

Webinar on

Trump's Tariffs: Sections 201, 232, and 301: What You Need to Know

Learning Objectives

Allows the President to impose temporary duties and other trade measures if the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) determines a surge in imports is a substantial cause or threat of serious injury to a U.S. industry

Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 -- Allows the President to adjust imports if the Department of Commerce finds certain products are imported in such quantities or under such circumstances as to threaten to impair U.S. national security



Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974— Allows the United States Trade Representative (USTR) to suspend trade agreement concessions or impose import restrictions if it determines a U.S. trading partner is violating trade agreement commitments or engaging in discriminatory or unreasonable practices that burden or restrict U.S. commerce

Since 2017 there have been several waves of tariffs imposed by the Trump administration. But not all tariffs are the same, and the justification and laws that allow their imposition can vary a lot. U.S. importers and exporters can be badly damaged or completely destroyed. Anyone involved in international trade must know and appreciate Section 201, Section 232, and Section 301



The President's recent tariff actions raise a number of significant issues for Congress.

PRESENTED BY:

Martin is a customs and international trade lawyer admitted to practice in New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania, and before the U.S. District Court for the District of New Jersey and the U.S. Court of International Trade.

On-Demand Webinar

Duration: 90 Minutes

Price: \$200



Webinar Description

The President's recent tariff actions raise a number of significant issues for Congress. These issues include the economic effects of tariffs on firms, farmers, and workers, and the overall U.S. economy, the appropriate use of delegated authorities in line with congressional intent, and the potential implications and impact of these measures for broader U.S. trade policy, particularly with respect to the U.S. role in the global trading system.

The products affected by the tariff increases include washing machines, solar products, steel, aluminum, and numerous imports from China. Retaliatory tariffs are affecting several U.S. exports, including agricultural products such as soybeans and pork, motor vehicles, steel, and aluminum.



Who Should Attend?

Importers

Exporters

Business owners

Accountants

Lawyers, and anyone involved in importing goods into the United States or exporting goods from the United States abroad





Why Should Attend?

The U.S. Constitution grants Congress the sole authority over the regulation of foreign commerce. Over the past several decades, however, Congress has authorized the President to adjust tariffs and other trade restrictions in certain circumstances through specific trade laws. Using these delegated authorities under three trade laws, President Trump has imposed increased tariffs, largely in the range of 10% - 25%, on a variety of U.S. imports to address concerns related to national security, injury to competing industries, and China's trade practices on forced technology transfer and intellectual property rights, among other issues. Several U.S. trade partners argue that these tariff actions violate existing U.S. commitments under multilateral and bilateral or regional trade agreements and have imposed tariffs on U.S. exports in retaliation. Congress continues to actively examine and debate these tariffs, and several bills have been introduced either to expand, limit or revise existing authorities.



If you are in any way involved in international trade, you should attend this seminar so that you can avoid making all sorts of costly and perhaps fatal importing and exporting mistakes. You should attend, too, so as to be able to navigate and prosper in uncertain and complicated times.





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