Two Articles summary

https://www.wsj.com/articles/auto-makers-consider-shifting-more-manufacturing-to-north-america-1538737201

**Auto Makers Consider Shifting More Manufacturing to North America**

Based on the reparation of the new trading agreement between Mexico, Canada, and the U.S, will impact the foreign automakers in North America. Big Brands like BMW, Ford, Honda, Nissan, etc. will transfer part of the manufacture to U.S and Mexico. Foreign-based car brands made up 56% of light-vehicle sales in the U.S. last year, according to Auto-data Corp. Automakers that source a significant number of parts overseas, including high-value engines and transmissions, will likely be at risk of non-compliance with the new rules for certain vehicles that they make in North America and sell in the U.S., industry analysts say.

Since Nafta was established in 1994, both U.S. and foreign automakers have developed supply chains based on the expectation of low to no tariffs within North America. Mr. Trump made overhauling Nafta a campaign pledge, arguing that it eroded the U.S. manufacturing base and sent well-paying factory jobs to Mexico, where labor is cheaper. However, the new rules will be phased in over the next two to five years, about the time it takes to develop a partially or fully revised car model. Carmakers are likely to look at moving engine and transmission production first.

Even though this is beneficiating to U.S Some industry analysts believe that this new restrictions in the long run could hurt North American competitiveness by raising manufacturing costs and also lift retail prices for U.S

*By*

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*Oct. 5, 2018 7:00 am ET*

https://www.wsj.com/articles/u-s-tariffs-drive-drop-in-chinese-imports-11620811802

**U.S. Tariffs Drive Drop in Chinese Imports**

The Trump administration imposed the tariffs in four waves, known as tranches. Each tranche listed thousands of imports that would be subject to the duties. The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative argues that the tariffs will have a signifiable impact on the U.S economy. They believe that the affected will be roughly $370 billion in annual trade, but it hasn’t updated those figures as trade changed.

The 25% duties targeted items such as telecommunications equipment, metal alloys, semiconductors, and electrical apparatus—goods that tend to be purchased by businesses as intermediate or capital inputs, but not directly by consumers. In some cases, the tariffs motivated businesses to accelerate the movement that was already underway out of China. In furniture, for example, many U.S. importers were increasingly turning to Vietnam even before the trade war.

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