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**Section 301 Tariffs**

The legal approach of Section 301 Tariffs is based on the U.S. Trade Act of 1974. The trade section permits the President of the country to adopt necessary practical measures concerning the overall prospect of international trade. It is noteworthy to mention that this specific section can be used in case of tariff-based retribution, overall trade policy, the exclusion of any existing form of action. The practical spectrum of section 301 tariffs also covers any unjust or inequitable trade act by the government of any other country [[1]](#footnote-1). The central aim of this phenomenon is to legal functioning of international trade under the domain of economic agreements between countries.

**US Position on Section 301 Tariffs with China**

Fair and balanced trading relationship with China is characterized as one basic agenda of the U.S government considering the broad idea of the international trade agreement. It is observed that from many years, government of China is involved in different discriminatory trade policies that require immediate trade measures by the U.S [[2]](#footnote-2). The position of U.S. on Section Tariffs is to critically evaluate China’s business acts, policies, and practices relevant to unwarranted domains of technology transference, intellectual property, and overall form of innovation.

           The government of the U.S. keen to ensure successful investigation considering the spectrum of Section 301 Tariffs. The U.S. position under Section 301 Tariffs is strong because the country of China continuously trailed different discriminatory trade acts and policies against the international trade agreement [[3]](#footnote-3). This phenomenon can be explicitly observed in the significant forms of dumping, forced technology transmission, improper industrial subsidies, etc. The rate of tariffs imposed by China on U.S. exports is higher than the tariff imposition by the U.S. This kind of trade measures by China ultimately harms the economic functioning of the United States of America. It is investigated that the act of intellectual property theft by China adversely cost business investors and innovators of the U.S [[4]](#footnote-4) The entity of United States Trade Representative’s (USTR) Section 301 recognized various forms of innovation threat for the U.S. due to improper trade applications by China.

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2. ustr.gov, “Findings of the Investigation into China’s Acts, Policies, and Practices related to Technology Transfer, Intellectual Property, and Innovation under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974” *ustr.gov*. , 2018. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. U.S. Department of Commerce, “Remarks by Secretary Wilbur L. Ross at the National Press Club Headlines Luncheon” *Commerce. gov*. , 2018. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Whitehouse.gov, “President Donal J. Trump is Confronting China’s Unfair Trade Policies” *whitehouse.gov*. , 2018. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)