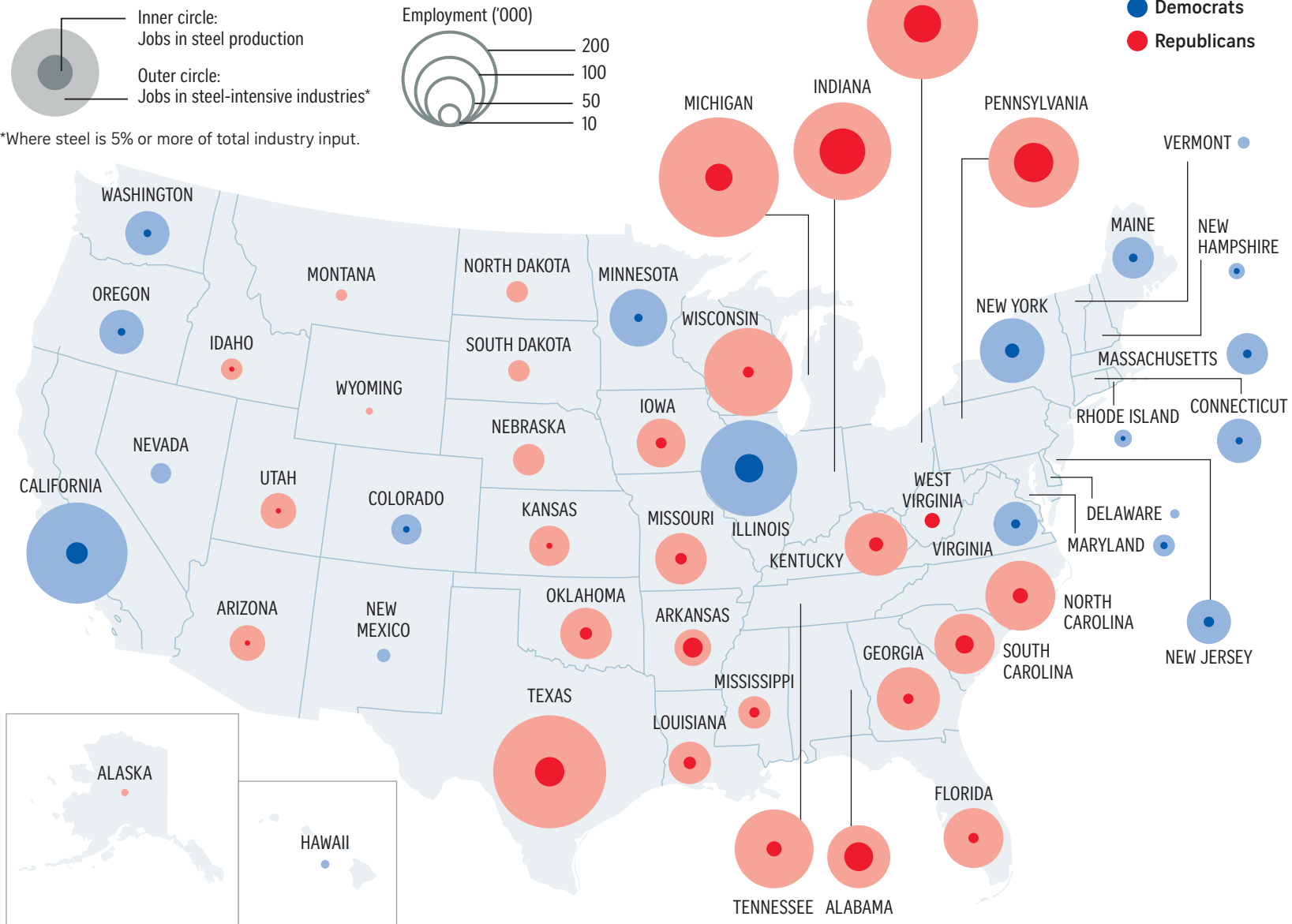
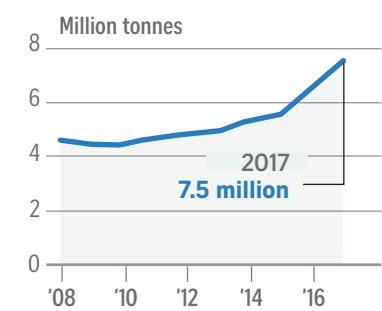


# American steel industry

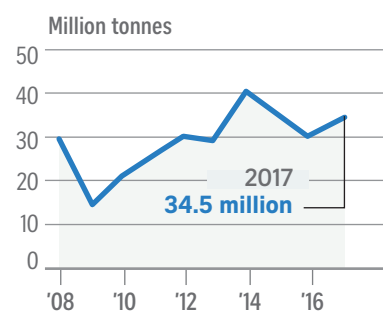
## EMPLOYMENT IN STEEL INDUSTRIES IN U.S.



## ALUMINIUM IMPORTS TO THE U.S.

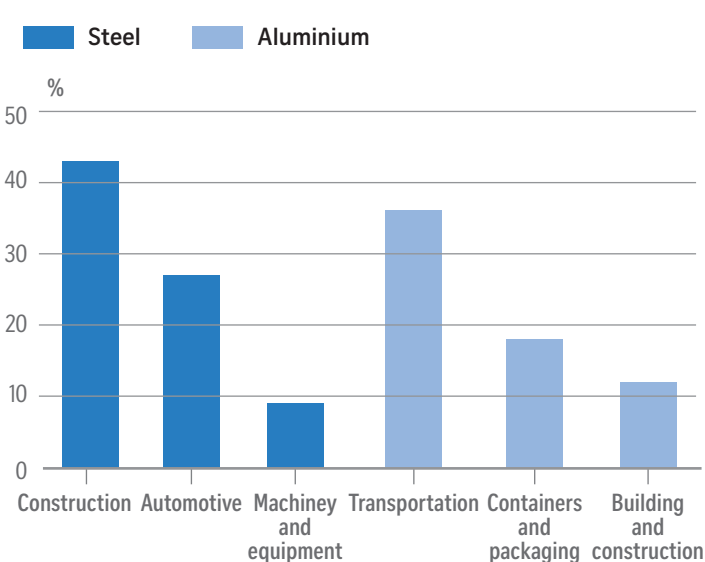


## STEEL IMPORTS TO THE U.S.

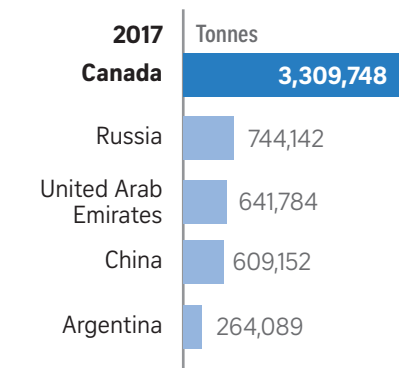


## WHERE TARIFFS COULD BITE

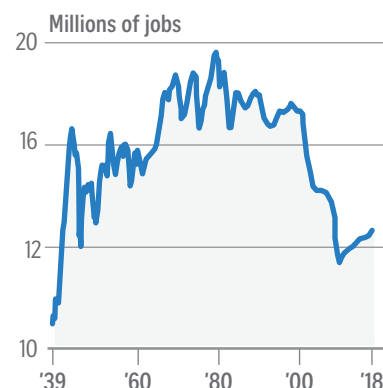
Top industries for steel and aluminium consumption in the US



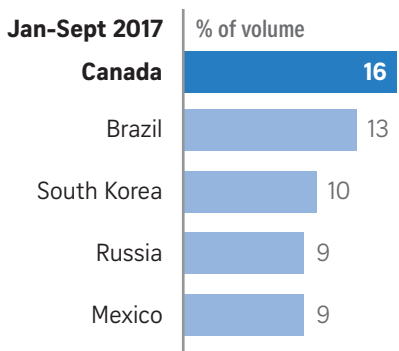
## COUNTRIES EXPORTING THE MOST ALUMINIUM TO THE U.S.



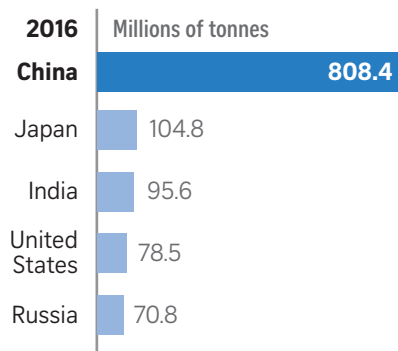
## U.S. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT



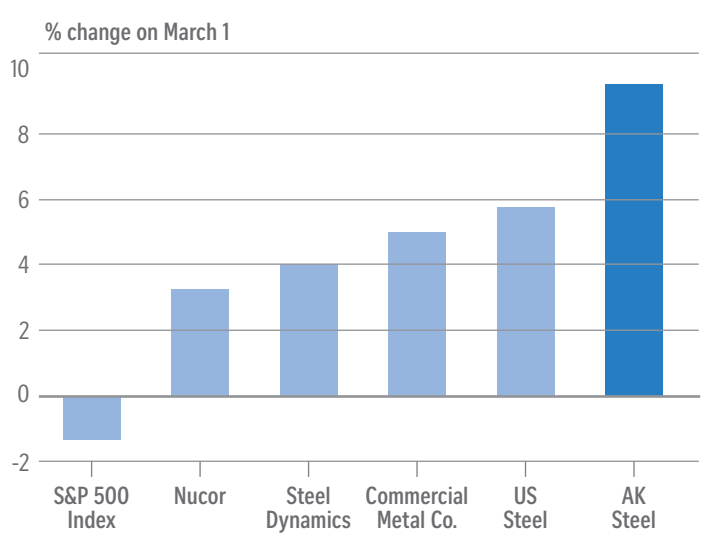
## COUNTRIES EXPORTING THE MOST STEEL TO THE U.S.



## TOP STEEL-PRODUCING COUNTRIES



## U.S. STEELMAKERS' SHARE PRICE CHANGE



## PREVIOUS TARIFF MEASURES

President Donald Trump's decision to slap tariffs on steel and aluminium imports is not without precedent. Here's a look at previous US protectionist measures that were imposed, and reversed.

1930

The Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act raised tariffs on over 20,000 products, and triggered a trade war that spread the Great Depression globally. The resulting meltdown contributed to the rise of totalitarian regimes in Germany and Japan and led to the outbreak of World War II.

1981

President Ronald Reagan implemented a voluntary restraint agreement to limit

Japan's exports of cars to the US. It made business more profitable for Japanese exporters, which raised prices. And Japanese firms began assembling cars in the US, entering partnerships with American car companies to get around the export restrictions.

2002

President George W. Bush imposed tariffs of up to 30 per cent on steel imports that lasted about 20 months. It saved 10,000 steelmaking jobs but cost

200,000 jobs in steel-using industries. Several steel producing countries lodged a complaint with the World Trade Organisation.

2009

President Barack Obama slapped a punitive 35 per cent tariff on Chinese tyres in 2009 after domestic companies complained of unfair competition. The tyre tariff gradually waned, and ended in 2012.

Mr Obama said 1,000 jobs were saved, but the Peterson Institute for International Economics said more than 3,000 jobs were lost in

other industries. China fought back by imposing penalties on US chicken parts, costing American chicken producers an estimated US\$1 billion in sales.

Jan 2018

The US approved controversial tariffs on imported washing machines and solar panels after the US International Trade Commission recommended tariffs of up to 50 per cent on imports of washing machines - especially from South Korean manufacturers LG and Samsung. It was worried that the South Korean products were sold below cost price.