

PROTECTIONISM CONTINUES ITS CLIMB:

Spike in “Safeguard” Use is Major Contributor to 12.1% Increase in New Industry Demands for Import Restrictions during Second Quarter of 2009

Chad P. Bown[†]
Brandeis University &
The Brookings Institution
23 July 2009

*A Monitoring Update to the Global Antidumping Database*¹

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Despite the Group of Twenty’s (G-20) commitments to refrain from imposing new protectionist measures in the wake of the global economic crisis, virtually all of them have turned to trade “remedy” policy instruments such as antidumping, safeguards, and countervailing duties (anti-subsidy policies) in response to domestic industry demands for protection from import competition. This study examines newly available data that tracks the combined use of these trade policies and finds a continued increase in protectionist resort to these import barriers in the second quarter 2009. The second quarter 2009 increase is above and beyond the sharp increase that began in 2008 with the global spread of the financial crisis.²

Compared to the same time period in 2008, the second quarter of 2009 saw a 12.1% increase in initiated *investigations* in which domestic industries request the imposition of new import restrictions under trade remedy laws. While India and the United States combined to initiate 50% of the new investigations during this period, other G-20 members that also initiated at least one new investigation during the second quarter of 2009 include Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, European Union, and Turkey. Other developing countries also resorting to these instruments include the Dominican Republic, Pakistan and the Kyrgyz Republic. China’s exporters were the dominant target for these new investigations that may result in import restrictions, being named in over 80% of the new country-level investigations.

One new and striking feature of the data is that much of the new protectionism taking place in the first half of 2009 is through use of the global “safeguards” policy. While use of the antidumping policy in 2009 has leveled off after the initial escalation associated with the crisis in 2008, safeguards use has spiked only more recently. If continued through the second half of the year, the 2009-to-date pace of new safeguard investigations would make 2009 the second most prolific year since the WTO’s 1995 inception.

Finally, compared to the same time period in 2008, the first half of 2009 also saw a 30.5% increase in the *imposition* of new import-restricting measures upon completion of earlier investigations initiated under these trade remedy laws, a trend that will almost certainly continue to increase throughout the remainder of 2009 and into 2010. Most striking in the second quarter 2009 data is that China’s exporters were targeted in 100% of the new product-level import-restrictions imposed under other WTO members’ trade remedy laws that require the investigating country to name at least one exporting country.

[†] Chad P. Bown is an Associate Professor in the Department of Economics and International Business School at Brandeis University and a Fellow in the Global Economy and Development Program at the Brookings Institution. He prepared this report as part of the World Bank’s trade policy transparency initiative to update data made freely and publicly available via the [Global Antidumping Database](#), whose website published earlier monitoring updates for 2008 and the first quarter of 2009.

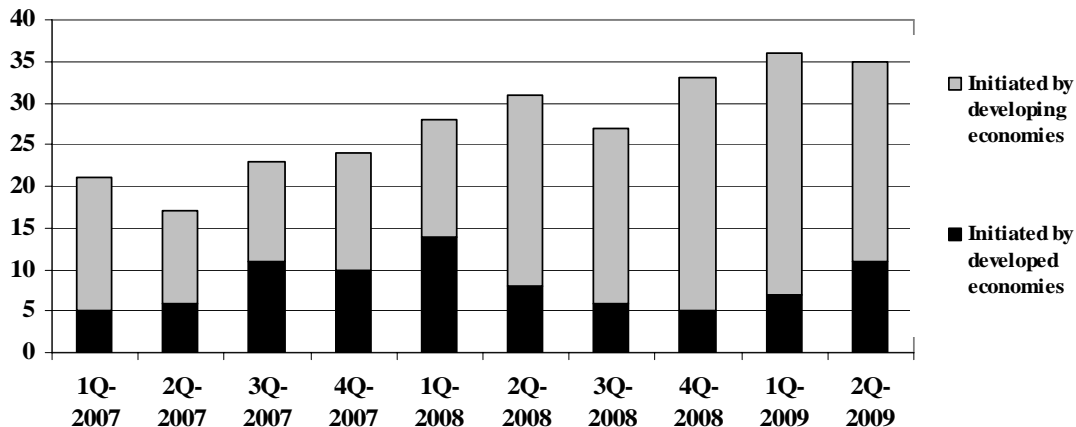
Correspondence: Chad P. Bown, Department of Economics and International Business School, Brandeis University, Mailstop 021, 415 South Street, Waltham, MA 02454-9110 USA, tel: +1.781.736.4823, fax: +1.781.736.2269, email: cbown@brandeis.edu, web: <http://www.brandeis.edu/~cbown/> .

I. NEWLY INITIATED TRADE REMEDY INVESTIGATIONS

In the second quarter (2Q) of 2009, domestic industries in WTO members initiated 35 *product-level* investigations requesting imposition of new import restrictions under national trade remedy laws such as antidumping (AD), global safeguards (SG), countervailing duties (CVD), and China-specific safeguards (CSG), an increase of 12.1% compared to the same period in 2008.³ The new requests for protection throughout the entire first half of 2009 are 18.5% higher than the number of requests taking place in the first half of 2008. As illustrated in Fig. 1, the 2009 increase continues an upward trend; as the 18.5% increase in the first half of 2009 compared to 2008 builds upon a 44% increase in 2008 above the number of new investigations initiated during the same period in 2007.⁴

While the imposition of a preliminary import restrictions occurs typically within a couple of months of the initiation of the investigation, the historical data on the use of these trade policies, and especially in the case of antidumping, indicates that the vast majority of new investigations ultimately result in the imposition of new “definitive” import restrictions, typically with a 12-14 month or so lag. One implication of the 2008-2009 to date surge in new investigations is the high likelihood that they will result in a 2009-2010 surge in newly imposed definitive import restricting measures.

Fig 1. Newly Initiated Import-Restricting Trade Remedy Investigations, 1Q 2007 - 2Q 2009
(non-redundant AD, SG, CVD, CSG at the product-level)



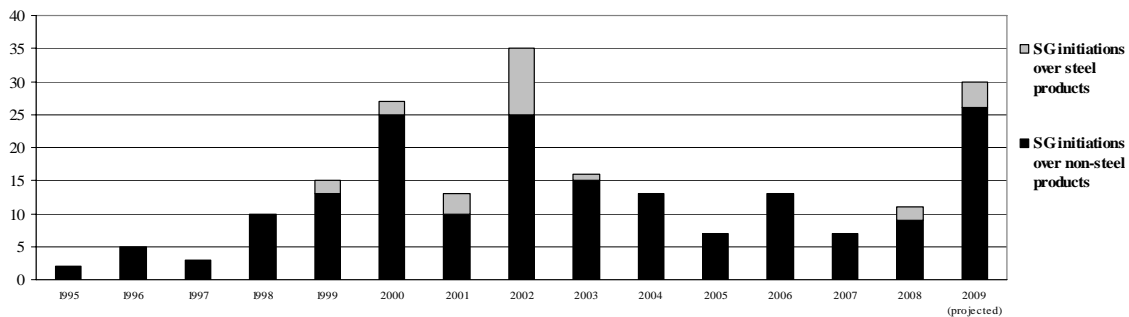
Source: [Global Antidumping Database](#).

THE SPIKE IN GLOBAL SAFEGUARDS USE

One of the most striking features in the data is that members notified the WTO of 9 newly initiated import-restricting global safeguard investigations in 2Q 2009, raising the total to 15 new global safeguards initiations during the first half of 2009 alone. The 15 new investigations to date in 2009 are already the fourth highest *yearly* total for any year since 1995, following only 2002 (35 initiations), 2000 (27 initiations), and 2003 (16 initiations), which signals a possible resurgence in the use of the policy. The 15 new initiations in 2009 builds upon the 8 newly initiated safeguard investigations taking place in the second half of 2008 amidst the spread of the financial crisis.

As Fig 2 illustrates, a continuation of the 2009-to-date pace of new safeguard investigations through the second half of the year would make 2009 the second most prolific safeguard-using year since the WTO’s 1995 inception, following only the “steel safeguard year” of 2002. What makes 2009 potentially much different from 2002 stems from the fact that a large share of the 2002 safeguard use was triggered by a single industry event.⁵ In fact, the projected use of safeguards in 2009 for non-steel products would be the most ever initiated in one year.

Fig 2. Global Safeguard Initiations by WTO Members, 1995-2008 and 2009 (projected)



Source: [Global Antidumping Database](#) compiled from reports to the WTO Committee on Safeguards.

While antidumping was still the “preferred” trade remedy of choice as 23 of the 35 investigations initiated in 2Q 2009 occurred under a national AD law, an analysis of antidumping suggests its use in 1Q (25 new investigations) and 2Q 2009 was relatively flat when compared with its use throughout 2008, in which WTO members averaged 25 new investigations per quarter.

POLICY-IMPOSING COUNTRIES

Thirteen different WTO members initiated at least one new product-level trade remedy investigation in 2Q 2009. As Fig 1. again illustrates, developing countries dominated use by initiating 69% of these new investigations, compared to developed economies which initiated 31% of the new product-level investigations.

Over 50% of the new investigations were undertaken by two countries alone: India initiated twelve new product-level investigations, followed by the United States with six new investigations. China initiated three investigations, Argentina, Australia, Pakistan and Turkey each initiated two, and six other WTO members (Brazil, Canada, Dominican Republic, European Union, Israel, Kyrgyz Republic) initiated one product-level investigation each.

AFFECTED SECTORS

The new trade remedy investigations covered a number of different sectors in 2Q 2009. The dominant sectors were iron and steel, with eight total investigations, and plastics and rubber with six total investigations. Other sectors targeted with multiple investigations include chemicals (4), machinery (4), wood (4), other metals (3), textiles (2), and other miscellaneous manufacturers (2).

TARGETED EXPORTERS

China continued to be the exporting country most frequently targeted by new investigations in 2Q 2009. As Appendix Table 1 documents, China was specifically named in 19 of the 23 (82.6%) newly initiated product-level investigations under (AD, CVD, CSG) laws that require the investigating country to specifically name at least one exporting country.⁶ Using trade remedies to target China's exports continues a trend dating back to China's WTO accession in 2001 and even earlier.⁷

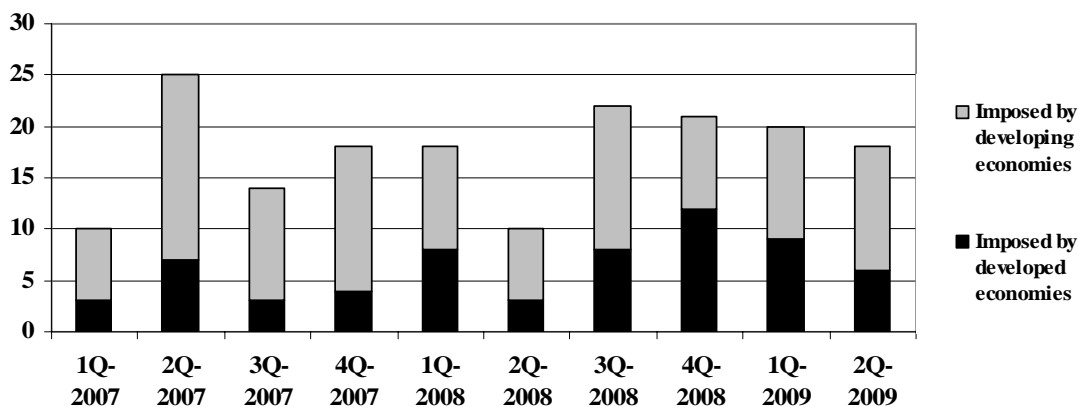
Other frequently investigated exporters include Indonesia (4), Taiwan (4) and the United States (3). Brazil, the European Union or its member states, Korea, Malaysia and Russia each faced two product-level investigations during 2Q 2009.

II. NEWLY IMPOSED IMPORT-RESTRICTING TRADE REMEDIES

In addition to the newly initiated investigations, WTO members also imposed a number of new definitive import-restricting trade remedies in 2Q 2009. Most of these new import restrictions were imposed after months of consideration for investigations initiated only in late 2007 or early 2008.

As Fig. 3 indicates, WTO members imposed 18 new *product-level* definitive import restrictions in 2Q 2009 under national trade remedy laws, an increase of 58.8% compared to the same period in 2008, which was a low point during the WTO era for new impositions.⁸ The new measures imposed through the first half of 2009 took place at an annualized rate that is 30.5% higher than the rate at which definitive new measures were imposed in the first half of 2008.

Fig 3. Newly Imposed Import-Restricting Trade Remedies, 1Q 2007 - 2Q 2009
(non-redundant AD, SG, CVD, CSG at the product-level)



Source: [Global Antidumping Database](#).

POLICY-IMPOSING COUNTRIES

Ten different WTO members imposed at least one definitive import-restricting trade remedy in 2Q 2009. As Fig 3. again indicates, developing countries imposed 67% of the definitive new measures, compared to developed economies which imposed 33% of the new barriers.

Multiple new product-level import barriers were imposed by U.S. (4), Brazil (3), European Union (2), Turkey (2) and Ukraine (2). Five other WTO members (Argentina, Colombia, China, India, and Pakistan) imposed one new definitive import-restricting trade remedy each.

AFFECTED SECTORS

Newly imposed trade remedies covered a number of different sectors in 2Q 2009. The dominant sector was chemicals, with five new barriers. Other sectors targeted with multiple new definitive import restrictions include textiles and apparel (4), machinery (3), other metals (3), and iron and steel (2). Plastics and rubber only faced one newly imposed measure in 2Q 2009.

TARGETED EXPORTERS

China was the exporting country most frequently targeted by imposition of new import-restricting trade remedies in 2Q 2009. As Appendix Table 2 documents, China's exporters were targeted in 100% (17 of the 17) 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. In 12 out of 17 (70.6% of) investigations that resulted in new import restrictions in 2Q 2009, China was the *only* country targeted.

Other countries whose exporters faced the imposition of more than one newly imposed trade remedy in 2Q 2009 include the European Union or its member states (2), Korea (2), and Thailand (2). Four other countries (Canada, India, Indonesia, Taiwan) each had exporters that faced the imposition of one new import restricting trade remedy only.

Sources:

The 21 WTO Members from whom the antidumping data derives are: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, EU, India, Israel, Mexico, New Zealand, Pakistan, Peru, South Africa, South Korea, Taiwan, Turkey, Ukraine, USA, 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 EC that used AD prior to their own accession - these 21 Members initiated 92% 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.

With only two exceptions, the antidumping data provided above are collected from each country's national government publications and made publicly 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. Data for Israel and Ukraine is taken from the WTO's semi-annual reports for 2007-2008 and from various news agency websites for 2009 (see appendix table 3).

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, USA, 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.

Version 5.0 of the publicly available *Global Antidumping Database* can be found at http://www.brandeis.edu/~crown/global_ad/.

**Appendix Table 1:
Newly Initiated Import-Restricting Trade Remedy Investigations, 2Q 2009**

	Policy-imposing Country	Policy	Exporting Country	Product	Initiation Date
1	Argentina	AD	Brazil	Iron Pipe Accessories	05/14/2009
2	Argentina	AD	China	Iron Pipe Accessories	05/14/2009
3	Argentina	AD	China	Elevator and Forklift Engines	05/29/2009
4	Australia	AD	Canada	Linear Low Density Polyethylene	05/28/2009
5	Australia	AD	USA	Linear Low Density Polyethylene	05/28/2009
6	Australia	AD	China	Certain Aluminum Extrusions	06/24/2009
7	Australia	CVD	China	Certain Aluminum Extrusions	06/24/2009
8	Brazil	AD	China	Synthetic Fiber Blankets	05/05/2009
9	Canada	AD	China	Certain Mattress Innerspring Units	04/27/2009
10	China	AD	European Union	Polycaprolactam/Polyamide-6 (PA6)/Nylon6	04/29/2009
11	China	AD	Russia	Polycaprolactam/Polyamide-6 (PA6)/Nylon6	04/29/2009
12	China	AD	Taiwan	Polycaprolactam/Polyamide-6 (PA6)/Nylon6	04/29/2009
13	China	AD	USA	Polycaprolactam/Polyamide-6 (PA6)/Nylon6	04/29/2009
14	China	AD	Russia	Grain Oriented Flat-rolled Electrical Steel	06/01/2009
15	China	AD	USA	Grain Oriented Flat-rolled Electrical Steel	06/01/2009
16	China	AD	Indonesia	Methanol or Methyl Alcohol	06/24/2009
17	China	AD	Malaysia	Methanol or Methyl Alcohol	06/24/2009
18	China	AD	New Zealand	Methanol or Methyl Alcohol	06/24/2009
19	China	AD	Saudi Arabia	Methanol or Methyl Alcohol	06/24/2009
20	Dominican Republic	SG	NA	Glass Bottles and Flasks	04/15/2009
21	European Union	AD	China	Certain Molybdenum Wires	04/08/2009
22	India	CSG	China	Front Axle Beam/Steering Knuckle & Crankshaft of Medium and Heavy Commercial Vehicles	04/02/2009
23	India	SG	NA	Acrylic Fibre	04/09/2009
24	India	SG	NA	Hot Rolled Coils/Sheets/Strips	04/09/2009
25	India	SG	NA	Coated Paper and Paper Board	04/20/2009
26	India	SG	NA	Uncoated Paper and Copy Paper	04/20/2009
27	India	AD	China	SDH Transmission Equipment	04/21/2009
28	India	AD	Israel	SDH Transmission Equipment	04/21/2009
29	India	SG	NA	Plain Particle Board	04/22/2009
30	India	AD	Malaysia	Recordable Digital Versatile Disc (DVD) of all kinds	05/05/2009
31	India	AD	Thailand	Recordable Digital Versatile Disc (DVD) of all kinds	05/05/2009
32	India	AD	Vietnam	Recordable Digital Versatile Disc (DVD) of all kinds	05/05/2009
33	India	CSG	China	Passenger Car Tyres	05/18/2009
34	India	AD	China	Certain Circular Weaving Machines	05/18/2009
35	India	SG	NA	Unwrought Aluminum/Aluminum Waste/Aluminum Scraps	05/22/2009
36	India	AD	China	Barium Carbonate	06/16/2009
37	Israel	AD	European Union	Stretch Wrap	04/02/2009
38	Israel	AD	Turkey	Stretch Wrap	04/02/2009
39	Kyrgyz Republic	SG	NA	Wheat Flour	04/28/2009

40	Pakistan	AD	Brazil	Phthalic Anhydride	05/29/2009
41	Pakistan	AD	China	Phthalic Anhydride	05/29/2009
42	Pakistan	AD	Indonesia	Phthalic Anhydride	05/29/2009
43	Pakistan	AD	South Korea	Phthalic Anhydride	05/29/2009
44	Pakistan	AD	Taiwan	Phthalic Anhydride	05/29/2009
45	Pakistan	AD	China	One Side Coated Duplex Grey Back Paper Board	06/26/2009
46	Pakistan	AD	Indonesia	One Side Coated Duplex Grey Back Paper Board	06/26/2009
47	Pakistan	AD	South Korea	One Side Coated Duplex Grey Back Paper Board	06/26/2009
48	Pakistan	AD	Taiwan	One Side Coated Duplex Grey Back Paper Board	06/26/2009
49	Turkey	AD	China	Certain Tube or Pipe Fittings of Iron or Steel	04/18/2009
50	Turkey	SG	NA	Matches	05/02/2009
51	USA	AD	Indonesia	Polyethylene Retail Carrier Bags	04/08/2009
52	USA	AD	Taiwan	Polyethylene Retail Carrier Bags	04/08/2009
53	USA	AD	Vietnam	Polyethylene Retail Carrier Bags	04/08/2009
54	USA	CVD	Vietnam	Polyethylene Retail Carrier Bags	04/08/2009
55	USA	AD	China	Oil Country Tubular Goods	04/15/2009
56	USA	CVD	China	Oil Country Tubular Goods	04/15/2009
57	USA	CSG	China	Certain Passenger Vehicle and Light Truck Tires	04/24/2009
58	USA	AD	China	Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand	06/03/2009
59	USA	CVD	China	Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand	06/03/2009
60	USA	AD	China	Certain Steel Grating	06/05/2009
61	USA	CVD	China	Certain Steel Grating	06/05/2009
62	USA	AD	China	Wire Decking	06/11/2009
63	USA	CVD	China	Wire Decking	06/11/2009

Sources: [Global Antidumping Database](#). Derived from sources described in Appendix Table 3. “AD” = antidumping; “CVD” = countervailing duty; “SG” = global safeguard; “CSG” = China-specific safeguard. “NA” 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, 2Q 2009**

	Policy-imposing Country	Policy	Exporting Country	Product	Imposition Date
1	Argentina	AD	China	Electric Connection Terminals	04/01/2009
2	Argentina	AD	European Union	Electric Connection Terminals	04/01/2009
3	Brazil	AD	China	Artificial Graphite	04/08/2009
4	Brazil	AD	China	Fibre of Viscose Rayon	04/09/2009
5	Brazil	AD	European Union	Fibre of Viscose Rayon	04/09/2009
6	Brazil	AD	Indonesia	Fibre of Viscose Rayon	04/09/2009
7	Brazil	AD	Taiwan	Fibre of Viscose Rayon	04/09/2009
8	Brazil	AD	Thailand	Fibre of Viscose Rayon	04/09/2009
9	Brazil	AD	China	Truck Tires	06/18/2009
10	China	AD	South Korea	Dimethyl Cyclosiloxane or Cyclic Dimethyl Siloxane	05/28/2009
11	China	AD	Thailand	Dimethyl Cyclosiloxane or Cyclic Dimethyl Siloxane	05/28/2009
12	Colombia	AD	China	Staples in Strips	06/18/2009
13	European Union	AD	China	Certain Pre- and Post-Stressing Wires and Wire Strands of Non-Alloy Steel	05/13/2009
14	European Union	AD	China	Certain Candles/Tapers and the like	05/14/2009
15	India	CSG	China	Aluminum Flat Rolled Products and Aluminum Foil	06/19/2009
16	Pakistan	AD	China	Polyester Staple Fiber	06/05/2009
17	Turkey	AD	China	Certain Nonwovens	04/18/2009
18	Turkey	AD	China	Knives for Electromechanical Domestic Kitchen Appliances	06/18/2009
19	Ukraine	AD	China	Pile (including long-pile) and Terry Linen	05/28/2009
20	Ukraine	AD	South Korea	Pile (including long-pile) and Terry Linen	05/28/2009
21	Ukraine	AD	China	Lactic Acid	06/09/2009
22	USA	AD	China	Steel Threaded Rod	04/14/2009
23	USA	AD	China	1-Hydroxyethylidene-1/1-Diphosphonic Acid	04/28/2009
24	USA	AD	India	1-Hydroxyethylidene-1/1-Diphosphonic Acid	04/28/2009
25	USA	AD	China	Frontseating Service Valves	04/28/2009
26	USA	AD	China	Certain Circular Welded Carbon Quality Steel Line Pipe	05/13/2009
27	USA	AD	Canada	Citric Acid and Certain Citrate Salts	05/29/2009
28	USA	AD	China	Citric Acid and Certain Citrate Salts	05/29/2009
29	USA	CVD	China	Citric Acid and Certain Citrate Salts	05/29/2009

Sources: [Global Antidumping Database](#). Derived from sources described in Appendix Table 3. “AD” = antidumping; “CVD” = countervailing duty; “SG” = global safeguard; “CSG” = China-specific safeguard. “NA” 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:
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)	http://www.cnce.gov.ar/
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 - Departamento de Defesa Comercial (DECOM) (Ministry of Development, Industry, and International Trade - Department of Trade Defense)	http://www.desenvolvimento.gov.br/
Canada	Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA)	http://cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/menu-eng.html
Chile	Comision Nacional Encargada de Investigar la Existencia de Distorsiones en el Precio de las Mercaderias Importadas	http://www.cndp.cl/
China	Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM)	http://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)	http://www.mincomercio.gov.co/eContent/news_detail.asp?id=2688&idcompany=10
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
Israel	State of Israel Ministry of Industry, Trade & Labor	www.moit.gov.il
Mexico	Ministry of the Economy	http://www.pymes.gob.mx/upci/
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
Peru	Empresa Peruana de Servicios Editoriales S.A.:	http://www.elperuano.com.pe/
South Africa	International Trade Administration Commission of South Africa	http://www.itac.org.za/news_archive.asp?pageNo=1&art_date=
South Korea	Korea Trade Commission	http://www.ktc.go.kr/en/index.jsp
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&yayinID=581&icerikID=684&dil=TR
Ukraine	Sokrat Daily	ISI Emerging Market Database
United States	International Trade Administration (ITA)	http://trade.gov/index.asp
Venezuela	Comisión Antidumping y Sobre Subsidios (CASS)	http://www.cass.gob.ve

Endnotes

¹ Aksel Erbahar, Laura Gutowski, Ludmila Cieszkowsky Elias, Sharon Kim, and Paul Deng provided outstanding research assistance.

² Earlier studies examining the 1Q 2009 and 2008 data include Chad P. Bown (forthcoming, 2009) “[The Global Resort to Antidumping, Safeguards, and other Trade Remedies Amidst the Economic Crisis](#),” in Simon Evenett and Bernard Hoekman, eds. *Trade Implications of Policy Responses to the Crisis*. VoxEU.org e-book.; 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 and 1Q 2009 trends in antidumping reported at http://www.brandeis.edu/~cbown/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; and 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.

³ Appendix table 1 lists the 63 different trade remedy investigations during the 2Q 2009 that can be reduced to the 35 (non-redundant) product-level investigations illustrated in the figure. To make comparable the data on policy use across different (AD, CVD, SG, CVD) trade remedy laws, AD or CVD investigations (measures) against multiple exporting countries are treated as one product-level investigation (measure). For example, Argentina’s two antidumping investigation of “Iron Pipe Accessories” from Brazil and from China 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, Australia’s simultaneous AD and CVD investigations of “Certain Aluminum Extrusions” from China 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 Following the U.S. initiation of a global safeguard investigation covering billions of dollars of imported steel in June 2001 (resulting in a March 2002 imposition of definitive safeguard measures), other WTO members followed on by initiating 10 safeguard investigations over similar steel imports during 2002 alone.

⁶ Of the 35 product-level newly initiated investigations in the 2Q 2009, nine did not name any exporting countries because they were global safeguards, and China initiated three investigations itself.

⁷ For a discussion and analysis, see Chad P. Bown (forthcoming) “China’s WTO Entry: Antidumping, Safeguards, and Dispute Settlement,” in Robert Feenstra and Shang-Jin Wei (eds.) *China’s Growing Role in World Trade*. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press for NBER.

⁸ Appendix table 2 lists the 29 different trade remedy investigations that resulted in the imposition of definitive new import restrictions during the 2Q 2009 that can be reduced to the 18 (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 3.), i.e., four quarters after the low point for newly initiated trade remedy investigations in 2Q 2007 (Fig 1.).