

**PROTECTIONISM INCREASES AND SPREADS:
GLOBAL USE OF TRADE REMEDIES RISES BY 18.8% IN FIRST QUARTER 2009**

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A Monitoring Update to the Global Antidumping Database

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Much has been made of the Group of Twenty's (G-20) commitments to refrain from imposing new protectionist measures in the wake of the global economic crisis.¹ Most of the G-20 economies are members of the World Trade Organization (WTO), and many of them had pre-crisis "applied" import tariff rates quite *close* to the upward limit on their "bound" tariff legal commitments under the WTO. This proximity limits their policymakers' abilities to respond to domestic protectionist pressure by simply raising applied import *tariffs*; as raising import tariffs above these bound legal commitments would be a flagrant violation of the rules of the international trading system under the WTO.

Nevertheless, policymakers in these economies do have the flexibility to funnel domestic industry demands for new import restrictions into alternative trade "remedy" policy instruments such as antidumping, countervailing duties (anti-subsidy policies), and safeguards. This study tracks the combined use of these trade policies indicates a continued increase in protectionist resort to these import barriers in the first quarter 2009. The first quarter 2009 increase is above and beyond the sharp increase that began in 2008 with the spread of the global economic crisis.²

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¹ The G-20's Washington Summit led to a 15 November 2008 [declaration](#) that "[w]e underscore the critical importance of rejecting protectionism and not turning inward in times of financial uncertainty. In this regard, within the next 12 months, we will refrain from raising new barriers to investment or to trade in goods and services, imposing new export restrictions, or implementing World Trade Organization (WTO) inconsistent measures to stimulate exports." (G-20, 2008, p. 4) The G-20's London summit led to a 2 April 2009 "[Global Plan for Recovery and Reform](#)" plan which also stated "We have today therefore pledged to do whatever is necessary to...promote global trade and investment and reject protectionism, to underpin prosperity" (G-20, 2009, p. 1).

² The data in this monitoring report extends the analysis of the 2008 trends in antidumping reported at http://www.brandeis.edu/~cbown/global_ad/monitoring/, including Bown, Chad P. (2009) "[Monitoring Update to the Global Antidumping Database: Protectionism Is on the Rise as Antidumping Import Restriction Use up 31% in 2008](#)," 5 March; Bown, Chad P. (2009) "[Protectionism Is on the Rise](#):"

Compared to the same time period in 2008, the first quarter of 2009 saw an 18.8% increase in initiated *investigations* in which domestic industries request the imposition of new import restrictions under trade remedy laws. While the list of new investigations is dominated by India and Argentina, other G-20 members that also initiated at least one new investigation during the first quarter of 2009 include Australia, Canada, China, the European Union and its member states, Mexico, South Africa, Turkey and the United States.³ China's exporters were the dominant target for these new investigations that may result in import restrictions, facing over two thirds of the new investigations.

Compared to the same time period in 2008, the first quarter of 2009 also saw a 15.4% increase in the *imposition* of new import-restricting tariffs and quotas 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. While India imposed the most new import barriers under these laws during this time period, other G-20 members that did so include Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, the EU and its member states, South Korea, Turkey and the United States. China's exporters are the dominant target for these newly imposed import restrictions facing new barriers in over 70% of the cases.

I. NEWLY INITIATED TRADE REMEDY INVESTIGATIONS

In the first quarter (1Q) 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), countervailing duties (CVD), global safeguards (SG), and China-specific safeguards (CSG), an increase of 18.8% compared to the same period in 2008.⁴ As illustrated in Fig. 1, the 1Q 2009 increase continues an upward trend; the total number of new

[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; and Gamberoni, Elisa and Richard Newfarmer (2009) “[Trade Protection: Incipient but Worrisome Trends](#),” *World Bank Trade Notes no. 37*, 2 March.

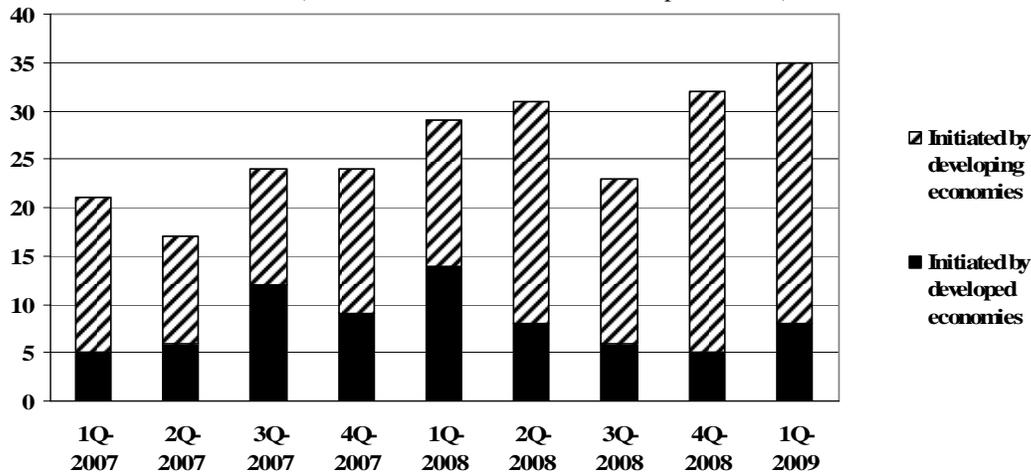
³ The EU, France, Germany, Italy and the UK as these are five separate members of the G-20 but are represented by one collective EU trade policy. The only G-20 members for which we did *not* find evidence of newly initiated trade remedy investigations during the first quarter of 2009 were Brazil, Indonesia, Russia, Saudi Arabia and South Korea.

⁴ Appendix table 1 lists the 54 different trade remedy investigations during the 1Q 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 “Electric food processors” 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, the US's simultaneous AD and CVD investigations of “Polyethylene retail carrier bags” from Vietnam 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.

import-restricting trade remedy investigations launched in 2008 was itself 29.1% higher than the number of new investigations initiated during 2007.⁵

In the historical data on the use of these trade policies and especially in the case of antidumping, the vast majority of new investigations and requests for import protection do ultimately result in the imposition of new “definitive” import restrictions, typically with a 12 month or so lag. One implication of the 2008-2009 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 - 1Q 2009
(nonredundant AD, CVD, SG CSG at the product level)



Source: [Global Antidumping Database](#).

POLICY-IMPOSING COUNTRIES

Sixteen different WTO members initiated at least one new product-level trade remedy investigation in 1Q 2009. Developing countries dominated use by initiating 77% of these new investigations, compared to developed economies which initiated 23% of the investigations.

Nearly 50% of the new investigations were undertaken by two countries alone: India initiated nine new product-level investigations, followed by Argentina with eight new investigations. Israel initiated three investigations, the Ukraine and the U.S. each initiated two, and eleven other WTO members (Australia, Canada, China, Colombia, European Union, Kyrgyz Republic, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, South Africa, Turkey) initiated one product-level investigation each.

AFFECTED SECTORS

The new trade remedy investigations covered a number of different sectors in 1Q 2009. The dominant sector was chemicals, with seven total investigations, five of which were initiated by India. Other sectors targeted with multiple investigations include textiles and apparel (5),

⁵ The year 2007 was the trough (low point) in the global use of trade remedies during the period since 1995.

machinery (4), iron and steel (3), plastics and rubber (3), wood (3), materials (3), and agriculture (2).

SPREAD OF TRADE REMEDY USE BEYOND ANTIDUMPING

While antidumping was still the “preferred” trade remedy of choice as 24 of the 35 investigations initiated in 1Q 2009 occurred under a national AD law, WTO members also initiated import-restricting investigations under their national provisions relating to global safeguards (6), China-specific safeguards (3) and countervailing duties (2 unique cases).⁶ Indeed, an analysis of antidumping alone suggests its use in 1Q 2009 (24 new product-level investigations) was relatively flat when compared with its use throughout 2008, in which WTO members averaged 25 new investigations per quarter.

The 1Q 2009 increase in trade remedy protectionism above its 2008 levels is therefore largely due to the increase in the use of these *other* import-restricting policies (CVD, SG, CSG). Consider India’s activity in the 1Q 2009: it initiated 3 antidumping investigations, 3 China-specific safeguard investigations, 2 global safeguard investigations, and its first *ever* countervailing duty investigation.⁷ Thus not only is protectionism on the rise, but the trade remedy policy *instruments* through which WTO members are implementing the new import-restricting barriers are expanding beyond traditional antidumping use as well.

TARGETED EXPORTERS

China was the exporting country most frequently targeted by new investigations in 1Q 2009. China was specifically named in 19 of the 28 (67.9%) newly initiated product-level investigations under (AD, CVD, CSG) laws that require the investigating country to specifically name at least one exporting country.⁸ In 12 out of these 28 (42.9%) investigations, China was the *only* country named. Finally, in the remaining 7 instances in which China was named as one of multiple exporting countries, there was only *one* other exporting country named in the product-level investigation. Using trade remedies to target China’s exports continues a trend dating back to China’s WTO accession in 2001 and even earlier.⁹

Other frequently investigated exporters include the European Union or its member states (5) and Brazil (4). Four other WTO members (Indonesia, South Korea, U.S., Vietnam) were investigated with two product-level investigations each, while eight other countries (Argentina, Hong Kong, Oman, Paraguay, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand) each faced one new investigation.

⁶ By a countervailing duty investigation being “unique” we mean that it was not accompanied by a simultaneous antidumping investigation against the same exporting country over the same exporting product. See again footnote 2.

⁷ Furthermore, Israel and the Kyrgyz Republic initiated their first ever global safeguard investigations in 2009. Turkey also initiated its first-ever countervailing duty investigation in 2008.

⁸ Of the 35 product-level newly initiated investigations in the 1Q 2009, six did not name any exporting countries because they were global safeguards, and China initiated one investigation itself.

⁹ 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.

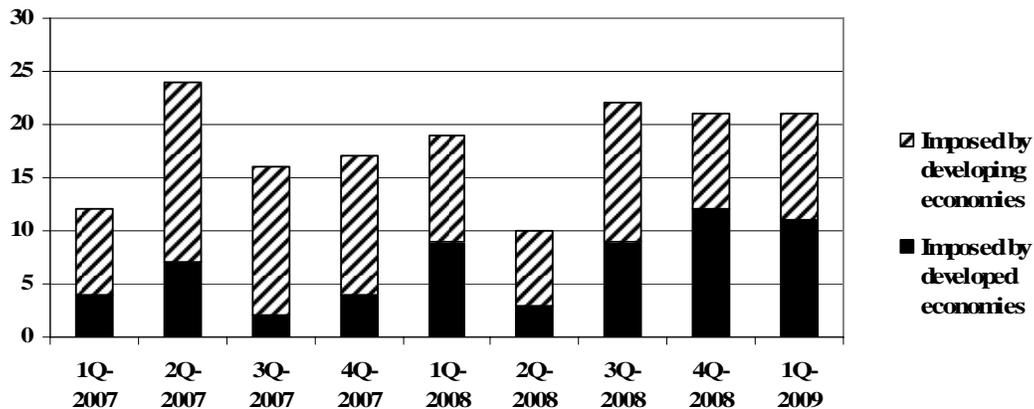
II. NEWLY IMPOSED IMPORT-RESTRICTING TRADE REMEDIES

In addition to the newly initiated investigations, WTO members also imposed a number of new definitive import-restricting trade remedies in 1Q 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. 2 indicates, WTO members imposed 21 new *product-level* definitive import restrictions in 1Q 2009 under national trade remedy laws, an increase of 10.0% compared to the same period in 2008.¹⁰ The new measures imposed in 1Q 2009 took place at an annualized rate that is 15.4% higher than the rate at which definitive new measures were imposed in 2008.

However, the *actual* increase in imposed measures in 2Q through 4Q of 2009 is expected to be much *larger* than 15.4% higher than the number imposed in 2008, given the sharp increase in newly initiated investigations in 2Q through 4Q of 2008 (see again Fig. 1).¹¹

Fig. 2: Newly Imposed Import-Restricting Trade Remedies, 1Q 2007 - 1Q 2009
(nonredundant AD, CVD, SG 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 1Q 2009. Developing countries imposed 48% of the definitive new measures, compared to developed economies which imposed 52% of the new barriers.

¹⁰ Appendix table 2 lists the 38 different trade remedy investigations that resulted in the imposition of definitive new import restrictions during the 1Q 2009 that can be reduced to the 21 (non-redundant) product-level trade barriers illustrated in the figure.

¹¹ 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).

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

AFFECTED SECTORS

Newly imposed trade remedies covered a number of different sectors in 1Q 2009. The dominant sector was iron and steel, with six new barriers, three of which were imposed by the U.S. Other sectors targeted with multiple new definitive import restrictions include machinery (4), textiles and apparel (2), plastics and rubber (2), wood (2), and vehicles (2). Agriculture and chemicals only faced one newly imposed measure each in 1Q 2009.

SPREAD OF TRADE REMEDY USE BEYOND ANTIDUMPING

Most of the investigations from which new definitive import-restricting measures imposed in 1Q 2009 took place under national antidumping laws, though a handful of investigations took place under either national countervailing duty laws or both. Of the 21 newly imposed product-level import restrictions, 16 resulted from antidumping investigations alone, two resulted from countervailing duty investigations alone, and three resulted from simultaneous antidumping and countervailing duty investigations. There were no ongoing global safeguard (SG) or China-specific safeguard (CSG) investigations begun in 2007-2008 that resulted in the imposition of definitive new import barriers during 1Q 2009.

TARGETED EXPORTERS

China was the exporting country most frequently targeted by imposition of new import-restricting trade remedies in 1Q 2009. China's exporters were targeted in 15 of the 21 (71.4%) 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 10 out of 21 (47.6%) investigations that resulted in new import restrictions in 1Q 2009, China was the *only* country targeted. Finally, in 4 out of the remaining 5 instances in which China was named as a target, there was only *one* other exporting country also targeted with a newly imposed import restriction.

Other countries whose exporters faced the imposition of more than one newly imposed trade remedy in 1Q 2009 include Thailand (3), Malaysia (3), India (2), Indonesia (2), South Korea (2), Taiwan (2) and Vietnam (2). Four other countries (Greece, Iran, United Arab Emirates, U.S.) each had exporters that faced the imposition of one new import restricting trade remedy only. Overall, 86.9% of the targeted exporters facing new import restrictions were from developing countries, and 13.1% of the exporters were from developed economies.

Sources:

The 20 WTO Members from whom the antidumping data derives are: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, 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, these 20 Members initiated 90% (89%) of all antidumping investigations (new measures imposed) by the WTO membership during 1995-2007. Thus tracking data from these economies serves as a relatively comprehensive sample likely to reflect general trends in the WTO membership.

With only four 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 China, Israel, South Korea, and Ukraine is taken from the WTO's semi-annual reports for 2007-2008 and from various news agency websites for 1Q-2009 (see appendix table 3).

The 18 WTO Members from whom the countervailing duty data derives are: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, EU, India, Mexico, New Zealand, Pakistan, Peru, South Africa, South Korea, Taiwan, Turkey, USA, and Venezuela. According to data from the WTO, these 18 Members initiated 93% (97%) of all countervailing duty investigations (new measures imposed) by the WTO membership during 1995-2007. Thus this serve 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.

The Global Antidumping Database can be found at http://www.brandeis.edu/~crown/global_ad/ . 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.

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

	Policy-imposing Country	Policy	Exporting Country	Product	Initiation Date
1	Argentina	AD	China	Certain taffeta ligament weft and warp fabrics	01/06/2009
2	Argentina	AD	Brazil	Certain taffeta ligament weft and warp fabrics	01/06/2009
3	Argentina	AD	China	Electric food processors	01/14/2009
4	Argentina	AD	Brazil	Electric food processors	01/14/2009
5	Argentina	AD	China	Laminated floors	01/23/2009
6	Argentina	AD	China	Footwear	03/02/2009
7	Argentina	AD	China	Steel wheels	03/09/2009
8	Argentina	AD	China	Stainless steel knives with plastic handles	03/20/2009
9	Argentina	AD	Brazil	Stainless steel knives with plastic handles	03/20/2009
10	Argentina	AD	Paraguay	Recordable compact discs (CDRs)	03/25/2009
11	Argentina	AD	China	Denim	03/25/2009
12	Australia	AD	Germany	Geosynthetic clay liners	01/06/2009
13	Canada	AD	China	Certain waterproof footwear	02/27/2009
14	Canada	AD	Vietnam	Certain waterproof footwear	02/27/2009
15	China	AD	Thailand	Terephthalic acid	02/12/2009
16	China	AD	South Korea	Terephthalic acid	02/12/2009
17	Colombia	AD	China	Blenders	02/16/2009
18	European Union	AD	China	Certain cargo scanning systems	03/18/2009
19	India	CVD	China	Sodium nitrite	01/14/2009
20	India	CSG	China	Soda ash	01/16/2009
21	India	SG	NA	Oxo alcohols	01/16/2009
22	India	SG	NA	Dimethoate technical	01/21/2009
23	India	CSG	China	Aluminum flat rolled products and aluminum foil	01/27/2009
24	India	CSG	China	Nylon tyre cord fabric	02/06/2009
25	India	AD	China	Certain phosphorus based chemical compounds	02/13/2009
26	India	AD	European Union	Certain phosphorus based chemical compounds	02/13/2009
27	India	AD	Oman	Polypropylene	02/24/2009
28	India	AD	Saudi Arabia	Polypropylene	02/24/2009
29	India	AD	Singapore	Polypropylene	02/24/2009
30	India	AD	China	Viscose staple fibre excluding bamboo fibre	03/19/2009
31	India	AD	Indonesia	Viscose staple fibre excluding bamboo fibre	03/19/2009
32	Israel	AD	European Union	Recycled containerboard	01/18/2009
33	Israel	AD	European Union	Uncoated wood free printing and writing papers	02/25/2009
34	Israel	SG	NA	Steel rebars	03/23/2009
35	Kyrgyz Republic	SG	NA	White sugar	02/17/2009
36	Mexico	AD	China	Carbon steel nuts	02/03/2009
37	Pakistan	AD	Belgium	Secondary quality tinplate	01/16/2009
38	Pakistan	AD	France	Secondary quality tinplate	01/16/2009
39	Pakistan	AD	Germany	Secondary quality tinplate	01/16/2009
40	Pakistan	AD	Netherlands	Secondary quality tinplate	01/16/2009
41	Pakistan	AD	USA	Secondary quality tinplate	01/16/2009
42	Peru	SG	NA	Cotton yarn	01/19/2009
43	South Africa	AD	China	Staple polyester fibre	01/23/2009
44	Turkey	AD	China	Knives for electromechanical domestic kitchen appliances	01/15/2009

45	Turkey	AD	Hong Kong	Knives for electromechanical domestic kitchen appliances	01/15/2009
46	Ukraine	AD	USA	Poultry	03/05/2009
47	Ukraine	AD	Brazil	Poultry	03/05/2009
48	Ukraine	SG	NA	Liquid chroline	03/17/2009
49	USA	CVD	Argentina	Ni-resist piston inserts	01/26/2009
50	USA	CVD	South Korea	Ni-resist piston inserts	01/26/2009
51	USA	AD	Indonesia	Polyethylene retail carrier bags	03/31/2009
52	USA	AD	Taiwan	Polyethylene retail carrier bags	03/31/2009
53	USA	AD	Vietnam	Polyethylene retail carrier bags	03/31/2009
54	USA	CVD	Vietnam	Polyethylene retail carrier bags	03/31/2009

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, 1Q 2009**

	Policy-imposing Country	Policy	Exporting Country	Product	Imposition Date
1	Argentina	AD	China	Universal joints and tripods (auto parts)	01/06/2009
2	Argentina	AD	China	Steel chain	02/13/2009
3	Australia	AD	China	Certain toilet tissue	01/01/2009
4	Australia	AD	China	Certain tubeless steel demountable rims	01/01/2009
5	Australia	AD	Indonesia	Certain toilet tissue	01/01/2009
6	Australia	AD	Greece	Processed dried currants	01/15/2009
7	Brazil	AD	USA	Butyl acrylate	03/25/2009
8	Canada	AD	China	Certain aluminum extrusions	03/17/2009
9	Canada	CVD	China	Certain aluminum extrusions	03/17/2009
10	Colombia	AD	China	Screws	02/11/2009
11	European Union	AD	China	Certain iron or steel fasteners	01/26/2009
12	India	AD	China	Cathode ray colour television picture tubes	02/17/2009
13	India	AD	Malaysia	Cathode ray colour television picture tubes	02/17/2009
14	India	AD	South Korea	Cathode ray colour television picture tubes	02/17/2009
15	India	AD	Thailand	Cathode ray colour television picture tubes	02/17/2009
16	India	AD	China	Compact fluorescent lamps	02/27/2009
17	India	AD	Vietnam	Compact fluorescent lamps	02/27/2009
18	India	AD	Iran	Compact disc - recordable (CD-R)	03/06/2009
19	India	AD	Malaysia	Compact disc - recordable (CD-R)	03/06/2009
20	India	AD	South Korea	Compact disc - recordable (CD-R)	03/06/2009
21	India	AD	Thailand	Compact disc - recordable (CD-R)	03/06/2009
22	India	AD	UAE	Compact disc - recordable (CD-R)	03/06/2009
23	India	AD	Vietnam	Compact disc - recordable (CD-R)	03/06/2009
24	India	AD	China	Cable ties	03/31/2009
25	India	AD	Taiwan	Cable ties	03/31/2009
26	South Korea	AD	China	Polyester yarn	01/02/2009
27	South Korea	AD	Taiwan	Polyester yarn	01/02/2009
28	South Korea	AD	Malaysia	Particle board	02/25/2009
29	South Korea	AD	Thailand	Particle board	02/25/2009
30	Turkey	AD	China	Yarn of man-made or synthetic or artificial staple fibres	01/12/2009
31	Turkey	AD	India	Yarn of man-made or synthetic or artificial staple fibres	01/12/2009
32	Turkey	AD	Indonesia	Yarn of man-made or synthetic or artificial staple fibres	01/12/2009
33	Turkey	CVD	India	Pet films	03/22/2009
34	USA	CVD	China	Circular welded carbon quality steel line pipe	01/14/2009
35	USA	AD	China	Uncovered innerspring units	02/19/2009
36	USA	AD	China	Small diameter graphite electrodes	02/26/2009
37	USA	CVD	China	Circular welded austenitic stainless pressure pipe	03/16/2009
38	USA	AD	China	Circular welded austenitic stainless pressure pipe	03/17/2009

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
China	Xinhua (New China News Agency)	http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/index.htm
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/newsdetail.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_2_8.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_d ate=
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
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