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Planning and Regional Development Department

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China and a New Trade War

As of the writing of this article the Trump administration has decided to enact nearly \$50 billion of tariffs on Chinese trade. This is on top of recent tariffs on steel and aluminum that have already seen some trade partners take retaliatory stances which will most likely solidify into action as losses in their exports mount. Imposing trade barriers is a response to the persistent US trade deficit and the potential loss of domestic employment that has come along with it. For instance, research by the Economic Policy Institute stipulates that as a result of the unbalanced trade patterns between the US and China between 2001 and 2015 roughly 3.4 million jobs have been lost. Additionally, there are well documented issues of copyright infringement and intellectual property violations by Chinese entities that have affected Western businesses. A transition to protectionism, as advocated during Trump's presidential campaign, will undoubtedly bring about a new paradigm in trade relations between the U.S. and China, but a full out trade war may also herald the peak of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey's container trade.

In 2017 the port experienced a record breaking year with nearly 3.4 million inbound container units (twenty-foot equivalent containers). One-quarter of that, by

THE WATCHLIST

Economic Variables	Current - One Year Trend								
UNITED STATES			Feb 2017 - Feb 2018						
Real GDP [Annual Rate]	Q4 2017	2.9%							
Unemployment Rate	Feb-18	4.1%	Itaania taasaa						
Consumer Price Index [Annual]	Feb-18	2.3%							
Gasoline Price [Regular]	Feb-18	\$2.59							
PORT AUTHORITY REGION									
Regional Employment [NY MSA]	Jan-18	9,724							
Consumer Price Index [Annual]	Feb-18	1.7%	Illiana and a second						
Port District Exports [\$Bill]	Jan-18	\$11.40	✓						
Port District Imports [\$Bill]	Jan-18	\$24.31	\\\\						
Case-Shiller Home Price Index	Jan-18	5.2%							
Commercial Real Estate Asking Rent									
Midtown	Q4 2017	\$83.57							
Downtown	Q4 2017	\$62.76							

value, originated from China.

With the steel tariffs and new high tech tariffs in place, nearly onethird of China's imports to the port can be impacted; this equates to nearly \$9 billion in trade. Below is a list of the top imports from China at the Newark container facility ranked by value. The bold lines show groups of import items impacted by new tariffs.

[Continued on next page]

Imported Chinese Goods at Port Newark									
Commodity	% of Weight	% of Value							
Boilers, Machinery etc.	6.4%	11.1%							
Electric Machinery, Sound Equip, TV Equip, etc.	4.9%	11.0%							
Furniture; Bedding, Lamps, etc.	12.6%	9.9%							
Plastics and Articles Thereof	9.1%	6.6%							
Apparel Articles and Accessories, Knit or Crochet	2.2%	5.7%							
Toys, Games & Sport Equipment, Parts & Accessories	4.0%	5.2%							
Apparel Articles and Accessories, Not Knit etc.	1.7%	4.9%							
Footwear, Gaiters etc. And Parts Thereof	1.3%	4.0%							
Organic Chemicals	2.9%	3.7%							
Articles of Iron or Steel	5.6%	3.1%							

Source: USA Trade Census

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Jan '18	YTD	Jan '18/'17	YTD '18/'17	PORT COMMERCE	Jan '18	YTD	Jan '18/'17	YTD '18/'17
9,503.0	9,503.0	-2.6%	-2.6%	Port Trade				
4,240.5	4,240.5	-5.5%	-5.5%	Container Imports (TEUs)	309,003	309,003	18.5%	18.5%
1,919.7	1,919.7	-6.0%	-6.0%	Container Exports (TEUs)	112,893	112,893	1.7%	1.7%
3,300.0	3,300.0	2.9%	2.9%	Containers lifted on/off Express Rail	50,303	50,303	19.8%	19.8%
42.9	42.9	95.9%	95.9%	TUNNELS, BRIDGES & TERMINALS	Jan '18	YTD	Jan '18/'17	YTD '18/'17
175,189	175,189	6.1%	6.1%	Eastbound Vehicle Volumes (000's)	9,015	9,015	-1.0%	-1.0%
64,957	64,957	10.5%	10.5%	George Washington Bridge	3,871	3,871	-2.0%	-2.0%
110,232	110,232	3.7%	3.7%	Lincoln Tunnel	1,468	1,468	-0.8%	-0.8%
111,116	111,116	-3.6%	-3.6%	Holland Tunnel	1,133	1,133	-3.3%	-3.3%
69,535	69,535	-5.7%	-5.7%	Bayonne Bridge	221	221	61.0%	61.0%
24,061	24,061	2.7%	2.7%	Goethals Bridge	1,165	1,165	-3.1%	-3.1%
17,520	17,520	-3.0%	-3.0%	Outerbridge Crossing	1,157	1,157	-0.2%	-0.2%
528,426	528,426	-8.2%	-8.2%	Eastbound Volumes by Vehicle Type (000's)				
1,462,000	1,462,000	-5.8%	-5.8%	Autos	8,198	8,198	-1.3%	-1.3%
				Trucks	586	586	3.0%	3.0%
Jan '18	YTD	Jan '18/'17	YTD '18/'17	Buses	232	232	0.9%	0.9%
655.5	655.5	5.4%	5.4%					
Jan '18	YTD	Jan '18/'17	YTD '18/'17	U.S. TRANSPORT. SERVICES INDEX	Jan '18	Dec '17	Change	
6,474.0	6,474.0	2.4%	2.4%	(Prelim., Seasonally Adj., 2000=100)				
266.6	266.6	-0.1%	-0.1%	TSI - Combined Index	131.1	131.2	-0.1%	
100.7	100.7	3.8%	3.8%	TSI - Freight	132.3	132.0	0.2%	
70.6	70.6	-10.2%	-10.2%	TSI - Passenger	128.5	127.0	1.2%	
	9,503.0 4,240.5 1,919.7 3,300.0 42.9 175,189 64,957 110,232 111,116 69,535 24,061 17,520 528,426 1,462,000 Jan '18 655.5 Jan '18 6,474.0 266.6 100.7	9,503.0 9,503.0 4,240.5 4,240.5 1,919.7 1,919.7 3,300.0 3,300.0 42.9 42.9 175,189 64,957 64,957 64,957 110,232 110,232 111,116 111,116 69,535 69,535 24,061 24,061 17,520 17,520 528,426 528,426 1,462,000 1,462,000 Jan '18 YTD 6,474.0 6,474.0 266.6 266.6 100.7 100.7	9,503.0 9,503.0 -2.6% 4,240.5 4,240.5 -5.5% 1,919.7 1,919.7 -6.0% 3,300.0 3,300.0 2.9% 42.9 42.9 95.9% 175,189 175,189 6.1% 64,957 64,957 10.5% 110,232 110,232 3.7% 111,116 111,116 -3.6% 69,535 69,535 -5.7% 24,061 24,061 2.7% 17,520 17,520 -3.0% 528,426 528,426 -8.2% 1,462,000 1,462,000 -5.8% Jan '18/'17 655.5 5.4% Jan '18/'17 6,474.0 6,474.0 2.4% 266.6 266.6 -0.1% 100.7 100.7 3.8%	Jan '18 YTD '18/17' '18/17' 9,503.0 9,503.0 -2.6%' -2.6%' 4,240.5 4,240.5 -5.5%' -5.5%' 1,919.7 1,919.7' -6.0%' -6.0%' 3,300.0 3,300.0 2.9%' 2.9%' 42.9 42.9 95.9%' 95.9%' 175,189 175,189' 6.1%' 6.1%' 64,957 64,957' 10.5%' 10.5%' 110,232 110,232 3.7%' 3.7%' 111,116 111,116' -3.6%' -3.6%' 69,535 69,535' -5.7%' -5.7%' 24,061 24,061' 2.7%' 2.7%' 17,520 17,520' -3.0%' -3.0%' 528,426 528,426' -8.2%' -8.2%' 1,462,000 1,462,000' -5.8%' -5.8%' Jan '18 YTD '18/17' '18/17' 655.5 5.4%' 5.4%' Jan '18 YTD '18/17' '18/1	Jan '18	Jan '18	Dan 118	

TRANSPORTATION FOCUS

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If the trade coming from China was the only thing being impacted, then it could be contained by swapping out their goods for another country's goods or domestic production. Trade barriers such as tariffs, however, often don't go unchallenged. What most fear are the ramifications of the new tariff regime and the potential for retaliation. And, as anticipated, China has volleyed back with a \$3 billion tariff on pork, apples, steel pipe and other goods. If countries still honor the current trade systems, then the World Trade Organization's will allow retaliation that is not punitive but rather limit the amount to an "equivalent to the level of null ification and impairment" which would still be nearly \$50 billion. This could have a large impact on our regional economy felt mainly by exporters to China who call New York or New Jersey home. In 2017 nearly \$2 billion in exports left New Jersey or New York for China in containers. Using U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics impact estimates, Chinese tariffs on regional exports could directly affect 5,400 jobs. This seems like a low estimate, however, as it does not capture the negative impacts from higher prices caused by trade tariffs and quotas throughout the region.

As reported in our February 2017 MEI, trade wars don't end well for anyone. In particular, benefits are highly concentrated while costs are diffuse. The New York Times illustrated this fact recently by showing how the benefits from tariffs on steel and a luminum accrue to a few producing counties while costs in the form of higher prices fall across a wide array of counties in the Midwest, i.e. "Trump country". Consumers end up having fewer choices and paying higher prices, negatively affected corporations lose profit and possibly shed employees, and the countries in these trade disputes often see a decline of growth in their economies. As Lennifer Mason and Mireya Solis of the Brookings Institution stated, "an 'America First' trade policy may actually yield an 'America Last' outcome". We will be watching the regional economy for adverse economic impacts in the coming years.