

Obama's tire tariffs.

Since its ascension to the WTO eight years ago, China has shown both a capability and willingness to use sophisticated legal tactics within the WTO to protect its interests in disputes with trading partners.

Some analysts have expressed concern that the White House's harsh response to growing Chinese tire imports could spark a trade war of retaliatory tariffs and spur a protectionist trend in US trade policy.

"The good news is that we now have clarity about where the president stands on trade. The bad news is that his stance reflects his isolationist primary election campaign rhetoric and not the post-election messages of avoiding protectionism and repairing the damage done to America's international credibility by unilateralist [George W] Bush administration policies," wrote Daniel J Ikenson, associate director of the Center for Trade Studies at the pro-free trade Cato Institute, last week on the Cato website.

"Short of armed hostilities or political subversion, no state action is more provocative than banning another's products from entering your market," he said.

However, other analysts have said that recent history has shown China to err toward measured responses in trade disputes and an increasing tendency to resolve disputes through the WTO.

Obama's support of trade union's and the US tire industry may reflect the Democratic party's close ties to organized labor, a vital ally for any Democratic politician seeking election.

"For far too long, workers across this country have been victimized by bad trade policies and government inaction," said United Steelworkers president Leo W Gerard on Monday. "Today, President Obama made clear that he will enforce America's trade laws and stand <u>with American</u> workers. The president sent the message that we expect others to live by the rules, just as we do."

Beijing hasn't overlooked the US domestic political dimension in its decision to target poultry farmers and auto manufacturers for retaliatory sanctions. Both <u>agriculture</u> and <u>the auto industry</u> are politically sensitive industries in the US, and automobile manufacturers recently underwent a controversial multibillion dollar bailout.

At the root of the situation may be Obama's desire to show the US manufacturing sector that he will stand up to Beijing, enforce existing trade agreements and reduce a trade deficit with China that reached \$268 billion 2008.

For its part, Beijing must deal with increasing Chinese nationalism, which has pressured the government to address US criticism in more aggressive and outspoken ways.

The trade dispute between Beijing and Washington will be hard to overlook at next week's G-20 summit in Pittsburgh, where an ambitious agenda will push member countries to make progress in a disparate array of issues, including North Korea, Iranian nuclear ambitions, <u>financial market</u> reforms, numerous proposed reforms of the global <u>financial system</u> and forming a roadmap to conclude the stalled Doha round of trade talks.

Most if not all of the initiatives will require the cooperation of the US and China - the world's first and third largest economies.

"I think it's in China's interests and our interests and the world's interests to avoid protectionism, particularly just as world trade is starting to bounce back from the huge declines that we've seen in the last year," Obama told CNBC.

He said he understood China's displeasure with the US decision to impose tariffs, "But keep in mind, we have a huge economic relationship with China. We have cultivated a strong strategic relationship with China."

(Inter Press Service)

