

Monitoring Update to the Global Antidumping Database:

**Protectionism Is on the Rise as
Antidumping Import Restriction Use up 31% in 2008**

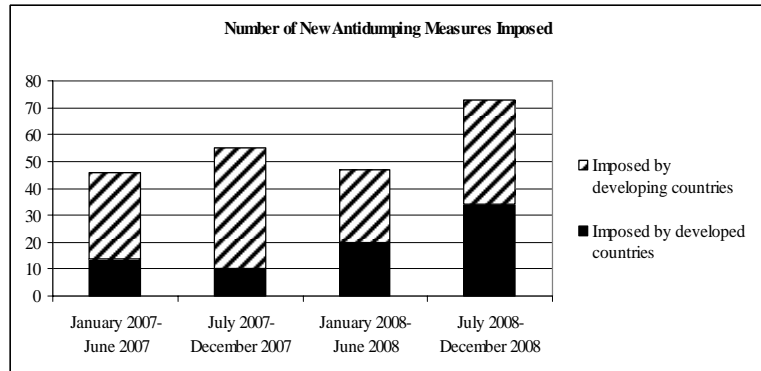
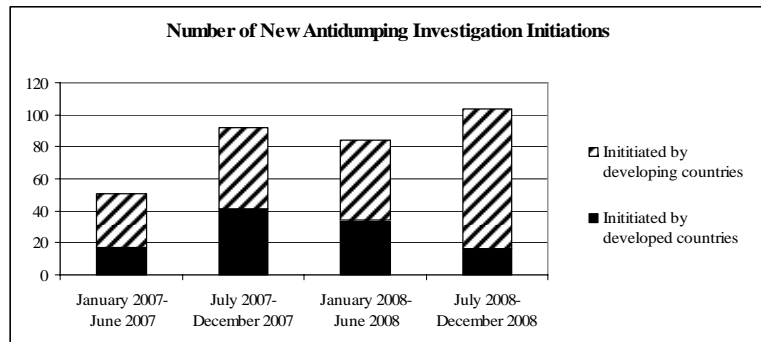
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In many WTO member countries that have undertaken commitments to bind their import tariffs, policymakers funnel industry demands for new trade restrictions into alternative trade policy instruments such as antidumping, countervailing measures (anti-subsidy policies), and safeguards.

Newly available data tracking the first of these trade policies – the initiation of new antidumping investigations and new antidumping measures imposed – show a marked increase in 2008 corresponding with the timing of the spread of the global economic crisis. Overall, the number of initiations of new anti-dumping investigations in 2008 increased by 31 per cent compared to 2007. The number of new anti-dumping measures applied in 2008 increased by 19 per cent compared to 2007. Developing countries dominated use of antidumping (73% of all new investigations) in 2008, and developing country exporters were the most frequent target (78% of all new investigations).

These new figures continue a worrisome trend beginning in the second half of 2007.¹ In particular, the surge in antidumping use in the last six months of 2008 topped the totals of both the previous six months as well as the period covered by July – December 2007.

Sixteen WTO Members initiated a total of 188 new antidumping investigations in 2008, compared with 143 initiations by the same



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Members in 2007.² These Members applied 120 new final anti-dumping measures in 2008, a 20 percent increase over the 100 new measures that these Members applied in 2007.

In the historical data on antidumping, the vast majority of new investigations result in the imposition of new antidumping import restrictions. One implication of the 2008 surge in new investigations is the high likelihood that they will result in a 2009 surge in newly imposed import restricting measures.

Developed countries initiated 50 (27%) of the 188 new investigations and imposed 54 (45%) of the 120 new final measures in 2008.³ This compares with 58 (41%) new investigations opened and 23 (23%) new measures that developed countries applied in 2007.

Developing countries initiated 138 (73%) of the 188 new investigations and imposed 66 (55%) of the 120 new final measures in 2008. This compares with 85 (59%) new investigations and 77 (77%) new measures that developed countries applied in 2007.

India initiated the most anti-dumping investigations in 2008, with 54 new initiations.⁴ It was followed by Turkey and Brazil (23 each), Argentina (19), the United States and the European Union (18 each), China (7), Colombia and Australia (6 each), South Korea (5), and Canada, Pakistan, and South Africa (3 each). These numbers represented increases for Canada, the European Union, India, Pakistan, Turkey, China, Colombia, Australia, Brazil, and Argentina, and declines for the United States, South Africa, and South Korea, compared with the figures in 2007. Egypt and New Zealand, which had initiated new investigations in 2007, did not initiate any new investigations in 2008.

Exporters in developing countries were the subject of 147 anti-dumping investigations in 2008—forty-five per cent more than the 101 investigations directed at developing country exporters in 2007. In addition, 92 of the 120 new measures in 2008 were applied to developing countries' exported products, compared with 78 of 100 new measures in 2007. China was the most frequent subject of anti-dumping investigations in 2008, as thirty-five per cent (66 initiations) of all the new initiations in 2008 were directed at its exports. This represented a 27 per cent increase over the 52 new investigations that targeted China's exports in 2007. The European Union, Thailand, and Indonesia each had 11 investigations directed at their exports, followed by Malaysia (10), Taiwan (9), South Korea (8), India (7), the United States (6), Brazil, Japan, and Saudi Arabia (4 each), Iran, South Africa, Turkey, Vietnam (3 each), Belarus, Canada, Hong Kong, Peru, Russia, and Ukraine (2 each). Thirteen other countries were the subject of one new anti-dumping investigation each in 2008.

The most frequently investigated products in 2008 were in the iron and steel sector (48 initiations), followed by the chemical sector and the textile/apparel sectors (35 initiations each). Concerning the investigations that targeted the iron and steel sector, India initiated one half of them, while the European Union initiated 11.

Regarding the application of new final anti-dumping measures, India applied 26 new measures in 2008—two measures less than the 28 new measures it applied in 2007. The United States applied 23 new measures in 2008, followed by the European Union and Brazil (15 each), Turkey (11), South Korea (8), Argentina and China (4 each), Canada, Egypt, South Africa, Australia (3 each), and New Zealand (2). This represented increases for the United States, the European Union, Egypt, Turkey, South Africa, New Zealand, Australia, Brazil, and Korea, and declines for India, China, and Argentina, compared with the figures in 2007. In addition, Pakistan, Taiwan, and Colombia, which had applied new measures in 2007, did not apply new measures in 2008.

China's products were the most frequent subject to new anti-dumping measures in 2008, comprising 41 per cent (49 new measures) of the 120 new measures applied during this period. These forty-nine measures applied on Chinese exports represent an increase of five new measures from the forty-four new measures applied on Chinese exports in 2007. Exports from the European Union were next, with nine new measures applied, followed by Taiwan (8), South Korea (7), the United States (6), India and Indonesia (4 each), Brazil, Russia, Singapore, and South Africa (3 each), Japan, Malaysia, Thailand, Turkey, and Vietnam (2 each). Exports from eleven other countries were subject to one new anti-dumping measure each in 2008.

The chemical sector was the industry most frequently affected by the new measures applied in 2008—accounting for forty-seven of the 120 new measures applied. The iron and steel sector was subject to 18 new measures, and the plastics and rubber sector was subject to 14 new measures in 2008. Concerning the new measures that were imposed on products in the chemical sector, nearly one half (23) of the 47 new measures were applied by India.

Sources:

With only two exceptions, the data provided above are collected from the each countries' national government publications and made publically available on their websites, as detailed in the appendix. Thus the statistics are reliable to the extent that these countries publish their new anti-dumping initiations and applied measures on their websites. Korea's data for 2008 was collected via a trade news website, antidumpingpublishing.com, and its data for 2007 was collected via its semi-annual reports to the WTO. Argentina's data for November and December 2008 was not available from its government website and thus was based on reports made on antidumpingpublishing.com.

The Global Antidumping Database can be found at http://www.brandeis.edu/~cbown/global_ad/ and <http://econ.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTDEC/EXTRESEARCH/0,,contentMDK:20741720~pagePK:64214825~piPK:64214943~theSitePK:469382,00.html> . The complete and detailed data on antidumping investigations will be made available in early summer 2009 as version 5.0 of the Global Antidumping Database.

Notes on discrepancies between this data (based on national government publications) and data reported by the WTO for January-June 2008:

In comparing our findings from the Members' government publications with the WTO's reported statistics for the January - June 2008 period (WTO, 2008),⁵ we discovered a number of discrepancies regarding the number of new anti-dumping initiations and measures applied. In the case of the discrepancy, we typically used the information provided by the national government as opposed to that reported by the WTO based on member notifications. Most discrepancies are likely the result of either late and/or incomplete submission of semi-annual reports by some countries (e.g., India, Colombia). We identify and attempt to explain discrepancies for each country in detail below.

The United States' semi-annual report to the WTO shows 13 new anti-dumping initiations for January-June 2008, yet the WTO reports 12 notifications of new anti-dumping initiations for the United States during this period. Data from government publications shows 15 new anti-dumping initiations by the United States. The difference is two initiations made on 1/8/2008 regarding imports of *Aminotrimethylenephosphonic Acid and 1-Hydroxyethylidene-1, 1-Diphosphonic Acid* from China and India. The petitioners withdrew their petition before a preliminary investigation was completed by the relevant government agency.

Canada's semi-annual report to the WTO shows two new anti-dumping initiations for January-June 2008, yet the WTO reports Canada notifying one new anti-dumping initiation. Data from government publications shows two new anti-dumping initiations by Canada.

The European Union's semi-annual report to the WTO shows 10 new anti-dumping initiations for January-June 2008, and the WTO reports 10 new anti-dumping initiations for the European Union. However, the European Union's government publications show that the investigation initiated regarding exports of *salmon* against Norway is not a new initiation. Thus, there are 9 new anti-dumping investigations initiated by the European Union during this period. The European Union's semi-annual report to the WTO shows 9 new final anti-dumping measures applied during January-June 2008, yet the WTO reports the EU notified 8 new final measures for this period.

India's semi-annual report to the WTO shows 12 new anti-dumping initiations for January-June 2008, yet the WTO reports that India notified 11 new anti-dumping initiations. Data from government publications shows 12 new anti-dumping initiations by India. India's semi-annual report to the WTO shows 18 new measures applied in January-June 2008, yet the WTO reports being notified of 16. India's semi-annual report to the WTO shows that anti-dumping investigations regarding *Poly Vinyl Chloride (PVC) - Suspension Grade* were completed in January 2008, whereas India's government publications show that they were completed in December 2007. Also, India's report for January-June 2008 does not include an investigation which was completed (with affirmative decision) in May 2008, namely imports of *Diclofenac Sodium* from China. Thus, India applied 11 new final measures during this period.

New Zealand's semi-annual report to the WTO shows two new anti-dumping measures applied during January-June 2008, yet the WTO reports that New Zealand notified none.

China's semi-annual report to the WTO shows three new anti-dumping initiations for January-June 2008, yet the WTO reports that China notified two.

Colombia's semi-annual report to the WTO shows four new anti-dumping initiations for January-June 2008, and the WTO reports that Colombia notified four. However, government publications show that the investigation regarding *Screws and Nuts* is a single investigation rather than two separate investigations (as seen from Colombia's semi-annual report).

Argentina's semi-annual report to the WTO is not clear as to whether an investigation is a new initiation or a review of an existing case. The WTO reports being notified of 10 initiations and Argentina's government publications show 11 initiations for January-June 2008.

South Korea's semi-annual report to the WTO shows three new anti-dumping measures applied for January-June 2008, yet the WTO reports two. Data obtained from antidumpingpublishing.com indicates that Korea imposed six new anti-dumping measures during January-June 2008. The discrepancy stems from the investigation regarding imports of *Vinyl Acetate* originating in China, Singapore, and Japan that was completed (with affirmative decision) in June 2008.

Appendix:
Sources of Data: User Countries' Government Agencies or Publications that provided the data and their Websites

Country	Government Agency or Publications that provided the data	Website
Argentina	La Comisión Nacional de Comercio Exterior (CNCE)	http://www.cnce.gov.ar/Investigaciones/pw_investigaciones_principal.php
Australia	Australian Customs and Border Protection Service	http://www.customs.gov.au/site/page.cfm?u=4221
Brazil	Ministério do Desenvolvimento, Indústria e Comércio Exterior	http://www.desenvolvimento.gov.br/sitio/interna/interna.php?area=5&menu=233
Canada	Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA)	http://cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/menu-eng.html
China	Bureau of Fair Trade for Imports and Exports (MOFCOM)	http://gpj.mofcom.gov.cn/
Colombia	Ministerio de Comercio, Industria y Turismo: Dirección de Comercio Exterior	http://www.mincomercio.gov.co/eContent/newsdetail.asp?id=2688&idcompany=10
Egypt	Ministry of Trade & Industry: Trade Agreements Sector	http://www.tas.gov.eg/English/Trade%20Remedies/Dumping/
European Union	Official Journal of the European Communities	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/en/index.htm
India	Government of India: Department of Commerce	http://commerce.nic.in/traderemedies/ad_casesinindia.asp?id=2
New Zealand	Ministry of Economic Development	http://www.med.govt.nz/templates/StandardSummary_28.aspx
Pakistan	National Tariff Commission	http://www.ntc.gov.pk/currint.asp
South Africa	International Trade Administration Commission of South Africa	http://www.itac.org.za/news_archive.asp?pageNo=1&art_date=
South Korea	Antidumpingpublishing.com	http://www.antidumpingpublishing.com/
Taiwan	International Trade Commission: Ministry of Economic Affairs	http://www.moeaitc.gov.tw/itcweb/webform/wfrmSite.aspx?pagestyle=2&programid=274
Turkey	Undersecretariat of the Prime Ministry for Foreign Trade	http://www.dtm.gov.tr/dtmweb/index.cfm?action=detay&ya_yinID=581&icerikID=684&dil=TR
United States	International Trade Administration (ITA)	http://trade.gov/index.asp

Endnotes

¹ See "WTO Secretariat reports surge in new anti-dumping investigations" WTO Press/542, 20 October 2008, available at http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres08_e/pr542_e.htm .

² These 16 Members are: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Egypt, European Union, India, New Zealand, Pakistan, South Africa, South Korea, Taiwan, Turkey, and the United States. Due to data availability and transparency issues, statistics for known users such as Malaysia, Mexico, and Peru are not included in this update. According to data from the WTO, these 16 Members initiated 85% (84%) of all antidumping investigations (new measures imposed) by the WTO membership during 1995-2006. Thus this serve as a relatively comprehensive sample likely to reflect general trends in the WTO membership.

³ Antidumping using countries as well as the exporters that are considered "developed" here are based on World Bank per capita income classification and include Australia, Canada, European Union, Hong Kong, Israel, Japan, Kuwait, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia, South Korea, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, and United States.

⁴ Twenty-three of these 54 initiations consisted of two cases—namely imports of *Cold-Rolled Flat Products of Stainless Steel* (initiations against 8 different exporting countries) and *Hot Rolled Steel Products* (initiations against 15 different exporting countries).

⁵ See "WTO Secretariat reports surge in new anti-dumping investigations" http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres08_e/pr542_e.htm as well as the data reported in excel spreadsheets for January – June 2008 "Statistics on Antidumping, found at http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/adp_e/adp_e.htm , last accessed on 4 February 2009.

Country Name	Number of New AD Initiations						Number of New AD Imposed						Date of Last Reported Update to the Country's Website
	Jan. 07-June 07	July 07-Dec. 07	2007 Total	Jan. 08-June 08	July 08-Dec. 08	2008 Total	Jan. 07-June 07	July 07-Dec. 07	2007 Total	Jan. 08-June 08	July 08-Dec. 08	2008 Total	
	USA	8	20	28	15	3	18	2	2	4	2	21	
Canada	0	1	1	2	1	3	3	0	3	1	2	3	1/21/2009
European Union	0	9	9	9	9	18	6	6	12	9	6	15	1/22/2009
India	16	28	44	12	42	54	9	19	28	11	15	26	12/26/2008
Pakistan	0	0	0	0	3	3	4	0	4	0	0	0	1/16/2009
Egypt	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	1	3	12/22/2008
Turkey	0	6	6	13	10	23	3	3	6	0	11	11	1/19/2009
South Africa	4	1	5	1	2	3	1	0	1	3	0	3	10/27/2008
New Zealand	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	2	12/23/2008
Taiwan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	8/5/2008
China	4	0	4	3	4	7	5	7	12	4	0	4	12/29/2008
Colombia	1	0	1	3	3	6	3	3	6	0	0	0	12/31/2008
Australia	1	1	2	4	2	6	1	0	1	0	3	3	12/31/2008
Brazil	5	11	16	7	16	23	1	8	9	3	12	15	12/31/2008
Argentina	3	4	7	11	8	19	5	3	8	4	0	4	10/31/2008
South Korea	5	10	15	4	1	5	2	1	2	6	2	8	N/A
<i>Developed countries total</i>	17	41	58	34	16	50	14	10	23	20	34	54	
<i>Developing countries total</i>	34	51	85	50	88	138	32	45	77	27	39	66	
Total	51	92	143	84	104	188	46	55	100	47	73	120	

Reporting country	Exporting (affected) country	Number of initiations - 2007	Number of initiations - 2008	Number of impositions - 2007	Number of impositions - 2008
USA	Argentina	0	0	1	0
	Australia	1	0	0	1
	Brazil	1	0	0	1
	Canada	0	1	0	0
	China	12	11	2	12
	European Union	3	0	0	2
	India	1	3	0	0
	Japan	1	0	0	0
	Mexico	1	0	1	1
	South Africa	0	1	0	1
	South Korea	3	1	0	1
	Taiwan	1	0	0	1
	Thailand	1	0	0	0
	Turkey	1	0	0	1
	UAE	2	0	0	1
Vietnam	0	1	0	1	
Canada	China	1	3	1	3
	South Korea	0	0	1	0
	USA	0	0	1	0
European Union	Armenia	0	1	0	0
	Belarus	1	1	0	1
	Bosnia Herzegovina	1	0	0	0
	Brazil	0	1	0	0
	China	6	6	7	7
	Egypt	0	0	0	1
	India	0	0	0	1
	Kazakhstan	0	0	1	1
	Macedonia	0	0	0	1
	Moldova	0	1	0	0
	Russia	1	0	0	2
	South Africa	0	0	0	1
	South Korea	0	1	0	0
	Taiwan	0	1	1	0
	Thailand	0	1	1	0
	Turkey	0	2	0	0
	Ukraine	0	1	1	0
USA	0	2	1	0	
	Australia	0	1	0	0
	Belarus	0	1	0	0
	China	11	15	10	8
	European Union	1	3	1	2
	Hong Kong	2	1	1	1
	Indonesia	2	2	1	2
	Iran	1	2	0	0
	Japan	1	2	2	0
	Kazakhstan	0	1	0	0
	Malaysia	3	3	2	0
	New Zealand	0	1	0	0

India	Philippines	0	1	0	0
	Russia	2	2	0	0
	Saudi Arabia	0	1	0	0
	Singapore	0	0	2	1
	South Africa	0	2	0	1
	South Korea	7	3	2	4
	Sri Lanka	1	1	0	0
	Switzerland	0	0	1	0
	Taiwan	3	2	3	4
	Thailand	4	6	2	0
	Turkey	1	1	0	1
	UAE	1	0	0	0
	Ukraine	0	1	0	0
	USA	2	1	1	2
Vietnam	2	1	0	0	
Pakistan	China	0	1	1	0
	Indonesia	0	0	1	0
	Malaysia	0	1	0	0
	South Korea	0	1	1	0
	Thailand	0	0	1	0
Egypt	China	2	0	1	2
	India	0	0	0	1
	South Korea	0	0	1	0
Turkey	Canada	0	1	0	1
	China	3	5	3	5
	European Union	0	2	0	0
	Hong Kong	0	1	0	0
	India	0	1	1	0
	Indonesia	1	4	0	1
	Iran	0	1	0	0
	Israel	0	1	0	0
	Kuwait	0	1	0	0
	Malaysia	1	2	0	1
	Saudi Arabia	0	2	1	0
	Thailand	1	0	0	1
	USA	0	1	0	1
Vietnam	0	1	1	1	
South Africa	Brazil	0	0	1	0
	China	4	1	0	2
	European Union	0	1	0	0
	Malaysia	0	1	0	0
	Taiwan	1	0	0	1
New Zealand	China	1	0	0	1
	Malaysia	2	0	1	1
Taiwan	China	0	0	1	0
China	European Union	0	1	1	0
	India	0	0	2	0
	Japan	1	2	3	1
	Saudi Arabia	0	1	0	0
	Singapore	1	0	2	1
	South Korea	1	2	1	1

	Taiwan	1	1	3	1
Colombia	Brazil	0	1	0	0
	China	1	4	6	0
	Mexico	0	1	0	0
Australia	China	1	3	1	2
	European Union	0	1	0	0
	Indonesia	0	1	0	1
	Malaysia	0	1	0	0
	Thailand	1	0	0	0
Brazil	Argentina	0	1	0	0
	Bangladesh	1	0	0	1
	Chile	0	1	0	0
	China	1	9	8	1
	Ecuador	0	1	0	0
	European Union	4	2	0	4
	India	2	1	0	2
	Indonesia	0	2	0	0
	Peru	0	1	0	0
	Russia	1	0	0	1
	South Korea	1	0	0	1
	Taiwan	0	2	0	0
	Thailand	1	2	0	1
	Ukraine	1	0	0	1
	USA	4	1	1	3
Argentina	Brazil	1	2	1	2
	Canada	0	0	1	0
	China	4	7	2	1
	European Union	1	1	1	1
	India	0	2	0	0
	Indonesia	0	2	1	0
	Malaysia	0	1	1	0
	Peru	0	1	0	0
	Taiwan	0	2	0	0
	Thailand	0	1	0	0
	Uruguay	1	0	0	0
Vietnam	0	0	1	0	
South Korea	Canada	2	0	0	0
	China	5	1	1	5
	India	1	0	0	0
	Indonesia	1	0	1	0
	Japan	1	0	0	1
	Malaysia	0	1	0	0
	New Zealand	1	0	0	0
	Russia	1	0	0	0
	Singapore	1	0	0	1
	Taiwan	0	1	0	1
	Thailand	0	1	0	0
	USA	2	1	0	0

Exporting (affected) country	Number of initiations - 2007	Number of initiations - 2008	Number of impositions - 2007	Number of impositions - 2008
Argentina	0	1	1	0
Armenia	0	1	0	0
Australia	1	1	0	1
Bangladesh	1	0	0	1
Belarus	1	2	0	1
Bosnia Herzegovina	1	0	0	0
Brazil	2	4	2	3
Canada	2	2	1	1
Chile	0	1	0	0
China	52	66	44	49
Ecuador	0	1	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	1
European Union	9	11	3	9
Hong Kong	2	2	1	1
India	4	7	3	4
Indonesia	4	11	4	4
Iran	1	3	0	0
Israel	0	1	0	0
Japan	4	4	5	2
Kazakhstan	0	1	1	1
Kuwait	0	1	0	0
Macedonia	0	0	0	1
Malaysia	6	10	4	2
Mexico	1	1	1	1
Moldova	0	1	0	0
New Zealand	1	1	0	0
Peru	0	2	0	0
Philippines	0	1	0	0
Russia	5	2	0	3
Saudi Arabia	0	4	1	0
Singapore	2	0	4	3
South Africa	0	3	0	3
South Korea	12	8	6	7
Sri Lanka	1	1	0	0
Switzerland	0	0	1	0
Taiwan	6	9	7	8
Thailand	8	11	4	2
Turkey	2	3	0	2
UAE	3	0	0	1
Ukraine	1	2	1	1
Uruguay	1	0	0	0
USA	8	6	4	6
Vietnam	2	3	2	2
<i>Developed countries total</i>	42	41	22	28
<i>Developing countries total</i>	101	147	78	92

Reporting country	Affected sector	Number of initiations - 2008	Number of impositions - 2008
USA	Chemical production	7	5
	Iron and steel	4	7
	Machinery	4	2
	Plastics and rubber	0	4
	Textiles	0	1
	Wood (incl. articles)	0	2
	Misc. manufactures	3	2
Canada	Iron and steel	1	2
	Metals other than iron	1	0
	Machinery	1	1
European Union	Chemical production	3	4
	Iron and steel	11	8
	Metals other than iron	4	0
	Machinery	0	1
	Materials	0	1
	Agricultural production	0	1
India	Chemical production	10	23
	Iron and steel	24	0
	Machinery	3	3
	Plastics and rubber	4	0
	Textiles	6	0
	Wood (incl. articles)	5	0
	Vehicles	1	0
	Materials	1	0
Pakistan	Chemical production	1	0
	Textiles	1	0
	Vehicles	1	0
Egypt	Vehicles	0	2
	Misc. manufactures	0	1
Turkey	Chemical production	4	1
	Plastics and rubber	6	2
	Textiles	9	5
	Wood (incl. articles)	2	3
	Materials	2	0
South Africa	Chemical production	1	0
	Iron and steel	2	1
	Plastics and rubber	0	2
New Zealand	Wood (incl. articles)	0	2
China	Chemical production	5	4
	Iron and steel	1	0
	Misc. manufactures	1	0
Colombia	Iron and steel	1	0
	Metals other than iron	2	0
	Machinery	1	0
	Plastics and rubber	2	0
Australia	Iron and steel	2	0
	Metals other than iron	1	0
	Wood (incl. articles)	2	2

	Vehicles	0	1
	Agricultural production	1	0
Brazil	Chemical production	0	5
	Machinery	1	0
	Plastics and rubber	8	6
	Textiles	11	2
	Wood (incl. articles)	0	2
	Materials	1	0
	Misc. manufactures	2	0
Argentina	Chemical production	3	0
	Iron and steel	2	0
	Metals other than iron	2	2
	Machinery	2	0
	Textiles	6	0
	Materials	1	2
	Misc. manufactures	3	0
South Korea	Chemical production	1	5
	Textiles	2	2
	Wood (incl. articles)	2	0
	Materials	0	1