of Chinese imports

Jun. 21: Chinese President Xi Jinping vows to hit back

Aug. 23: Tariffs begin on \$16 bn of Chinese imports. Beijing responds with \$16 bn levy on U.S.

imports

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What are the highlights of the deal?

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- The U.S. agreed to hold off on plans to raise tariffs on January 1, 2019 on \$200 billion in Chinese goods.
- \bullet The two countries have 90 days to resolve their differences over China's tech policies. $\ensuremath{^{\backslash n}}$
- \bullet But if they cannot resolve it within this, increased tariff rates are scheduled to come into force immediately. \n
- The Chinese agreed to buy a substantial amount of agricultural, energy, industrial and other products from the U.S.
- The objective is to reduce America's huge trade deficit with China.

- The two countries will try to find an amicable solution to the various problems plaguing bilateral trade relations.
- \bullet These include disputes over intellectual property rights and Chinese state support for domestic industries. $\mbox{\sc h}$
- \bullet The U.S. was successful in securing a commitment from China to engage in talks on key U.S. economic priorities. $\mbox{\sc h}$
- However, the U.S. appears to be reversing course on its previous threats to tie trade discussions to security concerns.
- E.g. China's attempted territorial expansion in the South China Sea
- **Fentanyl** Fentanyl is the deadly synthetic opioid responsible for tens of thousands of American drug deaths annually.
- U.S. officials have for long been pressing the Chinese government to take a tougher stance against fentanyl, as most U.S. supply is manufactured in China.

• At the meet, China agreed to label fentanyl as a controlled substance.

 \bullet So people selling Fentanyl to the U.S. will be subject to China's maximum penalty under the law. $\mbox{\ensuremath{\backslash}} n$

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How does the future look?

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- The trade war had notably disturbed the financial markets and threatened world economic growth.
- \bullet It is to be seen if any compromise will include a complete rollback of the tariffs imposed on each other over the year. $\$
- During the upcoming negotiations, the U.S. is likely to press hard on China's protectionist policies.
- \bullet But it is unlikely that China will yield to such pressure as that would require a seismic shift in the country's growth policy. \n

• This is because till now, China has emphasised the state's role in the economy.

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• Further, China itself is bound to draw attention to the U.S.'s own protectionist policies.

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- \bullet But the truce signifies a major change of heart to move away from confrontation toward engagement. $\ensuremath{\backslash} n$
- This would change the tone and direction of the upcoming bilateral conversation.
- In all, the global trade war that began earlier this year is likely cooling down. $\$

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Source: Economic Times, The Hindu

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