The Biden Administration has to-date retained the Section 301 tariffs on over $300 billion worth of imports from China, initially imposed in 2018 by the Trump Administration. In new research, AAF’s Tom Lee and Tori Smith calculate the additional cost burden resulting from these tariffs tabulated by Census end-use categories.

Key points:

- Based on 2021 data, U.S. consumers paid $48 billion in Section 301 tariffs to import goods from China.
- This study finds most of the additional cost burden associated with these tariffs is on imports used by U.S. firms and manufacturers as intermediate inputs in their production processes.
- Removing the tariffs would increase the competitiveness of U.S. firms by lowering their costs, and in turn spurring additional economic output and growth by the U.S. goods-producing sector.

Read the analysis