

### Does the U.S.-China Tariff War Benefit or Hurt the U.S. Economy?

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### Introduction

- A large scale tariff war broke out between the United States and China covering billions worth of goods.
- Stakeholders in the U.S. have divided views on the tariff action.
- There is a possibility that the tariff war may continue to escalate and affecting all products traded between the two countries.

### **Research Questions**

How will the U.S.-China tariff war affect the **macro U.S. economy** in the short and medium runs?

How will the U.S.-China tariff war affect the U.S. agriculture and manufacturing sectors?

# Methods—Aggregation

- **\*6** Countries/regions
- USA
- China (including Hong Kong)
- Canada
- Mexico
- EU(28)
- Rest of the world

- **\*5 Sectors**
- Agriculture
- Manufacturing
- Processed good
- Extraction
- Service

Duration (10 years): 2011-2021

We also assume year-on-year capital accumulation

### Methods—Base shock





Real GDP per capita growth



Population growth

Workforce growth



Capital growth

## Policy shock 1—tariff war

• Assume a 25% tariff was imposed on goods traded between the U.S. and China in 2017 and stayed from 2018 to 2021.

shock tms = file PolScen.har header "RTMS";

### Closure year-on-year capital accumulation swap qe("capital",REG) = capadd(REG);

sloping supply curve for sector-specific factor
swap qesf = qesfsupply;

Upward sloping supply curve for sluggish factor swap qe(ENDWS,REG) = qelsupply(ENDWS,REG);

# Difference of Policy vs. base rerun % change of GDP growth (qgdp)



### Difference of Policy vs. base rerun Trade balance (del\_tbal)



Year on year U.S. trade balance: difference of policy vs. base rerun

U.S. trade balance: policy vs. base run

# Difference of Policy vs. base rerun % change of investment (qinv)



# Difference of Policy vs. base rerun % change of output (qo)



# Difference of Policy vs. base rerun % change of export (qxw)



# Difference of Policy vs. base rerun % change of imports (qms)



## Policy shock 2—tariff war ended in 1 year

• Assume a 25% tariff was imposed on goods traded between the U.S. and China in 2017 and ended in 2018.

shock tms = file PolScen2.har header "RTMS";

 Closure year-on-year capital accumulation swap qe("capital",REG) = capadd(REG);

sloping supply curve for sector-specific factor
swap qesf = qesfsupply;

Upward sloping supply curve for sluggish factor swap qe(ENDWS,REG) = qelsupply(ENDWS,REG);

#### Macro Results (Baseline vs Policy Shock 2) Year-on-Year





#### Macro Results (Baseline vs Policy Shock 2) Year-on-Year



### Macro Results (Differences-Policy v Rerun Shock 2)



#### Sector Results (Baseline v Policy Shock 2) Year-on- Year





#### Sector Results (Baseline v Policy Shock 2) Year-on- Year





#### Sector Results (Baseline v Policy Shock 2) Year-on- Year



## **Conclusions and implications**

- The U.S.-China tariff war hurts the U.S. economy overall.
- The tariff war may create both sectoral winners and losers in the United States.
- The longer the tariff war lasts, the more impacts it will exert on the United States.

## Limitations and future research agenda

- The dynamic CGE model may not accurately reflect the shortterm impact of the policy change.
- The actual long-term impacts of the U.S.-China tariff war could be even larger than findings of this study because of other factors not captured by the model.
- Future studies can continue to evaluate the impact of the trade war at the more disaggregated sectoral or agent level.
- It may also be interesting to explore the impact of the U.S.-China tariff war on other regions of the world.