



Trump's trade war: Not tariff-ic.

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The possible imposition of tariffs on Canada and Mexico and the actual implementation of a 10% across-the-board tariff on China have the potential to increase prices and lower economic growth. The precise impact is still unclear since we do not know how aggressive the tariffs will be or how long they will stay in place. We do know that tariffs on goods from Colombia were short-lived and that this president loves to make deals.

Tariffs imposed on Mexico, Canada, and China

It almost looked as if that guacamole dip and the tequila for those margaritas on Super Bowl Sunday were about to get more expensive for U.S. consumers after President Trump announced his intention to impose a 25% across-the-board tariff on Mexico beginning February 4. However, the day before the tariffs were to become effective, the implementation was delayed for a month after Mexico agreed to send 10,000 troops to the border to combat the flow of fentanyl into the U.S. A few hours later, Canada also gained a one-month reprieve from a planned 25% tariff (with an exception for energy, which faced a 10% duty). Meanwhile, China has been hit with a 10% tariff, but might be rescinded or altered pending negotiations.

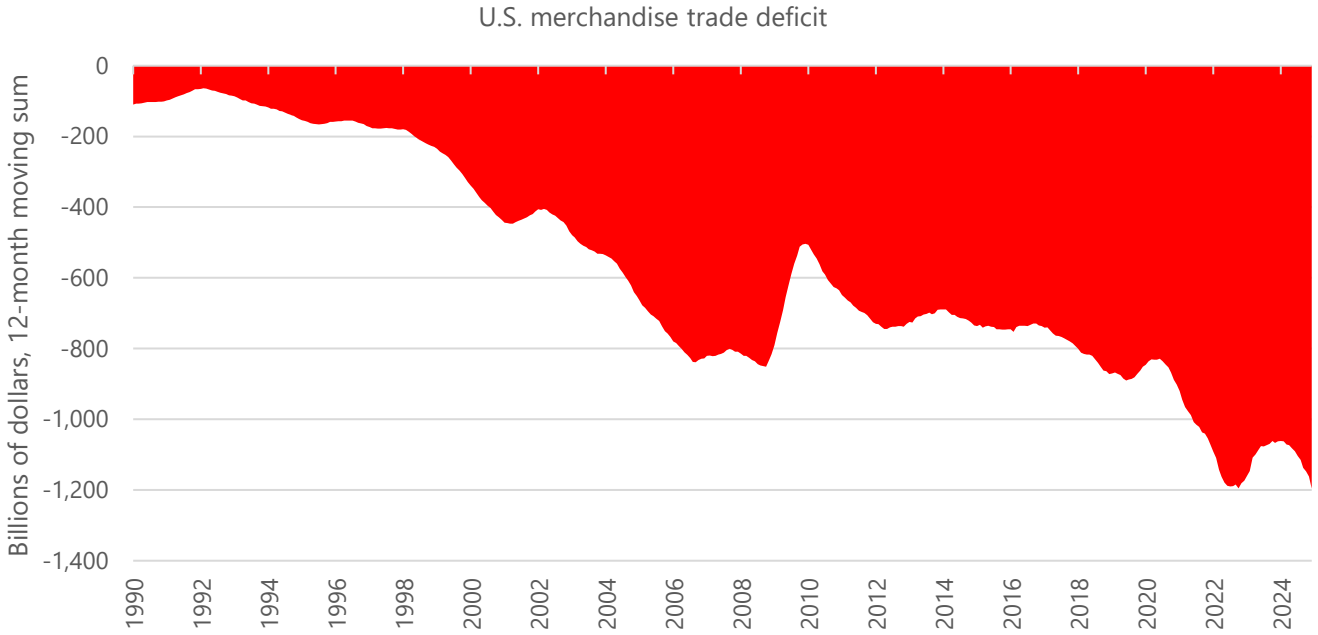
While investors, businesses, and consumers are breathing a collective sigh of relief, President Trump's plans regarding future tariffs remain a great unknown. We may see more product-specific duties on semiconductors, steel, aluminum, pharmaceuticals, and other items by mid-February. Until now, markets had taken all the tariff talk pretty much in stride, perhaps on the assumption that Trump's threats were more negotiating bluster than a serious policy. Even with the reprieve, investors face a new and uncomfortable reality.

Why?

First, it is well known that Donald Trump for decades has been incensed over the U.S. trade deficit. As shown in Exhibit 1, the merchandise trade balance has been widening for the past three decades, well before the emergence of China as an exporting powerhouse after it joined the World Trade Organization (WTO) in December 2001. There are many reasons for this deterioration in the U.S. trade balance, including:

- A heavily consumption-focused economy
- The impact of globalization and the hollowing out of U.S. manufacturing capabilities
- A national savings rate that is well below the rate of investment (requiring massive capital inflows that are the mirror image of the current account deficit)
- Disparities in tariff and non-tariff barriers that disadvantage U.S. exports, especially for agricultural commodities

Exhibit 1: A tsunami of red ink

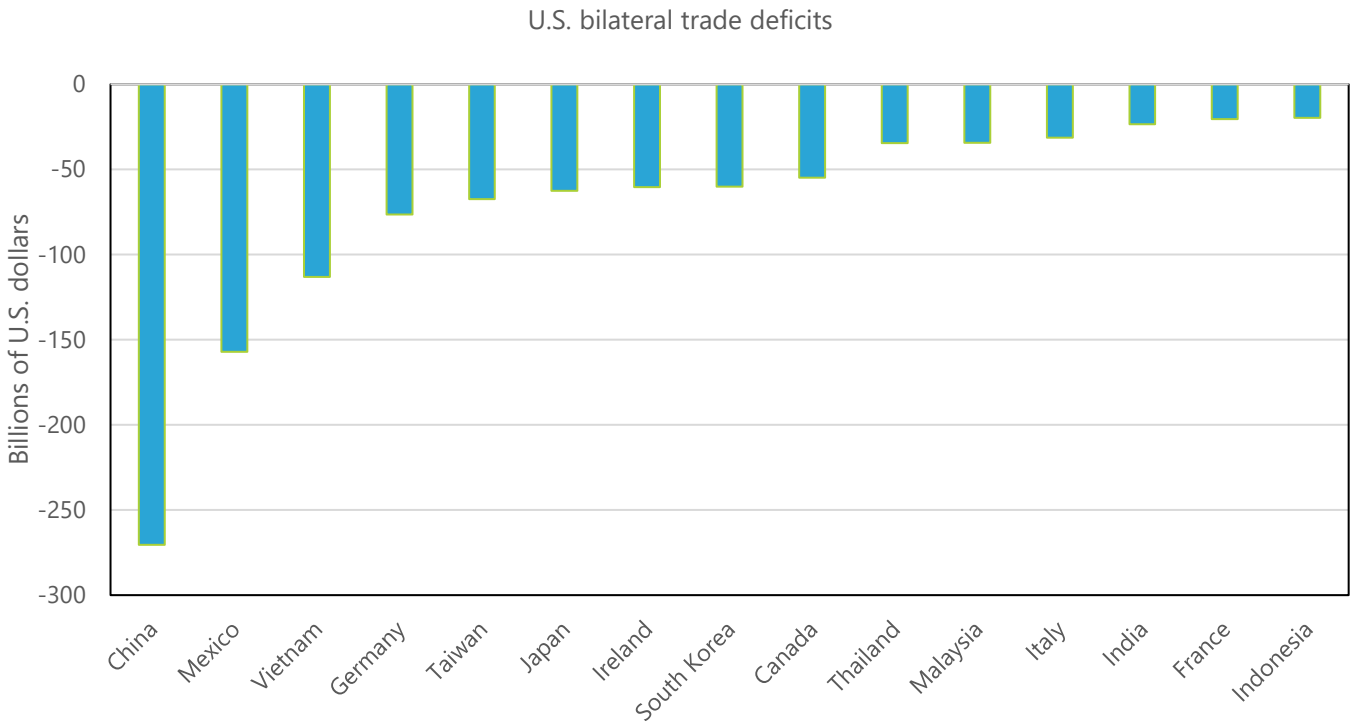


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, SEI, 1/31/90 – 12/31/24.

What's next?

Trump believes trade deficits are bad for the country, and he has consistently viewed tariffs as the best way to level the playing field. Exhibit 2 highlights the countries in Trump's direct line of fire. Obviously, China tops the list, followed by Mexico and Vietnam. It is a bit surprising that Trump's initial tariffs would have been harsher towards Mexico and Canada than towards China. Of course, there are other considerations involved.

Exhibit 2: Countries in the cross-hairs



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, SEI, 12 months ended November 2024.

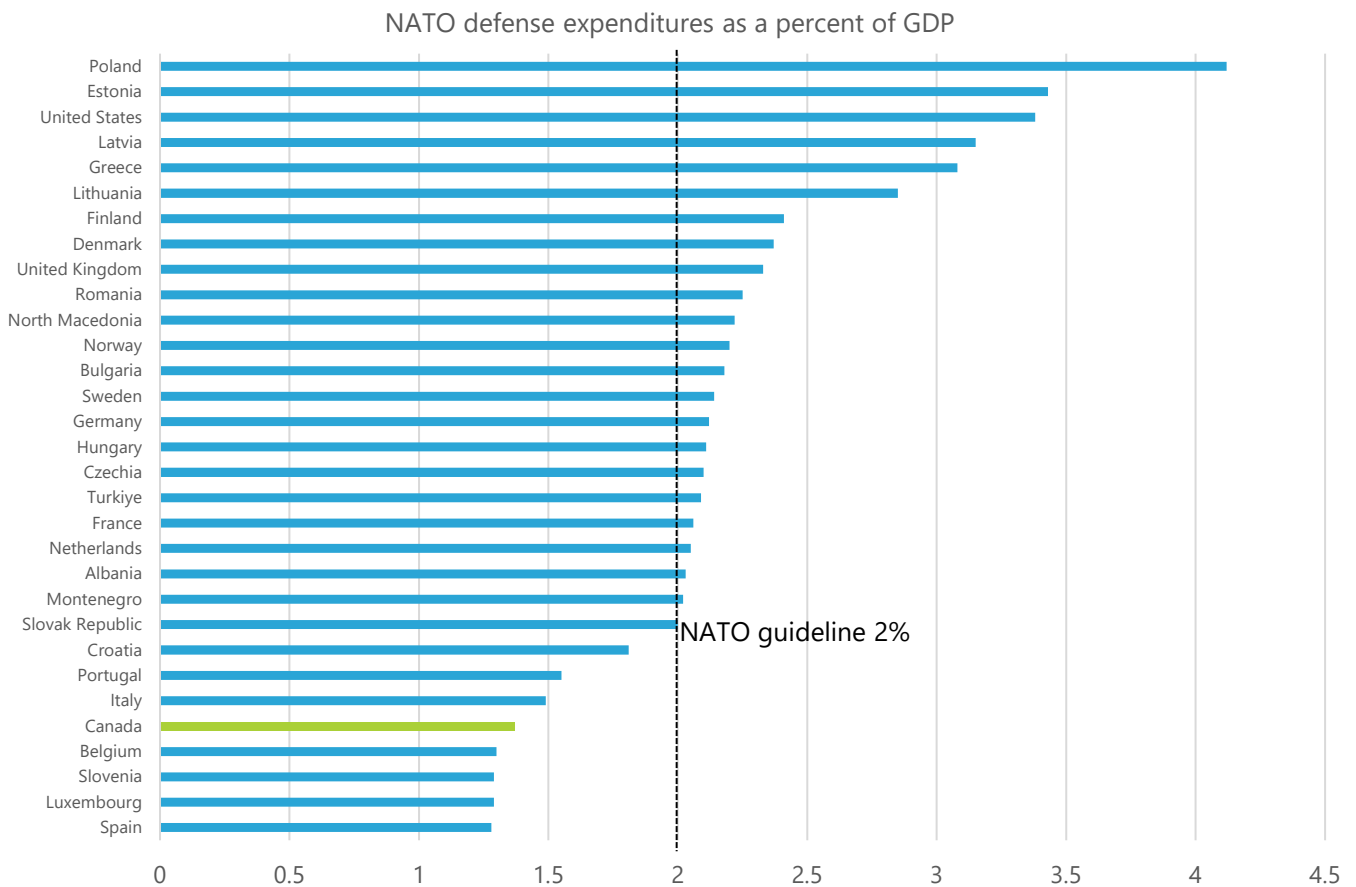
Sticking points

Trump is pressing both countries to reduce illegal border crossings and the flow of fentanyl and other drugs. Illegal crossings, especially from the southern border, were already declining after former President Biden signed an executive order back in June. Enforcement has been tightened further since Trump’s inauguration. Although official data have not yet been released, illegal crossings are indisputably much lower than they were in the 2021-to-2024 period when they averaged nearly 5,500 per day¹. In addition, the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA) free-trade deal that went into effect July 1, 2020, is up for review in July 2026. Trump wants to reopen the negotiations now. He appears especially interested in forcing vehicle and parts manufacturing back inside the U.S. and eliminating China’s foothold in Mexico.

Mexico and Canada have taken different approaches when dealing with Trump. Mexico’s new president, Claudia Sheinbaum, has taken a more conciliatory tack. The country will abide by Trump’s “remain in Mexico” policy, is willing to collaborate and coordinate with the U.S. in the fight against the drug cartels, and has announced incentives to encourage the production of goods with local content aimed at reducing its dependence on Chinese imports. The approach has paid off—at least in the near term. Canada’s rhetoric has been more defiant, although it, too, has agreed to ramp up its monitoring of the border. The postponement of tariff implementation buys time but probably does not improve Canada’s negotiating leverage.

Although the border and the renegotiation of the USMCA is currently front-and-center, Canada may face additional flak from the Trump administration owing to its low military expenditures as a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) alliance. Exhibit 3 highlights defense spending as a percent of gross domestic product (GDP) for each NATO member versus the 2% guideline that was established in 2006. Although most members are finally in alignment with the guideline, Canada remains near the bottom of the pack, spending just 1.4% of GDP. In his first term, President Trump threatened to pull out of the alliance if other members failed to meet the guideline. His threats, and Russia’s invasion of Ukraine, galvanized several NATO countries to ramp up their defense spending in recent years. However, Canada, Italy, and Spain, among a few others, are still not pulling their weight. Perhaps this time around, Trump will threaten the laggards with punitive tariffs instead.

Exhibit 3: NATO underachievers under fire

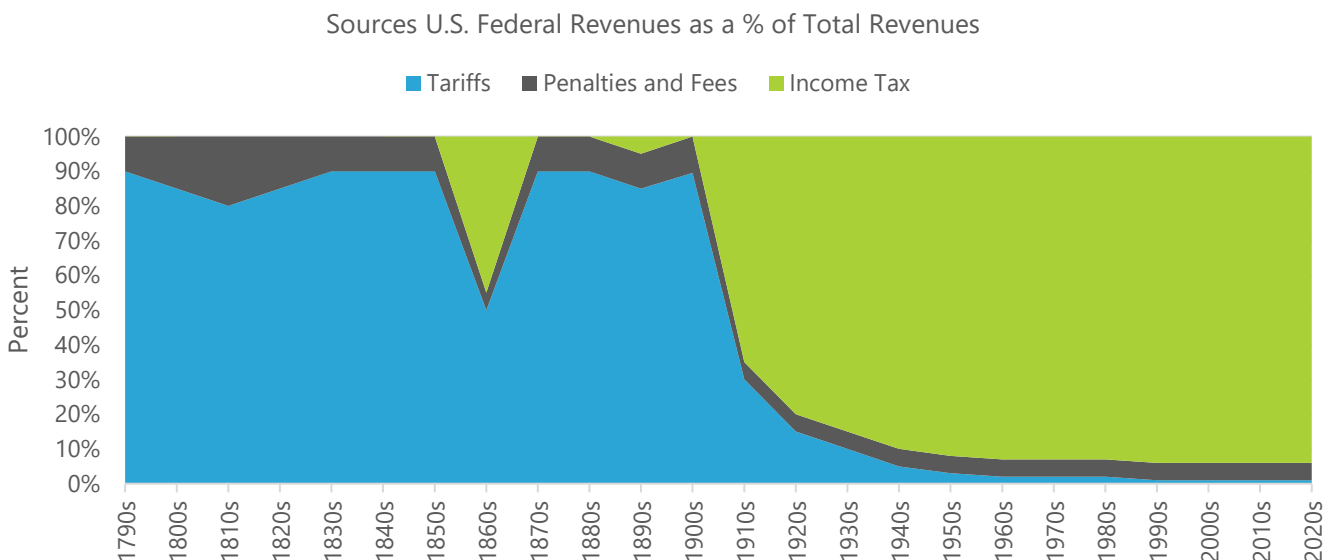


Source: NATO, SEI, 2024 estimates based on 2015 prices and exchange rates.

¹ [Interim Staff Report of the Committee on the Judiciary and Subcommittee on Immigration Integrity, Security, and Enforcement U.S. House of Representatives](#)

Up to this point, the discussion has been centered on tariffs as a tool to wrest concessions from specific countries. There is also a good chance that an across-the-board tariff will be imposed on every country. Trump has been voicing his admiration for William McKinley, the 25th president of the U.S. from 1897 until his assassination in 1901. He refers to McKinley as the original "tariff man." As shown in Exhibit 4, until the early 1900s, the U.S. had no income tax. The vast bulk of the federal government's revenues were derived from tariffs. An income tax was introduced during the Civil War, but was repealed in 1872. A permanent income tax was not established until the passage of the 16th Amendment to the Constitution in 1913.

Exhibit 4: 19th Century nostalgia

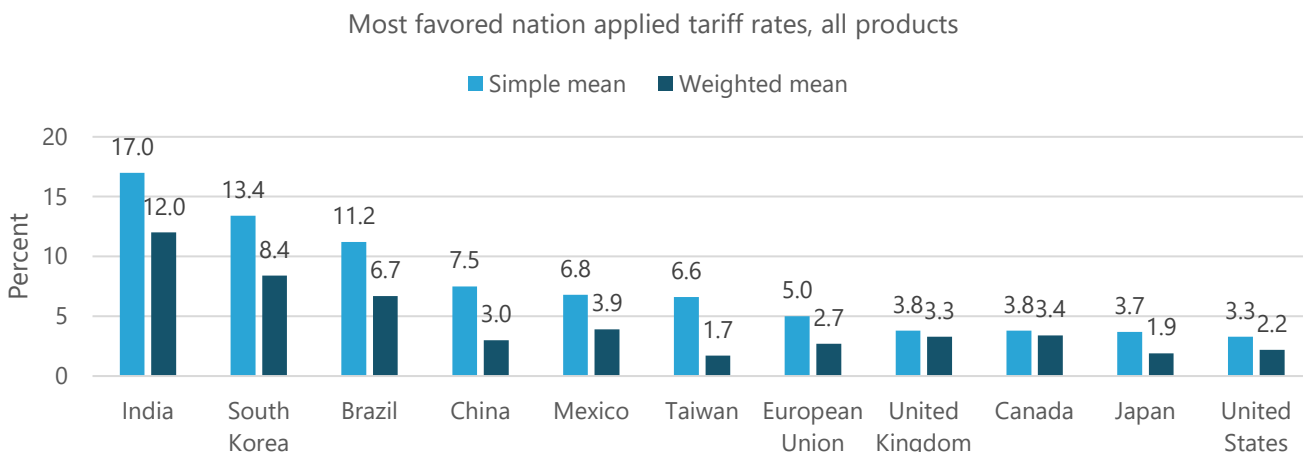


Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury as of Fiscal Year 2024

Of course, there is no going back to a time when tariffs comprised 90% of federal revenues and the federal government itself was a much smaller part of the overall economy. However, Trump may want to impose an across-the-board tariff to pay for a corporate tax rate reduction or additional individual income tax-rate cuts. If he wants to fold tariff revenues into a reconciliation bill that sets overall tax and spending levels for the next 10 years, the president will need the approval of Congress. Treasury Secretary Scott Bessent is reportedly pushing for a 2.5% universal tariff, but Trump has consistently called for a blanket tariff of 10% or more.

Exhibit 5 highlights the average tariff rates of the largest trading partners with the U.S. Note that the U.S. has some of the lowest tariff rates among this group. However, according to the WTO, the U.S. is exposed to an applied weighted tariff in its major export markets of 1.7% (9.8% for agricultural products versus 0.8% for non-agricultural products). A move to impose a high across-the-board tariff would almost certainly elicit retaliation, hurting U.S. exporters that are already at a competitive disadvantage from the strong dollar. The U.S. government might get more tariff revenue but would likely lose revenues from income taxes if economic growth were to slow. Virtually all exports to Canada and Mexico are now duty-free owing to the USMCA, for example. A tit-for-tat trade war would end that arrangement.

Exhibit 5: Trump's least favored nations



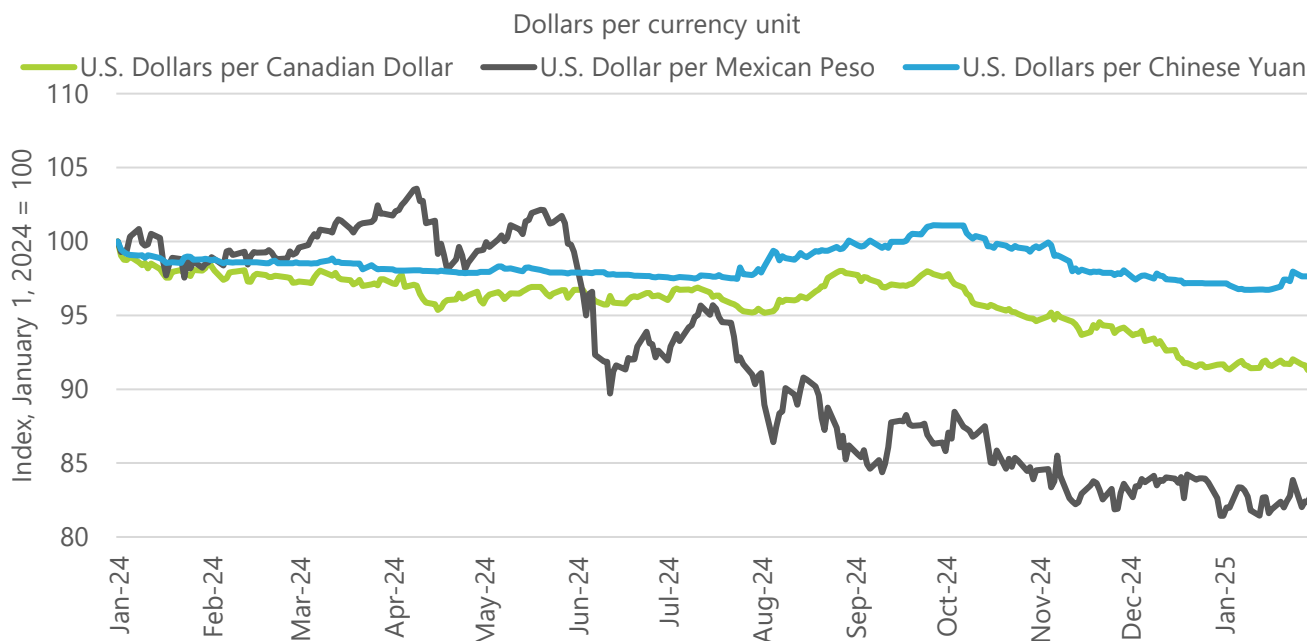
Source: World Tariff Profiles 2024, SEI, Simple mean-data as of 2023, weighted-mean data as of 2022.

Economic implications

A tariff war obviously will not be without cost; it has the potential of increasing prices and slowing economic growth. The precise impact is unclear, since we do not know how aggressive the tariffs will be, how long they will stay in place, and whether they will extend to all, most, or some countries and products. In addition, the impact on prices, growth, and earnings will depend on the demand for the products subject to tariffs.

The impact could also be softened by a depreciation of foreign currencies versus the U.S. dollar. Exhibit 6 shows that the Canadian dollar, the Mexican peso, and the Chinese yuan have all declined against the dollar since the beginning of 2024. The Mexican peso has already plunged 18% over the past 13 months, while the Canadian dollar has depreciated 9%. These declines will substantially reduce the pain associated with the tariff increases on profit margins, but both countries will still be hurt by declining U.S. demand for their products and the severe disruption to supply chains for automakers and other major manufacturers.

Exhibit 6: Currencies corrected



Source: FactSet, SEI, 1/1/24 – 1/31/25.

It is important to remember that the details of the tariffs could change at any time, as we have just seen. We would not be surprised if some accommodation is given to trade in autos and motor vehicle parts, for example. Even if Trump is determined to bring back more car manufacturing to the U.S., it cannot happen overnight. To say the least, U.S. trade policy will be highlighted by many twists and turns in the months ahead.

Looking ahead:

- The economies of Mexico and Canada could dip into a moderate recession in the months ahead given their high dependence on the U.S. market if tariffs are imposed and held indefinitely at high rates.
- The U.S. could sustain a sharp deceleration of growth and may even experience a pullback in industrial output given the extent of economic integration with its two major trading partners.
- A broadening of the trade war to include Europe and Asia would further depress economic growth, but on a global scale.
- In the near term, supply-chain disruptions and retaliatory actions could increase U.S. inflation beyond 3%.
- Monetary policy across the developed world was already diverging, with interest rates falling more rapidly in Canada and the eurozone than in the U.S. An expanding trade war would exacerbate this trend.
- Monetary policy divergence also implies a further strengthening of the U.S. dollar.

There are no winners in a trade war. The initial reaction of markets has been predictable, with equities sliding and the U.S. dollar rising until Trump delayed the start date of the tariff increases. Whether Trump makes a full retreat from this full-out assault on trade remains to be seen. The tariffs on Colombia came and went in a blink of an eye. His executive order freezing federal grants also was quickly withdrawn amid fierce blowback.

The notable asymmetry in trade relationships is another big consideration. Using figures from the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, U.S. exports to Canada and Mexico are roughly 1.5% and 1.3% of U.S. GDP, respectively, while exports to the U.S. represent 28% of Mexico's GDP and 22% of Canada's GDP. In other words, there is motivation for Mexico and Canada to bring this to a quick resolution, and this president prides himself on his deal-making prowess.

In the short term:

- Trade uncertainty should remain a positive for the U.S. dollar. The previously cited imbalances, particularly if there are monetary policy responses, will continue to boost the U.S. dollar versus the Mexican peso, Canadian dollar, Chinese yuan, and the euro.
- Commodities will likely benefit given Canada's substantial presence in the U.S. energy market, as well as Mexico's role in supplying agricultural products.
- Not surprisingly, SEI expects volatility strategies to perform well. The Chicago Board Options Exchange (Cboe) Volatility Index (VIX), also known as the "fear index," a measure of implied volatility in the S&P 500 Index, topped 20 on February 3, up about 15% in the session before falling back in response to the delay in tariff implementation. Higher volatility should remain a feature as the reactions and negotiations begin to play out.
- U.S. interest rates are a bit of a wildcard; they may benefit as investors move away from the volatility in the equity market. However, given the potential inflationary pressures and the tightening of financial conditions, we could see a resumption of yield-curve steepening as long-term rates track higher inflation, while short rates await further Federal Reserve guidance.

Index definitions

The **S&P 500 Index** is a market-weighted index that tracks the performance of the 500 largest publicly traded U.S. companies and is considered representative of the broad U.S. stock market.

The **Cboe Volatility Index (VIX)** measures the constant 30-day volatility of the U.S. stock market using real-time, mid-quote prices of S&P 500 Index call and put options. A call option gives the holder the right to buy a stock at a specified price; a put option gives the holder the right to sell a stock at a specified price.

Glossary

Gross domestic product (GDP) is the total monetary or market value of all the goods and services produced in a country during a certain period.

Weighted mean is an average calculated by assigning different weights to some of the individual values. If all the weights are equal, then the weighted mean is the same as the arithmetic mean.

Simple mean is the average value of a set of numbers.

National savings rate refers to the percentage of a country's gross domestic product (GDP) that is saved rather than spent.

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