#US-China trade war tariffs: An up-to-date chart

##a. US-China tariff rates toward each other and rest of world (ROW)

###2018
- **February 7**: US Section 232 tariffs on solar panels and washing machines.
- **March 25**: US Section 232 tariffs on steel and aluminum, exempting Argentina, Australia, Brazil, EU, Canada, Mexico, and South Korea.
- **April 2**: China’s retaliation to US Section 232 tariffs.
- **May 1**: China’s MFN tariff cut on pharmaceuticals.
- **June 1**: US and China’s joint chapter of Section 232 steel and aluminum tariff exemptions for EU, Canada, Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, EU, Canada, Mexico, and South Korea.
- **July 1**: China’s MFN tariff cut on consumer goods, products, and IT products.
- **July 6**: US Section 301 tariffs of 25% ($34 billion, List 1) and China’s retaliation ($34 billion).
- **August 13**: US Section 232 tariffs increase from 25% to 50% on imports of steel from Turkey.
- **August 23**: US Section 301 tariffs of 25% ($16 billion, List 2) and China’s retaliation ($16 billion).
- **September 24**: US Section 301 tariffs of 10% ($200 billion, List 3) and China’s retaliation ($60 billion).
- **November 1**: China’s MFN tariff cut on non-industrial goods.

##b. Percent of US-China trade subject to tariffs

###2019
- **January 1**: China suspends retaliation against US autos and parts (Section 301) and reduces MFN tariff rates for 2019.
- **February 7**: US Section 201 tariffs reduced on solar panels and washing machine in third year of policy.
- **May 29**: US offers to China and Mexico on Section 201 tariffs on steel and aluminum in exchange for both agreeing to VERs.

###2020
- **January 1**: China reduces MFN tariff rates for 2020, and US reduces tariff on imports from Japan under US-Japan Trade Agreement.
- **February 7**: US Section 201 tariffs reduced on solar panels and washing machines in third year of policy.
- **February 8**: US Section 232 import tariffs extended to products that use aluminum and steel.
- **February 14**: US Section 301 tariffs of 10% imposed on aluminum, and China’s retaliatory tariffs imposed on September 1, 2018.
- **March 21**: US imposes Section 301 tariffs on steel and aluminum in exchange for both agreeing to VERs.
- **May 1**: China’s MFN tariff cut on IT products.

###2021
- **January 1**: China adjusts MFN tariff rates for 2021, and US reduces tariff on imports from Japan under US-Japan Trade Agreement.
- **January 14**: US imposes Section 201 tariffs on selected imports from Europe related to Airbus dispute.
- **February 7**: US Section 201 tariffs reduced on solar panels and washing machines in fourth year of policy.
- **March**: US imposes Section 201 tariffs on selected imports from Europe (March 30) and United Kingdom (March 4) related to Airbus dispute.
- **May 1**: China’s MFN tariff cut on some steel products.
- **July 1**: China’s MFN tariff cut on IT products.

###2022
- **January 1**: China adjusts MFN tariff rates for 2022, and US Section 221 tariffs on steel and aluminum from the European Union converted to a tariff-rate quota.
- **February 7**: US Section 232 tariffs reduced on solar panels and washing machines in fifth year of policy.
- **April 1**: US Section 232 tariffs on imports of steel from Japan converted to a tariff-rate quota.
- **June 1**: China’s MFN tariff cut on imports of steel and aluminum from the United Kingdom converted to a tariff-rate quota.

---

**Note:** Trade-weighted average tariffs computed from product-level (six-digit Harmonized System) tariff and trade data, weighted by exporting country’s exports to the world in 2017. US tariffs on ROW exports treated as unchanged whenever Section 232 tariffs on steel or aluminum were converted to quotas, VERs, or tariff-rate quotas.

**Sources:** Constructed by Chad P. Bown with data from UN Comtrade, Trade Map and Market Access Map (International Trade Centre, marketanalysis.intracen.org), as well as announcements from China’s Ministry of Finance and the US Trade Representative.