



# Trade Enforcement

A Top Priority for U.S. Trade Policy—Creating and Sustaining Jobs and Economic Opportunities for Americans and Protecting American Workers

## HIGHLIGHTS

25

### 25 new WTO complaints since 2009

More than any country in the world over that period.



### Nearly doubled number of cases against China

The U.S. has brought 15 cases against China from 2009-present.



### Billions of dollars of opportunity for U.S. exporters

The U.S. challenges restrictions in major export markets such as \$100 billion in excess Chinese domestic agricultural support and \$18 billion in European aircraft subsidies.



### Leveling the playing field in key sectors

Cases are targeted in sectors vital to the U.S. economy, including aircraft, rare earths, wind technology, solar technology, and services.



### Focus on opening large strategic markets

The U.S. has brought cases against 7 key markets, which together account for 43% of the world economy.



### Strong defense of U.S. trade remedy cases

The U.S. has vigorously defended WTO challenges against U.S. duties protecting domestic producers against injury caused by foreign subsidies or dumping.



### First-ever WTO victory defending a U.S. safeguard

The WTO upheld President Obama's decision to impose tariffs on Chinese tires under Section 421 of U.S. law.

## THE OBAMA ADMINISTRATION'S WINNING TRADE RECORD

6

Cases resolved favorably

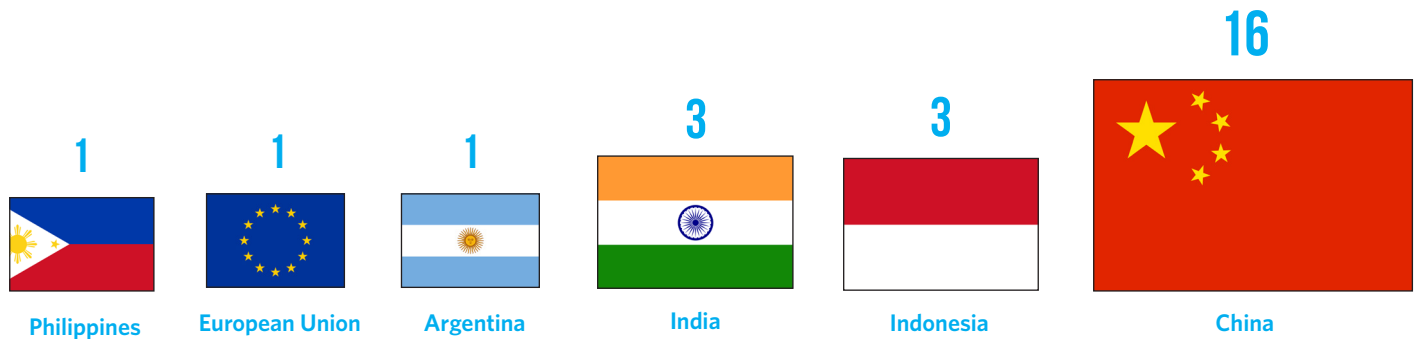
14

Cases won since 2009

5

Ongoing cases

### Markets against whom the USA brought WTO complaints starting in 2009



## HOW TRADE ENFORCEMENT HELPS AMERICANS

### Support for Small- and Medium-Sized Businesses

- Using scientific expertise to tackle complex technical barriers to trade such as medical device regulations in China and import licensing restrictions in Argentina and Indonesia.
- Targeting unfair export restraints on raw materials used by all U.S. manufacturers

### Fighting for American Farmers

- Using scientific expertise to fight unfair sanitary and phytosanitary measures and technical barriers to trade, such as the Indian avian influenza ban on poultry products and import licensing restrictions in Argentina and Indonesia.
- Striking down unfair duties on American agricultural exports, such as broiler products in China.
- Enforcing WTO rules to open opportunities for American farmers to export competitively priced rice, wheat and corn, in cases against China on domestic support and tariff-rate quotas

### Cases Involve Large, Strategic Markets to U.S. Exporters

Since 2009, the U.S. has focused on key, strategic markets for American farmers, companies, and workers, bringing WTO cases against: China (15), India (3), Indonesia (3), the EU (1), Argentina (1), and the Philippines (1). These countries together make up almost 43% of the world's GDP.

### Leveraging Resources with Key WTO Partners

The U.S. collaborates with co-complainants such as the EU (China-Raw Materials, China-Rare Earths, Argentina-Import Licensing), Japan (China-Rare Earths, Argentina-Import Licensing), and New Zealand (Indonesia-Import Licensing).

### Lumber

The U.S. has ensured implementation of two lumber cases under the U.S.-Canada Softwood Lumber Agreement, and pursued a third on British Columbia's pricing practices.