



FOURTH QUARTER 2009 PROTECTIONISM DATA: REQUESTS FOR NEW TRADE BARRIERS FALL FOR FIRST TIME IN CRISIS; BUT NEWLY IMPOSED BARRIERS INCREASE

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A Monitoring Update to the Global Antidumping Database¹

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

For the first time since the onset of the global economic crisis in mid-2008, the fourth quarter of 2009 saw a substantial *decrease* in industry demands for temporary new import barriers under potentially WTO-legal “trade remedy” policies – antidumping, safeguards, and countervailing duty (anti-subsidy) policies.² Compared to the same time period in 2008, the fourth quarter of 2009 resulted in a 23.8% decrease in newly initiated *investigations* in which domestic industries request the imposition of such new import restrictions.

Despite signs that the fourth quarter 2009 could become a turning point for the demands for new trade barriers during the crisis, the annual data are more sobering. Total industry requests for trade barriers in 2009 were 19.7% higher than the total requests for 2008 which were 35.0% higher than the 2007 total.

In the fourth quarter of 2009, fourteen different WTO member economies initiated new trade remedy investigations. Developing countries initiated 76.9% of the new investigations, while industrialized economies initiated the remaining 23.1%. China’s exporters continued to be the dominant target, being named in over 70% of the new country-level investigations that may result in import restrictions.

The fourth quarter 2009 also provided the first substantial crisis-era evidence of the anticipated *increase* in the imposition of the new trade barriers that can come at the conclusion of the investigations that were initiated earlier. When compared to the same period in 2008, the fourth quarter of 2009 resulted in a 35.7% increase in the number of new import-restricting measures imposed. An increase in imposed barriers has been expected given the increase in investigations initiated during the earlier stages of the global economic crisis; a trend likely to continue into 2010 given the backlog of ongoing investigations.

The annual data for 2009 indicate that the total number of newly imposed import restrictions under trade remedy laws are 29.5% higher than the total for 2008.

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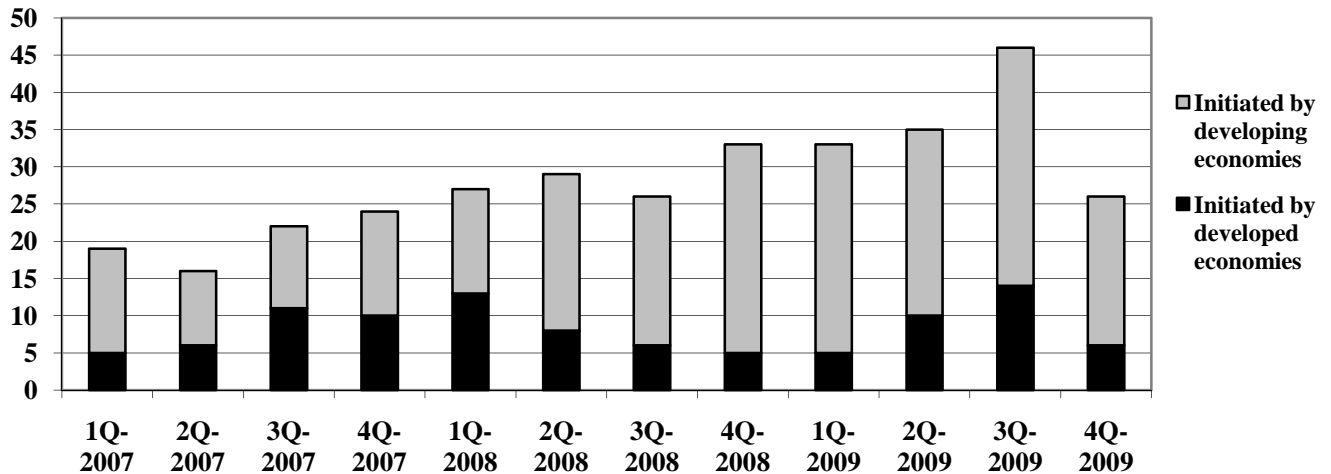
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I. NEWLY INITIATED TRADE REMEDY INVESTIGATIONS

The major economies in the multilateral, rules-based trading system use potentially WTO-legal “trade remedy” policies – such as antidumping (AD), global safeguards (SG), countervailing duties (CVD), and China-specific safeguards (CSG) – to respond to industry calls for additional protection from imports. Because their applied tariff rates are quite close to their tariff binding levels that form their legal commitments at the WTO, they cannot simply raise applied tariff rates to respond to domestic industry demands for additional trade barriers to protect them from imports. This study describes newly collected data made available through the World Bank-sponsored *Global Antidumping Database*, and it reports on the combined use of these four trade remedy policies, comprehensively collected across the major WTO member economies.

As illustrated in Fig. 1, for the first time since the mid-2008 onset of the global economic crisis, the fourth quarter (4Q) of 2009 witnessed a significant *decline* in industry demands for new import barriers. WTO member governments initiated 26 new *product-level* investigations in response to domestic industry requests for imposition of new import restrictions under national trade remedy laws in 4Q 2009, a 23.8% *decrease* compared to the fourth quarter in 2008.³ After four straight quarters of increases, the number of new requests for trade barriers in 4Q 2009 tumbled 57.0% when compared to the number of requests in the previous quarter (3Q 2009).

Fig. 1: Newly-Initiated Trade Remedy Investigations, 1Q 2007 - 4Q 2009
(non-redundant AD, SG, CSG, CVD at the product level)



Source: [Global Antidumping Database](#).

While 4Q 2009 may come to be known as a turning point in the protectionism data, in that it presents the first notable decline in new industry demands for trade barriers during the crisis, it is also important to recognize the importance of the *annualized* data. As appendix table 4 illustrates, the 2009 total number of industry requests for trade barriers (140 product-level requests) was 19.7% higher than the total (115) requests filed for 2008, which itself was 35.0% higher than the total (81) requests filed in 2007.⁴

Furthermore, the initiation of a trade remedy investigation is only the beginning of a lengthy process. And while the imposition of a preliminary import restriction in an investigation occurs

typically within a couple of months of the initiation, the historical data on the use of these trade policies, and especially in the case of antidumping, indicates that the majority of new investigations ultimately result in the imposition of new “definitive” import restrictions, typically with a 12-18 month or so lag. One implication of the 4Q 2008 through 3Q 2009 surge in new investigations illustrated in Fig. 1 is the likelihood that they result in an increase in newly imposed definitive import restricting measures that continues into 2010. This is an issue to which we return in sections II and III below.

POLICY-IMPOSING COUNTRIES

Fourteen different WTO members initiated at least one new product-level investigation in 4Q 2009 under one of these trade remedy laws. As Fig. 1 again illustrates, developing countries dominated use by initiating 76.9% of these new investigations, compared to developed economies which initiated 23.1% of the new product-level investigations.

As appendix table 1 indicates, the WTO members with the most new investigations in 4Q 2009 were Argentina (5) and Brazil (3). China, Dominican Republic, the European Union, India, Peru and the United States each initiated two new investigations, while six other WTO members (Australia, Canada, Colombia, Jamaica, Philippines, South Africa) initiated one product-level investigation each.

In the annualized data found in appendix table 4, there is very little change between 2007, 2008 and 2009 for the number of new trade remedy investigations initiated by the United States and some evidence of an increase for other developed economies such as the EU, Canada and Australia. The largest growth in new initiations in 2008-2009 for the major developing economies include China, India, and Argentina, while Colombia, Pakistan and Peru also saw increases.

AFFECTED SECTORS

The new trade remedy investigations covered a number of different sectors in 4Q 2009. The dominant sector was machinery, with four total investigations. Other sectors targeted with three new investigations include chemicals, materials, other metals, plastics and rubber, textiles, and wood. Other miscellaneous manufacturers was the target of two new investigations, while vehicles as well as iron and steel were each subject to one.

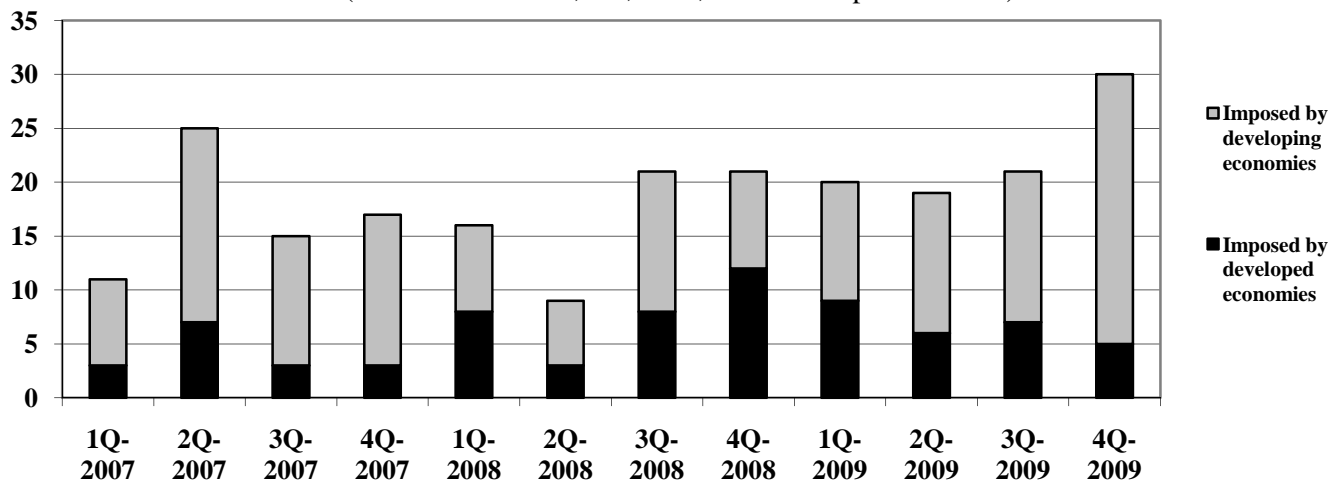
TARGETED EXPORTERS

China continued to be the exporting country most frequently targeted by new investigations in 4Q 2009, facing 15 new product-level investigations. As Appendix table 1 documents, China was specifically named in 71.4% (15 of the 21) of the newly initiated product-level investigations under (AD, CVD, CSG) laws that require the investigating country to specifically name at least one exporting country.⁵ Other exporters facing multiple new investigations in 4Q 2009 include the United States (three), and India, Malaysia, Taiwan, and Thailand with two new investigations each.

II. NEWLY IMPOSED IMPORT-RESTRICTING TRADE REMEDIES

The 4Q 2009 also provided the first evidence of the long-anticipated increase in the imposition of the new trade barriers that come at the conclusion of these trade remedy investigations. As Fig. 2 indicates, 4Q 2009 resulted in a 35.7% increase in the number of new import-restricting measures imposed, when compared to the same period in 2008. WTO members imposed 30 new *product-level* definitive import restrictions in 4Q 2009 under national trade remedy laws.⁶ This is a significant jump from the 21 newly imposed definitive import restrictions imposed in the last quarter (3Q 2009).

Fig. 2: Newly-Imposed Trade Remedies, 1Q 2007 - 4Q 2009
(non-redundant AD, SG, CSG, CVD at the product level)



Source: [Global Antidumping Database](#).

This significant increase in new imposition of trade barriers has been expected and predicted given the increase in investigations initiated during the earlier stages of the global economic crisis in 2008-2009 (see again Fig. 1). Overall, as appendix table 4 documents, the total number of newly imposed import restrictions for 2009 are 29.5% higher than the total for 2008.⁷

The upward trend of newly imposed trade remedies is likely to continue into 2010 given the substantial backlog of incomplete and currently ongoing investigations initiated from 4Q 2008 through 3Q 2009.

POLICY-IMPOSING COUNTRIES

Fifteen different WTO members imposed at least one definitive import-restricting trade remedy in 4Q 2009. As Fig. 2 again indicates, developing countries imposed 83% of the definitive new measures, compared to developed economies which imposed 17% of the new barriers. Three countries alone – India (eight new measures), Argentina (five), and China (three) – account for 53% of the newly imposed import restrictions.

Multiple new product-level import barriers were also imposed by the EU and Peru (two each), Australia, Brazil, Canada, Indonesia, Kyrgyz Republic, Pakistan, South Africa, Turkey, Ukraine, USA each imposed one new definitive import-restricting trade remedy.

AFFECTED SECTORS

Newly imposed trade remedies covered a number of different sectors in 4Q 2009. Chemicals (eight measures) as well as iron and steel (seven) combined to cover 50% of the new import restrictions. Other sectors targeted with multiple new definitive import restrictions include materials (four), machinery (three), textiles and apparel (two), miscellaneous manufactures (two) and other metals (two). Agriculture as well as plastics and rubber each faced one newly imposed measure in 4Q 2009.

TARGETED EXPORTERS

China was the exporting country most frequently targeted by imposition of new import-restricting trade remedies in 4Q 2009. As Appendix table 2 documents, China's exporters were targeted in 73.9% (17 of the 23) of new product-level import-restrictions imposed under the trade remedy laws (AD, CVD, CSG) that require the investigating country to name at least one exporting country.⁸

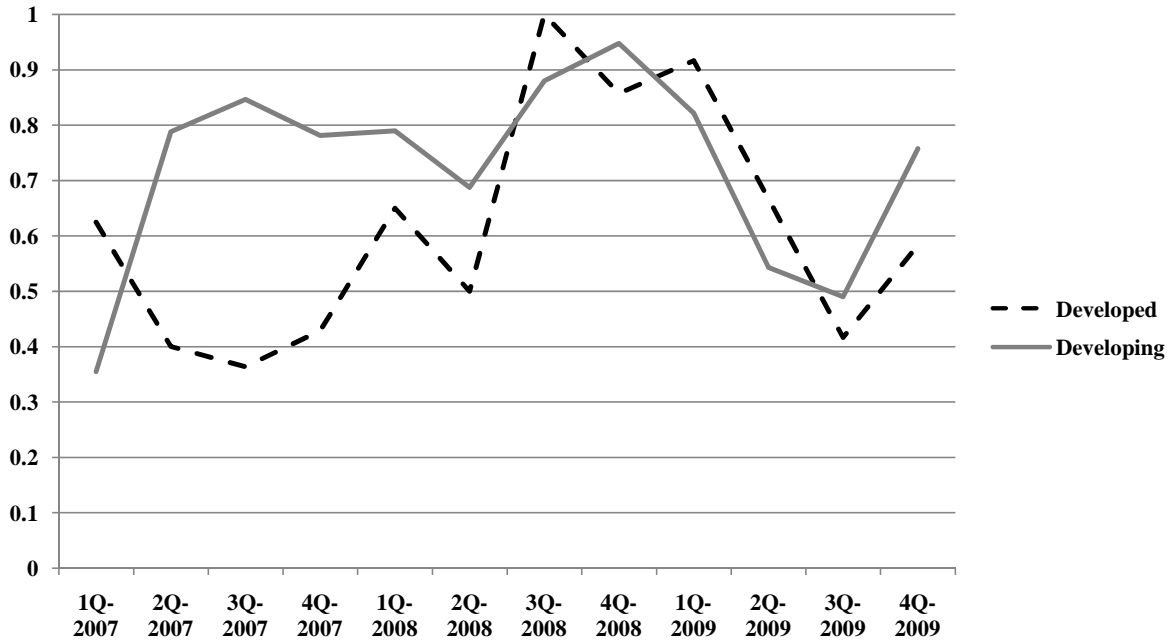
Other economies whose exporters faced the imposition of more than one newly imposed trade remedy in 4Q 2009 include the EU (seven), Taiwan (four), USA (four), South Korea (three) Thailand (three), Brazil (two) and India (two).

III. INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED WITHOUT NEW TRADE REMEDIES

While the number of new import restrictions imposed under trade remedy laws grew substantially in 4Q 2009, overall, 73.1% of the investigations were completed with a result that the government imposed a new trade remedy.

Fig. 3 plots, for each quarter, the share of all completed investigations that result in the imposition of final trade barriers for two groups of investigating countries – developed economies and developing economies.⁹ While there was a sharp decline in the share of completed investigations that resulted in new trade restrictions in 2Q 2009 – 3Q 2009 for both developing and developed economies, the share was higher for both groups in 4Q 2009. In developed economies, 58.3% of completed investigations resulted in new barriers in 4Q 2009, whereas 75.8% of completed investigations in developing countries ended in a new trade remedy.

Fig. 3: Share of Completed Investigations Resulting in Definitive Import Barriers, by Investigating Country Category, 1Q 2007 - 4Q 2009



Source: [Global Antidumping Database](#).

Despite the large number of definitive import restrictions newly imposed in 4Q 2009 that Fig. 2 highlights, because of the numerous investigations initiated at earlier stages of the crisis, one implication is that there was also a high number of investigations that concluded *without* imposition of definitive barriers. Appendix table 3 lists these completed investigations.

In 4Q 2009, there were six WTO member economies in which investigations that had been initiated earlier were terminated without the imposition of final trade barriers. India concluded seven product-level investigations without imposing new import restrictions, the USA concluded three, and Brazil concluded two. Australia, Dominican Republic and Ukraine concluded one each.

Also of interest is that eight different global safeguard investigations were concluded in the fourth quarter of 2009 without the imposition of new trade barriers. While it depends, of course, on how any particular policy is implemented in practice, global safeguards have the potential to impact substantially more trade than a collection of country-specific antidumping or safeguard measures if they are applied on a most-favored-nation (MFN) basis.

Sources:

Version 5.1 of the publicly available *Global Antidumping Database* can be found at http://www.brandeis.edu/~cbohn/global_ad/ . The fully updated version 6.0, complete with detailed data on activity through the fourth quarter of 2009, will be available in late February 2010.

The 25 WTO Members from whom the antidumping data derives are: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, EU, India, Jamaica, Mexico, New Zealand, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, South Africa, South Korea, Taiwan, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uruguay, U.S., and Venezuela. According to data from the WTO, for the economies that still control use of their own trade policies in 2009 – i.e., subtracting out newly acceded member states to the EU that used AD prior to their own accession - these 25 Members initiated 91.5% of all antidumping investigations by the WTO membership during 1995-2008. Thus tracking data from these economies serves as a relatively comprehensive sample likely to reflect general trends in the WTO membership.

The antidumping data provided above are collected from each country's national government publications and made publicly available on their websites, as detailed in Appendix table 5.

The 17 WTO Members from whom the countervailing duty data derives are: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, EU, India, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, South Africa, South Korea, Taiwan, Turkey, U.S., and Venezuela. According to data from the WTO, these 17 Members initiated over 90% of all countervailing duty investigations by the WTO membership during 1995-2008. Thus this serves as a relatively comprehensive sample likely to reflect general trends in the WTO membership. The countervailing data provided are collected from national government publications, the WTO's semi-annual reports, and news agency websites.

Data from WTO Members' use of global safeguards and China-specific safeguards is taken from the WTO and national government publications.

**Appendix Table 1:
Newly Initiated Import-Restricting Trade Remedy Investigations, 4Q 2009**

	Policy-imposing Economy	Policy	Exporting Economy	Product	Initiation Date
1	Argentina	AD	China	Electric Heaters	10/19/2009
2	Argentina	AD	China	Starting and Regulator Devices for Motorcycles	10/29/2009
3	Argentina	AD	China	Steel Tubes	11/02/2009
4	Argentina	AD	China	Electric Fans	11/24/2009
5	Argentina	AD	China	Rubber Tires	12/17/2009
6	Australia	AD	Brazil	Certain Plywood	12/03/2009
7	Australia	AD	Chile	Certain Plywood	12/03/2009
8	Australia	AD	China	Certain Plywood	12/03/2009
9	Australia	AD	Malaysia	Certain Plywood	12/03/2009
10	Brazil	AD	Argentina	Glassware	10/29/2009
11	Brazil	AD	China	Glassware	10/29/2009
12	Brazil	AD	Indonesia	Glassware	10/29/2009
13	Brazil	AD	China	Synthetic Fabrics ("Lycra")	11/04/2009
14	Brazil	AD	China	Riveting Machines	12/24/2009
15	Canada	AD	USA	Polyisocyanurate Thermal Insulation Board	10/08/2009
16	China	AD	EU	X-Ray Security Inspection Equipment	10/23/2009
17	China	AD	USA	Saloon Cars and Cross-country Cars	11/06/2009
18	China	CVD	USA	Saloon Cars and Cross-country Cars	11/06/2009
19	Colombia	AD	China	Blenders	10/23/2009
20	Dominican Rep	SG	.	Toilet Paper	10/12/2009
21	Dominican Rep	SG	.	Coats of Polypropylene and Tubular Weave	12/17/2009
22	EU	AD	China	Continuous Filament Glass Fibre Products	12/17/2009
23	EU	AD	Thailand	Purified Terephthalic Acid and its Salts	12/22/2009
24	EU	CVD	Thailand	Purified Terephthalic Acid and its Salts	12/22/2009
25	India	AD	China	Poly Vinyl Chloride Paste Resin (PVC Paste Resin)	11/03/2009
26	India	AD	Japan	Poly Vinyl Chloride Paste Resin (PVC Paste Resin)	11/03/2009
27	India	AD	Malaysia	Poly Vinyl Chloride Paste Resin (PVC Paste Resin)	11/03/2009
28	India	AD	Russia	Poly Vinyl Chloride Paste Resin (PVC Paste Resin)	11/03/2009
29	India	AD	South Korea	Poly Vinyl Chloride Paste Resin (PVC Paste Resin)	11/03/2009
30	India	AD	Taiwan	Poly Vinyl Chloride Paste Resin (PVC Paste Resin)	11/03/2009
31	India	AD	Thailand	Poly Vinyl Chloride Paste Resin (PVC Paste Resin)	11/03/2009
32	India	AD	China	Sodium Tripoly Phosphate (STPP)	11/05/2009
33	Jamaica	AD	USA	Portland Cement	11/26/2009
34	Peru	AD	Taiwan	Zipppers	10/30/2009
35	Peru	AD	India	Polyester/Rayon Fabrics	11/08/2009
36	Philippines	SG	.	Testliner Board	11/16/2009
37	South Africa	AD	India	Picks	10/23/2009
38	USA	AD	China	Certain Sodium and Potassium Phosphate Salts	10/01/2009
39	USA	CVD	China	Certain Sodium and Potassium Phosphate Salts	10/01/2009
40	USA	AD	China	Seamless Refined Copper Pipe and Tube	10/06/2009
41	USA	AD	Mexico	Seamless Refined Copper Pipe and Tube	10/06/2009

Sources: [Global Antidumping Database](#). Derived from sources described in Appendix Table 5. "AD" = antidumping; "CVD" = countervailing duty; "SG" = global safeguard; "CSG" = China-specific safeguard. "." indicates not applicable since global safeguards (SG) are intended to be applied on an MFN basis to imports from all export sources.

**Appendix Table 2:
Newly Imposed Import-Restricting Trade Remedies, 4Q 2009**

	Policy-imposing Economy	Policy	Exporting Economy	Product	Imposition Date
1	Argentina	AD	China	Zippers	10/01/2009
2	Argentina	AD	Peru	Zippers	10/01/2009
3	Argentina	AD	China	Steel Pipe Accessories	10/23/2009
4	Argentina	AD	China	Large Chains	10/24/2009
5	Argentina	AD	Brazil	Stainless Steel Cutlery	10/27/2009
6	Argentina	AD	China	Stainless Steel Cutlery	10/27/2009
7	Argentina	AD	China	Oil Rigs	11/21/2009
8	Argentina	AD	EU	Oil Rigs	11/21/2009
9	Australia	AD	EU	Geosynthetic Clay Liners	10/16/2009
10	Brazil	AD	China	Yarn of Viscose Rayon	12/16/2009
11	Brazil	AD	EU	Yarn of Viscose Rayon	12/16/2009
12	Brazil	AD	India	Yarn of Viscose Rayon	12/16/2009
13	Brazil	AD	Indonesia	Yarn of Viscose Rayon	12/16/2009
14	Brazil	AD	Taiwan	Yarn of Viscose Rayon	12/16/2009
15	Brazil	AD	Thailand	Yarn of Viscose Rayon	12/16/2009
16	Canada	AD	China	Certain Mattress Innerspring Units	11/24/2009
17	China	AD	EU	Polyamide-6.6	10/13/2009
18	China	AD	Taiwan	Polyamide-6.6	10/13/2009
19	China	AD	USA	Polyamide-6.6	10/13/2009
20	China	AD	EU	Adipic Acid or AA	11/01/2009
21	China	AD	South Korea	Adipic Acid or AA	11/01/2009
22	China	AD	USA	Adipic Acid or AA	11/01/2009
23	China	AD	Saudi Arabia	1,4-Butanediol or BDO	12/25/2009
24	China	AD	Taiwan	1,4-Butanediol or BDO	12/25/2009
25	EU	AD	Armenia	Certain Aluminum Foil	10/06/2009
26	EU	AD	Brazil	Certain Aluminum Foil	10/06/2009
27	EU	AD	China	Certain Aluminum Foil	10/06/2009
28	EU	AD	China	Certain Seamless Pipes and Tubes (of Iron or Steel)	10/06/2009
29	India	AD	China	Flax Fabrics	10/01/2009
30	India	AD	Hong Kong	Flax Fabrics	10/01/2009
31	India	AD	China	Ceramic Tiles	10/09/2009
32	India	AD	China	Tyre Curing Presses	10/15/2009
33	India	CSG	China	Soda Ash	11/05/2009
34	India	AD	South Korea	Phosphoric Acid of All Grades and All Concentrations Excluding Agriculture Fertilizer Grade	11/11/2009
35	India	AD	China	Cold-Rolled Flat Products of Stainless Steel	11/24/2009
36	India	AD	EU	Cold-Rolled Flat Products of Stainless Steel	11/24/2009
37	India	AD	South Africa	Cold-Rolled Flat Products of Stainless Steel	11/24/2009
38	India	AD	South Korea	Cold-Rolled Flat Products of Stainless Steel	11/24/2009
39	India	AD	Taiwan	Cold-Rolled Flat Products of Stainless Steel	11/24/2009
40	India	AD	Thailand	Cold-Rolled Flat Products of Stainless Steel	11/24/2009
41	India	AD	USA	Cold-Rolled Flat Products of Stainless Steel	11/24/2009
42	India	AD	Australia	Carbon Black used in Rubber Applications	12/24/2009
43	India	AD	China	Carbon Black used in Rubber Applications	12/24/2009

44	India	AD	Russia	Carbon Black used in Rubber Applications	12/24/2009
45	India	AD	Thailand	Carbon Black used in Rubber Applications	12/24/2009
46	India	AD	China	Plastic Processing Machinery	12/31/2009
47	Indonesia	SG	.	Wire Nail/Wire of Iron/Non-Alloy Steel (Not Plated)	10/01/2009
48	Kyrgyz Republic	SG	.	Wheat Flour	11/10/2009
49	Pakistan	AD	EU	Secondary Quality Tinsplate	11/14/2009
50	Pakistan	AD	USA	Secondary Quality Tinsplate	11/14/2009
51	Peru	AD	Mexico	White Cement	10/16/2009
52	Peru	AD	Vietnam	Footwear	11/09/2009
53	South Africa	AD	China	Stainless Steel Sinks	11/06/2009
54	South Africa	AD	Malaysia	Stainless Steel Sinks	11/06/2009
55	South Africa	CVD	Malaysia	Stainless Steel Sinks	11/06/2009
56	Turkey	SG	.	Matches	12/23/2009
57	Ukraine	SG	.	Matches	11/06/2009
58	USA	AD	India	Commodity Matchbooks	12/11/2009
59	USA	CVD	India	Commodity Matchbooks	12/11/2009

Sources: [Global Antidumping Database](#). Derived from sources described in Appendix Table 5. “AD” = antidumping; “CVD” = countervailing duty; “SG” = global safeguard; “CSG” = China-specific safeguard. “.” indicates not applicable since global safeguards (SG) are intended to be applied on an MFN basis to imports from all export sources.

**Appendix Table 3:
Trade Remedy Investigations that Concluded without Imposition of Trade Remedy, 4Q 2009**

	Policy-imposing Economy	Policy Exporting Economy	Product	Conclusion Date	
1	Australia	AD	Canada	Linear Low Density Polyethylene	11/20/2009
2	Australia	AD	USA	Linear Low Density Polyethylene	11/20/2009
3	Brazil	AD	Argentina	Biaxially-Oriented Polypropylene Films (Bopp)	10/14/2009
4	Brazil	AD	Chile	Biaxially-Oriented Polypropylene Films (Bopp)	10/14/2009
5	Brazil	AD	China	Biaxially-Oriented Polypropylene Films (Bopp)	10/14/2009
6	Brazil	AD	Ecuador	Biaxially-Oriented Polypropylene Films (Bopp)	10/14/2009
7	Brazil	AD	Peru	Biaxially-Oriented Polypropylene Films (Bopp)	10/14/2009
8	Brazil	AD	USA	Biaxially-Oriented Polypropylene Films (Bopp)	10/14/2009
9	Brazil	SG	.	CD-R and DVD-R	10/23/2009
10	Dominican Rep	SG	.	Toilet Paper	11/26/2009
11	India	SG	.	Uncoated Paper and Copy Paper	11/05/2009
12	India	SG	.	Unwrought Aluminum/Aluminum Waste/Aluminum Scraps	11/06/2009
13	India	SG	.	Coated Paper and Paper Board	11/13/2009
14	India	SG	.	Plain Particle Board	11/24/2009
15	India	AD	Japan	Cold-Rolled Flat Products of Stainless Steel	11/24/2009
16	India	SG	.	Linear Alkyl Benzene	11/28/2009
17	India	AD	EU	Thionyl Chloride	12/11/2009
18	Ukraine	SG	.	Liquid Chroline	12/16/2009
19	USA	CVD	Argentina	Ni-Resist Piston Inserts	11/05/2009
20	USA	AD	China	Certain Standard Steel Fasteners	11/16/2009
21	USA	CVD	China	Certain Standard Steel Fasteners	11/16/2009
22	USA	AD	Taiwan	Certain Standard Steel Fasteners	11/16/2009
23	USA	CVD	China	Certain Magnesia Carbon Bricks	12/23/2009

Sources: [Global Antidumping Database](#). Derived from sources described in Appendix Table 5. “AD” = antidumping; “CVD” = countervailing duty; “SG” = global safeguard; “CSG” = China-specific safeguard. “.” indicates not applicable since global safeguards (SG) are intended to be applied on an MFN basis to imports from all export sources.

Appendix Table 4:
Trade Remedy Investigations and Imposed Measures by Investigating Economy, 2007- 2009

Investigating Economy	New product-level investigations			New product-level measures imposed		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
USA	14	12	15	3	13	11
European Union	6	10	9	8	9	7
Canada	1	3	5	1	3	2
Australia	3	4	5	2	0	4
New Zealand	2	0	0	1	1	0
South Korea	6	3	0	0	5	1
Taiwan	0	0	0	1	0	0
Argentina	6	11	22	6	4	11
Brazil	8	10	6	8	6	7
India	14	21	30	11	11	19
Turkey	6	12	6	4	10	7
China	1	6	8	6	1	4
South Africa	5	2	2	2	2	2
Pakistan	0	3	5	2	0	2
Colombia	1	7	4	7	0	3
Mexico	3	1	2	0	0	1
Peru	2	0	6	1	0	3
Chile	1	1	1	1	0	1
Others	2	9	14	4	2	5
<i>Developed economies total</i>	32	32	35	16	31	25
<i>Developing economies total</i>	49	83	105	52	36	65
<i>Total</i>	81	115	140	68	67	90

Source: [Global Antidumping Database](#). Derived from sources described in Appendix Table 5. See endnote 3 for the definition of a “product-level” unit of observation.

**Appendix Table 5:
Sources of Data: User Countries' Government Agencies or Publications that provided the
antidumping and countervailing duty data and their Websites**

Country	Government Agency or Publications that provided the data	Website
Argentina	La Comisión Nacional de Comercio Exterior (CNCE)	www.cnce.gov.ar/
Australia	Australian Customs and Border Protection Service	www.customs.gov.au/site/page.cfm?u=4221
Brazil	Ministério do Desenvolvimento, Indústria e Comércio Exterior - Departamento de Defesa Comercial (DECOM) (Ministry of Development, Industry, and International Trade - Department of Trade Defense)	www.desenvolvimento.gov.br/
Canada	Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA)	cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/menu-eng.html
Chile	Comision Nacional Encargada de Investigar la Existencia de Distorsiones en el Precio de las Mercaderias Importadas	www.cndp.cl/
China	Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM)	www.cacs.gov.cn/
Colombia	Ministerio de Comercio, Industria y Turismo -- Dirección de Comercio Exterior (Ministry of Trade, Industry and Tourism - Division of International Trade)	www.mincomercio.gov.co/eContent/newsdetail.asp?id=2688&idcompany=10
Costa Rica	Ministerio de Economía, Industria y Comercio (Ministry of the Economy, Industry, and Trade)	www.meic.go.cr/
Ecuador	Consejo de Comercio Exterior e Inversiones (COMEXI)	www.comexi.gov.ec/resoluciones.shtml
European Union	Official Journal of the European Communities	eur-lex.europa.eu/en/index.htm
India	Government of India: Department of Commerce	commerce.nic.in/traderemedies/ad_casesinindia.asp?id=2
Jamaica	Antidumping and Subsidies Commission	www.mct.gov.jm/notice.htm
Mexico	Ministry of the Economy	www.pyemes.gob.mx/upci/
New Zealand	Ministry of Economic Development	www.med.govt.nz/templates/StandardSummary_28.aspx
Pakistan	National Tariff Commission	www.ntc.gov.pk/currint.asp
Paraguay	Ministerio del Desarrollo – Defensa Comercial	www.mic.gov.py/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=34&Itemid=40
Peru	Empresa Peruana de Servicios Editoriales S.A.:	www.elperuano.com.pe/
South Africa	International Trade Administration Commission of South Africa	www.itac.org.za/news_archive.asp?pageNo=1&art_date=
South Korea	Korea Trade Commission	www.ktc.go.kr/en/index.jsp
Taiwan	International Trade Commission: Ministry of Economic Affairs	www.moeaitc.gov.tw/itcweb/webform/wfrmSite.aspx?pagestyle=2&programid=274
Trinidad & Tobago	Anti-Dumping Authority	www.tradeind.gov.tt/divisions/fair_trading/f_trading_stat_us.htm
Turkey	Undersecretariat of the Prime Ministry for Foreign Trade	www.dtm.gov.tr/dtmweb/index.cfm?action=detay&yayinID=581&icerikID=684&dil=TR
United States	International Trade Administration (ITA)	trade.gov/index.asp
Uruguay	División de Defensa Comercial y Salvaguardias	www.miem.gub.uy/portal/hgxpp00175.10.398.O.S.O.SRC:51:0:4908:N:SRC:MNU:E:65:1:124:1:MNU
Venezuela	Comisión Antidumping y Sobre Subsidios (CASS)	www.cass.gob.ve

Endnotes

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² Earlier studies examining the 1Q 2009, 2Q 2009, 3Q 2009 and 2008 data include Chad P. Bown (2009) chapter 7 in [“The Global Resort to Antidumping, Safeguards, and other Trade Remedies Amidst the Economic Crisis,”](#) in Simon Evenett, Bernard Hoekman, and Olivier Cattaneo, eds. *Effective Crisis Response and Openness: Implications for the Trading System*. London, UK: World Bank and CEPR, December; and Chad P. Bown (2009) [“Protectionism Is on the Rise: Antidumping Investigations,”](#) chapter 11 in Richard Baldwin and Simon Evenett, eds. *The Collapse of Global Trade, Murky Protectionism, and the Crisis: Recommendations for the G20*. VoxEU.org e-book, 5 March. The data in this monitoring report extends the analysis of the 2008, 1Q 2009, 2Q 2009, 3Q 2009 trends reported at http://www.brandeis.edu/~crown/global_ad/monitoring/, including Chad P. Bown (2009) [“Protectionism Is on the Rise as Antidumping Import Restriction Use up 31% in 2008,”](#) *A Monitoring Update to the Global Antidumping Database*, 5 March; Chad P. Bown (2009) [“Protectionism Increases and Spreads: Global Use of Trade Remedies Rises by 18.8% in First Quarter 2009,”](#) *A Monitoring Update to the Global Antidumping Database*, 11 May; Chad P. Bown (2009) [“Protectionism Continues Its Climb: Spike in “Safeguard” Use is Major Contributor to 12.1% Global Increase in Industry Demands for New Import Restrictions during Second Quarter of 2009,”](#) *A Monitoring Update to the Global Antidumping Database*, 23 July; and Chad P. Bown (2009) [“The Pattern of Antidumping and Other Types of Contingent Protection,”](#) *World Bank, PREM Notes No. 144*, 21 October.

³ Appendix table 1 lists the 41 different trade remedy investigations during 4Q 2009 that can be reduced to the 26 (non-redundant) product-level investigations illustrated in the figure. To make comparable the data on policy use across different (AD, CVD, SG, CSG) trade remedy laws, AD or CVD investigations (measures) against multiple exporting countries are treated as one product-level investigation (measure). For example, Australia’s four antidumping investigations of “Certain Plywood” from Brazil, Chile, China and Malaysia are treated as one product-level investigation. Furthermore, to ensure that they are not redundant, a WTO member’s simultaneous AD and CVD investigations (measures) over the same product are treated as one investigation (measure). For example, China’s simultaneous AD and CVD investigations of “Saloon Cars and Cross-Country Cars” from USA are treated as one product-level trade remedy investigation. Finally, associated with its terms of accession to the WTO agreement in 2001, WTO members were granted access to a transitional (until 2014) China-specific safeguard (CSG) with which they can implement new China-specific import restrictions if there is evidence of injury (or a threat thereof) to a domestic industry associated with increased imports from China.

⁴ The year 2007 was the low point in the global use of trade remedies during the period since 1995.

⁵ Of the 26 product-level newly initiated investigations in 4Q 2009, three did not name any exporting countries because they were global safeguards, and China initiated two investigations itself.

⁶ Appendix table 2 lists the 59 different trade remedy investigations that resulted in the imposition of definitive new import restrictions during 4Q 2009 that can be reduced to the 30 (non-redundant) product-level trade barriers illustrated in the figure. Indeed, the low point for newly imposed definitive trade remedies occurred in 2Q 2008 (Fig. 2), i.e., four quarters after the low point for newly initiated trade remedy investigations in 2Q 2007 (Fig. 1).

⁷ It is worth noting that 2008 does cover the low point in the post-1995 period for new measures imposed, and 1.5% fewer product-level import restrictions were imposed in 2008 when compared to 2007.

⁸ Of the 30 product-level newly imposed trade barriers in 4Q 2009, four did not name any exporting countries because they were global safeguards, and China imposed three measures itself.

⁹ We define a “completed investigation” as any initiated investigation that terminates in a given quarter because of any of the following: 1) definitive measures were imposed; 2) the final decisions in the investigation were made and the government decided that no measures would be imposed; 3) the preliminary decisions in the investigation were made and the government decided that no measures would be imposed; or 4) the domestic industry withdrew the petition requesting new import restrictions. Note that for Fig. 3 an investigation is defined at the product-exporter level (except for global safeguard investigations), to allow for the data to determine whether definitive trade barriers may be imposed on one set of named exporters but not others. Note finally that that historical research examining the pre-crisis data on trade remedy investigations finds that developing countries have traditionally had a higher share of completed investigations result in the imposition of measures than developed economies. So the difference in the levels of the two series of data is potentially less interesting than how each series of data may be changing over time.