

President Donald Trump  
The White House  
Washington, DC 20500

March 18, 2018

Dear President Trump,

As representatives of the U.S. business community, we continue to have serious concerns regarding China's trade policies and practices, including market access barriers and state-directed investment policies, technology transfer and data localization mandates, policies and practices that prevent setting market-based terms in licensing and technology-related negotiations, and theft of trade secrets and other intellectual property. These persistent problems jeopardize U.S. global competitiveness, innovation, productivity, and cybersecurity. We recognize the U.S. Government's examination of these issues through the 301 process, and support an effort to address China's discriminatory practices.

However, we urge the Administration to take measured, commercially meaningful actions consistent with international obligations that benefit U.S. exporters, importers, and investors, rather than penalize the American consumer and jeopardize recent gains in American competitiveness.

The imposition of sweeping tariffs would trigger a chain reaction of negative consequences for the U.S. economy, provoking retaliation; stifling U.S. agriculture, goods, and services exports; and raising costs for businesses and consumers. The Administration should not respond to unfair Chinese practices and policies by imposing tariffs or other measures that will harm U.S. companies, workers, farmers, ranchers, consumers, and investors.

Tariffs would be particularly harmful.

- Tariffs on electronics, apparel, and other consumer products would **increase prices for U.S. consumers and businesses**, while doing little to address the fundamental challenges posed by unfair and discriminatory Chinese trade practices. These increased costs would effectively levy a tax on U.S. consumers and businesses, **negating gains for American workers from U.S. tax reform**.
- Tariffs would not only affect Chinese shippers but also **harm U.S. companies that sell component pieces of final products exported from China**.
- Tariffs would **harm community service providers—including American health care, education, and emergency responders**. These essential services rely heavily on consumer electronics and other imported goods, and would be negatively affected by increased costs.

- Tariffs on product components would hurt U.S. manufacturing exports by making it more expensive to obtain key inputs and **disrupting existing supply chains**. This would have a **negative impact on American jobs**. In 2017, manufactured goods made up more than 85 percent of U.S. exported goods, totaling \$1.3 trillion.
- Tariffs that result in reduced consumption of products would also **depress financial markets**—a decline in ICT product purchases alone could result in a **potential decrease of GDP by \$11 billion** for every percentage of stock value lost.

There are alternatives to address China’s policies and practices that would not have the same adverse impacts on U.S. consumers, businesses, and local communities or undermine the benefits of the tax reform. In particular, it is critically important that the Administration work with like-minded partners to address common concerns with China’s trade and investment policies. Imposition of unilateral tariffs by the Administration would only serve to split the United States from its allies, hinder joint action to effectively address shared challenges, and ensure that foreign companies take the place of markets that American companies, farmers and ranchers must vacate when China retaliates against U.S. tariffs.

We urge the Administration not to impose tariffs and to work with the business community to find an effective, but measured, solution to China’s protectionist trade policies and practices that protects American jobs and competitiveness. Consistent with Section 304 of the Trade Act of 1974, we request that the Administration allow industry experts the opportunity to comment on these issues, including the economic impact of any potential actions.

Sincerely,

Agriculture Transportation Coalition  
Airforwarders Association  
Allied for Startups  
American Apparel & Footwear Association  
AutoCare Association  
CAWA Auto Parts  
Coalition of New England Companies for Trade  
Columbia River Customs & Forwarders  
CompTIA  
Computer and Communications Industry Association  
Consumer Technology Association (CTA)  
Customs Brokers and Forwarders Association of Northern California  
Developers Alliance  
Fashion Accessory Shippers (FASA)  
Gemini Shippers Association  
Grocery Manufacturers Association  
Home Furnishings Association  
Information Technology Industry Council (ITI)

International Wood Products Association  
Internet Association  
Los Angeles Customs Brokers  
National Customs Brokers and Forwarders Association of America  
National Foreign Trade Council  
National Retail Federation  
NY/NJ Forwarders and Brokers Association  
North American Meat Institute  
Outdoor Industry Association  
Pacific Northwest Asia Shippers Association  
Promotional Products Association International  
Retail Industry Leaders Association (RILA)  
Snowsports Industries America  
Specialty Crop Trade Council  
Sports and Fitness Industry  
Tea Association of the U.S.A., Inc.  
TechNet  
Telecommunications Industry Association (TIA)  
The APP Association (ACT)  
The Pacific Coast Council of Customs Brokers and Freight Forwarders  
The Toy Association  
Travel Goods Association (TGA)  
U.S. Chamber of Commerce  
U.S. Council for International Business  
U.S. Fashion Industry Association  
U.S. Hide, Skin, and Leather Association  
Wine and Spirits Shippers Association

CC: U.S. Trade Representative Robert Lighthizer  
Secretary of Commerce Wilbur Ross  
Secretary of Treasury Steve Mnuchin  
National Economic Council Director Larry Kudlow