

<b>A Statistical Picture of the Effects of China's Trade, Economic, Labor, and Environmental Policy</b>																																									
2008 bilateral trade between China and U.S. <i>Source: <a href="http://www.census.gov/foreign-trade/balance/c5700.html">www.census.gov/foreign-trade/balance/c5700.html</a>.</i>	\$407.4 billion																																								
U.S.'s exports to China in 2008 <i>Source: <a href="http://www.census.gov/foreign-trade/balance/c5700.html">www.census.gov/foreign-trade/balance/c5700.html</a>.</i>	\$69.7 billion																																								
China's exports to the U.S. in 2008 <i>Source: <a href="http://www.census.gov/foreign-trade/balance/c5700.html">www.census.gov/foreign-trade/balance/c5700.html</a>.</i>	\$337.7 billion																																								
<p>Combined Trade Deficit in 2007 and 2008 <i>Source: <a href="http://www.census.gov/foreign-trade/balance/c5700.html">www.census.gov/foreign-trade/balance/c5700.html</a>.</i></p> <p><b>Figure 1. U.S. Trade With China: 2000-2008</b> \$billions</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Estimated data for Figure 1: U.S. Trade With China (2000-2008)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Exports (\$ billions)</th> <th>Imports (\$ billions)</th> <th>Trade Balance (\$ billions)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2000</td><td>15</td><td>95</td><td>-80</td></tr> <tr><td>2001</td><td>20</td><td>100</td><td>-80</td></tr> <tr><td>2002</td><td>25</td><td>125</td><td>-100</td></tr> <tr><td>2003</td><td>30</td><td>150</td><td>-120</td></tr> <tr><td>2004</td><td>35</td><td>195</td><td>-160</td></tr> <tr><td>2005</td><td>40</td><td>240</td><td>-200</td></tr> <tr><td>2006</td><td>50</td><td>285</td><td>-235</td></tr> <tr><td>2007</td><td>60</td><td>320</td><td>-260</td></tr> <tr><td>2008</td><td>70</td><td>338</td><td>-268</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: right;">526.5 billion</p> <p><b>Legend:</b>  <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Exports  <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: grey; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Imports  <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black; border-style: dashed; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Trade Balance</p> <p><i>Source: USITC DataWeb.</i></p>	Year	Exports (\$ billions)	Imports (\$ billions)	Trade Balance (\$ billions)	2000	15	95	-80	2001	20	100	-80	2002	25	125	-100	2003	30	150	-120	2004	35	195	-160	2005	40	240	-200	2006	50	285	-235	2007	60	320	-260	2008	70	338	-268	
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Percent estimated subsidy on Chinese exports <i>Source: Cline, William R., and John Williamson. 2008. New Estimates of Fundamental Equilibrium Exchange Rates. Policy Brief #PB08-7. Washington, D.C.: Peterson Institute for International Economics.</i>	30%																																								
Estimated Amount that repression of labor rights by the Chinese government has lowered manufacturing wages <i>Source: AFL-CIO, U.S. Representative Benjamin L. Cardin, and U.S. Representative Christopher H. Smith (AFL-CIO et al). 2006. "Section 301 Petition [on China's repression of workers' rights]." June 8.</i>	47% to 86%																																								
Estimated number of American jobs lost between 2001-2007 due to growing trade deficits with China <i>Source: Robert E. Scott, The China Trade Toll: Widespread Wage Suppression, 2 million jobs lost in the U.S., EPI Briefing Paper # 219, The Economic Policy Institute, July 20, 2008.</i>	2,295,30																																								

0

Estimated number of Ohio jobs lost between 2001-2007 due to growing trade deficits with China

State	2001-2007	State	2001-2007
California	325,800	Connecticut	26,100
Texas	202,900	Iowa	22,200
New York	127,000	Arkansas	21,800
Illinois	102,800	Mississippi	21,700
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>102,700</b>	Utah	16,900
Florida	100,900	Kansas	16,600
Pennsylvania	85,100	Louisiana	15,900
North Carolina	79,800	New Hampshire	15,700
Michigan	79,500	Oklahoma	15,400
Georgia	73,600	Idaho	14,700
New Jersey	67,800	Nebraska	12,000
Wisconsin	59,100	Maine	11,700
Minnesota	58,700	Nevada	10,700
Massachusetts	58,400	Rhode Island	9,700
Tennessee	54,700	New Mexico	9,400
Indiana	52,700	West Virginia	7,200
Missouri	45,400	Vermont	6,500
Washington	44,900	Delaware	4,600
Arizona	43,300	South Dakota	4,400
South Carolina	42,600	Hawaii	4,100
Virginia	39,500	Montana	3,200
Alabama	37,400	North Dakota	2,700
Oregon	36,800	District of Columbia	2,400
Colorado	33,800	Alaska	2,300
Kentucky	33,400	Wyoming	2,000
Maryland	26,600		

102,700

Source: Robert E. Scott, *The China Trade Toll: Widespread Wage Suppression, 2 million jobs lost in the U.S.*, EPI Briefing Paper # 219, The Economic Policy Institute, July 20, 2008.

Total U.S. Securities owned by China as of May 2009

China's Holdings of U.S. Treasury Securities: 2002-2008 Year-End and May 2009								
(\$ billions and as a percent of total foreign holdings)								
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	May 2009
China's Holdings (\$ billions)	118.4	159.0	222.9	310.0	369.9	477.6	727.4	801.5
Holdings as a percent of total foreign holdings	9.6%	10.4%	12.1%	15.2%	18.9%	20.3%	23.6%	24.3%

\$763.5 billion

Source: *Major Foreign holders of U.S. Treasury Securities (2008)*, U.S. Treasury Department.

Percent estimate for the undervaluation of the Yuan relative to the dollar

40%

Source: Alliance for American Manufacturing (2009).

### China has violated all established currency manipulation standards

“There are a number of questions that can be asked to shed light on whether or not a country is manipulating the value of its currency vis-à-vis the dollar for competitive advantage, and, whether or not this harms the United States. First, does it have a high and rising bilateral trade surplus with the United States? Second, is its *global* current account surplus (the broadest measure of its trade and income flows) high and rising? Third, does it possess a high and rising accumulation of international reserves?”

“**Table 1** below shows China’s current position in light of these questions and compares it to past cases when the U.S. Treasury Department has found that nations were manipulating the value of their currency vis-à-vis the dollar for competitive gain. On each front, the current position of China well exceeds the previous threshold that led to a finding of manipulation.”

**Table 1. Currency manipulation found nine times in the past**

		Trade surplus w/ U.S. annual rate (US\$ billions)	GDP	Trade surplus w/ U.S. annual rate (% of GDP)	Global Current Account most recent year (US\$ billions)		Accumulation of re 12-month change (US\$ Billions)	Tot (Mont)
Taiwan	Oct-88	17.4	97.8	17.8%	18.1	18.5%	31	
	Apr-89	13.9	122.9	11.3%	10.2	8.3%	-	
	May-92	9.8	179.1	5.5%	12.0	6.7%	14	
	Dec-92	10.5	179.1	5.9%	12.0	6.7%	13	
South Korea	Oct-88	9.4	120.5	7.8%	<b>10.0</b>	8.3%	7	
	Apr-89	9.0	157.1	5.7%	14.3	9.1%	9	
	Oct-89	<b>8.1</b>	169.0	4.8%	14.2	8.4%	9	
China	May-92	12.7	369.7	3.4%	12.2	<b>3.3%</b>	14	
	Dec-92	16.7	409.1	4.1%	13.5	3.3%	<b>6</b>	
<b>Current position of China</b>								
China		203.8	2,259.2	9.0%	160.8	7.1%	207	

**Bold** indicates lowest level with finding of manipulation.

Historical data source: U.S. Treasury Report to the Congress on International Economic and Exchange Rate Policy.  
Current data source: U.S. International Trade Commission and the International Financial Statistics Database of the International Monetary Fund.

Source: Josh Bivens and Robert E. Scott, *China Manipulates Its Currency – A Response is Needed*, EPI Policy Memorandum # 116, The Economic Policy Institute, Sept. 25, 2006.

Typical hours at one Chinese toy factory

Source: Charles Kernaghan, National Labor Committee Director.

<http://www.laborrights.org/creating-a-sweatfree-world/28>.

87 hours per week.

14 hour days, from 7:30am-10:00pm, six days a week.

<p>Minimum wage in the Pearl Delta Region just outside of Hong Kong  <i>Source: David Barboza, China: In Chinese Factories, Lost Fingers and Low Pay, The New York Times, January 5, 2008; CorpWatch - <a href="http://www.corpwatch.org/article.php?id=14883">http://www.corpwatch.org/article.php?id=14883</a></i></p>	<p>Around \$0.55/hour</p>
<p>Term used to describe China's human rights record in the State Department's annual <i>Country Reports on Human Rights Practices</i>  <i>Source: Thomas Lun and Hannah Fischer, CRS Report – Human Rights in China: Trends and Policy Implications, June 29, 2009.</i></p>	<p>Poor</p>
<p>Number of U.S. toy units from China recalled because of high lead content in 2008  <i>Source: Wayne M. Morrison. CRS Report-Health and Safety Concerns Over U.S. Imports of Chinese Products: An Overview, June 4, 2009.</i></p>	<p>2.5 million</p>
<p>Number of U.S. toy units from China recalled because of high lead content between January 1, 2009 to June 3, 2009  <i>Source: Wayne M. Morrison. CRS Report-Health and Safety Concerns Over U.S. Imports of Chinese Products: An Overview, June 4, 2009.</i></p>	<p>1.1 million</p>
<p>Status of China regarding protection of intellectual property rights according to the Office of U.S. Trade Representative  <i>Source: Office of the U.S. Trade Representative. 2009 Special 301 Report. April 30, 2009.</i></p>	<p>Listed on Priority watch list</p>
<p>Percent of their members' copyrighted works that are pirated in China, according to estimates by US Copyright Industries.  <i>Source: Office of the U.S. Trade Representative. 2009 Special 301 Report. April 30, 2009.</i></p>	<p>85% to 95%</p>
<p>China's ranking amongst all countries for carbon dioxide emissions  <i>Source: Reuters, <a href="http://www.reuters.com/article/environmentNews/idUSL2080219120070620">http://www.reuters.com/article/environmentNews/idUSL2080219120070620</a>.</i></p>	<p>1st</p>
<p>Number of Chinese lacking safe drinking water as of 2007  <i>Source: Joseph Kahn and Jim Yardley, As China Roars, Pollution Reaches Deadly Extremes, The New York Times, August 26, 2007.</i></p>	<p>500 million</p>
<p>Percent of China's 560 million city dwellers who breathe air considered safe by the European Union as of 2007  <i>Source: Joseph Kahn and Jim Yardley, As China Roars, Pollution Reaches Deadly Extremes, The New York Times, August 26, 2007.</i></p>	<p>1%</p>
<p>Of the 10 most polluted cities in the world, the number of those cities in China  <i>Source: <a href="http://www.forbes.com/logistics/2006/03/21/americas-most-polluted-cities-cx_rm_0321pollute.html">http://www.forbes.com/logistics/2006/03/21/americas-most-polluted-cities-cx_rm_0321pollute.html</a>.</i></p>	<p>10</p>
<p>Percent of China's energy consumption that relies on coal as of 2007  <i>Source: US Energy Information Administration</i></p>	<p>70%</p>
<p>China's energy intensity – how many units of energy it requires to produce one unit of wealth – relative to the U.S. and EU  <i>Source: Gordon Feller, China's Energy Demand: Improving Energy Intensity is Proving a Daunting Task for the World's Most Populous Nation, EcoWorld, May 19, 2007.</i></p>	<p>25% as efficient</p>

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