

**Free Trade Agreements**

Opposes entering into a new free trade agreement before U.S. domestic economy is competitive

Supports robust participation of environmental and labor groups in FTA negotiations

Rules out U.S.-UK FTA if UK does not respect Good Friday Accord

Pursue trade agreements with the United Kingdom and Kenya

Favors pursuing bilateral trade deals over multilateral trade agreements

Supports pursuing small trade deals for key constituent or interest groups, *e.g.* negotiated a trade deal with the EU eliminating tariffs on Maine lobster

As reflected in USMCA, willing to address labor issues in trade agreements when necessary

TPP

Opposes TPP "as it was initially put forward." Would seek to renegotiate agreement to include strong protections for labor, environment and competitive clauses

Continue to oppose U.S. entry into the agreement, even under re-negotiated terms

China

Supports working with allies and partners to set the rules of the road on trade and isolate China

Will confront China on human rights abuses, intellectual property theft, forced tech transfer and unfair subsidies

Has criticized the negative impact of Section 301 tariffs on U.S. agriculture and manufacturing

Has criticized the Phase One trade deal

Will seek to cooperate with China where interests converge, *e.g.* climate change, nonproliferation, and global health security

Phase One trade deal while maintaining tariffs of up to 25 percent on approximately \$370 billion of goods; unclear what will happen if China does not achieve full compliance with Phase One

Use sanctions and export controls to punish China over human rights and national security issues

Pressure other countries to bring their China policies in closer alignment with that of the U.S.

Section 201, 232 & 301 tariffs

Has criticized President Trump's use of tariffs against allies

Supports using tariffs as needed and backed by a strategy to address violations of trade rules

Will continue to use Section 301 to pressure foreign countries, *e.g.* Europe's digital services taxes and Vietnam's currency and timber practices

Will continue use of Section 232 and Section 201 against traditional allies to protect domestic industries, *e.g.* blueberries

WTO

Supports U.S. leadership in setting international trade rules

Signaled support for WTO reform

Will seek to improve trans-Atlantic relations and resolve the decades-long WTO dispute over aircraft subsidies

Has frozen WTO dispute settlement mechanism by blocking appointments to Appellate Body, with no resolution in sight

USTR has stated it will push for a "broad reset" of the WTO

Continue working with WTO members on e-commerce and digital trade initiatives

International Supply Chains

Will initiate a 100-day supply chain review upon taking office to identify critical national security risks

Will ask Congress to enact a mandatory quadrennial Critical Supply Chain Review to institute this process permanently

Proposes several tools to be used in pursuit of this goal, including directing federal agencies to purchase American products in the targeted industries, expanding federal stockpiles and using the Defense Production Act (DPA) more aggressively

Has outlined tax incentives and subsidies to encourage manufacturers to return to the U.S., including more stringent "Made in America" requirements for federal purchases

Continue pushing for stronger control on foreign investments, primarily targeting technology, telecommunications, and government contractors

Continue to use tariffs and Executive Orders to force reshoring supply chains of critical industries including pharmaceutical and medical production

Engage in multilateral talks to address how to restructure global supply chains to prevent dependence on China and pursue the "Economic Prosperity Network"

Border adjustment tax

Supports "carbon adjustment fees or quotas on carbon-intensive goods from countries" that are failing to meet their climate and environmental obligations under the Paris Accord

No current proposals

Europe

Would end "artificial trade war" against the EU

Address disputes regarding aircraft subsidies, digital taxation, and agriculture which have created an impasse for EU-US talks

Has threatened tariffs on autos and auto parts