

# Temporary Trade Barriers Database

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**DRAFT**

## **Abstract**

This paper describes a newly collected, detailed database on thirty-one different national governments' use of the antidumping (AD) trade policy instrument, as well as all WTO members' use of safeguard (SG) measures. The data collection project was funded by the Development Research Group of the World Bank and Brandeis University. While still preliminary, it goes beyond existing, publicly-used sets of antidumping data in a number of fundamental ways. It is a first attempt to use original source national government documentation to organize information on products, firms, the investigative procedure and outcomes of the historical use (since the 1980s) of the antidumping policy instrument across large importing country users. Data on SG investigations includes information on products, the investigative procedure and outcomes including details on the structure of measures (including exempted countries) of the policy's 1995-2011 use by all WTO members. We also report more and recent data on a number of smaller users of AD, as well as some limited information on the use of countervailing duties from national governments that are users of countervailing duty (CVD) laws. Finally, we also provide matching information to data on challenges to AD, SG and CVD via the WTO's Dispute Settlement Understanding (DSU).

**Database Website:** <http://econ.worldbank.org/ttbd/>

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Any opinions expressed in this paper are mine alone and should not be attributed to the World Bank.

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# 1 Introduction

The spread and proliferation of antidumping statutes around the world and the imposition of import-restricting antidumping (AD) measures imposed under the auspices of these laws have been well documented (Miranda, Ruiz and Torres, 1998; Prusa, 2001; Zanardi, 2004). Not surprisingly, researchers seeking to understand this phenomenon would like to empirically test between evolving theories relating to the spread of AD, as well as industry linkages to the use of AD across countries. Furthermore, policymakers, trade negotiators and even legal practitioners involved in the AD process in national localities are also interested in cross-country comparisons of political and/or legal elements of the process, as AD reform is a potential topic on the agenda of WTO negotiations, either during the Doha Round if not a future round of negotiations.<sup>1</sup> An improved understanding of antidumping requires access to data on its use, of course, so that this data can be effectively scrutinized.

Despite such interest in the international aspects of antidumping, empirical economic and political-economic research on antidumping has thus far focused primarily on its use by the United States first, and the European Union a distant second.<sup>2, 3</sup> Empirical research on other countries' use of antidumping has been extremely spartan in comparison, and even empirical research on the international (externality) implications of one country's use is only beginning to evolve.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> See, for example, the symposium on the "Ten Major Problems" of ten countries' use of antidumping, ten years after the establishment of the WTO, organized by Horlick and Vermulst (2005).

<sup>2</sup> Throughout this paper we may refer to the EU or EEC as a "country," for ease of exposition since the antidumping trade policy instrument is administered by the EU/EEC jointly and not by each individual member country.

<sup>3</sup> For recent surveys on various aspects of the economics research literature on antidumping, see Blonigen and Prusa (2004) and Nelson (2006). See also the collection of published articles reprinted in Nelson and Vandenbussche (2006).

<sup>4</sup> Exceptions include a handful of empirical studies which have used a cross-country data set collected by researchers at the World Trade Organization (WTO), which is a data set limited to antidumping case initiations and with information on products that is typically categorized only at the industry (2-digit) level, e.g., reported in Miranda, Ruiz and Torres (1998) with updates. Examples of papers that have used this data include Prusa and Skeath (2002, 2005) and Feinberg and Reynolds (2006) which focus on retaliation threats. Related papers that motivate some of this emphasis on cross-country linkages also include Blonigen and Bown (2003) and Bown (2005). There is also some emerging research from other user countries which exploits more detailed data that has been collected on an individual basis - an example is the Mexican use of antidumping examined by Niels and Francois (2006). Finally,

There are certainly many contributing factors to the resulting emphasis of research focused on the US antidumping process. For example, first, the United States is one of the most frequent “users” of the policy instrument. Until the mid-1990s, antidumping was used primarily by only four countries – the US, the EU, Canada and Australia. A second explanation for focus on the United States is also the economic size of the market at stake and the value of imports affected by the policies. A third factor is that there is also readily available complementary data required for many political-economic empirical analysis, such as data on product-level trade flows, disaggregated industry-level economic activity, and even political activity such as lobbying expenditures or political influence on Congressional committees that may affect the process.<sup>5</sup>

In addition to these explanations, we believe that a fourth factor is an important determinant of substantial research on the US antidumping process relative to other countries: policy transparency and data availability. Researchers are more likely to scrutinize a policy when detailed information as to how it is being implemented is publicly available, which is the case for the United States’ use of antidumping.<sup>6</sup> Furthermore, since 2000, Bruce A. Blonigen at the University of Oregon has provided an additional boost to research in this field by posting on the internet a collection of well-organized and comprehensive

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papers examining the ramifications of antidumping on international trade flows use include Bown and Crowley (2005a, 2005b, 2006) and Prusa and Durling (2006).

<sup>5</sup> For example, historical data at high frequencies (e.g., monthly) on product level (at the 10-digit Harmonized Tariff Schedule) trade flows is publicly available in the United States from the US International Trade Commission (<http://dataweb.usitc.gov/>). See also Feenstra, Romalis and Schott (2001). Furthermore, historical data on industry level indicators of economic activity at the 4-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) or 6-digit North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) is also available from surveys posted by the US Census (<http://www.census.gov/mcd/index.html>). See also Bartelsman, Becker and Gray (2000).

<sup>6</sup> Information on US antidumping investigations is published in the US government’s *Federal Register* publication, which can be accessed on line at <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/fr/>. The US antidumping cases follow a numerically chronological categorizing process which makes tracking a single case over time through government records very straightforward. While information on European Union antidumping cases can similarly be found in its publicly available government publication titled the *Official Journal* (see <http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/oj/>), its case categorizing process is not as transparent so as to allow an individual only minimal effort to be able to track the process of a single case over time.



US antidumping data (Blonigen, 2000), thus eliminating a substantial entry barrier to researchers interested in the examination of the US process.<sup>7</sup>

The temporary trade barriers database project described in this paper seeks to emulate the basics of Blonigen's data collection efforts and complement the data generated for the United States by establishing a relatively comprehensive, publicly available database on other countries' use of antidumping – as well as safeguards and countervailing duties. The purpose of this paper is to briefly describe the collected data, so as to provide researchers a starting point for examining other (non-US) users of the trade policy. Our theory is that providing such data will eliminate some entry barriers to research in this area. We hope that additional entry by researchers will result in improved quality of empirical research on the global use of antidumping, like the Blonigen data collection efforts has done for the United States use of the policy. A last goal would be that results of scientific research would lead to additional transparency and understanding as to what is actually taking place under the guise of antidumping laws and policy around the world.

With respect to coverage, table 1.1 illustrates the countries that are included in the detailed portion of our database, as a subset of antidumping users (WTO members) over the 1995-2010 period. While close to 50 countries have now adopted antidumping laws and initiated antidumping investigations (Zanardi, 2004), it is still the case that most of the use of antidumping – as measured, for example, by total number of investigations or measures imposed – is highly concentrated into around a dozen countries. Thus while the current database contains detailed antidumping use data for (only) 19 of these policy-imposing countries, these countries collectively make up a substantial fraction of the policy's use –

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<sup>7</sup> Thanks go to Bruce Blonigen for his collecting and original conception of publicly posting the antidumping data for the United States at his website at <http://darkwing.uoregon.edu/~bruceb/adpage.html>. His generation of this public good has arguably spawned additional research into antidumping, improving transparency and allowing for more in-depth research to improve scientific understanding over the implications of the policy instrument. The current project is largely the result of researchers recognizing the Blonigen contribution and wondering why no one had done something comparable for other countries' use of AD. Additional personal thanks are also due to Tom Prusa for generously sharing his personal collections of antidumping data as well. Furthermore, Robert Staiger and Frank Wolak made data on the use of US antidumping for the 1980-1986 period (Staiger and Wolak, 1994) available on the NBER data CDs earlier in the 1990s (Feenstra, 1997).

e.g., these countries were responsible for over 91% of the antidumping investigations and antidumping measures imposed by all WTO members over the 1995-2010 period.<sup>8</sup>

**Table 1.1 International Use of Antidumping and the Global Antidumping Database**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Number of Antidumping Investigations, 1995-2004</b>	<b>Number of Antidumping Measures Imposed, 1995-2004</b>
<b>User-Countries in the Global Antidumping Database</b>		
Argentina	192	139
Australia	172	54
Brazil	116	62
Canada	133	80
Colombia	23	11
China (since 2001)*	99	52
European Union	303	193
India	400	302
Indonesia*	60	23
Japan*	3	3
Mexico	79	69
New Zealand	47	14
Peru	55	34
South Africa	173	113
South Korea	77	43
Taiwan (since 2000)*	8	2
Turkey	89	77
United States	354	219
Venezuela	31	25
Subtotal (share of total)	2414 (91.2%)	1515 (91.5%)
<b>User-Countries not yet in the Global Antidumping Database</b>		
Egypt	38	30
Israel	27	15
Malaysia	31	18
Thailand	34	23
Other WTO Members	102	55
Subtotal (share of total)	235 (8.8%)	221 (8.5%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>2646</b>	<b>1656</b>

*Source:* Data for the initiations and measures used in this table is taken from WTO (2005a,b). \* Indicates data for countries added to the database in version 2.0.

<sup>8</sup> While not reflected in table 1.1, our data for newly acceding countries (e.g., China, Taiwan) includes their use of antidumping prior to WTO accession, whenever possible.

Before turning to a discussion of the actual data, it is important to highlight a number of data collection hurdles affecting the structure of our approach as well as the end product. First, there is a substantial fixed cost to collect data for each new user country that is added to the database. Given the leniency allowed by the WTO's Agreement on Antidumping, there is substantial heterogeneity across countries as to how national laws are implemented and investigations proceed – i.e., each new user country is free to implement its antidumping law and investigative process as it sees fit, provided it is generally consistent with a basic set of principles under the WTO's Agreement on Antidumping.<sup>9</sup> Thus there are a number of different administrative approaches that each new user country could take.

Second, the WTO imposes only a minimal reporting requirement on member countries' use of the policy instrument which is insufficient from a research perspective.<sup>10</sup> While the WTO collects information on AD investigation initiations and measures imposed, it does not appear to systematically collect, organize and publicize data on the actual products (HS codes) under investigation, the dates of preliminary and final decisions and imposition of measures, or the names of firms involved in the investigations. This is the minimal amount of information required for empirical economic researchers to accurately match up AD case information with independently-generated data series on trade flows and other economic activity that is critical to assessing the impact of AD.<sup>11</sup>

Thus, the data that we have collected for each of the countries described in section 2 goes beyond what the WTO has made available. Whenever possible, our data derives from original source, national government publications located primarily on domestic government websites, where a number of countries have quite detailed information available. Nevertheless, in a number of instances important

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<sup>9</sup> One reason why the WTO's Agreement on Antidumping is so lenient is likely because of pre-existing variation in how antidumping was administered by the "old users" who did not want to have too much of their existing procedure changed. For example, Canada's antidumping law was first enacted in 1904, Australia's was enacted in 1906, etc.

<sup>10</sup> See for example the WTO's website "Notifications under the agreement on implementation of Article VI of GATT 1994" at [http://www.wto.org/english/tratop\\_e/adp\\_e/antidum3\\_e.htm](http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/adp_e/antidum3_e.htm), last accessed on 16 June 2010.

<sup>11</sup> Nevertheless, the WTO is the best source for information on revocations and measures still in force. This data has been newly provided/updated in version 2.1.

elements of the data were only available in hard copy at government depositories in national capitals. For these countries, we dispatched research assistants to these localities to collect the data.<sup>12</sup>

Given these hurdles, our relatively modest goal was to provide both a basic set of minimal information across countries that is essential for economic research while also including additional information, whenever it was available, for countries that report “more” than the basics. Thus, for a substantial number of user countries we have a basic set of information on Harmonized System product codes for the goods that were allegedly dumped and a cause of injury, as well as dates and outcomes of various stages of the investigative process. For most of these countries we were also able to collect information on the names of domestic firms participating in the antidumping investigation, the names of foreign firms being targeted by the investigation, and also the firm-specific outcomes facing those foreign producers at the outcome stage of antidumping investigation that result in the imposition of measures.

Equally important was our intention of transparency for the project. Thus we also attempt to provide information on where and how we were able to collect the data for each country, so that researchers have the ability to go back to original source documentation and both check the accuracy of our data as well as to augment the data for their own use. We make no claim to have fully exploited all of the data available in these government notifications.

Finally, given the fixed cost associated with data collection for each user country added to the database, the dataset at this stage is not comprehensive. With limited resources, our strategy in data construction was to first focus collecting data for the largest and historically active user countries. Thus, as table 1.1 indicates, while we arguably have decent data on roughly 91% of the use of antidumping by WTO members, there are a number of relatively new users (e.g., Egypt, Thailand, Malaysia) as well as smaller users and even non-members of the WTO for which detailed data has not yet been collected and compiled.

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<sup>12</sup> This resulted in an additional fixed cost of finding and training new research assistance with the language skills and in the (physical) geographic location to translate original source information into our database.

The rest of this paper proceeds as follows. Section 2 describes the structure of the variables and the data contained in the global antidumping database that is common across the 19 user countries. Section 3 then provides more details for each of the 19 user countries on additional, country-specific data included in the database, as well as particular elements of missing data for each user. Section 4 provides a brief discussion of the WTO Member countries that are also users of antidumping but that are not yet part of the global antidumping database, and the limited data that is available for them from the WTO. Section 5 describes the detailed data on countervailing duty use for three countries that we were able to collect. **\*\*SECTIONS CHANGED\*\*** Section 6 discusses some additional caveats to using the antidumping data and concludes.

## 2 Countries and Data Included in the Global Antidumping Database

The basic contribution of the data set is to provide a standardized set of information for as many users of the antidumping policy instrument as possible. To that end, we have collected a reasonably consistent set of detailed data for 19 different user countries, listed in table 2.1.

**Table 2.1: Antidumping User Countries with Detailed Data in the Database**

Country Code (3-letter CTY)	Country Name	Excel Workbook File Name	Spreadsheet Names within Country Workbook	Available Years of Data
ARG	Argentina	GAD-ARG.xls	AD-ARG-Master , AD-ARG-Products , AD-ARG-Domestic-Firms , AD-ARG-Foreign-Firms	1989-2011
AUS	Australia	GAD-AUS.xls	AD-AUS-Master , AD-AUS-Products , AD-AUS-Domestic-Firms , AD-AUS-Foreign-Firms	1989-2011
BRA	Brazil	GAD-BRA.xls	AD-BRA-Master , AD-BRA-Products , AD-AUS-Domestic-Firms , AD-AUS-Foreign-Firms	1988-2011

CAN	Canada	GAD-CAN.xls	AD-CAN-Master , AD-CAN-Products , AD-CAN-Domestic-Firms , AD-CAN-Foreign-Firms	1985-2011
CHL	Chile	GAD-CHL.xls	AD-CHL-Master , AD-CHL-Products	1995-2011
CHN	China	GAD-CHN.xls	AD-CHN-Master , AD-CHN-Products , AD-CHN-Domestic-Firms , AD-CHN-Foreign-Firms	1997-2011
COL	Colombia	GAD-COL.xls	AD-COL-Master , AD-COL-Products , AD-CHN-Domestic-Firms , AD-CHN-Foreign-Firms	1991-2011
CRI	Costa Rica	GAD-CRI.xls	AD-CRI-Master , AD-CRI-Products , AD-CRI-Domestic-Firms , AD-CRI-Foreign-Firms	1996-2011
ECU	Ecuador	GAD-ECU.xls	AD-ECU-Master , AD-ECU-Products , AD-ECU-Domestic-Firms , AD-ECU-Foreign-Firms	1998-2011
EUN	European Union	GAD-EUN.xls	AD-EUN-Master , AD-EUN-Products , AD-EUN-Domestic-Firms , AD-EUN-Foreign-Firms	1978-2011
IND	India	GAD-IND.xls	AD-IND-Master , AD-IND-Products , AD-IND-Domestic-Firms , AD-IND-Foreign-Firms	1992-2011
IDN	Indonesia	GAD-IDN.xls	AD-IDN-Master , AD-IDN-Products , AD-IDN-Domestic-Firms , AD-IDN-Foreign-Firms	1996-2011
ISR	Israel	GAD-ISR.xls	AD-ISR-Master , AD-ISR-Products , AD-ISR-Domestic-Firms , AD-ISR-Foreign-Firms	1991-2011
JAM	Jamaica	GAD-JAM.xls	AD-JAM-Master , AD-JAM-Products , AD-JAM-Domestic-Firms , AD-JAM-Foreign-Firms	2000-2011
JPN	Japan	GAD-JPN.xls	AD-JPN-Master , AD-IDN-Products , AD-IDN-Domestic-Firms , AD-IDN-Foreign-Firms	1991-2011
MYS	Malaysia	GAD-MYS.xls	AD-MYS-Master , AD-MYS-Products ,	1995-2011

			AD-MYS-Domestic-Firms , AD-MYS-Foreign-Firms	
MEX	Mexico	GAD-MEX.xls	AD-MEX-Master , AD-MEX-Products , AD-MEX-Domestic-Firms , AD-MEX-Foreign-Firms	1987-2011
NZL	New Zealand	GAD-NZL.xls	AD-NZL-Master , AD-NZL-Products , AD-NZL-Domestic-Firms , AD-NZL-Foreign-Firms	1995-2011
PAK	Pakistan	GAD-PAK.xls	AD-PAK-Master , AD-PAK-Products , AD-PAK-Domestic-Firms , AD-PAK-Foreign-Firms	2002-2011
PRY	Paraguay	GAD-PRY.xls	AD-PRY-Master , AD-PRY-Products , AD-PRY-Domestic-Firms , AD-PRY-Foreign-Firms	1999-2011
PER	Peru	GAD-PER.xls	AD-PER-Master , AD-PER-Products , AD-PER-Domestic-Firms , AD-PER-Foreign-Firms	1992-2011
PHL	Philippines	GAD-PHL.xls	AD-PHL-Master , AD-PHL-Products , AD-PHL-Domestic-Firms , AD-PHL-Foreign-Firms	1994-2011
ZAF	South Africa	GAD-ZAF.xls	AD-ZAF-Master , AD-ZAF-Products , AD-ZAF-Domestic-Firms , AD-ZAF-Foreign-Firms	1992-2011
KOR	South Korea	GAD-KOR.xls	AD-KOR-Master , AD-KOR-Products , AD-KOR-Domestic-Firms , AD-KOR-Foreign-Firms	1986-2011
TWN	Taiwan, China	GAD-TWN.xls	AD-TWN-Master , AD-TWN-Products , AD-TWN-Domestic-Firms , AD-TWN-Foreign-Firms	1983-2011
THA	Thailand	GAD-THA.xls	AD-THA-Master , AD-THA-Products	1996-2011
TTO	Trinidad and Tobago	GAD-TTO.xls	AD-TTO-Master , AD-TTO-Products , AD-TTO-Domestic-Firms , AD-TTO-Foreign-Firms	1996-2011
TUR	Turkey	GAD-TUR.xls	AD-TUR-Master , AD-TUR-Products , AD-TUR-Domestic-Firms , AD-TUR-Foreign-Firms	1989-2011

USA	United States	GAD-USA.xls	AD-USA-Master , AD-USA-Products , AD-USA-Domestic-Firms , AD-USA-Foreign-Firms	1979-2011
URY	Uruguay	GAD-URY.xls	AD-URY-Master , AD-URY-Products , AD-URY-Domestic-Firms , AD-URY-Foreign-Firms	1997-2011
VEN	Venezuela	GAD-VEN.xls	AD-VEN-Master , AD-VEN-Products , AD-VEN-Domestic-Firms , AD-VEN-Foreign-Firms	1992-2011

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Note that we use the 3-letter UN country symbol to identify both the antidumping using countries (table 2.1), and then also the foreign countries that may be subject to the antidumping investigation, as even something as seemingly simple as the exact spelling of country names can differ across countries and sources of data. The 3-letter UN country symbol for each of the countries and territories in the database is presented in a table in the Appendix.

The data for each AD user country is contained in a Microsoft Excel 2003 Workbook file (named as in table 2.1 and posted at <http://econ.worldbank.org/ttbd/> , within which are typically four spreadsheets of data: 1) a master spreadsheet with basic antidumping case investigation information on dates and outcomes; 2) a spreadsheet containing information on the Harmonized System (HS) products under investigation; 3) a spreadsheet containing information on domestic firms involved in the antidumping petition; and 4) a spreadsheet containing information on foreign firms named in the antidumping petition.

We have also attempted to remove “empty” cells in the spreadsheets, as these affect the ability to easily transform the spreadsheets into machine-readable ASCII files for merging into other data sets. Thus a cell entry for missing data (i.e., data that we are confident exists, but which we were unable to find) was filled in with an “MI.” On the other hand, cell entries that were empty because there was no relevant data (e.g., because it never reached that phase of the antidumping investigation) are filled in with a “.” In some instances, this admittedly required judgment. For example, consider the failure to find any information regarding consideration of the revocation of an antidumping measure – if no information was



found, we typically assumed that the cell entry was not relevant (i.e., “.”) as opposed to the antidumping measure had been removed and the data was simply missing (i.e., “MI”).

The rest of section 2 details how each of these four basic spreadsheets is formatted for consistency across the AD-user countries.

## 2.1 The “Master” Spreadsheet for Each Country – AD-CTY-Master

Each country has a master spreadsheet presenting a common set of information. The AD-CTY-Master<sup>13</sup> spreadsheet has the same 26 initial column headings (Columns A through Z) for each of the AD using countries. For each country, columns AA through (END) may contain unique additional variables depending on the country’s nuances of its own antidumping process and the availability of reported information. Section 3 below describes the unique information for each country in columns AA through (END), as well as descriptions of the sources of information for users that would like to go back and check/verify information in the data set or augment the data set for their own use. The following table describes the contents of the first 26 columns of each master spreadsheet for each country.

**Table 2.1.1: Variables in the AD-CTY-Master Spreadsheets**

Column	Variable Name	Description
A.	V_NUMBER	Quarter and year of last data update
B.	AD_CTY_NAME	Country name of the user initiating the antidumping investigation
C.	CASE_ID	Case identifier used to link observations across different elements of the data base [generated by us]
D.	CASE_REPCODE	Related antidumping investigations of multiple countries at the same time over the same product
E.	INV_CTY_NAME	Country name of the foreign country under investigation
F.	INV_CTY_CODE	3-letter UN country code of the foreign country under investigation (see table 2.2)
G.	PRODUCT	Description of the product under investigation
H.	INIT_DATE	Date of initiation of the investigation (MM/DD/YEAR)

<sup>13</sup> CTY is replaced with the 3-letter UN country code for each of the 19 user countries in the data set.

<b>I.</b>	<b>P_DUMP_DATE</b>	Date of preliminary dumping decision (MM/DD/YEAR)
<b>J.</b>	<b>P_INJ_DATE</b>	Date of preliminary injury decision (MM/DD/YEAR)
<b>K.</b>	<b>P_DUMP_DEC</b>	Preliminary dumping decision: A(ffirmative), N(egative), W(ithdrawn prior to ruling by petitioning industry), T(erminated prior to ruling by government agency), P(artial – some products were found affirmative/others negative), B(ypassed, as sometimes the preliminary decision is skipped and the first decision is the final decision), OTH(er, explain in the notes section), “.” (not relevant as case never reached that stage of the investigation)
<b>L.</b>	<b>P_INJ_DEC</b>	Preliminary injury decision: A(ffirmative), N(egative), W(ithdrawn prior to ruling by petitioning industry), T(erminated prior to ruling by government agency), P(artial – some products were found affirmative/others negative), B(ypassed, as sometimes the preliminary decision is skipped and the first decision is the final decision), OTH(er, explain in the notes section), “.” (not relevant as case never reached that stage of the investigation)
<b>M.</b>	<b>P_AD_DATE</b>	Date of imposition of preliminary antidumping measure (MM/DD/YEAR)
<b>N.</b>	<b>P_AD_MEASURE</b>	Preliminary antidumping measure imposed: AVD (= ad valorem duty), SD (= specific duty), PU (= price undertaking), DPU (= duty if price falls under a given level), SA (= suspension agreement)
<b>O.</b>	<b>F_DUMP_DATE</b>	Date of final dumping decision (MM/DD/YEAR)
<b>P.</b>	<b>F_INJ_DATE</b>	Date of final injury decision (MM/DD/YEAR)
<b>Q.</b>	<b>F_DUMP_DEC</b>	Final dumping decision: A(ffirmative), N(egative), W(ithdrawn prior to ruling by petitioning industry), T(erminated prior to ruling by government agency), P(artial – some products were found affirmative/others negative), OTH(er, explain in the notes section), “.” (not relevant as case never reached that stage of the investigation)
<b>R.</b>	<b>F_INJ_DEC</b>	Final injury decision: A(ffirmative), N(egative), W(ithdrawn prior to ruling by petitioning industry), T(erminated prior to ruling by government agency), P(artial – some products were found affirmative/others negative), OTH(er, explain in the notes section), “.” (not relevant as case never reached that stage of the investigation)
<b>S.</b>	<b>F_AD_DATE</b>	Date of imposition of final antidumping measure (MM/DD/YEAR)
<b>T.</b>	<b>F_AD_MEASURE</b>	Final antidumping measure imposed: AVD (= ad valorem duty), SD (= specific duty), PU (= price undertaking), DPU (= duty if price falls under a given level), SA (= suspension agreement)
<b>U.</b>	<b>REVOKE_DATE</b>	Date of revocation of antidumping order (MM/DD/YEAR); alternatively IF (= in force as of 2005), MI (= “missing” if no longer in force but unknown when it was revoked), “.” (= either not relevant as case never resulted in definitive measures that would require revocation, or the case is recent enough that the final measure imposition information is still missing), source is WTO’s Semi-annual Reports of the Committee on Anti-dumping Practices under Article 16.4 of the Agreement
<b>V.</b>	<b>REVOKE_YEAR</b>	Year of revocation of antidumping order (sometimes exact date unknown, but year revoked is known); alternatively IF (= in force as of 2005), MI (= “missing” if no longer in force but unknown when it was revoked), “.” (= either not relevant as case never resulted in definitive measures that would require revocation, or the case is recent enough that the final measure imposition information is still missing), source is WTO’s Semi-annual Reports of the Committee on Anti-dumping Practices under Article 16.4 of the Agreement

<b>W.</b>	<b>WTO_F_AD_MEASURE</b>	What WTO reports indicate as the final antidumping measure imposed: AVD (= ad valorem duty), SD (= specific duty), PU (= price undertaking), DPU (= duty if price falls under a given level), SA (= suspension agreement). To be used to supplement missing <b>F_AD_MEASURE</b> observations and to check consistency.
<b>X.</b>	<b>WTO_F_MARGIN_MIN</b>	What WTO reports indicate as the low end of the range for the margin or duty officially reported.
<b>Y.</b>	<b>WTO_F_MARGIN_MAX</b>	What WTO reports indicate as the high end of the range for the margin or duty officially reported.
<b>Z.</b>	<b>WTO_CITATION</b>	Official WTO document from which data for variables <b>WTO_F_AD_MEASURE</b> , <b>WTO_F_MARGIN_MIN</b> and <b>WTO_F_MARGIN_MAX</b> were taken.

Before describing the other spreadsheets available across countries, it is important to identify that for a number of countries, much of the data described in the master spreadsheet in one column would be redundant – i.e., the same as that found in another column. For example, for a “single track” country that has one government agency carrying out a simultaneous injury and dumping investigation, the preliminary dumping and injury decisions (and any measures imposed) might take place on the same date. The same is likely to be the case for final decisions as well. Because some countries have “dual track” investigative processes, we have chosen this data presentation approach so as to have some standardization across country spreadsheets.

## 2.2 The “Product” Spreadsheets – AD-CTY-Products

Each user country also has a spreadsheet presenting information on the Harmonized System (HS) product codes listed in the antidumping investigation petition. The AD-CTY-Products spreadsheet has the same 3 initial column headings (Columns A through C) for each of the using countries, listed in table 2.2.1.

**Table 2.2.1 : Variables in the AD-CTY-Products Spreadsheets**

<b>Column</b>	<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>A.</b>	<b>CASE_ID</b>	Case identifier used to link observations across different elements of the data base [generated by us]
<b>B.</b>	<b>HS_CODE</b>	Harmonized System product code for the product under investigation

C.      **HS\_DIGITS**      Number of digits of the HS product code reported in HS\_CODE

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### 2.3 The “Domestic Firms” Spreadsheets – AD-CTY-Domestic-Firms

For many user countries, we also have a spreadsheet presenting a common set of information on domestic firms, trade associations and/or labor unions that are part of the filing of the antidumping investigation petition. The AD-CTY-Domestic-Firms spreadsheet has the same 2 initial column headings (Columns A and B) for each of the using countries, described in table 2.3.1.

**Table 2.3.1 : Variables in the AD-CTY-Domestic-Firms Spreadsheets**

Column	Variable Name	Description
A.	<b>CASE_ID</b>	Case identifier used to link observations across different elements of the data base [generated by us]
B.	<b>D_FIRM</b>	Domestic firm, trade association, industry group, labor union, etc. that is part of the antidumping petition requesting the investigation

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### 2.4 The “Foreign Firms” Spreadsheets – AD-CTY-Foreign-Firms

For many user countries, we also have a spreadsheet presenting a common set of information on foreign firms subject to the antidumping investigation, and, where available, the foreign-firm specific outcomes (e.g., level of duties imposed) at the resolution of the investigation. The AD-CTY-Foreign-Firms spreadsheet has the same 3 initial column headings (Columns A through C) as described in table 2.4.1.

**Table 2.4.1 : Variables in the AD-CTY-Foreign-Firms Spreadsheets**

Column	Variable Name	Description
A.	<b>CASE_ID</b>	Case identifier used to link observations across different elements of the data base [generated by us]

- B. F\_FIRM** Foreign firm under investigation in the antidumping petition
- C. F\_AD\_MEASURE\_FIRM** Foreign firm-specific final antidumping measure imposed

### 3 More Country-Specific Information on AD Sources and Data

For each of the AD user countries for which we have detailed data formatted as described in section 2, we describe in this section the additional and “unique” information specific to each user country.

Table 3.1 reports the sources of much of our information on national government agencies handling the dumping and injury determination of the antidumping process, their websites (if available) and the names of official government documents in which antidumping investigation notifications are published.

**Table 3.1 : User Countries’ Antidumping Investigative Agencies, Government Reporting Publications and Websites**

Country	Government Agency Handling Dumping Investigation	Government Agency Handling Injury Investigation	Government Publications that Report Antidumping Activity
Argentina	Secretariat of Industry, Trade, and Small and Medium-sized Companies (Secretaría de Industria, Comercio y de la Pequeña y Mediana Empresa)	National Commission of Foreign Trade (Comisión Nacional de Comercio Exterior (CNCE)) <a href="http://www.cnce.gov.ar/">http://www.cnce.gov.ar/</a>	Resolutions and Acts published by the Documentation and Information Center of the Argentine Economic Ministry <a href="http://infoleg.mecon.gov.ar/">http://infoleg.mecon.gov.ar/</a>
Australia	Dumping Unit of the Australian Customs Service	Dumping Unit of the Australian Customs Service	Dumping Unit of the Australian Customs Service <a href="http://www.customs.gov.au/site/page4227.asp">http://www.customs.gov.au/site/page4227.asp</a>
Brazil	Secretaria de Comércio Exterior do Ministério do Desenvolvimento, Indústria e Comércio Exterior (Secretariat of Foreign Trade of the Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade)	Secretaria de Comércio Exterior do Ministério do Desenvolvimento, Indústria e Comércio Exterior (Secretariat of Foreign Trade of the Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade)	Secretaria de Comércio Exterior do Ministério do Desenvolvimento, Indústria e Comércio Exterior (Secretariat of Foreign Trade of the Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade) <a href="http://www.mdic.gov.br/sitio/">http://www.mdic.gov.br/sitio/</a>
Canada	Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Directorate of the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) <a href="http://cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/sima-lmsi/menu-">http://cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/sima-lmsi/menu-</a>	Canadian International Trade Tribunal <a href="http://www.citt-tcce.gc.ca/index_e.asp">http://www.citt-tcce.gc.ca/index_e.asp</a>	<i>Canada Gazette</i> <a href="http://canadagazette.gc.ca/">http://canadagazette.gc.ca/</a>

[eng.html](#)

Chile	Comisión Nacional Encargada de Investigar la Existencia de Distorsiones en el Precio de las Mercaderías Importadas (National Commission in Charge of Investigating the Existence of Price Distortions on Imported Goods) <a href="http://www.cndp.cl/">http://www.cndp.cl/</a>	Comisión Nacional Encargada de Investigar la Existencia de Distorsiones en el Precio de las Mercaderías Importadas (National Commission in Charge of Investigating the Existence of Price Distortions on Imported Goods) <a href="http://www.cndp.cl/">http://www.cndp.cl/</a>	<i>Diario Oficial de la Republica de Chile</i> <a href="http://www.diariooficial.cl">http://www.diariooficial.cl</a>
China	Bureau of Fair Trade for Imports and Exports (MOFCOM) <a href="http://dcj.mofcom.gov.cn/">http://dcj.mofcom.gov.cn/</a>	Bureau of Industry Injury Investigation (MOFCOM) <a href="http://gpj.mofcom.gov.cn/">http://gpj.mofcom.gov.cn/</a>	<i>China Trade Remedy Information website</i> <a href="http://www.cacs.gov.cn/">http://www.cacs.gov.cn/</a>
Colombia	Subdirección de Prácticas Comerciales (Assistant Director of Trade Practices) in the Ministerio de Comercio, Industria y Turismo (Ministry of Trade, Industry, and Tourism) <a href="http://www.mincomercio.gov.co">http://www.mincomercio.gov.co</a>	Subdirección de Prácticas Comerciales (Assistant Director of Trade Practices) in the Ministerio de Comercio, Industria y Turismo (Ministry of Trade, Industry, and Tourism) <a href="http://www.mincomercio.gov.co">http://www.mincomercio.gov.co</a>	<i>Diario Oficial</i> <a href="http://www.imprenta.gov.co">http://www.imprenta.gov.co</a>
Costa Rica	Ministerio de Comercio Exterior (Ministry of Foreign Trade) <a href="http://www.comex.go.cr/Paginas/inicio.aspx">http://www.comex.go.cr/Paginas/inicio.aspx</a>	Ministerio de Comercio Exterior (Ministry of Foreign Trade) <a href="http://www.comex.go.cr/Paginas/inicio.aspx">http://www.comex.go.cr/Paginas/inicio.aspx</a>	<i>Diario Oficial La Gaceta</i> <a href="http://www.gaceta.go.cr">http://www.gaceta.go.cr</a>
Ecuador	Subsecretaría de Comercio e Inversiones del Ministerio de Industrias y Competitividad (Undersecretary of Trade and Investment of the Ministry of Industry and Competitiveness) <a href="http://www.mipro.gob.ec">http://www.mipro.gob.ec</a>	Subsecretaría de Comercio e Inversiones del Ministerio de Industrias y Competitividad (Undersecretary of Trade and Investment of the Ministry of Industry and Competitiveness) <a href="http://www.mipro.gob.ec">http://www.mipro.gob.ec</a>	<i>Registro Oficial</i>
European Union	Trade Directorate of the European Commission <a href="http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/cfm/doclib_search.cfm">http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/cfm/doclib_search.cfm</a>	Trade Directorate of the European Commission <a href="http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/cfm/doclib_search.cfm">http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/cfm/doclib_search.cfm</a>	<i>Official Journal of the European Communities</i> <a href="http://eur-lex.europa.eu/JOIndex.do?ihmlang=en">http://eur-lex.europa.eu/JOIndex.do?ihmlang=en</a>
India	Directorate General of Antidumping and Allied Duties in the Ministry of Commerce <a href="http://commerce.nic.in/traderemedies/ad_casesinindia.asp?id=2">http://commerce.nic.in/traderemedies/ad_casesinindia.asp?id=2</a>	Directorate General of Antidumping and Allied Duties in the Ministry of Commerce <a href="http://commerce.nic.in/traderemedies/ad_casesinindia.asp?id=2">http://commerce.nic.in/traderemedies/ad_casesinindia.asp?id=2</a>	Central Board of Excise and Customs <a href="http://www.cbec.gov.in/customs/cs-act/notifications/cs-notfns-idx.htm">http://www.cbec.gov.in/customs/cs-act/notifications/cs-notfns-idx.htm</a>
Indonesia	Ministry of Trade of Republic of Indonesia <a href="http://www.kemendag.go.id/">http://www.kemendag.go.id/</a>	Ministry of Trade of Republic of Indonesia <a href="http://www.kemendag.go.id/">http://www.kemendag.go.id/</a>	Ministry of Finance of Republic of Indonesia <a href="http://www.depkeu.go.id/Eng/News/?id=ixReg&amp;menu=index&amp;write=0&amp;min=32&amp;max=92">http://www.depkeu.go.id/Eng/News/?id=ixReg&amp;menu=index&amp;write=0&amp;min=32&amp;max=92</a>
Israel	Office of Anti-Dumping and	Office of Anti-Dumping and	Documents published by the Office of Anti-

	Countervailing Duties of Industry, Trade and Labor <a href="http://www.tamas.gov.il/dumping.htm">http://www.tamas.gov.il/dumping.htm</a>	Countervailing Duties of Industry, Trade and Labor <a href="http://www.tamas.gov.il/dumping.htm">http://www.tamas.gov.il/dumping.htm</a>	Dumping and Countervailing Duties of the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Labor <a href="http://www.moital.gov.il/NR/exeres/4271208E-B717-44F0-9413-79C6C2345DBA.htm">http://www.moital.gov.il/NR/exeres/4271208E-B717-44F0-9413-79C6C2345DBA.htm</a>
Jamaica	Antidumping and Subsidies Commission in the Ministry of Industry, Investment and Commerce	Antidumping and Subsidies Commission in the Ministry of Industry, Investment and Commerce	Notices published by the Antidumping and Subsidies Commission <a href="http://jadsc.gov.jm/">http://jadsc.gov.jm/</a>
Japan	Anti-Dumping and Safeguard Investigation Office, Trade and Economic Cooperation Bureau, of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry <a href="http://www.meti.go.jp/english/">http://www.meti.go.jp/english/</a>	Anti-Dumping and Safeguard Investigation Office, Trade and Economic Cooperation Bureau, of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry <a href="http://www.meti.go.jp/english/">http://www.meti.go.jp/english/</a>	None (data obtained directly from the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry)
	Tariff Policy and Legal Division, Customs and Tariff Bureau, of the Ministry of Finance <a href="http://www.mof.go.jp/english/index.htm">http://www.mof.go.jp/english/index.htm</a>	Tariff Policy and Legal Division, Customs and Tariff Bureau, of the Ministry of Finance <a href="http://www.mof.go.jp/english/index.htm">http://www.mof.go.jp/english/index.htm</a>	
Malaysia	Ministry of International Trade and Industry <a href="http://www.miti.gov.my/cms/index.jsp">http://www.miti.gov.my/cms/index.jsp</a>	Ministry of International Trade and Industry <a href="http://www.miti.gov.my/cms/index.jsp">http://www.miti.gov.my/cms/index.jsp</a>	Reports published by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry <a href="http://www.miti.gov.my/cms/index.jsp">http://www.miti.gov.my/cms/index.jsp</a>
Mexico	Unidad de Prácticas Comerciales Internacionales (UPCI, International Trade Practices Unit) in La Secretaría de Economía (Secretariat of Economy) <a href="http://www.pymes.gob.mx/upci/">http://www.pymes.gob.mx/upci/</a>	Unidad de Prácticas Comerciales Internacionales (UPCI, International Trade Practices Unit) in La Secretaría de Economía (Secretariat of Economy) <a href="http://www.pymes.gob.mx/upci/">http://www.pymes.gob.mx/upci/</a>	<i>Diario Oficial de la Federación</i> <a href="http://dof.terra.com.mx/">http://dof.terra.com.mx/</a>
New Zealand	Trade Remedies Group at the Ministry of Economic Development <a href="http://www.med.govt.nz/business/trade-tariffs/trade-remedies">http://www.med.govt.nz/business/trade-tariffs/trade-remedies</a>	Trade Remedies Group at the Ministry of Economic Development <a href="http://www.med.govt.nz/business/trade-tariffs/trade-remedies">http://www.med.govt.nz/business/trade-tariffs/trade-remedies</a>	Trade Remedies Group at the Ministry of Economic Development <a href="http://www.med.govt.nz/business/trade-tariffs/trade-remedies">http://www.med.govt.nz/business/trade-tariffs/trade-remedies</a>
Pakistan	National Tariff Commission <a href="http://www.ntc.gov.pk/default.asp">http://www.ntc.gov.pk/default.asp</a>	National Tariff Commission <a href="http://www.ntc.gov.pk/default.asp">http://www.ntc.gov.pk/default.asp</a>	Notices and Reports published by the National Tariff Commission <a href="http://www.ntc.gov.pk/default.asp">http://www.ntc.gov.pk/default.asp</a>
Paraguay	Dirección General de Comercio Exterior del Ministerio de Industria y Comercio (General Directorate of Foreign Trade of the Ministry of Industry and Trade) <a href="http://www.mic.gov.py/v1/index.php">http://www.mic.gov.py/v1/index.php</a>	Dirección General de Comercio Exterior del Ministerio de Industria y Comercio (General Directorate of Foreign Trade of the Ministry of Industry and Trade) <a href="http://www.mic.gov.py/v1/index.php">http://www.mic.gov.py/v1/index.php</a>	<i>Gaceta Oficial</i> <a href="http://www.presidencia.gov.py/">http://www.presidencia.gov.py/</a>

Peru	Comisión de Fiscalización de Dumping y Subsidios (Commission for Control of Dumping and Subsidies) in INDECOPI <a href="http://www.indecopi.gob.pe/">http://www.indecopi.gob.pe/</a>	Comisión de Fiscalización de Dumping y Subsidios (Commission for Control of Dumping and Subsidies) in INDECOPI <a href="http://www.indecopi.gob.pe/">http://www.indecopi.gob.pe/</a>	<i>El Peruano</i> <a href="http://www.elperuano.com.pe/">http://www.elperuano.com.pe/</a>
Philippines	Republic of the Philippines Tariff Commission	Republic of the Philippines Tariff Commission	Reports published by the Republic of the Philippines Tariff Commission <a href="http://www.tariffcommission.gov.ph/anti-dum1.html">http://www.tariffcommission.gov.ph/anti-dum1.html</a>
South Africa	Trade Remedies Directorates at the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)	Trade Remedies Directorates at the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)	International Trade Administration Commission Reports <a href="http://www.dti.gov.za/offerings/offering.asp?offerid=82">http://www.dti.gov.za/offerings/offering.asp?offerid=82</a>
South Korea	Korean Trade Commission (KTC) <a href="http://www.ktc.go.kr/">http://www.ktc.go.kr/</a>	Korean Trade Commission (KTC) <a href="http://www.ktc.go.kr/">http://www.ktc.go.kr/</a>	<i>Korean Official Gazette (Gwanbo)</i> <a href="http://gwanbo.korea.go.kr/">http://gwanbo.korea.go.kr/</a>
Taiwan	Ministry of Finance (MOF) <a href="http://www.mof.gov.tw/engWeb/mp.asp?mp=2">http://www.mof.gov.tw/engWeb/mp.asp?mp=2</a>	International Trade Commission, Industry of International Economic Affairs <a href="http://www.moeaitc.gov.tw/moeaitc/home/">http://www.moeaitc.gov.tw/moeaitc/home/</a>	<i>MOF Gazette</i>
Thailand	Thailand Department of Foreign Trade <a href="http://www.dft.moc.go.th/">www.dft.moc.go.th/</a>	Thailand Department of Foreign Trade <a href="http://www.dft.moc.go.th/">www.dft.moc.go.th/</a>	None (data obtained from the WTO)
Trinidad and Tobago	Anti-Dumping Authority in the Ministry of Trade and Industry	Anti-Dumping Authority in the Ministry of Trade and Industry	Status published by the Ministry of Trade and Industry <a href="http://www.tradeind.gov.tt/divisions/fair_trading/fair_trading_status.htm">http://www.tradeind.gov.tt/divisions/fair_trading/fair_trading_status.htm</a>
Turkey	“Board of Evaluation of Unfair Competition in Importation” (the Board) and the “Department of Dumping and Subsidy Investigation” (the Department)	“Board of Evaluation of Unfair Competition in Importation” (the Board) and the “Department of Dumping and Subsidy Investigation” (the Department)	<i>Resmî Gazete (Official Gazette)</i> published in Turkish with links to antidumping measures imposed and current investigations <a href="http://rega.basbakanlik.gov.tr/">http://rega.basbakanlik.gov.tr/</a>
United States	International Trade Administration (ITA) in the Department of Commerce <a href="http://www.ita.doc.gov/">http://www.ita.doc.gov/</a>	US International Trade Commission <a href="http://www.usitc.gov">http://www.usitc.gov</a>	<i>Federal Register</i> <a href="http://www.gpoaccess.gov/fr/">http://www.gpoaccess.gov/fr/</a>
Uruguay	Dirección Nacional de Industrias del Ministerio de Industria, Energía y Minería (National Directorate of Industry of the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining) <a href="http://www.miem.gub.uy/">www.miem.gub.uy/</a>	Dirección Nacional de Industrias del Ministerio de Industria, Energía y Minería (National Directorate of Industry of the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining) <a href="http://www.miem.gub.uy/">www.miem.gub.uy/</a>	None (data obtained directly from the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining)



In each user country-specific section that follows below, we add basic information on each country's antidumping process. We also describe key missing elements of the data that we experienced during the data collection. Finally, so as not to throw away useful, but country-specific information, for each country's spreadsheets we describe the additional data columns in AD-CTY-Master, AD-CTY-Products, AD-CTY-Domestic-Firms, AD-CTY-Foreign-Firms spreadsheets beyond the columns of data described in section 2.

### 3.1 Argentina (ARG)

Argentina uses a dual track system: dumping is assessed by the Secretariat of Industry, Trade, and Small and Medium-sized Companies, while injury is determined by the National Commission of Foreign Trade (CNCE). Antidumping decisions by the two agencies are contained in Acts (Actas) and Resolutions (Resoluciones), which are available through the Ministry of Economy and Public Finance's "Documentation and Information Centre." The source of the underlying data was online publications of Acts and Resolutions via the website of the Ministry's Documentation and Information Centre (<http://infoleg.mecon.gov.ar/infolegInternet/mostrarBusquedaNormas.do>) as well as tables in Nogués and Baracat (2005), which provide more detail on the Argentine antidumping process.

The Argentine spreadsheet contains additional data beyond the standard information described in Section 2. The additional items are described in the table below.

**Table 3.1.1 : Additional Argentine Data Included in GAD-ARG.xls**

Variable Name	Description
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**In AD-ARG-Master:**

<b>RELATED_CVD</b>	Case code of a related countervailing duty investigation against the same product and country
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<b>INIT_GP</b>	The government publication initiating the investigation
<b>P_GP</b>	The government publication containing the preliminary finding
<b>P_MEASURES_GP</b>	The government publication containing the preliminary measures
<b>P_AD_DUTY</b>	The preliminary antidumping duty imposed with details on the measure(s)
<b>F_GP</b>	The government publication containing the final finding
<b>F_MEASURES_GP</b>	The government publication containing the final measures
<b>F_AD_DUTY</b>	The final antidumping duty imposed with details on the measure(s)
<b>F_AD_MARGIN(min)</b>	The final minimum dumping margin found
<b>F_AD_MARGIN(max)</b>	The final maximum dumping margin found
<b>DUTY_RULE</b>	Either FD- Full duty or LD- Lesser Duty, where full duty implies the full dumping margin was imposed as an antidumping duty while lesser duty implies that the antidumping duty imposed was less than the full margin. <i>Source:</i> Nogués and Baracat (2005)
<b>METHOD</b>	Methodology used to determine the dumping margin (DM- Domestic market, TC- Third country, CB- Cost based) <i>Source:</i> Nogués and Baracat (2005)
<b>TYPE</b>	Either D-Dumping Case or RD-Review of Dumping Case <i>Source:</i> Nogués and Baracat (2005)
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments

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**In AD-ARG-Foreign-Firms:**

<b>F_AD_DUTY_FIRM</b>	Final firm-specific antidumping duty imposed
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments

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### 3.2 Australia (AUS)

The Australian Customs Service (or Customs) is solely responsible for anti-dumping investigations and determines if dumping and/or injury has occurred for each case. The decisions of the Australian Customs Service's Dumping Unit are sometimes reviewed by a Trade Measures Review Officer from the Trade Measures Review Secretariat. The initiation and outcomes of each investigation are published in the Australian Commonwealth Gazette and in Australian Customs Dumping Notices (ACDNs), which are available online at the Customs website. The sources for data included in the database are online publications of Customs Notices and Reports at the Australian Customs website, as well as on-site inspection of Customs Documents at the Australian Customs Office in Canberra. Information about Australia's antidumping process is available as an online public document named "Australia's Anti-

Dumping and Countervailing Administration,” which can be accessed via the Customs website. For a discussion of Australia’s antidumping process see also Moulis and Gay (2005).

In addition to the standard data described in section 2, the Australian spreadsheets contain additional data, which are described in the table below.

**Table 3.2.1 : Additional Australian Data Included in GAD-AUS.xls**

Variable Name	Description
<b>In AD-AUS-Master:</b>	
<b>RELATED_CVD</b>	Case code of a related countervailing duty investigation against the same product and country
<b>P_MARGIN(MIN)</b>	The minimum preliminary anti-dumping duty imposed
<b>P_MARGIN(MAX)</b>	The maximum preliminary anti-dumping duty imposed
<b>F_MARGIN(MIN)</b>	The minimum final anti-dumping duty imposed
<b>F_MARGIN(MAX)</b>	The maximum final anti-dumping duty imposed
<b>INIT_GP_ACDN</b>	The government publication (Australian Customs Dumping Notice) containing the initiation of the case
<b>P_GP_ACDN</b>	The government publication (Australian Customs Dumping Notice) containing the preliminary findings of the case
<b>F_GP_ACDN</b>	The government publication (Australian Customs Dumping Notice) containing the final findings of the case
<b>GP_ADD_ACDN</b>	The government publication (Australian Customs Dumping Notice) mentioning the imposition of antidumping duties
<b>GP_ACDN_TERM</b>	The government publication (Australian Customs Dumping Notice) mentioning the termination of the case
<b>GP_ACDN_REVOKE</b>	The government publication (Australian Customs Dumping Notice) mentioning the revocation of anti-dumping measures
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments
<b>In AD-AUS-Products:</b>	
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments
<b>In AD-AUS-Domestic-Firms:</b>	
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments
<b>In AD-AUS-Foreign-Firms:</b>	
<b>P_DEC</b>	The preliminary decision for the case in which the foreign exporting firm is involved
<b>F_DEC</b>	The final decision for the case in which the foreign exporting firm is involved

<b>FIRM_D_MARGIN</b>	Firm-specific dumping margin
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments

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In terms of missing or incomplete data, the Australian spreadsheet lacks details on final antidumping duties imposed, dates on which antidumping duties were imposed, and the size of duties imposed for certain cases (especially those initiated between 1996 and 2004). Furthermore, the Australian data does not contain the outcomes of reviews.

### 3.3 Brazil (BRA)

Brazilian antidumping investigations are carried out solely by the Department of Commercial Defense (DECOM), which is part of the Secretariat of Foreign Trade (SECEX). The Secretariat itself is under the Brazilian Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade. The outcomes of investigations are published by the Secretariat (SECEX) in annual reports, some of which are available online at the Ministry's website, [www.desenvolvimento.gov.br](http://www.desenvolvimento.gov.br). The Brazilian data was provided by Honorio Kumé and is based on Kumé and Piani (2005), which includes a history and analysis of the use of antidumping in Brazil. See also Caetano (2005). Additional sources of information are the actual investigations' opening and closing documents, the "resoluções" (resolutions) and "circulares" (circulars) issued by the Ministry.

The Brazilian spreadsheet contains the standard data items described in section 2, as well as a few additional data items described below.

**Table 3.3.1 : Additional Brazilian Data Included in GAD-BRA.xls**

Variable Name	Description
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**In AD-BRA-Master:**

<b>RELATED_CVD</b>	Case code of a related countervailing duty investigation against the same product and country
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<b>P_AD_DUTY</b>	The preliminary antidumping duty imposed. If several duties were imposed, this column contains the maximum duty
<b>F_AD_DUTY</b>	The final antidumping duty imposed. If several duties were imposed, this column contains the maximum duty
<b>FILING_DATE</b>	Date of the domestic industry's petition filing date (MM/DD/YYYY)
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments

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**In AD-BRA-Products:**

<b>NOTES</b>	Comments
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**In AD-BRA-Foreign-Firms:**

<b>DUMPING_MARGIN</b>	Firm-specific dumping margin
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments

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### 3.4 Canada (CAN)

Canada's antidumping process has a two-track determination of injury and dumping. Dumping determinations are handled by the Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Directorate of the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA), while injury determinations are made by the Canadian International Trade Tribunal (CITT). Both bodies initiate their own investigations, each followed by preliminary and final decisions. Note however that this system was not used prior to mid-2000. Prior to 2000 the CBSA was known as the CCRA (Canada Customs and Revenue Agency) and the CITT did not initiate a separate investigation in the preliminary phase. The CCRA would briefly discuss whether injury was evident if they found preliminary evidence of dumping. Then the CITT would begin a separate injury investigation only if the case proceeded to the final phase. Alternatively, if an interested party (such as a company named in the case) referred the preliminary issue of injury to the CITT, the tribunal would hold a preliminary investigation.

A number of data sources were used to collect the Canadian information. The primary resources were the websites of the CBSA and the CITT. If possible, any discrepancies in the data (such as a difference in a date listed in two separate sources) were decided in favor of the information found in the

actual case files on these sites. However, for pre-1995 CCRA cases, hard copies were used because the site did not have coverage of that era. They were provided by the Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Directorate and only covered final determinations. Therefore, information on preliminary CCRA cases before 1995 was gathered from three sources: the CBSA Historical Listing, a list of CCRA decision dates provided by the Directorate, and the *Canada Gazette* microfiche collection at Harvard University. Similarly, CITT cases before 1988 were not available online, and information on these was gathered from the Canada Gazette microfiche.

The additional data collected for Canada beyond that described in section 2 is detailed in the following table:

**Table 3.4.1 : Additional Canadian Data Included in GAD-CAN.xls**

<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>In AD-CAN-Master:</b>	
<b>CASE_CBSA</b>	Case code associated with the dumping investigation administered by the Canadian Border Services Agency (CBSA)
<b>CASE_CITT</b>	Case code associated with the injury investigation administered by the Canadian International Trade Tribunal (CITT). Only assigned in the final stage.
<b>RELATED_CVD</b>	Case code of a related countervailing duty investigation against the same product and country
<b>INIT_DATE_CBSA</b>	Date of initiation of the case at the CBSA
<b>INIT_DATE_CITT</b>	Date of initiation of the case at the CITT
<b>P_AVG_DUTY</b>	The weighted average preliminary duty
<b>F_AVG_DUTY</b>	The weighted average final duty
<b>TERM_DATE</b>	The date a case was terminated for reasons such as the case was withdrawn by the petitioner or there was insignificant evidence of dumping
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments
<b>In AD-CAN-Products:</b>	
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments
<b>In AD-CAN-Domestic-Firms:</b>	
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments

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**In AD-CAN-Foreign-Firms :**

<b>F_AD_MARGIN_FIRM</b>	Final firm-specific dumping margin in percentage terms of normal value as decided for a specific firm by the CBSA
<b>F_AD_NDUTY_FIRM</b>	Final firm-specific dumping duty assessed in percentage terms of normal value
<b>F_AD_DUTYPAYABLE_FIRM</b>	Final firm-specific dumping margin in percentage terms of export price as decided for a specific firm by the CBSA
<b>F_AD_EDUTY_FIRM</b>	Final firm-specific dumping duty assessed in percentage terms of export price
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments

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There are a few important caveats to the Canadian data with respect to the levels of duties imposed. Prior to 2001, most duties were reported in percentage terms of normal value, as opposed to percentage terms of export price. Thus, on the Master Spreadsheet, duties are in terms of normal value until case CAN-AD-302 (Cold-rolled steel sheet from Brazil). Furthermore, duties were usually imposed as ad valorem rates. Nevertheless, there were some instances in which the duty was imposed as a tax on any good entering Canada at a price lower than a given selling price reported to customs. Finally, the levels of duty described in the Master spreadsheet are typically the trade-weighted average margin of dumping found across all investigated firms. However, in some cases, the weighted average was not available, so a proxy, such as the un-weighted average, was used instead. We include notes as to how the proxy was constructed.

Next, we were unable to verify the preliminary duty levels on cases appearing before CAN-AD-209 and on a few cases afterwards, i.e., CAN-AD-218 through CAN-AD-225. These were gathered from the CBSA Historical Listing, which we found to contain a few minor errors. Second, the dates for CITT cases before CAN-AD-79 were gathered from the *Gazette*, which means that these dates may be the publication dates for the decision, which usually occurred about 15 days after the actual decision date. The decision dates after CAN-AD-79 have been verified. Third, CITT dates for preliminary rulings before CAN-AD-272 were only available on a select number of cases that went to the final stage. Any cases that were terminated or suspended earlier lacked this information.

There are a few data columns that are redundant in the Canadian data. First, the P\_AD\_DATE series is largely identical to the P\_DUMP\_DATE series, as preliminary duties are assessed immediately from the date of the CBSA preliminary decision. Similarly, the F\_AD\_DATE is largely identical to the F\_INJ\_DATE, as final duties are assessed as soon as the CITT hands down an affirmative decision. Depending on the specifics of the tribunal's decision, the final duty may be applied retroactively to goods imported during the provisional duty period. Finally, the INIT\_DATE series is identical to the INIT\_DATE\_CBSA series, as the CBSA always initiates an investigation before the CITT.

### 3.5 Chile (CHL)

Chile's antidumping investigations are carried out solely by the Comision Nacional Encargada de Investigar la Existencia de Distorsiones en el Precio de las Mercaderias Importadas (National Commission in Charge of Investigating the Existence of Price Distortions on Imported Goods). The main data source to collect the information for the Chilean database was the Commission's website, <http://www.cndp.cl/>, as well as the Commission's Resoluciones (Resolutions) published in the *Diario Oficial* (<http://www.diariooficial.cl/>).

In addition to the standard data described in section 2, the Chilean file contains additional data described in the table below.

**Table 3.5.1 : Additional Chilean Data Included in GAD-CHL.xls**

Variable Name	Description
<b>In AD-CHL-Master:</b>	
<b>RELATED_CVD</b>	Case code of a related countervailing duty investigation against the same product and country
<b>P_AD_DUTY</b>	Preliminary antidumping rate
<b>F_AD_DUTY</b>	Final antidumping rate
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments



It is important to note that the information provided through the Commission regarding the antidumping investigations is very limited. There is no detailed information on the investigation process itself, especially in relation to the domestic and foreign firms that take part of the investigation. Access to the Resoluciones in the Diario Oficial's website is also very limited due to a subscription requirement.

### 3.6 China (CHN)

China's antidumping process has a two-track determination of injury and dumping, and more information about it can be found in Tian (2005). The primary data source used to collect the Chinese antidumping information was the China Trade Remedy Information network under the Ministry of Commerce and which is in Chinese. The additional data collected for China beyond that described in section 2 is detailed in the following table:

**Table 3.6.1 : Additional Chinese Data Included in GAD-CHN.xls**

Variable Name	Description
<b>In AD-CHN-Master:</b>	
<b>RELATED_CVD</b>	Case code of a related countervailing duty investigation against the same product and country
<b>INIT_GP</b>	Government publication citation for the initiation
<b>P_GP</b>	Government publication citation for the preliminary decision
<b>P_AD_DUTY</b>	Range of preliminary AD duties imposed
<b>F_GP</b>	Government publication citation for the final decision
<b>F_AD_DUTY</b>	Range of final AD duties imposed
<b>REVIEW_INIT_GP</b>	Government publication citation for the initiation of a review
<b>CHINA_OFFICIAL_CASE_ID</b>	The official tracking case ID allocated by the government of China
<b>In AD-CHN-Products:</b>	
<b>HS_WTO</b>	Harmonized System product code reported to the WTO for the product under investigation (if HS_CODE is missing)
<b>HS_DIG_WTO</b>	Number of digits of the HS product code reported in HS_WTO
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments

**In AD-CHN-Foreign-Firms:**

<b>COUNTRY</b>	The country in which the foreign firm is located
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments

Important caveats to the Chinese data have to do mainly with the fact that there may have been errors introduced (e.g., naming of specific chemical products) in the translation from Chinese to English.

**3.7 Colombia (COL)**

In Colombia, injury, dumping, and causation are handled as a single track process. The main investigative authority is the Subdirección de Prácticas Comerciales (Assistant Director of Trade Practices), which is the body that processes claims in dumping cases. The Subdirección presents its findings to the Comité de Prácticas Comerciales (Trade Practices Committee) which makes a final recommendation. The Ministerio de Comercio, Industria y Turismo (Ministry of Trade, Industry, and Tourism) issues the overall decision corresponding to these recommendations. A more complete discussion (in Spanish) can be found at the Ministry website, <https://www.mincomercio.gov.co/publicaciones.php?id=12207>. The original source material for this data can be found in the dumping/subsidizing section of that website, particularly in the summary excel sheet provided there.

The Colombian spreadsheet contains the standard data items described in section 2, as well as a few additional data items described below.

**Table 3.7.1 : Additional Colombian Data Included in GAD-COL.xls**

<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>In AD-COL-Master:</b>	
<b>TERM_DATE</b>	Date of termination, usually instituted because the case was denied initiation
<b>P_AD_DUTY</b>	Preliminary dumping rate
<b>F_AD_DUTY</b>	Final dumping rate
<b>DUMP_MARGIN</b>	Dumping margin

<b>INIT_GP</b>	The resolution number of the initiation action
<b>P_GP</b>	The resolution number of the preliminary decision of dumping and injury
<b>F_GP</b>	The resolution number of the final decision of dumping and injury
<b>TERM_GP</b>	The resolution number of the termination action
<b>REVOKE_GP</b>	The resolution number of the revocation action
<b>FILING_DATE</b>	Date of the domestic industry's petition filing date (MM/DD/YYYY)
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments

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**In AD-COL-Foreign-Firms:**

<b>NOTES</b>	Comments
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Because this data was compiled from a secondary source (the Ministry's excel file), and not from the actual case files, some information is incomplete. It was unclear exactly when duties were imposed, so the P\_AD\_DATE and F\_AD\_DATE columns are largely missing. All other dates are those listed with the resolution numbers by the Ministry, which does not describe whether these are the dates of decision or of publication. Furthermore, termination dates and resolution numbers were only available for a select number of cases. Lastly, specific revocation resolutions were listed for only two cases. Other duties are known to have been revoked, but no details were available. Therefore, these revocation dates are simply listed as the standard five-year expiration date. Finally, the "DUMP" and "INJ" columns are identical, since Colombia uses a single track antidumping process.

### **3.8 Costa Rica**

In Costa Rica, antidumping investigations are conducted solely by the Ministerio de Comercio Exterior (Ministry of Foreign Trade). A complete description (in Spanish) of antidumping investigations and the corresponding Resolutions can be found at the Ministerio de Economía, Industria y Comercio's (Ministry of Economy, Industry and Commerce) website, <http://www.meic.go.cr/>. The original data source is the trade remedies section of that website, particularly the list of Resolutions provided there.

In addition to the standard data described in section 2, the Costa Rican file contains additional data described in the table below.

**Table 3.8.1 : Additional Costa Rican Data Included in GAD-CRI.xls**

<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>In AD-CRI-Master:</b>	
<b>RELATED_CVD</b>	Case code of a related countervailing duty investigation against the same product and country
<b>P_AD_DUTY</b>	Preliminary antidumping measure
<b>F_AD_DUTY</b>	Final antidumping measure
<b>P_MARGIN</b>	Preliminary dumping margin
<b>F_MARGIN</b>	Final dumping margin
<b>INIT_GP</b>	The government publication containing the initiation
<b>P_GP</b>	The government publication containing the preliminary outcomes
<b>F_GP</b>	The government publication containing the final outcomes
<b>TERM_GP</b>	The government publication containing the termination action
<b>REVOKE_GP</b>	The government publication containing the revocation action
<b>FILING DATE</b>	Date of the domestic industry's petition filing date (MM/DD/YYYY)
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments
<b>In AD-CRI-Products:</b>	
<b>HS_WTO</b>	Harmonized System product code reported to the WTO for the product under investigation (if HS_CODE is missing)
<b>HS_DIG_WTO</b>	Number of digits of the HS product code reported in HS_WTO

### **3.9 Ecuador (ECU)**

In Ecuador, antidumping investigations are conducted by the Subsecretaría de Comercio e Inversiones del Ministerio de Industrias y Competitividad (Undersecretary of Trade and Investment of the Ministry of Industry and Competitiveness). Antidumping initiations and outcomes are published in the Registro Oficial, the official gazette of Ecuador, as well as in the website of the Consejo de Comercio Exterior e Inversiones (Council of Foreign Trade and Investments). The data sources for the collection of Ecuador's data were the official gazette and the Consejo de Comercio Exterior e Inversiones' website.

In addition to the standard data described in section 2, the file for Ecuador contains additional information described in the table below.

**Table 3.9.1 : Additional Ecuadorean Data Included in GAD-ECU.xls**

Variable Name	Description
<b>In AD-ECU-Master:</b>	
<b>TERM_DATE</b>	Date of the termination of the investigation (MM/DD/YYYY)
<b>P_AD_DUTY</b>	The preliminary antidumping duty imposed with details on the measure(s)
<b>F_AD_DUTY</b>	The final antidumping duty imposed with details on the measure(s)
<b>INIT_GP</b>	The government publication containing the initiation
<b>P_GP</b>	The government publication containing the preliminary finding
<b>F_GP</b>	The government publication containing the final finding
<b>TERM_GP</b>	The government publication containing the termination of investigation
<b>REVOKE_GP</b>	The government publication containing the for revocation of measures
<b>FILING_DATE</b>	Date of the domestic industry's petition filing date (MM/DD/YYYY)
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments
<b>In AD-ECU-Foreign-Firms:</b>	
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments

### **3.10 European Union (EUN)**

Antidumping investigations in the European Union are handled by the Trade Directorate of the European Commission. Investigations follow a single-track i.e. the system assigns the responsibility for dumping and injury assessment only to the Commission. The initiations and outcomes of each investigation are published in the European Union's *Official Journal*. Electronic versions of antidumping-related documents are available online in the form of Information and Notices (prefix C) and Legislation (prefix L). The source of the data was primarily the European Union's *Official Journal* website. In cases where the online documents lacked certain data items, the Office for Official Publications provided the complete versions of these documents upon request by email. There is a fairly extensive research literature on

various aspects of EU antidumping, e.g., for procedural descriptions and analyses see Messerlin (2001) and Vermulst (2005).

In addition to the standard antidumping information described in section 2, the GAD-EUN workbook contains much additional information that may be of use to researchers, as we describe in the table below.

**Table 3.10.1 : Additional EU Data Included in GAD-EUN.xls**

<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>In AD-EUN-Master:</b>	
<b>RELATED_CVD</b>	Case code of a related countervailing duty investigation against the same product and country
<b>INIT_GP</b>	The government publication containing the initiation notice
<b>P_AD_DUTY</b>	The preliminary antidumping duty imposed. If there were several duties imposed, this column contains the maximum dumping duty.
<b>F_AD_DUTY</b>	The final antidumping duty imposed. If there were several duties imposed, this column contains the maximum dumping duty.
<b>P_AD_MARGIN</b>	The preliminary dumping margin assessed. If there were several dumping margins assessed, this column contains the maximum dumping margin found.
<b>F_AD_MARGIN</b>	The final dumping margin assessed. If there were several dumping margins assessed, this column contains the maximum dumping margin found.
<b>P_GP</b>	The government publication containing the preliminary outcome of the investigation
<b>F_GP</b>	The government publication containing the final outcome of the investigation
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments
<b>FURTHER NOTES</b>	Comments that would not fit in the first notes column

**In AD-EUN-Products:**

<b>CN_P_ex</b>	This column indicates whether the HS code (referred to as the CN code in the European Union) of the good under investigation has an 'ex' prefix at the preliminary stage. The 'ex' prefix indicates that the products being investigated are only a subset of the products in the reported CN code.
<b>P_HS_CODE</b>	The HS code of the investigated good at the preliminary stage
<b>SIG_DIGITS_P_HSCODE</b>	Number of digits of the HS product code reported at the preliminary stage.
<b>CN_F_ex</b>	This column indicates whether the HS code (referred to as the CN code in the European Union) of the good under investigation has an 'ex' prefix at the final stage. The 'ex' prefix indicates that the products being investigated are only a subset of the products in the reported CN code.

<b>F_HS_CODE</b>	The HS code of the investigated good at the final stage
<b>SIG_DIGITS_F_HSCODE</b>	Number of digits of the HS product code reported at the final stage
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments

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**In AD-EUN-Domestic-Firms:**

<b>COUNTRY</b>	The European country in which the plaintiff domestic firm is located
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments

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**In AD-EUN-Foreign-Firms:**

<b>P_AD_MEASURE_FIRM</b>	The firm-specific preliminary antidumping measure imposed
<b>P_AD_MARGIN</b>	The firm-specific preliminary antidumping margin
<b>F_AD_MARGIN</b>	The firm-specific final antidumping margin
<b>P_AD_DUTY</b>	The firm-specific preliminary antidumping duty imposed
<b>F_AD_DUTY</b>	The firm-specific final antidumping duty imposed
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments

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In terms of missing or incomplete data, the European Union dataset lacks information on reviews.

### **3.11 India (IND)**

India's antidumping process has a single track determination of injury and dumping, which falls under the jurisdiction of the Directorate General of Antidumping and Allied Duties in the Ministry of Commerce. The Designated Authority initiates and carries out both the dumping and the injury investigations, and makes a ruling based on its findings. Information on these investigations is made public through The Department of Commerce (of Government of India, Ministry of Commerce & Industry) and is available online at [http://commerce.nic.in/traderemedies/ad\\_casesinindia.asp?id=2](http://commerce.nic.in/traderemedies/ad_casesinindia.asp?id=2). More information regarding the Indian antidumping process can be found in Kumaran (2005) and Banik (1998).

In addition to the standard antidumping information described in section 2, additional data collected for India is described below:

**Table 3.11.1 : Additional Indian AD Data Included in GAD-IND.xls**

Variable Name	Description
<b>In AD-IND-Master:</b>	
<b>RELATED_CVD</b>	Case code of a related countervailing duty investigation against the same product and country
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments
<b>In AD-IND-Products:</b>	
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments
<b>In AD-IND-Domestic-Firms:</b>	
<b>PET</b>	A dummy variable taking a value of 1 if the firm/entity in COLUMN B filed or supported the AD petition and 0 if the firm/entity forms part of the domestic industry and is mentioned in the investigation but did not file or act in support of the petition.
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments
<b>In AD-IND-Foreign-Firms:</b>	
<b>F_AD_MARGIN</b>	The firm-specific final antidumping margin
<b>F_AD_DUTY</b>	The firm-specific final antidumping duty imposed
<b>P_AD_MARGIN</b>	The firm-specific preliminary antidumping margin
<b>P_AD_DUTY</b>	The firm-specific preliminary antidumping duty imposed
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments

There is nothing systematically missing from the Indian data for all investigations. Nevertheless, for any given investigation there may be some missing elements such as dates, decisions or even product codes.

### **3.12 Indonesia (IDN)**

Indonesia's antidumping process is described in Bundjamin (2005). Majority of the data included in the database was obtained via private correspondence with Erry Bundjamin, a partner at the law firm of Bundjamin and Partner in Jakarta, Indonesia. Additional data, especially for 2010-2011 was obtained



online through the Ministry of Trade at <http://www.kemendag.go.id/> and the Ministry of Finance at <http://www.depkeu.go.id/Eng/News/?id=ixReg&menu=index&write=0&min=32&max=92>.

In addition to the standard antidumping information described in section 2, additional data collected for Indonesia is described below:

**Table 3.12.1 : Additional Indonesia AD Data Included in GAD-IDN.xls**

Variable Name	Description
<b>In AD-IDN-Master:</b>	
<b>MIN_FIN_REGULATION_NO</b>	The government regulation that contains the order of antidumping measures
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments
<b>In AD-IDN-Domestic-Firms:</b>	
<b>PET</b>	A dummy variable taking a value of 1 if the firm/entity in COLUMN B filed or supported the AD petition and 0 if the firm/entity forms part of the domestic industry and is mentioned in the investigation but did not file or act in support of the petition.
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments
<b>In AD-IDN-Foreign-Firms:</b>	
<b>F_AD_DUTY</b>	The firm-specific final antidumping duty imposed
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments

### **3.13 Israel (ISR)**

Antidumping investigations in Israel are administered solely by the Office of Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duties of the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Labor. The outcomes of the investigations are published in decisions and complaints found in the Ministry's website.

The Israeli workbook contains the standard data items, as in Section 2, as well as a few additional data items described below.

**Table 3.13.1 : Additional Israeli AD Data Included in GAD-ISR.xls**

Variable Name	Description
<b>In AD-ISR-Master:</b>	
<b>P_AD_DUTY</b>	Preliminary “all other firms” antidumping duty imposed
<b>F_AD_DUTY</b>	Final “all other firms” antidumping duty imposed
<b>P_AD_MARGIN</b>	Preliminary “all other firms” dumping margin
<b>F_AD_MARGIN</b>	Final “all other firms” dumping margin
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments
<b>In AD-ISR-Products:</b>	
<b>HS_WTO</b>	Harmonized System product code reported to the WTO for the product under investigation (if HS_CODE is missing)
<b>HS_DIG_WTO</b>	Number of digits of the HS product code reported in HS_WTO
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments

The Office of Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duties does not publish any data on petitions that were rejected (i.e. cases in which an investigation was not initiated). For this reason, the Israeli complaint numbers are sometimes non-consecutive, indicating the rejection of (unpublished) petitions.

### **3.14 Jamaica (JAM)**

The Jamaican Antidumping and Subsidies Commission in the Ministry of Industry, Investment and Commerce is the entity responsible for anti-dumping investigations. All notices of initiations and determinations of each investigation are available online at the Antidumping and Subsidies Commission’s website.

In addition to the standard data described in section 2, the Jamaican spreadsheets contain additional data, which are described in the table below.

**Table 3.14.1 : Additional Jamaican Data Included in GAD-JAM.xls**

Variable Name	Description
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**In AD-JAM-Master:**

<b>RELATED_CVD</b>	Case code of a related countervailing duty investigation against the same product and country
<b>P_AD_DUTY</b>	The preliminary antidumping duty imposed with details on the measure(s)
<b>F_AD_DUTY</b>	The final antidumping duty imposed with details on the measure(s)
<b>P_MARGIN</b>	Preliminary dumping margin
<b>F_MARGIN</b>	Final dumping margin
<b>INIT_GP</b>	The government publication initiating the investigation
<b>FILING_DATE</b>	Date of filing of the investigation
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments

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**In AD-JAM-Foreign-Firms:**

<b>NOTES</b>	Comments
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**3.15 Japan (JPN)**

The Japanese data was graciously obtained from Professor Maurizio Zanardi of Tilburg University and from the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry. There is no detailed publicly available information on Japan's antidumping investigations in English in the Ministry's website. Therefore, the data included in the database was obtained through private correspondence with the Office for Trade Remedy Investigation of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

In addition to the standard data described in section 2, the Japanese file contains additional data described in the table below.

**Table 3.15.1 : Additional Japanese Data Included in GAD-JPN.xls**

<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
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**In AD-JPN-Master:**  

<b>NOTES</b>	Comments
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**In AD-JPN-Foreign-Firms:**

**NOTES****Comments****3.16 Malaysia (MYS)**

In Malaysia, dumping and injury determinations for antidumping investigations are conducted by the government's Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI). The data for this set is found in MITI's website, which has press releases regarding antidumping investigations, and in Malaysia's semi-annual reports to the WTO, which has product information for more recent years.

In addition to the standard data described in section 2, the Malaysian file contains additional data described in the table below.

**Table 3.16.1 : Additional Malaysian Data Included in GAD-MYS.xls**

<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>In AD-MYS-Master:</b>	
<b>NOTES</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>In AD-MYS-Products:</b>	
<b>HS_WTO</b>	Harmonized System product code reported to the WTO for the product under investigation (if HS_CODE is missing)
<b>HS_DIG_WTO</b>	Number of digits of the HS product code reported in HS_WTO
<b>NOTES</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>In AD-MYS-Foreign-Firms:</b>	
<b>F_AD_DUTY</b>	Final firm-specific antidumping duty imposed
<b>F_AD_MARGIN</b>	Final firm-specific dumping margin

**3.17 Mexico (MEX)**

In Mexico, determinations of dumping and injury are made by one body, the Unidad de Prácticas Comerciales Internacionales (UPCI, International Trade Practices Unit), which is part of the Secretaría de Economía (Secretariat of Economy). Unlike many other countries, the Mexican authority is quite likely to continue an investigation through the preliminary phase without placing duties. Mexico was one of the earlier Latin American countries to introduce a dumping investigation system—in place since 1987. The current law which governs this process can be found at the OAS SICE website, <http://www.sice.oas.org/antidumping/legislation/mexico/LCEXT.asp>. The data for this set is found in both the UPCI's (<http://www.pymes.gob.mx/upci/>) and the *Diario Oficial's* ([http://dof.gob.mx/busqueda\\_detalle.php?BUSCAR\\_EN=T&TIPO\\_TEXTO=Y&textobusqueda=arancelaria&vienede=avanzada](http://dof.gob.mx/busqueda_detalle.php?BUSCAR_EN=T&TIPO_TEXTO=Y&textobusqueda=arancelaria&vienede=avanzada)) websites. For a discussion of Mexico's antidumping process see Leycegui and de la Torre (2005), as well as Niels and Francois (2006).

In addition to the standard data described in section 2, the Mexican file contains additional data described in the table below.

**Table 3.17.1 : Additional Mexican Data Included in GAD-MEX.xls**

Variable Name	Description
<b>In AD-MEX-Master:</b>	
<b>RELATED_CVD</b>	Case code of a related countervailing duty investigation against the same product and country
<b>P_AD_DUTY</b>	The “all others” preliminary antidumping rate
<b>F_AD_DUTY</b>	The “all others” final antidumping rate
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments
<b>FURTHER NOTES</b>	Comments that would not fit in the first notes column
<b>In AD-MEX-Foreign-Firms:</b>	
<b>F_AD_MARGIN_FIRM</b>	Final firm-specific dumping margin
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments

There were a number of difficulties in standardizing the Mexican data. First there was substantial variation in methods used to assess duties in the early cases. Rates could be expressed in per unit terms, as a percentage, or as the difference between an export price and a given normal value. Furthermore, some duties were only put in effect if the export price dropped below a set limit. Additionally, before the creation of the current dumping law, the Mexican authority could levy duties almost simultaneously with the case's initiation. They only needed to use the amounts of dumping established in the initiation brief to decide tax levels. Therefore, a number of early cases lack separate initiation dates, and instead have the same date listed for both the preliminary and initiation phases. Note also that the preliminary duty was often revised later in the process. Finally, prior to 2000, the dates in all series are those listed at the top of each case file, and these dates appear to be the dates of publication in the *Diario Oficial*. After 2000 the only available dates were those listed at the bottom of the case file, which appear to be the actual decision dates. Because of this inconsistency, P\_AD\_DATE and F\_AD\_DATE are incomplete. Note however that duties appear to come into effect the day after publication.

A few columns are redundant, but were maintained for consistency with the overall format, because the same authority handles injury and dumping investigations in Mexico. P\_DUMP\_DATE and P\_INJ\_DATE are identical, as are P\_DUMP\_DEC and P\_INJ\_DEC.

### **3.18 New Zealand (NZL)**

In New Zealand, antidumping investigations are conducted by the Trade Remedies Group at the Ministry of Economic Development. The Trade Remedies Group publishes initiations and outcomes of antidumping cases in the official New Zealand Gazette as well as on the Ministry of Economic Development's website. The source of the data was the Ministry's website which was combined with additional information provided directly by the Trade Remedies Group. Information about New Zealand's antidumping investigative process can be found on the Ministry's website via the Trade Remedies link.

In addition to the standard data described in section 2, the file for New Zealand contains additional data described in the table below.

**Table 3.18.1 : Additional Data from New Zealand Included in GAD-NZL.xls**

Variable Name	Description
<b>In AD-NZL-Master:</b>	
<b>P_AD_DUTY</b>	The preliminary anti-dumping duty for all non-named foreign exporting firms imposed
<b>F_AD_DUTY</b>	The final anti-dumping duty for all non-named foreign exporting firms or range of duties imposed
<b>INIT_GP</b>	The government publication containing the initiation
<b>P_GP</b>	The government publication containing the preliminary outcomes
<b>F_GP</b>	The government publication containing the final outcomes
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments
<b>In AD-NZL-Domestic-Firms:</b>	
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments
<b>In AD-NZL-Foreign-Firms:</b>	
<b>F_AD_MARGIN</b>	The trade-weighted average (or range of) firm-specific dumping margin(s) found
<b>F_AD_DUTY</b>	The ad-valorem equivalent of the firm-specific final antidumping duties imposed
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments

In terms of missing or incomplete data, the New Zealand workbook rarely contains preliminary outcomes because New Zealand's antidumping procedures differ from those of other countries in that a preliminary outcome is rarely issued unless provisional measures are imposed. Furthermore, the data is missing the references to government publications from 1999 onwards. The data also lacks exact details on final antidumping duties imposed as these are often in terms of reference prices – e.g., Normal Value (Value for Duty Equivalent) or Non-Injurious Free-On-Board - for further sub-classifications of the investigated good. However, the workbook contains the ad-valorem equivalents of antidumping duties imposed as calculated by the Trade Remedies Group.

### 3.19 Pakistan (PAK)

Pakistani antidumping investigations are administered by the National Tariff Commission. The outcomes of investigations are published in the National Tariff Commission's reports that can be found in the Commission's website.

The Pakistani workbook contains the standard data items, as in Section 2, as well as a few additional data items described below.

**Table 3.19.1 : Additional Pakistani Data Included in GAD-PAK.xls**

Variable Name	Description
<b>In AD-PAK-Master:</b>	
<b>RELATED_CVD</b>	Case code of a related countervailing duty investigation against the same product and country
<b>P_AD_DUTY</b>	The preliminary antidumping duty imposed with details on the measure(s)
<b>F_AD_DUTY</b>	The final antidumping duty imposed with details on the measure(s)
<b>CASE_NTC</b>	Case number assigned by the National Tariff Commission of Pakistan
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments
<b>In AD-PAK-Domestic-Firms:</b>	
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments
<b>In AD-PAK-Foreign-Firms:</b>	
<b>P_AD_MEASURE_FIRM</b>	Foreign firm-specific preliminary antidumping measure imposed
<b>P_AD_MARGIN</b>	Preliminary firm-specific dumping margin
<b>F_AD_MARGIN</b>	Final firm-specific dumping margin
<b>P_AD_DUTY</b>	Preliminary firm-specific antidumping measure
<b>F_AD_DUTY</b>	Final firm-specific antidumping measure
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments

### 3.20 Paraguay (PRY)



Antidumping investigations in Paraguay are conducted by the Direccion General de Comercio Exterior del Ministerio de Industria y Comercio (General Directorate of Foreign Trade of the Ministry of Industry and Trade). The primary sources of the antidumping cases are the resolutions that can be found in the Ministerio de Industria y Comercio's website. The resolutions are also published in the Paraguayan official gazette (<http://www.presidencia.gov.py/>).

In addition to the standard data described in section 2, the file for Paraguay contains additional information described in the table below.

**Table 3.20.1 : Additional Paraguayan Data Included in GAD-PRY.xls**

<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>In AD-PRY-Master:</b>	
<b>RELATED_CVD</b>	Case code of a related countervailing duty investigation against the same product and country
<b>P_AD_DUTY</b>	The preliminary antidumping duty imposed with details on the measure(s)
<b>F_AD_DUTY</b>	The final antidumping duty imposed with details on the measure(s)
<b>P_MARGIN</b>	Preliminary dumping margin
<b>F_MARGIN</b>	Final dumping margin
<b>INIT_GP</b>	The government publication initiating the investigation
<b>P_GP</b>	The government publication containing the preliminary finding
<b>F_GP</b>	The government publication containing the final finding
<b>TERM_GP</b>	The government publication containing the termination of investigation
<b>REVOKE_GP</b>	The government publication containing the revocation of measures
<b>FILING_DATE</b>	Date of the domestic industry's petition filing date (MM/DD/YYYY)

### **3.21 Peru (PER)**

In Peru, one authority investigates both dumping and injury, La Comisión de Fiscalización de Dumping y Subsidios (Commission for Control of Dumping and Subsidies). This body is part of the National Institute for the Defense of Competition and Protection of Intellectual Property (INDECOPI). The actual laws governing this process can be found at the INDECOPI website (in Spanish). This website also includes

the case files, both Resolutions and Reports, in html or PDF formats, which provided the source material for this data set. All Resolutions can also be found in Peru's official gazette website (in Spanish), <http://www.elperuano.com.pe>.

In addition to the standard data described in section 2, the file for Peru contains additional data described in the table below.

**Table 3.21.1 : Additional Peruvian Data Included in GAD-PER.xls**

Variable Name	Description
<b>In AD-PER-Master:</b>	
<b>RELATED_CVD</b>	Case code of a related countervailing duty investigation against the same product and country
<b>P_AD_DUTY</b>	Preliminary antidumping duty imposed
<b>F_AD_DUTY</b>	Final antidumping duty imposed
<b>INIT_GP</b>	Resolution number for the initiation action
<b>P_GP</b>	Resolution number for the preliminary dumping/injury decision
<b>F_GP</b>	Resolution number for the final dumping/injury decision
<b>REVOKE_GP</b>	Resolution number for the revocation action
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments
<b>In AD-PER-Products:</b>	
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments
<b>In AD-PER-Foreign-Firms:</b>	
<b>F_AD_MARGIN_FIRM</b>	Final firm-specific dumping margin
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments

### 3.22 Philippines (PHL)

In the Philippines, dumping and injury determinations for antidumping investigations are conducted by the Republic of the Philippines' Tariff Commission. The data for this set is found in the Tariff Commission's website, which has detailed reports of antidumping investigations.

In addition to the standard data described in section 2, the Filipino file contains additional data described in the table below.

**Table 3.22.1 : Additional Filipino Data Included in GAD-PHL.xls**

<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>In AD-PHL-Master:</b>	
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments
<b>In AD-PHL-Domestic-Firms:</b>	
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments
<b>In AD-PHL-Foreign-Firms :</b>	
<b>F_AD_DUTY</b>	Final firm-specific antidumping duty imposed
<b>F_AD_MARGIN</b>	Final firm-specific dumping margin
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments

### **3.23 South Africa (ZAF)**

South African antidumping investigations are administered by the International Trade Administration Commission of South Africa. The outcomes of investigations are published in the International Trade Administration Commission's reports. Historical data for South Africa was kindly provided by Gustav Brink and is based on Brink (2005). Holden (2002) provides an earlier analysis of South African antidumping as a reaction to trade liberalization or an anti-competitive instrument. The two articles contain descriptions of the antidumping process in South Africa, but a current summary of antidumping procedures can be found on the Department of Industry and Trade's website.

The South African workbook contains the standard data items, as in Section 2, as well as a few additional data items described below.

**Table 3.23.1 : Additional South African Data Included in GAD-ZAF.xls**

Variable Name	Description
<b>In AD-ZAF-Master:</b>	
<b>RELATED_CVD</b>	Case code of a related countervailing duty investigation against the same product and country
<b>P_AD_DUTY</b>	The maximum (or range of) preliminary antidumping duty (duties) imposed
<b>F_AD_DUTY</b>	The maximum (or range of ) final antidumping duty (duties) imposed
<b>GP_P_Report</b>	The government publication reporting the outcomes of the preliminary stage
<b>GP_F_Report</b>	The government publication reporting the outcomes of the final stage
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments
<b>In AD-ZAF-Products:</b>	
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments
<b>In AD-ZAF-Domestic-Firms:</b>	
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments
<b>In AD-ZAF-Foreign-Firms:</b>	
<b>AD_MARGIN_FIRM</b>	The final firm-specific dumping margin(s) found
<b>P_AD_DUTY</b>	The preliminary firm-specific antidumping duty imposed
<b>F_AD_DUTY</b>	The final firm-specific antidumping duty imposed
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments

In terms of missing or incomplete data, the South Africa dataset for earlier investigations lacks dates when preliminary antidumping duties came into effect. Furthermore, the dataset is missing preliminary outcomes, final outcomes, and HS codes for a few cases where hard-copy documents were missing. Finally, firm-specific information for a few cases is missing since these were not always published in the government reports.

### 3.24 South Korea (KOR)

In South Korea, the Korean Trade Commission is wholly responsible for anti-dumping investigations. This quasi-judicial agency determines if dumping and/or injury has occurred for each case. The initiation and outcomes of each investigation are published in the Korean Official Gazette (Gwanbo). The Korean Trade Commission also publishes information about ongoing antidumping cases online at its website. The source of most of the data was hard-copies of antidumping documents in Korean provided by the Korean Trade Commission. Summary information about Korea's antidumping process is available on the Korean Trade Commission's website.

In addition to the standard data described in section 2, the Korean file contains additional data described in the table below.

**Table 3.24.1 : Additional Korean Data Included in GAD-KOR.xls**

Variable Name	Description
<b>In AD-KOR-Master:</b>	
<b>P_AD_DUTY</b>	The maximum (or range) of preliminary anti-dumping duty (duties) imposed
<b>F_AD_DUTY</b>	The maximum (or range) of final anti-dumping duty (duties) imposed
<b>REVIEW_DUTY</b>	The range and schedule of anti-dumping duties maintained after a sunset review
<b>REVIEW_F_DATE</b>	The date when a sunset review final decision was taken
<b>REVIEW_DUTY_DATE</b>	The date when reviewed antidumping duties became effective
<b>TYPE</b>	A variable indicating if a sunset review was performed on the case (Review=Sunset Review was carried out)
<b>KOREA_CASE_CODE</b>	Case ID assigned by the Korean antidumping authority
<b>KOREA_CASE_REVIEW_CODE</b>	Review case ID assigned by the Korean antidumping authority
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments
<b>In AD-KOR-Products:</b>	
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments
<b>In AD-KOR-Domestic-Firms:</b>	

NOTES	Comments
<b>In AD-KOR-Foreign-Firms:</b>	
<b>F_AD_MARGIN</b>	The maximum (or range) of firm-specific dumping margin(s) found at the final stage
<b>F_AD_DUTY</b>	Details on the firm-specific antidumping duty (measures) imposed at the final stage
<b>COUNTRY</b>	The country in which the foreign firm is located
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments

In terms of missing or incomplete data, the Korean dataset is missing several cases for which hard-copy documents were not available, although antidumping investigations had been notified to the WTO, and this problem is especially severe between 2000 and 2004. The data is also missing the details on the government publications related to antidumping investigations at the initiation, preliminary, and final stages. Finally, the database lacks some information on preliminary outcomes in certain cases.

### 3.25 Taiwan (TWN)

The Taiwanese antidumping process is administered by two agencies; the Ministry of Finance (MOF) handles the dumping determination, while the International Trade Commission (ITC) in the Ministry of Economic Affairs handles the injury determination. The outcomes of the investigations are published in the MOF Gazette. All of the information in the database, both in English and in Chinese, can be found on the ITC website, <http://www.moeaitc.gov.tw>.

In addition to the basic antidumping data described in section 2, additional data for Taiwan is as described in the following table.

**Table 3.25.1 : Additional Taiwanese Data Included in GAD-TWN.xls**

Variable Name	Description
<b>In AD-TWN-Master :</b>	
<b>P_AVG_DUTY</b>	Preliminary average antidumping duty

<b>F_AVG_DUTY</b>	Final average antidumping duty
<b>PET_DATE</b>	Date of the domestic industry's petition filing date (MM/DD/YYYY)
<b>INJ_INIT_DATE</b>	Date of injury investigation initiation (MM/DD/YYYY)
<b>DUMP_INIT_DATE</b>	Date of dumping investigation initiation (MM/DD/YYYY)
<b>TERM_DATE</b>	Date of termination (MM/DD/YYYY)
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments

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**In AD-TWN-Foreign-Firms:**

<b>F_AD_MARGIN</b>	The final firm-specific dumping margin(s) found
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### 3.26 Thailand (THA)

In Thailand, dumping and injury determinations for antidumping investigations are conducted by the government's Department of Foreign Trade. The dataset for Thailand is limited to Master and Products sheets due to the unavailability of official government notifications in English. All information is obtained from Thailand's semi-annual reports to the WTO. For a discussion on the use of antidumping in Thailand, for example, see Sutham, Attavipach and Eiamchinda (2005).

In addition to the standard data described in section 2, the Thai file contains additional data described in the table below.

**Table 3.26.1 : Additional Thai Data Included in GAD-THA.xls**

Variable Name	Description
<b>In AD-THA-Master:</b>	
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments
<b>In AD-THA-Products:</b>	
<b>HS_WTO</b>	Harmonized System product code reported to the WTO for the product under investigation (if HS_CODE is missing)
<b>HS_DIG_WTO</b>	Number of digits of the HS product code reported in HS_WTO
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments

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### 3.27 Trinidad and Tobago (TTO)

In Trinidad and Tobago, the Anti-Dumping Authority in the Ministry of Trade and Industry is the entity responsible for anti-dumping investigations. All investigation statuses are available online at the Ministry of Trade and Industry's website (<http://www.tradeind.gov.tt/Aboutus/Divisions/LegalandFairTradingUnit/LegalNotices.aspx>).

In addition to the standard data described in section 2, spreadsheets for Trinidad and Tobago contain some additional data described in the table below.

**Table 3.27.1 : Additional Trinidad and Tobago Data Included in GAD-TTO.xls**

Variable Name	Description
<b>In AD-TTO-Master:</b>	
<b>RELATED_CVD</b>	Case code of a related countervailing duty investigation against the same product and country
<b>P_AD_DUTY</b>	The preliminary antidumping duty imposed with details on the measure(s)
<b>F_AD_DUTY</b>	The final antidumping duty imposed with details on the measure(s)
<b>P_MARGIN</b>	Preliminary dumping margin
<b>F_MARGIN</b>	Final dumping margin
<b>INIT_GP</b>	The government publication initiating the investigation
<b>P_GP</b>	The government publication containing the preliminary finding
<b>F_GP</b>	The government publication containing the final finding
<b>TERM_GP</b>	The government publication containing the termination of investigation
<b>REVOKE_GP</b>	The government publication containing the revocation of measures
<b>FILING_DATE</b>	Date of the domestic industry's petition filing date (MM/DD/YYYY)
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments
<b>In AD-TTO-Foreign-Firms:</b>	
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments



### 3.28 Turkey (TUR)

The Turkish antidumping process is administered by two separate bodies, the “Board of Evaluation of Unfair Competition in Importation” (the Board) and the “Department of Dumping and Subsidy Investigation” (the Department). According to the Turkish government’s website,

“The Board is an independent body consisting of 8 members, representing 7 different public institutions and non-profit organisations. The Board is empowered to take decisions for the initiation of an investigation, acceptance of undertakings, termination of an investigation or imposition of anti-dumping duties. The Department is subordinated to the Prime Ministry Undersecretariat for Foreign Trade, Directorate General for Imports. The Department is entitled to make preliminary examination upon complaint, to present proposals to the Board on whether to initiate an investigation or to take measures and to carry out such investigations.” (DTM, 2005)

Despite the existence of two bodies, the investigations tend to follow a single track procedure as announcements on dumping and injury tend to be made simultaneously. Announcements are published in the Turkish government’s *Official Gazette* (Resmî Gazete) publications which is available online in Turkish.

In addition to the basic antidumping data described in section 2, additional data for Turkey is as described in the following table:

**Table 3.28.1 : Additional Turkish Data Included in GAD-TUR.xls**

Variable Name	Description
<b>In AD-TUR-Master:</b>	
<b>RELATED_CVD</b>	Case code of a related countervailing duty investigation against the same product and country
<b>REVOKE_COM_NO</b>	<i>Official Gazette</i> communiqué number documenting the revocation of antidumping measures
<b>P_AD_DUTY</b>	Preliminary antidumping duty imposed
<b>F_AD_DUTY</b>	Final antidumping duty imposed
<b>F_AD_DOC</b>	<i>Official Gazette</i> government publication number documenting the final antidumping determination
<b>F_DOC_COM_NO</b>	<i>Official Gazette</i> communiqué number documenting the final antidumping determination
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments

**In AD-TUR-Products:****NOTES**

Comments

**In AD-TUR-Domestic-Firms:****NOTES**

Comments

**In AD-TUR-Foreign-Firms:****NOTES**

Comments

**3.29 United States (USA)**

The United States' antidumping process is a two-track procedure handled by two distinct government agencies – the dumping investigations are administered by the International Trade Administration within the Department of Commerce, and the injury investigations are handled by the quasi-judicial United States International Trade Commission. Information on United States' antidumping investigations is reported by these agencies to the public through the *Federal Register*. The US antidumping process has been studied extensively, see for example, Boltuck and Litan (1991), Staiger and Wolak (1994), Blonigen and Prusa (2004), Horlick (2005), and Nelson (2006).

In addition to the standard antidumping information described in section 2, the GAD-USA workbook contains much additional information<sup>14</sup> that may be of use to researchers.

**Table 3.29.1 : Additional US Data Included in GAD-USA.xls**

Variable Name	Description
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<sup>14</sup> Much of the information in the workbook on US domestic and foreign firms is graciously provided by Bruce A. Blonigen as posted at his website, <http://darkwing.uoregon.edu/~bruceb/adpage.html>. The data can also be compiled from notifications to the *Federal Register* (foreign firms and outcomes) and the ITA's website, <http://ia.ita.doc.gov/stats/pet-init.htm> (domestic petitioners), last accessed on 22 July 2005.

**In AD-USA-Master :**

<b>CASE_ITA</b>	Case code associated with the dumping investigation administered by the International Trade Administration (ITA) at the Department of Commerce
<b>CASE_ITC</b>	Case code associated with the injury investigation administered by the US International Trade Commission (ITC)
<b>RELATED_CVD</b>	Case code of a related countervailing duty investigation against the same product and country
<b>ITC_REPCODE</b>	First (chronological) ITC case code for multiple country/identical product antidumping investigations
<b>INIT_DATE_ITA</b>	Date of initiation of the case at the ITA
<b>INIT_DATE_ITC</b>	Date of initiation of the case at the ITC
<b>TERM_DATE</b>	Date of termination of investigation if terminated
<b>P_AD_DUTY</b>	Preliminary “all other firm” antidumping duty imposed
<b>F_AD_DUTY</b>	Final “all other firm” antidumping duty imposed
<b>INIT_ITA_GP</b>	Citation to the <i>Federal Register</i> government publication for initiation at the ITA
<b>INIT_ITC_GP</b>	Citation to the <i>Federal Register</i> government publication for initiation at the ITC
<b>P_DUMP_GP</b>	Citation to the <i>Federal Register</i> government publication for ITA preliminary dumping determination
<b>P_INJ_GP</b>	Citation to the <i>Federal Register</i> government publication for ITC preliminary injury determination
<b>F_DUMP_GP</b>	Citation to the <i>Federal Register</i> government publication for ITA final dumping determination
<b>F_INJ_GP</b>	Citation to the <i>Federal Register</i> government publication for ITC final injury determination
<b>F_AD_MEASURE_GP</b>	Citation to the <i>Federal Register</i> government publication for imposition of antidumping measure order
<b>TERM_GP</b>	Citation to the <i>Federal Register</i> government publication for termination of antidumping investigation
<b>REVOKE_GP</b>	Citation to the <i>Federal Register</i> government publication for revocation of antidumping order
<b>SUSP_GP</b>	Citation to the <i>Federal Register</i> government publication for suspension of antidumping order
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments

**In AD-USA-Products:**

<b>TS_CODE</b>	Prior to 1989, the US did not subscribe to the HS system and instead used the TSUSA system to classify imports, thus this column reports the pre-1989 cases which referenced the investigated products’ 5-7 digit TSUSA code
<b>TS_DIGITS</b>	Number of digits of the TSUSA product code reported in TS_CODE (e.g., 5,7, etc.)
<b>CASE_ITC</b>	Case code associated with the injury investigation administered by the US International Trade Commission (ITC)
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments

**In AD-USA-Domestic-Firms :**

<b>CASE_ITC</b>	Case code associated with the injury investigation administered by the US International Trade Commission (ITC)
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments

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**In AD-USA-Foreign-Firms :**

<b>CASE_ITC</b>	Case code associated with the injury investigation administered by the US International Trade Commission (ITC)
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments

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In terms of missing or incomplete data, the US dataset is complete, with the exception of occasional missing information on domestic and foreign firms involved in the earlier investigations.

### **3.30 Uruguay (URY)**

In Uruguay, antidumping investigations are conducted solely by the Direccion Nacional de Industrias del Ministerio de Industria, Energia y Minería (National Directorate of Industry of the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining). The Ministry's website does not contain information regarding anti-dumping investigations. However, this information may be requested directly from the National Directorate of Industry.

In addition to the basic antidumping data described in section 2, additional data for Uruguay is as described in the following table.

**Table 3.30.1 : Additional Uruguayan Data Included in GAD-URY.xls**

<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
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**In AD-URY-Master:**

<b>RELATED_CVD</b>	Case code of a related countervailing duty investigation against the same product and country
<b>P_AD_DUTY</b>	The preliminary antidumping duty imposed with details on the measure(s)
<b>F_AD_DUTY</b>	The final antidumping duty imposed with details on the measure(s)
<b>P_MARGIN</b>	Preliminary dumping margin
<b>F_MARGIN</b>	Final dumping margin
<b>INIT_GP</b>	The government publication initiating the investigation

<b>P_GP</b>	The government publication containing the preliminary finding
<b>F_GP</b>	The government publication containing the final finding
<b>TERM_GP</b>	The government publication containing the termination of investigation
<b>REVOKE_GP</b>	The government publication containing the revocation of measures
<b>FILING_DATE</b>	Date of the domestic industry's petition filing date (MM/DD/YYYY)

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**In AD-URY-Foreign-Firms:**

<b>D_MARGIN</b>	Firm-specific dumping margin
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### 3.31 Venezuela (VEN)

Venezuela has a single track antidumping investigation procedure administered by the Comisión Antidumping y Sobre Subsidios (CASS, Anti-dumping and Subsidy Commission), which is assisted by the Secretaría Técnica (ST). CASS issues the rulings, while the ST helps with administration and investigation duties. The Venezuelan system was instituted in the early 1990s. The CASS website, <http://www.cass.gob.ve/frmain.htm> contains useful information on the dumping legislation and on the cases themselves. However, the Venezuelan internet infrastructure is relatively unreliable, so we found it useful to archive pages offline for extended use.

In addition to the standard data described in section 2, the file for Venezuela contains additional data described in the table below.

**Table 3.31.1 : Additional Venezuelan Data Included in GAD-VEN.xls**

Variable Name	Description
<b>In AD-VEN-Master:</b>	
<b>TERM_DATE</b>	Date of the termination action
<b>P_AD_DUTY</b>	Preliminary antidumping duty imposed
<b>F_AD_DUTY</b>	Final antidumping duty imposed
<b>INIT_GP</b>	Decision number of the initiation action
<b>P_GP</b>	Decision number of the preliminary dumping/injury determination

<b>F_GP</b>	Decision number of the final dumping/injury determination
<b>TERM_GP</b>	Decision number of the termination action
<b>REVOKE_GP</b>	Decision number of the revocation action
<b>CASE_WORKING_ID</b>	Number on the folders used to organize the case files
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments

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**In AD-VEN-Products:**

<b>NOTES</b>	Comments
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**In AD-VEN-Foreign-Firms:**

<b>F_AD_MARGIN_FIRM</b>	Firm-specific final dumping margin
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments

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The Venezuelan data typically reports duties in CIF (cost, insurance, freight) terms, though on some occasions they are reported as FOB (free on board). The “DUMP” and “INJ” series are largely identical, because CASS makes both decisions simultaneously.

#### **4 AD-Using Countries with Limited Data**

As indicated already in table 1.1, there are a number of countries that also use antidumping policies but for which we have not managed to collect data, typically because of the lack of transparency making the data inaccessible. While most of these other (“OTH”) countries would qualify as “new” users, some of them have become quite prolific users of the antidumping policy instrument.

Thus, in a separate file included in the data set (GAD-OTH.xls) we document basic information from the WTO on initiations and measures by member countries (described below) over 1995-2010 that are not part of the more detailed database described in sections 2 and 3:

**Table 4.1.1 : Other Antidumping User Countries with Limited Data**

Country Code (3-letter CTY)	Country Name	Excel Workbook File Name	Spreadsheet Names within Country Workbook	Available Years of Data
BGR	Bulgaria	GAD-OTH.xls	AD-BGR-Master	1995-2011
CZE	Czech Republic		AD-CZE-Master	
DOM	Dominican Republic		AD-DOM-Master	
EGY	Egypt		AD-EGY-Master	
GTM	Guatemala		AD-GTM-Master	
HND	Honduras		AD-HND-Master	
JOR	Jordan		AD-JOR-Master	
LVA	Latvia		AD-LVA-Master	
LTU	Lithuania		AD-LTU-Master	
MAR	Morocco		AD-MAR-Master	
NIC	Nicaragua		AD-NIC-Master	
PAN	Panama		AD-PAN-Master	
POL	Poland		AD-POL-Master	
SGP	Singapore		AD-SGP-Master	
SVN	Slovenia		AD-SVN-Master	
UKR	Ukraine		AD-UKR-Master	

The WTO data was originally collected and described in Miranda, Torres and Ruiz (1998) and has since been updated as part of the WTO’s Rules Division Antidumping database.<sup>15</sup> We report only the information available in the WTO dataset on investigations for other WTO members, as detailed in the table below, with one “Master” sheet per using country:

**Table 4.1.2 : Variables in the AD-OTH-Master Spreadsheets**

Column	Variable Name	Description
A.	<b>V_NUMBER</b>	Quarter and year of last data update
B.	<b>AD_CTY_NAME</b>	Country name of the user initiating the antidumping investigation
C.	<b>CASE_ID</b>	Case identifier used to link observations across different elements of the data base [generated by us]
D.	<b>CASE_REPCODE</b>	Related antidumping investigations of multiple countries at the same time over the same product
E.	<b>INV_CTY_NAME</b>	Country name of the foreign country under investigation

<sup>15</sup> The data for the WTO Rules Division Antidumping database is taken from the Semi-annual reports Members are obliged to submit to the WTO Committee on Anti-Dumping Practices. Thanks to Raul Torres and Johann Human for making this database available.

<b>F.</b>	<b>INV_CTY_CODE</b>	3-letter UN country code of the foreign country under investigation (see table 2.2)
<b>G.</b>	<b>PRODUCT</b>	Description of the product under investigation
<b>H.</b>	<b>INIT_DATE</b>	Date of initiation of the investigation (MM/DD/YEAR)
<b>I.</b>	<b>P_DATE</b>	Date of imposition of preliminary antidumping measure (MM/DD/YEAR)
<b>J.</b>	<b>P_DEC</b>	Preliminary decision: A(ffirmative), N(egative), W(ithdrawn prior to ruling by petitioning industry), T(erminated prior to ruling by government agency), P(artial – some products were found affirmative/others negative), B(ypassed, as sometimes the preliminary decision is skipped and the first decision is the final decision), OTH(er, explain in the notes section), “.” (not relevant as case never reached that stage of the investigation)
<b>K.</b>	<b>P_MARGIN</b>	Preliminary antidumping margin
<b>L.</b>	<b>F_DATE</b>	Date of imposition of final antidumping measure (MM/DD/YEAR)
<b>M.</b>	<b>F_DEC</b>	Final decision: A(ffirmative), N(egative), W(ithdrawn prior to ruling by petitioning industry), T(erminated prior to ruling by government agency), P(artial – some products were found affirmative/others negative), B(ypassed, as sometimes the preliminary decision is skipped and the first decision is the final decision), OTH(er, explain in the notes section), “.” (not relevant as case never reached that stage of the investigation)
<b>N.</b>	<b>F_MARGIN</b>	Final antidumping margin
<b>O.</b>	<b>REVOKE_DATE</b>	Date of revocation of antidumping order (MM/DD/YEAR); alternatively IF (=in force as of 2005), MI (=”missing” if no longer in force but unknown when it was revoked), “.”(= either not relevant as case never resulted in definitive measures that would require revocation, or the case is recent enough that the final measure imposition information is still missing)
<b>P.</b>	<b>REVOKE_YEAR</b>	Year of revocation of antidumping order (sometimes exact date unknown, but year revoked is known); alternatively IF (=in force as of 2005), MI (=”missing” if no longer in force but unknown when it was revoked), “.”(= either not relevant as case never resulted in definitive measures that would require revocation, or the case is recent enough that the final measure imposition information is still missing)
<b>Q.</b>	<b>NOTES</b>	Comments

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## 5 Countervailing Duty-Using Countries in the Database

The data for each CVD user country is contained in a Microsoft Excel 2003 Workbook file (posted at <http://econ.worldbank.org/ttbd/>), within which are typically four spreadsheets of data: 1) a master spreadsheet with basic countervailing case investigation information; 2) a spreadsheet containing information on the Harmonized System (HS) products under investigation; 3) a spreadsheet containing information on domestic firms involved in the countervailing petition; and 4) a spreadsheet containing



information on foreign firms named in the countervailing petition. There are fifteen countries with detailed countervailing duty data in the database thus far:

**Table 5.1 : Countervailing Duty User Countries with Detailed Data in the Database**

<b>Country Code (3-letter CTY)</b>	<b>Country Name</b>	<b>Excel Workbook File Name</b>	<b>Spreadsheet Names within Country Workbook</b>	<b>Available Years of Data</b>
ARG	Argentina	GCVD-ARG.xls	CVD-ARG-Master , CVD-ARG-Products , CVD-ARG-Domestic-Firms	1989-2011
AUS	Australia	GCVD-AUS.xls	CVD-AUS-Master , CVD-AUS-Products , CVD-AUS-Domestic-Firms , CVD-AUS-Foreign-Firms	1995-2011
BRA	Brazil	GCVD-BRA.xls	CVD-BRA-Master , CVD-BRA-Products , CVD-BRA-Domestic-Firms , CVD-BRA-Foreign-Firms	1991-2011
CAN	Canada	GCVD-CAN.xls	CVD-CAN-Master , CVD-CAN-Products , CVD-CAN-Domestic-Firms , CVD-CAN-Foreign-Firms	1985-2011
CHL	Chile	GCVD-CHL.xls	CVD-CHL-Master , CVD-CHL-Products	1994-2011
CHN	China	GCVD-CHN.xls	CVD-CHN-Master , CVD-CHN-Products , CVD-CHN-Domestic-Firms , CVD-CHN-Foreign-Firms	2009-2011
CRI	Costa Rica	GCVD-CRI.xls	CVD-CRI-Master , CVD-CRI-Products , CVD-CRI-Domestic-Firms , CVD-CRI-Foreign-Firms	2003-2011
EUN	European Union	GCVD.EUN.xls	CVD-EUN-Master , CVD-EUN-Products , CVD-EUN-Domestic-Firms , CVD-EUN-Foreign-Firms	1977-2011
IND	India	GCVD-IND.xls	CVD-IND-Master , CVD-IND-Products , CVD-IND-Domestic-Firms , CVD-IND-Foreign-Firms	2009-2011
JPN	Japan	GCVD-JPN.xls	CVD-JPN-Master , CVD-JPN-Products , CVD-JPN-Domestic-Firms ,	2004-2011

			CVD-JPN-Foreign-Firms	
MEX	Mexico	GCVD-MEX.xls	CVD-MEX-Master , CVD-MEX-Products , CVD-MEX-Domestic-Firms , CVD-MEX-Foreign-Firms	1990-2011
PAK	Pakistan	GCVD-PAK.xls	CVD-PAK-Master, CVD-PAK-Products, CVD-PAK-Domestic-Firms, CVD-PAK-Foreign-Firms	2011
PER	Peru	GCVD-PER.xls	CVD-PER-Master , CVD-PER-Products , CVD-PER-Domestic-Firms , CVD-PER-Foreign-Firms	1994-2011
ZAF	South Africa	GCVD-ZAF.xls	CVD-ZAF-Master, CVD-ZAF-Products, CVD-ZAF-Domestic-Firms	1997-2011
TUR	Turkey	GCVD-TUR.xls	CVD-TUR-Master , CVD-TUR-Products , CVD-TUR-Domestic-Firms , CVD-TUR-Foreign-Firms	2008-2011
USA	United States	GCVD-USA.xls	CVD-USA-Master , CVD-USA-Products , CVD-USA-Domestic-Firms , CVD-USA-Foreign-Firms	1980-2011
VEN	Venezuela	GCVD-VEN.xls	CVD-VEN-Master , CVD-VEN-Products	1993-2011

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The rest of section 5 details how each of these four spreadsheets is formatted for consistency across the CVD-user countries, before turning to country-specific descriptions for unique data found for each country.

### 5.1 The “Master” Spreadsheet for Each Country – CVD-CTY-Master

Each country has a master spreadsheet presenting a common set of information. The CVD-CTY-Master<sup>16</sup> spreadsheet has the same 26 initial column headings (Columns A through Z) for each of the using countries that we describe below. For each additional country, columns AA through (END) contain

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<sup>16</sup> CTY is replaced with the 3-letter UN country code for each of the 3 user countries in the data set.

unique variables depending on the country's nuances of its own countervailing process and the availability of reported information. The following table describes the contents of the first 26 columns of each master spreadsheet for each country.

**Table 5.1.1 : Variables in the CVD-CTY-Master Spreadsheets**

<b>Column</b>	<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>A.</b>	<b>V_NUMBER</b>	Quarter and year of the last data update
<b>B.</b>	<b>CVD_CTY_NAME</b>	Country name of the user initiating the countervailing duty investigation
<b>C.</b>	<b>CASE_ID</b>	Case identifier used to link observations across different elements of the data base [generated by us]
<b>D.</b>	<b>CASE_REPCODE</b>	Related CVD investigations of multiple countries at the same time over the same product
<b>E.</b>	<b>INV_CTY_NAME</b>	Country name of the foreign country under investigation
<b>F.</b>	<b>INV_CTY_CODE</b>	3-letter UN country code of the foreign country under investigation (see table 2.2)
<b>G.</b>	<b>PRODUCT</b>	Description of the product under investigation
<b>H.</b>	<b>INIT_DATE</b>	Date of initiation of the investigation (MM/DD/YEAR)
<b>I.</b>	<b>P_SUB_DATE</b>	Date of preliminary subsidy decision (MM/DD/YEAR)
<b>J.</b>	<b>P_INJ_DATE</b>	Date of preliminary injury decision (MM/DD/YEAR)
<b>K.</b>	<b>P_SUB_DEC</b>	Preliminary subsidy decision: A(ffirmative), N(egative), W(ithdrawn prior to ruling by petitioning industry), T(erminated prior to ruling by government agency), P(artial – some products were found affirmative/others negative), B(ypassed, as sometimes the preliminary decision is skipped and the first decision is the final decision), OTH(er, explain in the notes section), “.” (not relevant as case never reached that stage of the investigation)
<b>L.</b>	<b>P_INJ_DEC</b>	Preliminary injury decision: A(ffirmative), N(egative), W(ithdrawn prior to ruling by petitioning industry), T(erminated prior to ruling by government agency), P(artial – some products were found affirmative/others negative), B(ypassed, as sometimes the preliminary decision is skipped and the first decision is the final decision), OTH(er, explain in the notes section), “.” (not relevant as case never reached that stage of the investigation)
<b>M.</b>	<b>P_CVD_DATE</b>	Date of imposition of preliminary countervailing measure (MM/DD/YEAR)
<b>N.</b>	<b>P_CVD_MEASURE</b>	Preliminary countervailing measure imposed: AVD (= ad valorem duty), SD (= specific duty), PU (= price undertaking), DPU (=duty if price falls under a given level), SA (= suspension agreement)
<b>O.</b>	<b>F_SUB_DATE</b>	Date of final subsidy decision (MM/DD/YEAR)
<b>P.</b>	<b>F_INJ_DATE</b>	Date of final injury decision (MM/DD/YEAR)
<b>Q.</b>	<b>F_SUB_DEC</b>	Final subsidy decision: A(ffirmative), N(egative), W(ithdrawn prior to ruling by petitioning industry), T(erminated prior to ruling by government agency), P(artial – some products were found affirmative/others negative), OTH(er, explain in the notes section), “.” (not relevant as case never reached that stage of the investigation)

<b>R.</b>	<b>F_INJ_DEC</b>	Final injury decision: A(ffirmative), N(egative), W(ithdrawn prior to ruling by petitioning industry), T(erminated prior to ruling by government agency), P(artial – some products were found affirmative/others negative), OTH(er, explain in the notes section), “.” (not relevant as case never reached that stage of the investigation)
<b>S.</b>	<b>F_CVD_DATE</b>	Date of imposition of final countervailing measure (MM/DD/YEAR)
<b>T.</b>	<b>F_CVD_MEASURE</b>	Final countervailing measure imposed: AVD (= ad valorem duty), SD (= specific duty), PU (= price undertaking), DPU (=duty if price falls under a given level), SA (= suspension agreement)
<b>U.</b>	<b>REVOKE_DATE</b>	Date of revocation of countervailing measure (MM/DD/YEAR)
<b>V.</b>	<b>REVOKE_YEAR</b>	Year of revocation of the countervailing duty order (sometimes exact date unknown, but year revoked is known); alternatively IF (=in force as of 2005), MI (=”missing” if no longer in force but unknown when it was revoked), “.”(= either not relevant as case never resulted in definitive measures that would require revocation, or the case is recent enough that the final measure imposition information is still missing), source is WTO’s Semi-annual Reports of the Committee on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures under Article 25.11 of the Agreement
<b>W.</b>	<b>WTO_F_CVD_MEASURE</b>	What WTO reports indicate was the Final countervailing duty measure imposed: AVD (= ad valorem duty), SD (= specific duty), PU (= price undertaking), DPU (=duty if price falls under a given level), SA (= suspension agreement). To be used to supplement missing <b>F_CVD_MEASURE</b> observations and to check consistency.
<b>X.</b>	<b>WTO_F_MARGIN_MIN</b>	What WTO reports indicated was the low end of the range for the margin or duty officially reported.
<b>Y.</b>	<b>WTO_F_MARGIN_MAX</b>	What WTO reports indicated was the high end of the range for the margin or duty officially reported.
<b>Z.</b>	<b>WTO_CITATION</b>	Official WTO document from which data for variables <b>WTO_F_CVD_MEASURE</b> , <b>WTO_F_MARGIN_MIN</b> and <b>WTO_F_MARGIN_MAX</b> were taken.

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Before describing the other spreadsheets available across countries, it is important to point out that for a number of countries, much of the data described in the master spreadsheet may be redundant. For example, for a “single track” country that has one government agency carrying out a simultaneous injury and subsidy investigation, the preliminary subsidy and injury decisions (and any measures imposed) might take place on the same date. The same is likely to be the case for final decisions as well. Because some countries have “dual track” investigative processes, we have chosen this approach so as to have some standardization across country spreadsheets.

## 5.2 The “Product” Spreadsheets – CVD-CTY-Products

Each user country also has a spreadsheet presenting information on the Harmonized System (HS) product codes listed in the countervailing duty investigation petition. The CVD-CTY-Products spreadsheet has the same 3 initial column headings (Columns A through C) for each of the using countries, listed in table 5.2.1.

**Table 5.2.1 : Variables in the CVD-CTY-Products Spreadsheets**

Column	Variable Name	Description
A.	<b>CASE_ID</b>	Case identifier used to link observations across different elements of the data base [generated by us]
B.	<b>HS_CODE</b>	Harmonized System product code for the product under investigation
C.	<b>HS_DIGITS</b>	Number of digits of the HS product code reported in HS_CODE

### 5.3 The “Domestic Firms” Spreadsheets – CVD-CTY-Domestic-Firms

For many user countries, we also have a spreadsheet presenting a common set of information on domestic firms, trade associations and/or labor unions that are part of the filing of the countervailing duty investigation petition. The CVD-CTY-Domestic-Firms spreadsheet has the same 2 initial column headings (Columns A and B) for each of the using countries, described in table 5.3.1.

**Table 5.3.1 : Variables in the CVD-CTY-Domestic-Firms Spreadsheets**

Column	Variable Name	Description
A.	<b>CASE_ID</b>	Case identifier used to link observations across different elements of the data base [generated by us]
B.	<b>D_FIRM</b>	Domestic firm, trade association, industry group, labor union, etc. that is part of the countervailing duty petition requesting the investigation

### 5.4 The “Foreign Firms” Spreadsheets –CVD-CTY-Foreign-Firms

For many user countries, we also have a spreadsheet presenting a common set of information on foreign firms subject to the countervailing duty investigation, and, where available, the foreign-firm specific

outcomes (e.g., level of duties imposed) at the resolution of the investigation. The CVD-CTY-Foreign-Firms spreadsheet has the same 3 initial column headings (Columns A through C) as described in table 5.4.1.

**Table 5.4.1 : Variables in the CVD-CTY-Foreign-Firms Spreadsheets**

Column	Variable Name	Description
A.	<b>CASE_ID</b>	Case identifier used to link observations across different elements of the data base [generated by us]
B.	<b>F_FIRM</b>	Foreign firm under investigation in the countervailing duty petition
C.	<b>F_CVD_MEASURE_FIRM</b>	Foreign firm-specific final countervailing measure imposed

## 6 More Country-Specific Information on CVD Data

For each of the CVD user countries for which we have detailed data formatted as described in section 2, we describe in this section the additional and “unique” information specific to each user country.

Table 3.1 reports the sources of much of our information on national government agencies handling the dumping and injury determination of the antidumping process, their websites (if available) and the names of official government documents in which antidumping investigation notifications are published.

### 6.1 Argentina (ARG)

Argentina uses a dual track system: subsidy is assessed by the Secretariat of Industry, Trade, and Small and Medium-sized Companies, while injury is determined by the National Commission of Foreign Trade (CNCE). Countervailing duty decisions by the two agencies are contained in Acts (Actas) and Resolutions (Resoluciones), which are available through the Ministry of Economy and Public Finance’s “Documentation and Information Centre.” The source of the underlying data was online publications of

Acts and Resolutions via the website of the Ministry's Documentation and Information Centre (<http://infoleg.mecon.gov.ar/infolegInternet/mostrarBusquedaNormas.do>), as well as tables in Nogués and Baracat (2005), which provide more detail on the Argentine countervailing duty process.

The Argentine spreadsheet contains additional data beyond the standard information described above. The additional items are described in the table below.

**Table 6.1.1 : Additional Argentine Data Included in GCVD-ARG.xls**

Variable Name	Description
<b>In CVD-ARG-Master:</b>	
<b>RELATED_AD</b>	Case code of a related antidumping investigation against the same product and country
<b>INIT_GP</b>	Decision number of the initiation action
<b>P_GP</b>	Decision number of the preliminary countervailing duty/injury determination
<b>P_MEASURES_GP</b>	The government publication containing the preliminary measures
<b>P_CVD_DUTY</b>	Preliminary countervailing duty imposed
<b>F_GP</b>	Decision number of the final countervailing duty/injury determination
<b>F_MEASURES_GP</b>	The government publication containing the final measures
<b>F_CVD_DUTY</b>	Final countervailing duty imposed
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments

In terms of incomplete or missing data, the Argentine dataset does not contain information on foreign exporters.

## **6.2 Australia (AUS)**

The Australian Customs Service (or Customs) is solely responsible for countervailing duty investigations and determines if subsidy and/or injury has occurred for each case. The decisions of the Australian Customs Service's Dumping Unit are sometimes reviewed by a Trade Measures Review Officer from the Trade Measures Review Secretariat. The initiation and outcomes of each investigation are published in the Australian Commonwealth Gazette, which is available online at the Customs website. The sources for

data included in the database are online publications of Customs Notices and Reports at the Australian Customs website, as well as on-site inspection of Customs Documents at the Australian Customs Office in Canberra. Information about Australia's countervailing duty process is available as an online public document named "Australia's Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Administration," which can be accessed via the Customs website. For a discussion of Australia's countervailing duty process see also Moulis and Gay (2005).

In addition to the standard data described above, the Australian spreadsheets contain additional data, which are described in the table below.

**Table 6.2.1 : Additional Australian Data Included in GCVD-AUS.xls**

Variable Name	Description
<b>In CVD-AUS-Master:</b>	
<b>RELATED_AD</b>	Case code of a related antidumping investigation against the same product and country
<b>INIT_GP_ACDN</b>	Decision number of the initiation action
<b>P_GP_ACDN</b>	Decision number of the preliminary countervailing duty/injury determination
<b>F_GP_ACDN</b>	Decision number of the final countervailing duty/injury determination
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments
<b>In CVD-AUS-Domestic-Firms:</b>	
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments
<b>In CVD-AUS-Foreign-Firms:</b>	
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments

### **6.3 Brazil (BRA)**

Brazilian countervailing duty investigations are carried out solely by the Department of Commercial Defense (DECOM), which is part of the Secretariat of Foreign Trade (SECEX). The Secretariat itself is under the Brazilian Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade. The outcomes of



investigations are published by the Secretariat (SECEX) in annual reports, some of which are available online at the Ministry's website, [www.desenvolvimento.gov.br](http://www.desenvolvimento.gov.br). The Brazilian data was provided by Honório Kumé and is based on Kumé and Piani (2005), which includes a history and analysis of the use of countervailing duty in Brazil. See also Caetano (2005). Additional sources of information are the actual investigations' opening and closing documents, the "resoluções" (resolutions) and "circulares" (circulars) issued by the Ministry.

The Brazilian spreadsheet contains the standard data items described above, as well as a few additional data items described below.

**Table 6.3.1 : Additional Brazilian Data Included in GCVD-BRA.xls**

Variable Name	Description
<b>In CVD-BRA-Master:</b>	
<b>RELATED_AD</b>	Case code of a related antidumping investigation against the same product and country
<b>P_CVD_DUTY</b>	Preliminary countervailing duty imposed
<b>F_CVD_DUTY</b>	Final countervailing duty imposed
<b>FILING_DATE</b>	Date of the domestic industry's petition filing date (MM/DD/YYYY)
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments
<b>In CVD-BRA-Foreign-Firms:</b>	
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments

## 6.4 Canada (CAN)

Canada's countervailing duty cases are handled by the same authorities that investigate dumping. The Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Directorate of the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA, formerly the Canada Customs and Revenue Agency, CCRA) examines subsidy issues, while injury determinations are made by the Canadian International Trade Tribunal (CITT). Before late 2000, the CITT initiated an investigation only in two cases: after a preliminary determination of subsidizing had been made by the CCRA or if an interested party referred the issue of injury to the tribunal. The data sources used for these figures are identical to those used for the Canadian dumping data described in section 3.

The Canadian CVD workbook contains the standard data items described above as well as a few additional data items described below.

**Table 6.4.1 : Additional Canadian Data Included in GCVD-CAN.xls**

Variable Name	Description
<b>In CVD-CAN-Master:</b>	
<b>RELATED_AD</b>	Case code of a related antidumping investigation against the same product and country
<b>CASE_CBSA</b>	Case code associated with the subsidy investigation administered by the Canadian Border Services Agency (CBSA)
<b>CASE_CITT</b>	Case code associated with the injury investigation administered by the Canadian International Trade Tribunal (CITT). Only assigned in the final stage.
<b>INIT_DATE_CBSA</b>	Date of initiation of the case at the CBSA
<b>INIT_DATE_CITT</b>	Date of initiation of the case at the CITT
<b>P_AVG_DUTY</b>	The weighted average preliminary duty
<b>F_AVG_DUTY</b>	The weighted average final duty
<b>TERM_DATE</b>	The date a case was terminated for reasons such as the case was withdrawn by the petitioner or there was insignificant evidence of subsidy
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments
<b>In CVD-CAN-Domestic-Firms:</b>	
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments
<b>In CVD-CAN-Foreign-Firms:</b>	
<b>F_CVD_MARGIN_FIRM</b>	Final firm-specific subsidy margin in percentage terms of normal value as decided for a specific firm by the CBSA
<b>F_CVD_NDUTY_FIRM</b>	Final firm-specific countervailing duty assessed in percentage terms of normal value
<b>F_CVD_DUTYPAYABLE_FIRM</b>	Final firm-specific subsidy margin in percentage terms of export price as decided for a specific firm by the CBSA
<b>F_CVD_EDUTY_FIRM</b>	Final firm-specific countervailing duty assessed in percentage terms of export price
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments

In terms of the data, the duties were usually reported in per unit terms until CAN-CVD-24, when duties were imposed as a percentage of the export price, for the most part.

## 6.5 Chile (CHL)

Chile's countervailing duty investigations are carried out solely by the Comision Nacional Encargada de Investigar la Existencia de Distorsiones en el Precio de las Mercaderias Importadas (National Commission in Charge of Investigating the Existence of Price Distortions on Imported Goods). The main data source to collect the information for the Chilean database was the Commission's website, <http://www.cndp.cl/>, as well as the Commission's Resoluciones (Resolutions) published in the *Diario Oficial* (<http://www.diariooficial.cl/>).

In addition to the standard data described above, the Chilean file contains additional data described in the table below. In terms of incomplete or missing data, the Chilean countervailing dataset does not contain information on domestic and foreign firms.

**Table 6.5.1 : Additional Chilean Data Included in GCVD-CHL.xls**

Variable Name	Description
<b>In CVD-CHL-Master:</b>	
<b>RELATED_AD</b>	Case code of a related antidumping investigation against the same product and country
<b>P_CVD_DUTY</b>	Preliminary countervailing duty imposed
<b>F_CVD_DUTY</b>	Final countervailing duty imposed
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments

## 6.6 China (CHN)

China's countervailing duty process has a two-track determination of injury and subsidy, and more information about it can be found in Tian (2005). The primary data source used to collect the Chinese countervailing duty information was the China Trade Remedy Information network (<http://www.cacs.gov.cn/>) under the Ministry of Commerce and which is in Chinese.

The additional data collected for China beyond that described above is detailed in the following table:

**Table 6.6.1 : Additional Chinese Data Included in GCVD-CHN.xls**

Variable Name	Description
<b>In CVD-CHN-Master:</b>	
<b>RELATED_AD</b>	Case code of a related antidumping investigation against the same product and country
<b>INIT_GP</b>	Decision number of the initiation action
<b>P_GP</b>	Decision number of the preliminary countervailing duty/injury determination
<b>P_CVD_DUTY</b>	Preliminary countervailing duty imposed
<b>F_GP</b>	Decision number of the final countervailing duty/injury determination
<b>F_CVD_DUTY</b>	Final countervailing duty imposed
<b>CHINA_OFFICIAL_CASE_ID</b>	The official tracking case ID allocated by the government of China
<b>In CVD-CHN-Foreign-Firms:</b>	
<b>COUNTRY</b>	The country in which the foreign firm is located
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments

Important caveats to the Chinese data have to do mainly with the fact that there may have been errors introduced (e.g., naming of specific chemical products) in the translation from Chinese to English.

## 6.7 Costa Rica (CRI)

In Costa Rica, countervailing duty investigations are conducted solely by the Ministerio de Comercio Exterior (Ministry of Foreign Trade). A complete description (in Spanish) of countervailing duty investigations and the corresponding Resolutions can be found at the Ministerio de Economía, Industria y Comercio's (Ministry of Economy, Industry and Commerce) website, <http://www.meic.go.cr/>. The

original data source is the trade remedies section of that website, particularly the list of Resolutions provided there.

In addition to the standard data described above, the Costa Rican file contains additional data described in the table below.

**Table 6.7.1 : Additional Costa Rican Data Included in GCVD-CRI.xls**

Variable Name	Description
<b>In CVD-CRI-Master:</b>	
<b>RELATED_AD</b>	Case code of a related antidumping investigation against the same product and country
<b>P_CVD_DUTY</b>	Preliminary countervailing duty imposed
<b>F_CVD_DUTY</b>	Final countervailing duty imposed
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments

## **6.8 European Union (EUN)**

Countervailing duty investigations in the European Union are handled by the Trade Directorate of the European Commission. Investigations follow a single-track i.e. the system assigns the responsibility for subsidy and injury assessment only to the Commission. The initiations and outcomes of each investigation are published in the European Union's *Official Journal*. Electronic versions of countervailing duty-related documents are available online in the form of Information and Notices (prefix C) and Legislation (prefix L). The source of the data was primarily the European Union's *Official Journal* website. In cases where the online documents lacked certain data items, the Office for Official Publications provided the complete versions of these documents upon request by email. There is a fairly extensive research literature on various aspects of EU countervailing duties, e.g., for procedural descriptions and analyses see Messerlin (2001) and Vermulst (2005).

In addition to the standard countervailing duty information described above, the CVD-EUN workbook contains much additional information that may be of use to researchers, as we describe in the table below.

**Table 6.8.1 : Additional EU Data Included in GCVD-EUN.xls**

Variable Name	Description
<b>In CVD-EUN-Master:</b>	
<b>RELATED_AD</b>	Case code of a related antidumping investigation against the same product and country
<b>INIT_GP</b>	Decision number of the initiation action
<b>P_CVD_DUTY</b>	Preliminary countervailing duty imposed
<b>F_CVD_DUTY</b>	Final countervailing duty imposed
<b>P_CVD_MARGIN</b>	The preliminary subsidy margin assessed. If there were several subsidy margins assessed, this column contains the maximum subsidy margin found
<b>F_CVD_MARGIN</b>	The final subsidy margin assessed. If there were several subsidy margins assessed, this column contains the maximum subsidy margin
<b>P_GP</b>	Decision number of the preliminary countervailing duty/injury determination
<b>F_GP</b>	Decision number of the final countervailing duty/injury determination
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments
<b>In CVD-EUN-Products:</b>	
<b>CN_P_ex</b>	This column indicates whether the HS code (referred to as the CN code in the European Union) of the good under investigation has an 'ex' prefix at the preliminary stage. The 'ex' prefix indicates that the products being investigated are only a subset of the products in the reported CN code.
<b>P_HS_CODE</b>	The HS code of the investigated good at the preliminary stage
<b>SIG_DIGITS_P_HSCODE</b>	Number of digits of the HS product code reported at the preliminary stage.
<b>CN_F_ex</b>	This column indicates whether the HS code (referred to as the CN code in the European Union) of the good under investigation has an 'ex' prefix at the final stage. The 'ex' prefix indicates that the products being investigated are only a subset of the products in the reported CN code.
<b>F_HS_CODE</b>	The HS code of the investigated good at the final stage
<b>SIG_DIGITS_F_HSCODE</b>	Number of digits of the HS product code reported at the final stage
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments
<b>In CVD-EUN-Domestic-Firms:</b>	

<b>COUNTRY</b>	The European country in which the plaintiff domestic firm is located
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments

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**In CVD-EUN-Foreign-Firms:**

<b>P_CVD_MEASURE_FIRM</b>	The firm-specific preliminary countervailing measure imposed
<b>P_CVD_MARGIN</b>	The firm-specific preliminary subsidy margin
<b>F_CVD_MARGIN</b>	The firm-specific final subsidy margin
<b>P_CVD_DUTY</b>	The firm-specific preliminary countervailing duty imposed
<b>F_CVD_DUTY</b>	The firm-specific final countervailing duty imposed
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments

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In terms of missing or incomplete data, the European Union dataset lacks information on reviews.

## 6.9 India (IND)

India's countervailing duty process has a single track determination of injury and subsidy, which falls under the jurisdiction of the Additional Secretary in the Ministry of Commerce. The Designated Authority initiates and carries out both the subsidy and the injury investigations, and makes a ruling based on its findings. Information on these investigations is made public through the Department of Commerce (of Government of India, Ministry of Commerce & Industry) and is available online at [http://commerce.nic.in/traderemedies/ad\\_casesinindia.asp?id=2](http://commerce.nic.in/traderemedies/ad_casesinindia.asp?id=2). More information regarding the Indian countervailing duty process can be found in Kumaran (2005) and Banik (1998).

In addition to the standard countervailing duty information described above, additional data collected for India is described below:

**Table 6.9.1 : Additional Indian Data Included in GCVD-IND.xls**

<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>In CVD-IND-Master:</b>	
<b>RELATED_AD</b>	Case code of a related antidumping investigation against the same product and country

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## 6.10 Japan (JPN)

The Japanese data was graciously obtained from Professor Maurizio Zanardi of Tilburg University and from the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry. There is no detailed publicly available information on Japan's countervailing duty investigations in English in the Ministry's website. Therefore, the data included in the database was obtained through private correspondence with the Office for Trade Remedy Investigation of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

In addition to the standard data described above, the Japanese file contains additional data described in the table below.

**Table 6.10.1 : Additional Japanese Data Included in GCVD-JPN.xls**

Variable Name	Description
<b>In CVD-JPN-Master:</b>	
<b>P_CVD_DUTY</b>	Preliminary countervailing duty imposed
<b>F_CVD_DUTY</b>	Final countervailing duty imposed
<b>INIT_GP</b>	Decision number of the initiation action
<b>P_GP</b>	Decision number of the preliminary countervailing duty/injury determination
<b>F_GP</b>	Decision number of the final countervailing duty/injury determination
<b>REVOKE_GP</b>	Decision number of the revocation action
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments
<b>In CVD-JPN-Foreign-Firms:</b>	
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments

## 6.11 Mexico (MEX)

As with Mexican dumping investigations, subsidy cases are investigated by the Unidad de Prácticas Comerciales Internacionales (UPCI, International Trade Practices Unit), part of the Secretaría de



Economía. Countervailing duty investigations are far less common than antidumping actions. The first cases described in the database date from 1990, while dumping cases began in 1987. Regardless, countervailing duty investigations follow the same track as that used for dumping, with the UPCI ruling on both injury and the existence of subsidies simultaneously. The data here was gathered from electronic copies of the existing case files.

The Mexican CVD workbook contains the standard data items described above as well as a few additional data items described below.

**Table 6.11.1 : Additional Mexican Data Included in GCVD-MEX.xls**

<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>In CVD-MEX-Master:</b>	
<b>RELATED_AD</b>	Case code of a related antidumping investigation against the same product and country
<b>P_CVD_DUTY</b>	Preliminary “all others” rate
<b>F_CVD_DUTY</b>	Final “all others” rate
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments
<b>In CVD-MEX-Foreign-Firms:</b>	
<b>F_CVD_MARGIN_FIRM</b>	Firm-specific final subsidy margin
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments

Note that the “SUB” and “INJ” columns are redundant, since Mexico has a one-track injury/subsidy investigation process.

## **6.12 Pakistan (PAK)**

Pakistani countervailing investigations are administered by the National Tariff Commission. The outcomes of investigations are published in the National Tariff Commission’s reports that can be found in the Commission’s website.

The Pakistani workbook contains the standard data items as well as a few additional data items described below.

**Table 6.12.1 : Additional Pakistani Data Included in GCVD-PAK.xls**

Variable Name	Description
<b>In CVD-PAK-Master:</b>	
<b>RELATED_AD</b>	Case code of a related antidumping investigation against the same product and country
<b>P_CVD_DUTY</b>	Preliminary countervailing duty imposed
<b>F_CVD_DUTY</b>	Final countervailing duty imposed
<b>CASE_NTC</b>	Case number assigned by the National Tariff Commission of Pakistan
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments
<b>In CVD-PAK-Foreign-Firms:</b>	
<b>P_CVD_MEASURE_FIRM</b>	Foreign firm-specific preliminary countervailing duty imposed
<b>P_SUB_MARGIN</b>	Preliminary firm-specific subsidy margin
<b>F_SUB_MARGIN</b>	Final firm-specific subsidy margin
<b>P_CVD_DUTY</b>	Preliminary firm-specific countervailing duty
<b>F_CVD_DUTY</b>	Final firm-specific countervailing duty

### 6.13 Peru (PER)

In Peru, one authority investigates both subsidization and injury, La Comisión de Fiscalización de Dumping y Subsidios (Commission for Control of Dumping and Subsidies). This body is part of the National Institute for the Defense of Competition and Protection of Intellectual Property (INDECOPI). All Resolutions can also be found in Peru's official gazette website (in Spanish), <http://www.elperuano.com.pe>.

In addition to the standard data described above, the file for Peru contains additional data described in the table below.

**Table 6.13.1 : Additional Peruvian Data Included in GCVD-PER.xls**

Variable Name	Description
<b>In CVD-PER-Master:</b>	
<b>RELATED_AD</b>	Case code of a related antidumping investigation against the same product and country
<b>P_CVD_DUTY</b>	Preliminary countervailing duty imposed
<b>F_CVD_DUTY</b>	Final countervailing duty imposed
<b>INIT_GP</b>	Decision number of the initiation action
<b>P_GP</b>	Decision number of the preliminary countervailing duty/injury determination
<b>F_GP</b>	Decision number of the final countervailing duty/injury determination
<b>REVOKE_GP</b>	Decision number of the revocation action
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments
<b>In CVD-PER-Products:</b>	
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments
<b>In CVD-PER-Foreign-Firms:</b>	
<b>F_CVD_MARGIN_FIRM</b>	Firm-specific final subsidy margin
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments

#### **6.14 South Africa (ZAF)**

South African countervailing investigations are administered by the International Trade Administration Commission of South Africa. The outcomes of investigations are published in the International Trade Administration Commission's reports.

The South African workbook contains the standard data items, as well as a few additional data items described below.

**Table 6.14.1 : Additional South African Data Included in GCVD-ZAF.xls**

Variable Name	Description
<b>In CVD-ZAF-Master:</b>	

<b>RELATED_AD</b>	Case code of a related antidumping investigation against the same product and country
<b>P_CVD_DUTY</b>	Preliminary countervailing duty imposed
<b>F_CVD_DUTY</b>	Final countervailing duty imposed
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments

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**In CVD-ZAF-Domestic-Firms:**

<b>NOTES</b>	Comments
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In terms of incomplete or missing data, the South African dataset does not contain information on foreign exporters.

## 6.15 Turkey (TUR)

The Turkish countervailing duty process is administered by two separate bodies, the “Board of Evaluation of Unfair Competition in Importation” (the Board) and the “Department of Dumping and Subsidy Investigation” (the Department). Despite the existence of two bodies the investigations tend to follow a single track procedure as announcements on subsidy and injury tend to be made simultaneously. Announcements are published in the Turkish government’s *Official Gazette* (Resmî Gazete) publications which is available online in Turkish.

In addition to the basic countervailing duty data described above, additional data for Turkey is as described in the following table:

**Table 6.15.1 : Additional Turkish Data Included in GCVD-TUR.xls**

<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>In CVD-TUR-Master :</b>	
<b>RELATED_AD</b>	Case code of a related antidumping investigation against the same product and country
<b>P_CVD_DUTY</b>	Preliminary countervailing duty imposed
<b>F_CVD_DUTY</b>	Final countervailing duty imposed

<b>F_CVD_DOC</b>	<i>Official Gazette</i> government publication number documenting the final countervailing duty determination
<b>F_DOC_COM_NO</b>	<i>Official Gazette</i> communiqué number documenting the final countervailing duty determination

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## 6.16 United States (USA)

Countervailing duty cases in the United States are investigated by the International Trade Administration (ITA) and the International Trade Commission (ITC). The ITC handles the injury determination, while the ITA determines the existence of countervailable subsidies. However, a number of cases prior to 1995 did not require ITC rulings because the target country was not a signatory to the Tokyo Round's plurilateral Subsidy Agreement. Many of these cases are identified by ITC numbers in the form "COUNTRY-#" (such as COLOMBIA-1), which were created during data collection. The data was compiled from the *Federal Register*.

The United States' CVD workbook contains the standard data items described above as well as a few additional data items described below.

**Table 6.16.1 : Additional US Data Included in GCVD-USA.xls**

Variable Name	Description
<b>In CVD-USA-Master:</b>	
<b>RELATED_AD</b>	Case code of a related antidumping investigation against the same product and country
<b>CASE_ITA</b>	Case code associated with the subsidy investigation administered by the International Trade Administration (ITA)
<b>CASE_ITC</b>	Case code associated with the injury investigation administered by the International Trade Commission (ITC)
<b>ITC_REPCODE</b>	First (chronological) ITC case code for multiple country/identical product investigations
<b>INIT_DATE_ITA</b>	Date of initiation of the case at the ITA
<b>INIT_DATE_ITC</b>	Date of initiation of the case at the ITC
<b>TERM_DATE</b>	Date of the termination action
<b>P_CVD_DUTY</b>	The preliminary "all others" rate
<b>F_CVD_DUTY</b>	The final "all others" rate

<b>INIT_ITA_GP</b>	Citation to the <i>Federal Register</i> government publication for initiation at the ITA
<b>INIT_ITC_GP</b>	Citation to the <i>Federal Register</i> government publication for initiation at the ITC
<b>P_SUB_GP</b>	Citation to the <i>Federal Register</i> government publication for ITA preliminary subsidy determination
<b>P_INJ_GP</b>	Citation to the <i>Federal Register</i> government publication for ITC preliminary injury determination
<b>F_SUB_GP</b>	Citation to the <i>Federal Register</i> government publication for ITA final subsidy determination
<b>F_INJ_GP</b>	Citation to the <i>Federal Register</i> government publication for ITC final injury determination
<b>F_CVD_MEASURE_GP</b>	Citation to the <i>Federal Register</i> government publication for imposition of countervailing measure order
<b>TERM_GP</b>	Citation to the <i>Federal Register</i> government publication for termination of the case
<b>REVOKE_GP</b>	Citation to the <i>Federal Register</i> government publication for revocation of countervailing duty order
<b>SUSP_GP</b>	Citation to the <i>Federal Register</i> government publication for suspension of the case and acceptance of a suspension agreement
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments

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#### **In CVD-USA-Products:**

<b>TS_CODE</b>	Prior to 1989, the US did not subscribe to the HS system and instead used the TSUSA system to classify imports, thus this column reports the pre-1989 cases which referenced the investigated products' 5-7 digit TSUSA code
<b>TS_DIGITS</b>	Number of digits of the TSUSA product code reported in TS_CODE (e.g., 5,7, etc.)
<b>CASE_ITC</b>	Case code associated with the injury investigation administered by the US International Trade Commission (ITC)
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments

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#### **In CVD-USA-Domestic-Firms:**

<b>CASE_ITC</b>	Case code associated with the injury investigation administered by the US International Trade Commission (ITC)
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments

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#### **In CVD-USA-Foreign-Firms:**

<b>CASE_ITC</b>	Case code associated with the injury investigation administered by the US International Trade Commission (ITC)
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments

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### **6.17 Venezuela (VEN)**

Venezuela has a single track countervailing duty investigation procedure administered by the Comisión Antidumping y Sobre Subsidios (CASS, Anti-dumping and Subsidy Commission), which is assisted by the Secretaría Técnica (ST). CASS issues the rulings, while the ST helps with administration and investigation duties. The CASS website, <http://www.cass.gob.ve/frmain.htm> contains useful information on the countervailing duty legislation and on the cases themselves. However, the Venezuelan internet infrastructure is relatively unreliable, so we found it useful to archive pages offline for extended use.

In addition to the standard data described above, the file for Venezuela contains additional data described in the table below.

**Table 6.17.1 : Additional Venezuelan Data Included in GCVD-VEN.xls**

Variable Name	Description
<b>In CVD-VEN-Master:</b>	
<b>RELATED_AD</b>	Case code of a related antidumping investigation against the same product and country
<b>P_CVD_DUTY</b>	Preliminary countervailing duty imposed
<b>F_CVD_DUTY</b>	Final countervailing duty imposed
<b>NOTES</b>	Comments

In terms of missing or incomplete data, the Venezuelan dataset lacks information on domestic and foreign firms.

## **7 CVD-Using Countries with Limited Data**

There are a number of countries that also use countervailing duties but for which we have not managed to collect data, typically because of the lack of transparency making the data inaccessible. Thus, in a separate file included in the data set (GCVD-OTH.xls) we document basic information from the WTO on initiations and measures by member countries (described below) over 1995-2011 that are not part of the more detailed database described in sections 2 and 3:

**Table 7.1.1 : Other Countervailing Duty User Countries with Limited Data**

Country Code (3-letter CTY)	Country Name	Excel Workbook File Name	Spreadsheet Names within Country Workbook	Available Years of Data
EGY	Egypt	GCVD-OTH.xls	CVD-EGY-Master	1995-2011
ISR	Israel		CVD-ISR-Master	
LVA	Latvia		CVD-LVA-Master	
NZL	New Zealand		CVD-NZL-Master	

The WTO data was originally collected and described in Miranda, Torres and Ruiz (1998) and has since been updated as part of the WTO's Rules Division Antidumping database.<sup>17</sup> We report only the information available in the WTO dataset on investigations for other WTO members, as detailed in the table below, with one "Master" sheet per using country:

**Table 7.1.2 : Variables in the CVD-OTH-Master Spreadsheets**

Column	Variable Name	Description
A.	V_NUMBER	Quarter and year of last data update
B.	CVD_CTY_NAME	Country name of the user initiating the countervailing duty investigation
C.	CASE_ID	Case identifier used to link observations across different elements of the data base [generated by us]
D.	CASE_REPCODE	Related countervailing duty investigations of multiple countries at the same time over the same product
E.	INV_CTY_NAME	Country name of the foreign country under investigation
F.	INV_CTY_CODE	3-letter UN country code of the foreign country under investigation (see table 2.2)
G.	PRODUCT	Description of the product under investigation
H.	INIT_DATE	Date of initiation of the investigation (MM/DD/YEAR)
I.	P_DATE	Date of imposition of preliminary countervailing duty (MM/DD/YEAR)
J.	P_DEC	Preliminary decision: A(ffirmative), N(egative), W(ithdrawn prior to ruling by petitioning industry), T(erminated prior to ruling by government agency), P(artial

<sup>17</sup> The data for the WTO Rules Division Antidumping database is taken from the Semi-annual reports Members are obliged to submit to the WTO Committee on Anti-Dumping Practices. Thanks to Raul Torres and Johann Human for making this database available.



		– some products were found affirmative/others negative), B(ypassed, as sometimes the preliminary decision is skipped and the first decision is the final decision), OTH(er, explain in the notes section), “.” (not relevant as case never reached that stage of the investigation)
<b>K.</b>	<b>P_MARGIN</b>	Preliminary subsidy margin
<b>L.</b>	<b>F_DATE</b>	Date of imposition of final countervailing duty (MM/DD/YEAR)
<b>M.</b>	<b>F_DEC</b>	Final decision: A(ffirmative), N(egative), W(ithdrawn prior to ruling by petitioning industry), T(erminated prior to ruling by government agency), P(artial – some products were found affirmative/others negative), B(ypassed, as sometimes the preliminary decision is skipped and the first decision is the final decision), OTH(er, explain in the notes section), “.” (not relevant as case never reached that stage of the investigation)
<b>N.</b>	<b>F_MARGIN</b>	Final subsidy margin
<b>O.</b>	<b>REVOKE_DATE</b>	Date of revocation of countervailing duty (MM/DD/YEAR); alternatively IF (=in force as of 2005), MI (=“missing” if no longer in force but unknown when it was revoked), “.”(= either not relevant as case never resulted in definitive measures that would require revocation, or the case is recent enough that the final measure imposition information is still missing)
<b>P.</b>	<b>REVOKE_YEAR</b>	Year of revocation of countervailing duty (sometimes exact date unknown, but year revoked is known); alternatively IF (=in force as of 2005), MI (=“missing” if no longer in force but unknown when it was revoked), “.”(= either not relevant as case never resulted in definitive measures that would require revocation, or the case is recent enough that the final measure imposition information is still missing)
<b>Q.</b>	<b>NOTES</b>	Comments

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## 8 Global Safeguard Data in the Database

We also include in the database detailed information on the initiations, investigations and outcomes of safeguard investigations taking place under the WTO’s Agreement on Safeguards.<sup>18</sup> This data is in a single Excel workbook with the filename GSGD-WTO.xls. Unlike the data on antidumping duty and countervailing investigations presented in the database which largely relied on national government information as the source, all of this information was obtained from official WTO documents reported to the Committee on Safeguards and available through the WTO’s “Documents Online” website.<sup>19</sup> Thus this database contains no information on the “domestic firms” part of the safeguard petition. Since safeguards

<sup>18</sup> This dataset does not include information on the use of safeguards associated with the WTO’s interim Agreement on Textiles and Clothing (ATC), the WTO’s Agreement on Agriculture, the General Agreement on Trade in Services, or the use of China-specific safeguards associated with China’s 2001 accession.

<sup>19</sup> See the WTO Documents Online website, <http://docsonline.wto.org/>.

are largely designed to be applied on an MFN-basis, the measures imposed are also not generally firm-specific,<sup>20</sup> thus there is no information in the database on foreign firms.

The safeguards database also includes reasonably detailed information on the structure of the safeguard measure imposed. For example, different subsets of products in the same safeguard investigation may face different levels of duties imposed, each with different subsequent rates during the second and third years of the safeguard imposition when the country is “re-liberalizing.” Alternatively, for safeguard measures imposed as quantitative restrictions or tariff rate quotas, we provide information on the export country-allocation with the quantitative restriction whenever that information is available. Finally, we also list the exporting countries exempted from the final safeguard measure.

### 8.1 The “SG-Master” Spreadsheet

The Master spreadsheet provides information on the safeguard initiation, investigation and outcome of each case initiated between 1995 and 2011. The following table describes the contents of the 34 columns of the master spreadsheet.

**Table 8.1.1 : Variables in the SG-Master Spreadsheet**

Column	Variable Name	Description
A.	V_NUMBER	Quarter and year of last data update
B.	SG_CTY_NAME	Country name of the user initiating the safeguard investigation
C.	CASE_ID	Case identifier used to link observations across different elements of the data base [generated by us]
D.	PRODUCT	Description of the product under investigation
E.	PET_DATE	Date domestic industry/companies or official body petitioned relevant government body for SG investigation (MM/DD/YEAR)
F.	WTO_INIT_DATE	Date of initiation of the investigation with WTO (MM/DD/YEAR)
G.	P_DATE	Date of provisional safeguard measure decision (MM/DD/YEAR)

<sup>20</sup> For exceptions, see Bown (2004) and also the discussions in Bown and McCulloch (2003, 2004).

<b>H.</b>	<b>P_INJ_DEC</b>	Preliminary injury decisions: A(ffirmative), N(egative), W(ithdrawn prior to ruling by petitioning industry), T(erminated prior to ruling by government agency), P(artial – some products were found affirmative/others negative), B(ypassed, as sometimes the preliminary decision is skipped and the first decision is the final decision), OTH(er, explain in the notes section), “.” (not relevant as case never reached that stage of the investigation)
<b>I.</b>	<b>P_DEC</b>	Provisional safeguard measure decision: A(ffirmative), N(egative), W(ithdrawn prior to ruling by petitioning industry), T(erminated prior to ruling by government agency), P(artial – some products were found affirmative/others negative), B(ypassed, as sometimes the preliminary decision is skipped and the first decision is the final decision), OTH(er, explain in the notes section), “.” (not relevant as case never reached that stage of the investigation)
<b>J.</b>	<b>P_SG_DATE</b>	Date of imposition of provisional safeguard measure (MM/DD/YEAR)
<b>K.</b>	<b>P_SG_MEASURE</b>	Provisional safeguard measure imposed: AVD (= ad valorem duty), SD (= specific duty), TRQ (= tariff rate quota), QR (=quantitative restriction); PU (= price undertaking), DPU (=duty if price falls under a given level), SA (= suspension agreement)
<b>L.</b>	<b>F_INJ_DATE</b>	Date of final/definitive injury measure decision (MM/DD/YEAR)
<b>M.</b>	<b>F_INJ_DEC</b>	Final/definitive injury decision: A(ffirmative), N(egative), W(ithdrawn prior to ruling by petitioning industry), T(erminated prior to ruling by government agency), P(artial – some products were found affirmative/others negative), B(ypassed, as sometimes the preliminary decision is skipped and the first decision is the final decision), OTH(er, explain in the notes section), “.” (not relevant as case never reached that stage of the investigation)
<b>N.</b>	<b>F_DATE</b>	Date of final/definitive safeguard measure decision (MM/DD/YEAR)
<b>O.</b>	<b>F_DEC</b>	Final/definitive safeguard measure decision: A(ffirmative), N(egative), W(ithdrawn prior to ruling by petitioning industry), T(erminated prior to ruling by government agency), P(artial – some products were found affirmative/others negative), B(ypassed, as sometimes the preliminary decision is skipped and the first decision is the final decision), OTH(er, explain in the notes section), “.” (not relevant as case never reached that stage of the investigation)
<b>P.</b>	<b>F_SG_DATE</b>	Date of imposition of final/definitive safeguard measure (MM/DD/YEAR)
<b>Q.</b>	<b>F_SG_MEASURE</b>	Final/definitive safeguard measure imposed: AVD (= ad valorem duty), SD (= specific duty), TRQ (= tariff rate quota), QR (=quantitative restriction); PU (= price undertaking), DPU (=duty if price falls under a given level), SA (= suspension agreement)
<b>R.</b>	<b>TERM_DATE</b>	Date of termination of investigation or provisional measure if provisional measure imposed but final/definitive measure not imposed (MM/DD/YEAR)
<b>S.</b>	<b>D1_DATE</b>	Date of first scheduled liberalization of the imposed final/definitive safeguard measure (MM/DD/YEAR)
<b>T.</b>	<b>D2_DATE</b>	Date of second scheduled liberalization of the imposed final/definitive safeguard measure (MM/DD/YEAR)
<b>U.</b>	<b>D3_DATE</b>	Date of third scheduled liberalization of the imposed final/definitive safeguard measure (MM/DD/YEAR)

<b>V.</b>	<b>D4_DATE</b>	Date of fourth scheduled liberalization of the imposed final/definitive safeguard measure (MM/DD/YEAR)
<b>W.</b>	<b>D1_YR</b>	Year of first scheduled liberalization of the imposed final/definitive safeguard measure (YEAR)
<b>X.</b>	<b>D2_YR</b>	Year of second scheduled liberalization of the imposed final/definitive safeguard measure (YEAR)
<b>Y.</b>	<b>D3_YR</b>	Year of third scheduled liberalization of the imposed final/definitive safeguard measure (YEAR)
<b>Z.</b>	<b>D4_YR</b>	Year of fourth scheduled liberalization of the imposed final/definitive safeguard measure (YEAR)
<b>AA.</b>	<b>EXP_DATE</b>	Date of expiration of final measure as set out in original notice of final measure (MM/DD/YEAR)
<b>AB.</b>	<b>EXP_YR</b>	Year of expiration of final measure (YEAR)
<b>AC.</b>	<b>REVOKE_DATE</b>	Date of revocation of final safeguard measure if different from expiration date because of early termination (MM/DD/YEAR)
<b>AD.</b>	<b>WTO_INIT_DOC</b>	Official WTO publication documenting the initiation of the safeguard investigation
<b>AE.</b>	<b>WTO_PRELIM_DOC</b>	Official WTO publication documenting the preliminary stage of the safeguard investigation
<b>AF.</b>	<b>WTO_INJ_INV_DOC</b>	Official WTO publication documenting the final injury determination of the safeguard investigation
<b>AG.</b>	<b>WTO_FINAL_DOC</b>	Official WTO publication documenting the imposition of the final/definitive safeguard measure
<b>AH.</b>	<b>NOTES</b>	Notes

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## 8.2 The “SG-Product” Spreadsheet

The second spreadsheet presents information on the Harmonized System (HS) product codes listed in the safeguard notification to the WTO as well as a breakdown by product of the product-specific safeguard measures imposed as duties. For safeguard measures imposed as quantitative restrictions (QRs) or tariff rate quotas (TRQs), the quantitative limit across exporting countries is reported on a separate spreadsheet detailed in section 8.3.

**Table 8.2.1 : Variables in the SG-Products Spreadsheet**

<b>Column</b>	<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>A.</b>	<b>CASE_ID</b>	Case identifier used to link observations across different elements of the data base [generated by us]

<b>B.</b>	<b>SG_CTY_NAME</b>	Country carrying out investigation
<b>C.</b>	<b>HS_CODE</b>	Harmonized System product code for the product under investigation
<b>D.</b>	<b>HS_DIGITS</b>	Number of digits of the HS product code reported in HS_CODE
<b>E.</b>	<b>HS_SUBSET</b>	Indicator for a subset of products in the safeguard investigation, frequently useful for describing final measure which may differ across subsets of products in the investigation [generated by us]
<b>F.</b>	<b>F_SG_PRODUCT</b>	Description of the product-specific final/definitive safeguard measure imposed
<b>G.</b>	<b>F_SG_PRODUCT_D1</b>	Description of the revised, product-specific safeguard measure at the proposed first scheduled liberalization of the imposed final/definitive safeguard measure
<b>H.</b>	<b>F_SG_PRODUCT_D2</b>	Description of the revised, product-specific safeguard measure at the proposed second scheduled liberalization of the imposed final/definitive safeguard measure
<b>I.</b>	<b>F_SG_PRODUCT_D3</b>	Description of the revised, product-specific safeguard measure at the proposed third scheduled liberalization of the imposed final/definitive safeguard measure
<b>J.</b>	<b>F_SG_PRODUCT_D4</b>	Description of the revised, product-specific safeguard measure at the proposed fourth scheduled liberalization of the imposed final/definitive safeguard measure
<b>K.</b>	<b>NOTES</b>	Notes

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### 8.3 The “SG-QR or TRQ” Spreadsheet

For the user countries that impose final/definitive safeguard measures as quantitative restrictions, we also have a spreadsheet presenting a common set of information on the nature of the quantitative restrictions.

**Table 8.3.1 : Variables in the SG-QR or TRQ Spreadsheet**

<b>Column</b>	<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>A.</b>	<b>CASE_ID</b>	Case identifier used to link observations across different elements of the data base [generated by us]
<b>B.</b>	<b>HS_CODE</b>	Harmonized System product code for the product under investigation
<b>C.</b>	<b>HS_SUBSET</b>	Indicator for a subset of products in the safeguard investigation, frequently useful for describing final measure which may differ across subsets of products in the investigation [generated by us]
<b>D.</b>	<b>QR_CTY_NAME</b>	Name of exporting country subject to the quantitative restriction
<b>E.</b>	<b>QR_CTY_CODE</b>	Country code of exporting country subject to the quantitative restriction
<b>F.</b>	<b>F_SG_QR</b>	Size of the product-specific quantitative restriction of the final/definitive safeguard measure imposed

<b>G.</b>	<b>F_SG_QR_D1</b>	Size of the revised product-specific quantitative restriction at the proposed first scheduled liberalization of the imposed final/definitive safeguard measure
<b>H.</b>	<b>F_SG_QR_D2</b>	Size of the revised product-specific quantitative restriction at the proposed second scheduled liberalization of the imposed final/definitive safeguard measure
<b>I.</b>	<b>F_SG_QR_D3</b>	Size of the revised product-specific quantitative restriction at the proposed third scheduled liberalization of the imposed final/definitive safeguard measure
<b>J.</b>	<b>F_SG_QR_D4</b>	Size of the revised product-specific quantitative restriction at the proposed fourth scheduled liberalization of the imposed final/definitive safeguard measure
<b>K.</b>	<b>NOTES</b>	Notes

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Note that in some cases a quantitative restriction might be allocated to groups of countries for which we do not have a 3-letter UN code (e.g., WTO vs non-WTO members, etc.). We introduce “OTH” to represent “Other” countries and “ALL” to represent all exporting countries.

## 8.4 The “SG-Final Measures” Spreadsheet

This spreadsheet contains comprehensive information regarding the safeguard measures, consolidating information in the Products and the QR spreadsheets. Each CASE\_ID and HS\_CODE forms a unique observation and the SG dummies identify the type of measure imposed.

**Table 8.4.1 : Variables in the SG-CTY-Final Measures Spreadsheet**

Column	Variable Name	Description
A.	CASE_ID	Case identifier used to link observations across different elements of the data base [generated by us]
B.	SG_CTY_NAME	Country carrying out investigation
C.	HS_CODE	Harmonized System product code for the product under investigation
D.	HS_DIGITS	Number of digits of the HS product code reported in HS_CODE
E.	HS_SUBSET	Indicator for a subset of products in the safeguard investigation, frequently useful for describing final measure which may differ across subsets of products in the investigation [generated by us]
F.	AVD	Dummy for AVD measure
G.	SD	Dummy for SD measure
H.	DPU	Dummy for DPU measure
I.	TRQ/SD	Dummy for TRQ/SD measure
J.	TRQ/AVD	Dummy for TRQ/AVD measure
K.	QR	Dummy for QR measure
L.	REC_CTY_NAME	Name of exporting country subject to the quantitative restriction (same as QR_CTY_NAME variable in QR spreadsheet)
M.	REC_CTY_CODE	Country code of exporting country subject to the quantitative restriction (same as QR_CTY_CODE variable in QR spreadsheet)
N.	F_SG_PRODUCT	Description of the product-specific final/definitive safeguard measure imposed
O.	F_SG_PRODUCT_D1	Description of the revised, product-specific safeguard measure at the proposed first scheduled liberalization of the imposed final/definitive safeguard measure
P.	F_SG_PRODUCT_D2	Description of the revised, product-specific safeguard measure at the proposed second scheduled liberalization of the imposed final/definitive safeguard measure
Q.	F_SG_PRODUCT_D3	Description of the revised, product-specific safeguard measure at the proposed third scheduled liberalization of the imposed final/definitive safeguard measure
R.	F_SG_PRODUCT_D4	Description of the revised, product-specific safeguard measure at the proposed fourth scheduled liberalization of the imposed final/definitive safeguard measure
S.	UNIT_DUTY	Unit of SG measure in Columns N through R

<b>T.</b>	<b>F_SG_QR</b>	Size of the product-specific quantitative restriction of the final/definitive safeguard measure imposed
<b>U.</b>	<b>F_SG_QR_D1</b>	Size of the revised product-specific quantitative restriction at the proposed first scheduled liberalization of the imposed final/definitive safeguard measure
<b>V.</b>	<b>F_SG_QR_D2</b>	Size of the revised product-specific quantitative restriction at the proposed second scheduled liberalization of the imposed final/definitive safeguard measure
<b>W.</b>	<b>F_SG_QR_D3</b>	Size of the revised product-specific quantitative restriction at the proposed third scheduled liberalization of the imposed final/definitive safeguard measure
<b>X.</b>	<b>F_SG_QR_D4</b>	Size of the revised product-specific quantitative restriction at the proposed fourth scheduled liberalization of the imposed final/definitive safeguard measure
<b>Y.</b>	<b>UNIT_QR</b>	Unit of QR measure in COLUMNS T through X
<b>Z.</b>	<b>NOTES</b>	Notes

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### 8.5 The “SG-Exemptions” Spreadsheet for Exempted Countries

Many user countries also exempt a number of trading partners from the imposition of safeguards, either because they are part of an existing preferential trade agreement (PTA), or because of the Article 9.1 mandated developing country (de minimus) exemption. Thus we also have a spreadsheet presenting a common set of information on exporters exempted from the final/definitive safeguard measure.

**Table 8.5.1 : Variables in the SG-Exemptions Spreadsheet**

<b>Column</b>	<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>A.</b>	<b>CASE_ID</b>	Case identifier used to link observations across different elements of the data base [generated by us]
<b>B.</b>	<b>EXEMPT_CTY_NAME</b>	Name of exporting country exempted from the final/definitive safeguard
<b>C.</b>	<b>EXEMPT_CTY_CODE</b>	Country code of exporting country exempted from the final/definitive safeguard
<b>D.</b>	<b>NOTES</b>	Notes

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## 9 China-Specific Safeguards Database

### 9.1 The “CSG-Master” spreadsheet

**Table 9.1.1 : Variables in the CSG-Master Spreadsheet**

Column	Variable Name	Description
A.	V_NUMBER	Quarter and year of last data update
B.	CSG_CTY_NAME	Country name of the user initiating the China-specific safeguard investigation
C.	CASE_ID	Case identifier used to link observations across different elements of the data base [generated by us]
D.	INV_CTY_NAME	China
E.	INV_CTY_CODE	CHN
F.	PRODUCT	Description of the product under investigation
G.	PET_DATE	Date domestic industry/companies or official body petitioned relevant government body for CSG investigation (MM/DD/YEAR)
H.	INIT_DATE	Date of initiation of the investigation (MM/DD/YEAR)
I.	P_DATE	Date of provisional China-specific safeguard measure decision (MM/DD/YEAR)
J.	P_INJ_DEC	Preliminary injury decisions: A(ffirmative), N(egative), W(ithdrawn prior to ruling by petitioning industry), T(erminated prior to ruling by government agency), P(artial – some products were found affirmative/others negative), B(ypassed, as sometimes the preliminary decision is skipped and the first decision is the final decision), OTH(er, explain in the notes section), “.” (not relevant as case never reached that stage of the investigation)
K.	P_DEC	Provisional China-specific safeguard measure decision: A(ffirmative), N(egative), W(ithdrawn prior to ruling by petitioning industry), T(erminated prior to ruling by government agency), P(artial – some products were found affirmative/others negative), B(ypassed, as sometimes the preliminary decision is skipped and the first decision is the final decision), OTH(er, explain in the notes section), “.” (not relevant as case never reached that stage of the investigation)
L.	P_CSG_DATE	Date of imposition of provisional China-specific safeguard measure (MM/DD/YEAR)
M.	P_CSG_MEASURE	Provisional China-specific safeguard measure imposed: AVD (= ad valorem duty), SD (= specific duty), TRQ (= tariff rate quota), QR (=quantitative restriction); PU (= price undertaking), DPU (=duty if price falls under a given level), SA (= suspension agreement)
N.	F_INJ_DATE	Date of final/definitive injury decision (MM/DD/YEAR)

<b>O.</b>	<b>F_INJ_DEC</b>	Final/definitive injury decision: A(ffirmative), N(egative), W(ithdrawn prior to ruling by petitioning industry), T(erminated prior to ruling by government agency), P(artial – some products were found affirmative/others negative), B(ypassed, as sometimes the preliminary decision is skipped and the first decision is the final decision), OTH(er, explain in the notes section), “.” (not relevant as case never reached that stage of the investigation)
<b>P.</b>	<b>F_DATE</b>	Date of final/definitive China-specific safeguard measure decision (MM/DD/YEAR)
<b>Q.</b>	<b>F_DEC</b>	Final/definitive China-specific safeguard measure decision: A(ffirmative), N(egative), W(ithdrawn prior to ruling by petitioning industry), T(erminated prior to ruling by government agency), P(artial – some products were found affirmative/others negative), B(ypassed, as sometimes the preliminary decision is skipped and the first decision is the final decision), OTH(er, explain in the notes section), “.” (not relevant as case never reached that stage of the investigation)
<b>R.</b>	<b>F_CSG_DATE</b>	Date of imposition of final/definitive China-specific safeguard measure (MM/DD/YEAR)
<b>S.</b>	<b>F_CSG_MEASURE</b>	Final/definitive China-specific safeguard measure imposed: AVD (= ad valorem duty), SD (= specific duty), TRQ (= tariff rate quota), QR (=quantitative restriction); PU (= price undertaking), DPU (=duty if price falls under a given level), SA (= suspension agreement)
<b>T.</b>	<b>TERM_DATE</b>	Date of termination of investigation or provisional measure if provisional measure imposed but final/definitive measure not imposed (MM/DD/YEAR)
<b>U.</b>	<b>D1_DATE</b>	Date of first scheduled liberalization of the imposed final/definitive measure (MM/DD/YEAR)
<b>V.</b>	<b>D2_DATE</b>	Date of second scheduled liberalization of the imposed final/definitive measure (MM/DD/YEAR)
<b>W.</b>	<b>D3_DATE</b>	Date of third scheduled liberalization of the imposed final/definitive measure (MM/DD/YEAR)
<b>X.</b>	<b>D4_DATE</b>	Date of fourth scheduled liberalization of the imposed final/definitive measure (MM/DD/YEAR)
<b>Y.</b>	<b>D1_YR</b>	Year of first scheduled liberalization of the imposed final/definitive measure (YEAR)
<b>Z.</b>	<b>D2_YR</b>	Year of second scheduled liberalization of the imposed final/definitive measure (YEAR)
<b>AA.</b>	<b>D3_YR</b>	Year of third scheduled liberalization of the imposed final/definitive measure (YEAR)
<b>AB.</b>	<b>D4_YR</b>	Year of fourth scheduled liberalization of the imposed final/definitive measure (YEAR)
<b>AC.</b>	<b>EXP_DATE</b>	Date of expiration of final measure as set out in original notice of final measure (MM/DD/YEAR)
<b>AD.</b>	<b>EXP_YR</b>	Year of expiration of final measure (YEAR)
<b>AE.</b>	<b>REVOKE_DATE</b>	Date of revocation of final measure if different from expiration date because of early termination (MM/DD/YEAR)
<b>AF.</b>	<b>WTO_INIT_DOC</b>	Official WTO publication documenting the initiation of the investigation
<b>AG.</b>	<b>WTO_PRELIM_DOC</b>	Official WTO publication documenting the preliminary stage of the investigation

<b>AH.</b>	<b>WTO_INJ_INV_DOC</b>	Official WTO publication documenting the final injury determination of the investigation
<b>AI.</b>	<b>WTO_FINAL_DOC</b>	Official WTO publication documenting the imposition of the final/definitive measure
<b>AJ.</b>	<b>NOTES</b>	Notes

## 9.2 The “CSG-Products” spreadsheet

**Table 9.2.1 : Variables in the CSG-Products Spreadsheet**

<b>Column</b>	<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>A.</b>	<b>CASE_ID</b>	Case identifier used to link observations across different elements of the data base [generated by us]
<b>B.</b>	<b>CSG_CTY_NAME</b>	Country carrying out investigation
<b>C.</b>	<b>HS_CODE</b>	Harmonized System product code for the product under investigation
<b>D.</b>	<b>HS_DIGITS</b>	Number of digits of the HS product code reported in HS_CODE
<b>E.</b>	<b>HS_SUBSET</b>	Indicator for a subset of products in the investigation, frequently useful for describing final measure which may differ across subsets of products in the investigation [generated by us]
<b>F.</b>	<b>P_CSG_PRODUCT</b>	Description of the product-specific preliminary China-specific safeguard measure imposed
<b>G.</b>	<b>F_CSG_PRODUCT</b>	Description of the product-specific final/definitive China-specific safeguard measure imposed
<b>H.</b>	<b>F_CSG_PRODUCT_D1</b>	Description of the revised, product-specific measure at the proposed first scheduled liberalization of the imposed final/definitive measure
<b>I.</b>	<b>F_CSG_PRODUCT_D2</b>	Description of the revised, product-specific measure at the proposed second scheduled liberalization of the imposed final/definitive measure
<b>J.</b>	<b>F_CSG_PRODUCT_D3</b>	Description of the revised, product-specific measure at the proposed third scheduled liberalization of the imposed final/definitive measure
<b>K.</b>	<b>F_CSG_PRODUCT_D4</b>	Description of the revised, product-specific measure at the proposed fourth scheduled liberalization of the imposed final/definitive measure
<b>L.</b>	<b>NOTES</b>	Notes

## 10 DSU Trade Dispute Data Relating to AD, CVD, SG, and CSG Actions Included in the Database

The database also includes an Excel workbook (DSUD-WTO.xls) matching formal WTO Dispute Settlement Understanding (DSU) activity between the years 1995-2010 to challenged antidumping, countervailing, safeguard, and China-specific measures where detailed data on the measures is found elsewhere in our database.<sup>21</sup> The goal is for researchers interested in research on the WTO's DSU to be able to track down detailed information about the underlying AD, CVD or SG investigation and measures imposed from elsewhere in this data set.<sup>22</sup> The match is made based on the allegations claimed in official DSU documents, typically the request for consultations.

Nevertheless, there are a number of caveats to keep in mind when assessing WTO disputes about AD, CVD and SG. First, a number of disputes are related to allegations over how a particular WTO member has implemented a piece of legislation relating to AD, CVD or SG, and not a specific investigation or measure imposed – the most famous example of this type of phenomenon would be the disputes relating to the US Byrd Amendment. Second, when it comes to safeguard actions, the data collected here only reports SG actions under the WTO's Agreement on Safeguards, and thus not safeguards under the Agreement on Agriculture, nor the Agreement on Textiles and Apparel.

The data found in the database is presented in eight different worksheets, depending on the policy/challenged (AD, CVD, SG, CSG) and whether the data is presented by the measure imposed or by the WTO dispute. This is necessary seeing as one formal WTO dispute can challenge multiple measures, and also one measure (in the case of a safeguard, for example) can be challenged by multiple disputes. There are thus eight worksheets with the following columns of data:

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<sup>21</sup> Bown (2005, 2006) are examples of research examining the linkages between antidumping (CVD and SG) measures and DSU activity.

<sup>22</sup> See, for example, the detailed data on WTO DSU activity compiled by Horn and Mavroidis (2006).

**Table 10.1 : Variables in the ‘WTO Disputes by AD Measure’ Spreadsheet**

<b>Column</b>	<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>A.</b>	<b>V_NUMBER</b>	Quarter and year of last data update
<b>B.</b>	<b>AD-imposing country</b>	Name of AD-imposing country being challenged by WTO dispute
<b>C.</b>	<b>DSU_Case</b>	WTO-assigned DSU case number
<b>D.</b>	<b>DSU case descriptor</b>	Brief description of the WTO/DSU dispute
<b>E.</b>	<b>Exporting Country</b>	Name of exporting country subject to the antidumping measure that is bringing the DSU challenge
<b>F.</b>	<b>AD_CASE_ID</b>	Case identifier used to link observations to the antidumping database investigation’s CASE_ID [generated by us]
<b>G.</b>	<b>DSU_INIT_YR</b>	Year of the request for consultations of the WTO dispute
<b>H.</b>	<b>AD_INIT_YR</b>	Year of original initiation of the challenged antidumping investigation
<b>I.</b>	<b>AD_OTH_YR</b>	Year of initiation of the challenged stage of the antidumping investigation
<b>J.</b>	<b>unique</b>	Uniqueness of the challenged antidumping investigation (=1, if the antidumping investigation is challenged for the first time; =0, otherwise)
<b>K.</b>	<b>Notes</b>	Notes

**Table 10.2 : Variables in the ‘WTO Disputes by CV Measure’ Spreadsheet**

<b>Column</b>	<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>A.</b>	<b>V_NUMBER</b>	Quarter and year of last data update
<b>B.</b>	<b>CVD-imposing country</b>	Name of CVD-imposing country being challenged by WTO dispute
<b>C.</b>	<b>DSU_Case</b>	WTO-assigned DSU case number
<b>D.</b>	<b>DSU case descriptor</b>	Brief description of the WTO/DSU dispute
<b>E.</b>	<b>Exporting Country</b>	Name of exporting country subject to the countervailing measure that is bringing the DSU challenge
<b>F.</b>	<b>CVD_CASE_ID</b>	Case identifier used to link observations to the countervailing measure database investigation’s CASE_ID [generated by us]
<b>G.</b>	<b>DSU_INIT_YR</b>	Year of the request for consultations of the WTO dispute
<b>H.</b>	<b>CVD_INIT_YR</b>	Year of original initiation of the countervailing measure investigation
<b>I.</b>	<b>CVD_OTH_YR</b>	Year of initiation of the challenged stage of the countervailing investigation
<b>J.</b>	<b>unique</b>	Uniqueness of the challenged countervailing investigation (=1, if the countervailing investigation is challenged for the first time; =0, otherwise)

**K.**      **Notes**                      Notes

**Table 10.3 : Variables in the ‘WTO Disputes by SG Measure’ Spreadsheet**

<b>Column</b>	<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>A.</b>	<b>V_NUMBER</b>	Quarter and year of last data update
<b>B.</b>	<b>SG-imposing country</b>	Name of SG-imposing country being challenged by WTO dispute
<b>C.</b>	<b>DSU_Case</b>	WTO-assigned DSU case number
<b>D.</b>	<b>DSU case descriptor</b>	Brief description of the WTO/DSU dispute
<b>E.</b>	<b>Exporting Country</b>	Name of exporting country subject to the safeguard measure that is bringing the DSU challenge
<b>F.</b>	<b>SG_CASE_ID</b>	Case identifier used to link observations to the safeguard measure database investigation’s CASE_ID [generated by us]
<b>G.</b>	<b>DSU_INIT_YR</b>	Year of the request for consultations of the WTO dispute
<b>H.</b>	<b>SG_INIT_YR</b>	Year of original initiation of the safeguard measure investigation
<b>I.</b>	<b>SG_OTH_YR</b>	Year of initiation of the challenged stage of the safeguard investigation
<b>J.</b>	<b>unique</b>	Uniqueness of the challenged safeguard investigation (=1, if the safeguard investigation is challenged for the first time; =0, otherwise)
<b>K.</b>	<b>Notes</b>	Notes

**Table 10.4 : Variables in the ‘WTO Disputes by CSG Measure’ Spreadsheet**

<b>Column</b>	<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>A.</b>	<b>V_NUMBER</b>	Quarter and year of last data update
<b>B.</b>	<b>CSG-imposing country</b>	Name of CSG-imposing country being challenged by WTO dispute
<b>C.</b>	<b>DSU_Case</b>	WTO-assigned DSU case number
<b>D.</b>	<b>DSU case descriptor</b>	Brief description of the WTO/DSU dispute
<b>E.</b>	<b>Exporting Country</b>	Name of exporting country subject to the China-specific safeguard measure that is bringing the DSU challenge (i.e. China)
<b>F.</b>	<b>CSG_CASE_ID</b>	Case identifier used to link observations to the China-specific safeguard measure database investigation’s CASE_ID [generated by us]

<b>G.</b>	<b>DSU_INIT_YR</b>	Year of the request for consultations of the WTO dispute
<b>H.</b>	<b>CSG_INIT_YR</b>	Year of original initiation of the China-specific safeguard measure investigation
<b>I.</b>	<b>CSG_OTH_YR</b>	Year of initiation of the challenged stage of the China-specific safeguard investigation
<b>J.</b>	<b>unique</b>	Uniqueness of the challenged China-specific safeguard investigation (=1, if the China-specific safeguard investigation is challenged for the first time; =0, otherwise)
<b>K.</b>	<b>Notes</b>	Notes

**Table 10.5 : Variables in the ‘AD Disputes by WTO Dispute’ Spreadsheet**

<b>Column</b>	<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>A.</b>	<b>V_NUMBER</b>	Quarter and year of last data update
<b>B.</b>	<b>DSU_case</b>	WTO-assigned DSU case number
<b>C.</b>	<b>Respondent</b>	Name of respondent country being challenged by WTO dispute
<b>D.</b>	<b>AD action at issue</b>	Brief description of the antidumping allegation in the WTO/DSU dispute
<b>E.</b>	<b>Complainant(s)</b>	Name of complainant(s) that are bringing the DSU challenge
<b>F.</b>	<b>Notes</b>	Notes

**Table 10.6 : Variables in the ‘CVM Disputes by WTO Dispute’ Spreadsheet**

<b>Column</b>	<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>A.</b>	<b>V_NUMBER</b>	Quarter and year of last data update
<b>B.</b>	<b>DSU_case</b>	WTO-assigned DSU case number
<b>C.</b>	<b>Respondent</b>	Name of respondent country being challenged by WTO dispute
<b>D.</b>	<b>CVD action at issue</b>	Brief description of the countervailing measure allegation in the WTO/DSU dispute
<b>E.</b>	<b>Complainant(s)</b>	Name of complainant(s) that are bringing the DSU challenge
<b>F.</b>	<b>Notes</b>	Notes

**Table 10.7 : Variables in the ‘SG Disputes by WTO Dispute’ Spreadsheet**

<b>Column</b>	<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>A.</b>	<b>V_NUMBER</b>	Quarter and year of last data update
<b>B.</b>	<b>DSU_case</b>	WTO-assigned DSU case number
<b>C.</b>	<b>Respondent</b>	Name of respondent country being challenged by WTO dispute
<b>D.</b>	<b>SG action at issue</b>	Brief description of the safeguard measure allegation in the WTO/DSU dispute
<b>E.</b>	<b>Complainant(s)</b>	Name of complainant(s) that are bringing the DSU challenge
<b>F.</b>	<b>Notes</b>	Notes

**Table 10.8 : Variables in the ‘CSG Disputes by WTO Dispute’ Spreadsheet**

<b>Column</b>	<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>A.</b>	<b>V_NUMBER</b>	Quarter and year of last data update
<b>B.</b>	<b>DSU_case</b>	WTO-assigned DSU case number
<b>C.</b>	<b>Respondent</b>	Name of respondent country being challenged by WTO dispute
<b>D.</b>	<b>CSG action at issue</b>	Brief description of the China-specific safeguard measure allegation in the WTO/DSU dispute
<b>E.</b>	<b>Complainant(s)</b>	Name of complainant(s) that are bringing the DSU challenge
<b>F.</b>	<b>Notes</b>	Notes

## **11 Caveats for Data Use, Discovery of Errors, and Conclusions**

Given that the entire database has not been used in research (that might help identify errors in the coding of data), we are certain that there are typographical errors, as well as errors that are more fundamental in nature in the data set. We also note that the quality of data available across countries varies substantially. To the extent that county notifications were unclear and data entry and collection require our research assistants to make decisions involving discretion at the margin, there is likely to be inconsistencies and



the introduction of errors. As the data collection project is ongoing, we will correct such errors and repost the more accurate data to the research community via the website if notified by email at [cbown@worldbank.org](mailto:cbown@worldbank.org). Our intention is to correct errors and to fill in the remaining holes of missing data for countries for which we have not been able to track down detailed data, and then to make the additional data available with updated and more accurate information at the website.

It is also important to point out that researchers who have experience focusing on the United States or the European Union's antidumping process may be quite surprised when examining the data of other using countries for the first time, as their investigative procedures may be quite different. Furthermore, for many of the new user countries especially, there may be learning-by-doing with respect to antidumping. Thus, it was sometimes challenging for even an experienced AD researcher to always determine what government agencies were deciding, when they were making decisions, and what the exact antidumping measures were that were being imposed. Finally, antidumping measures in new user countries are extremely likely to be in the form of specific duties or complicated price undertaking arrangements with threats to reversion to duties if minimum price thresholds are not met. These outcomes, of course, make the coding of data difficult to standardize, especially in comparison to antidumping measures applied as ad valorem duties.

Next, given language barriers and translation difficulties as well as the actions of new user countries, we are least confident in the accuracy of the exact *dates* of decisions and impositions reported in the spreadsheets. For example, there are likely instances where the date of a government publication reporting the antidumping outcome/decision was used in lieu of the date that the actual announcement was made (which may not have been reported in a government publication in some countries until one or two weeks later). For most research using low frequency (e.g., yearly) data the exact date is not necessarily important. However, imprecise or inaccurate dates could have implications, for example, for event studies which match investigation announcements with high frequency data on economic activity (e.g., stock price movements). In such instances researchers are invited to go back and check the original government publications to verify the exact dates and timing of announcements and impositions.

Furthermore, the “start” years (in table 2.1) of available data for each user country do not necessarily indicate when the use of the AD instrument in a given country might have begun. It only represents the year for which we were first able to collect detailed data for the user countries. Furthermore, there is a substantial amount of missing data (denoted with ‘MI’) for the outcomes of antidumping investigations initiated in more recent years given the time lag to when government publications make information on outcomes available in some countries.

## 12 Key Revisions

There are some minor additions to the content of the database contained in the latest revision (version 3.0). In particular, we added new variables on what countries report to the WTO were the final AD measures imposed at the outcome of their investigations. This will allow for users to either a) fill in missing outcome cells for investigations in which the outcome was unclear from observation of national government publications only, or b) replace such cells (even if not missing) if they find what a government reports to the WTO more credible than what the government claimed in its own official publications. In instances in which there is conflict between the two outcomes (**F\_AD\_MEASURE** and **WTO\_F\_AD\_MEASURE**), we let the user determine which variable to use.

As for earlier revision 2.1, some elements relate to the antidumping data, others relate to newly added data on safeguard actions and formal WTO disputes relating to AD, CVD and SG measures. First consider revisions to the antidumping data. The major improvement is reconciling data on *revocations* of once-imposed antidumping measures with data collected by the World Trade Organization. To do so, we consulted the Antidumping Committee Reports for each of the 19 countries in the database which provide information on revocations and measures in force bi-annually for the 1995-2010 period.<sup>23</sup> Second, we also collected substantially detailed data on all WTO members' use of the safeguard policy instrument between 1995 and 2010, under the WTO's Agreement on Safeguards. Third, we matched data on WTO trade dispute activity under the Dispute Settlement Understanding with the CASE\_ID numbers of the antidumping, countervailing duty and safeguard actions that are reported in the various files of the Temporary Trade Barriers Database.

The most important elements of the version 2.0 revision of the database was the addition of three new countries with very extensive data (China, Indonesia and Taiwan) as well as the addition of one country with minimal data (Japan). Second, email correspondence from researchers currently using the

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<sup>23</sup> Specifically, these are the Semi-annual Reports of the Committee on Anti-dumping Practices under Article 16.4 of the Agreement. Reports for Venezuela were only available through 2004, all other countries were available through 2005.

data set identified a number of typos and omissions in other countries' (Argentina, European Union, India, Mexico, Turkey, United States) files that were updated or corrected on the website.

## Appendix

**Table A.1 : Country Codes and Country Names Used in the Database**

Alphabetic, by Code		Alphabetic, by Country Name	
Code	Country Name	Code	Country Name
ABW	Aruba	AFG	Afghanistan
AFG	Afghanistan	ALA	Åland Islands
AGO	Angola	ALB	Albania
AIA	Anguilla	DZA	Algeria
ALA	Åland Islands	ASM	American Samoa
ALB	Albania	AND	Andorra
AND	Andorra	AGO	Angola
ANT	Netherlands Antilles	AIA	Anguilla
ARE	United Arab Emirates	ATG	Antigua and Barbuda
ARG	Argentina	ARG	Argentina
ARM	Armenia	ARM	Armenia
ASM	American Samoa	ABW	Aruba
ATG	Antigua and Barbuda	AUS	Australia
AUS	Australia	AUT	Austria
AUT	Austria	AZE	Azerbaijan
AZE	Azerbaijan	BHS	Bahamas
BDI	Burundi	BHR	Bahrain
BEL	Belgium	BGD	Bangladesh
BEN	Benin	BRB	Barbados
BFA	Burkina Faso	BLR	Belarus
BGD	Bangladesh	BEL	Belgium
BGR	Bulgaria	BLZ	Belize
BHR	Bahrain	BEN	Benin
BHS	Bahamas	BMU	Bermuda
BIH	Bosnia and Herzegovina	BTN	Bhutan
BLR	Belarus	BOL	Bolivia
BLZ	Belize	BIH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
BMU	Bermuda	BWA	Botswana
BOL	Bolivia	BRA	Brazil
BRA	Brazil	VGB	British Virgin Islands
BRB	Barbados	BRN	Brunei Darussalam
BRN	Brunei Darussalam	BGR	Bulgaria
BTN	Bhutan	BFA	Burkina Faso
BWA	Botswana	BDI	Burundi
CAF	Central African Republic	KHM	Cambodia
CAN	Canada	CMR	Cameroon
CHE	Switzerland	CAN	Canada
CHL	Chile	CPV	Cape Verde
CHN	China	CYM	Cayman Islands
CIV	Côte d'Ivoire	CAF	Central African Republic
CMR	Cameroon	TCD	Chad
COD	Democratic Republic of the Congo	CHL	Chile
COG	Congo	CHN	China
COK	Cook Islands	COL	Colombia
COL	Colombia	COM	Comoros
COM	Comoros	COG	Congo
CPV	Cape Verde	COK	Cook Islands

CRI	Costa Rica
CSV	Czechoslovakia (pre-1993)
CUB	Cuba
CYM	Cayman Islands
CYP	Cyprus
CZE	Czech Republic
DEU	Germany
DJI	Djibouti
DMA	Dominica
DNK	Denmark
DOM	Dominican Republic
DZA	Algeria
ECU	Ecuador
EGY	Egypt
ERI	Eritrea
ESH	Western Sahara
ESP	Spain
EST	Estonia
ETH	Ethiopia
EUN	European Union
FIN	Finland
FJI	Fiji
FLK	Falkland Islands
FRA	France
FRG	West Germany (pre-1989)
FRO	Faeroe Islands
FSM	Micronesia
GAB	Gabon
GBR	United Kingdom
GDR	East Germany (pre-1989)
GEO	Georgia
GHA	Ghana
GIB	Gibraltar
GIN	Guinea
GLP	Guadeloupe
GMB	Gambia
GNB	Guinea-Bissau
GNQ	Equatorial Guinea
GRC	Greece
GRD	Grenada
GRL	Greenland
GTM	Guatemala
GUF	French Guiana
GUM	Guam
GUY	Guyana
HKG	Hong Kong
HND	Honduras
HRV	Croatia
HTI	Haiti
HUN	Hungary
IDN	Indonesia
IND	India
IRL	Ireland
IRN	Iran
IRQ	Iraq
ISL	Iceland

CRI	Costa Rica
CIV	Côte d'Ivoire
HRV	Croatia
CUB	Cuba
CYP	Cyprus
CZE	Czech Republic
CSV	Czechoslovakia (pre-1993)
COD	Democratic Republic of the Congo
DNK	Denmark
DJI	Djibouti
DMA	Dominica
DOM	Dominican Republic
GDR	East Germany (pre-1989)
ECU	Ecuador
EGY	Egypt
SLV	El Salvador
GNQ	Equatorial Guinea
ERI	Eritrea
EST	Estonia
ETH	Ethiopia
EUN	European Union
FRO	Faeroe Islands
FLK	Falkland Islands
FJI	Fiji
FIN	Finland
FRA	France
GUF	French Guiana
PYF	French Polynesia
GAB	Gabon
GMB	Gambia
GEO	Georgia
DEU	Germany
GHA	Ghana
GIB	Gibraltar
GRC	Greece
GRL	Greenland
GRD	Grenada
GLP	Guadeloupe
GUM	Guam
GTM	Guatemala
GIN	Guinea
GNB	Guinea-Bissau
GUY	Guyana
HTI	Haiti
VAT	Holy See
HND	Honduras
HKG	Hong Kong
HUN	Hungary
ISL	Iceland
IND	India
IDN	Indonesia
IRN	Iran
IRQ	Iraq
IRL	Ireland
ISR	Israel
ITA	Italy

ISR	Israel	JAM	Jamaica
ITA	Italy	JPN	Japan
JAM	Jamaica	JOR	Jordan
JOR	Jordan	KAZ	Kazakhstan
JPN	Japan	KEN	Kenya
KAZ	Kazakhstan	KIR	Kiribati
KEN	Kenya	KWT	Kuwait
KGZ	Kyrgyzstan	KGZ	Kyrgyzstan
KHM	Cambodia	LAO	Laos
KIR	Kiribati	LVA	Latvia
KNA	Saint Kitts and Nevis	LBN	Lebanon
KOR	South Korea	LSO	Lesotho
KWT	Kuwait	LBR	Liberia
LAO	Laos	LBY	Libya
LBN	Lebanon	LIE	Liechtenstein
LBR	Liberia	LTU	Lithuania
LBY	Libya	LUX	Luxembourg
LCA	Saint Lucia	MAC	Macao
LIE	Liechtenstein	MKD	Macedonia
LKA	Sri Lanka	MDG	Madagascar
LSO	Lesotho	MWI	Malawi
LTU	Lithuania	MYS	Malaysia
LUX	Luxembourg	MDV	Maldives
LVA	Latvia	MLI	Mali
MAC	Macao	MLT	Malta
MAR	Morocco	MHL	Marshall Islands
MCO	Monaco	MTQ	Martinique
MDA	Moldova	MRT	Mauritania
MDG	Madagascar	MUS	Mauritius
MDV	Maldives	MYT	Mayotte
MEX	Mexico	MEX	Mexico
MHL	Marshall Islands	FSM	Micronesia
MKD	Macedonia	MDA	Moldova
MLI	Mali	MCO	Monaco
MLT	Malta	MNG	Mongolia
MMR	Myanmar	MSR	Montserrat
MNG	Mongolia	MAR	Morocco
MNP	Northern Mariana Islands	MOZ	Mozambique
MOZ	Mozambique	MMR	Myanmar
MRT	Mauritania	NAM	Namibia
MSR	Montserrat	NRU	Nauru
MTQ	Martinique	NPL	Nepal
MUS	Mauritius	NLD	Netherlands
MWI	Malawi	ANT	Netherlands Antilles
MYS	Malaysia	NCL	New Caledonia
MYT	Mayotte	NZL	New Zealand
NAM	Namibia	NIC	Nicaragua
NCL	New Caledonia	NER	Niger
NER	Niger	NGA	Nigeria
NFK	Norfolk Island	NIU	Niue
NGA	Nigeria	NFK	Norfolk Island
NIC	Nicaragua	PRK	North Korea
NIU	Niue	MNP	Northern Mariana Islands
NLD	Netherlands	NOR	Norway
NOR	Norway	PSE	Occupied Palestinian Territory
NPL	Nepal	OMN	Oman

NRU	Nauru	PAK	Pakistan
NZL	New Zealand	PLW	Palau
OMN	Oman	PAN	Panama
PAK	Pakistan	PNG	Papua New Guinea
PAN	Panama	PRY	Paraguay
PCN	Pitcairn	PER	Peru
PER	Peru	PHL	Philippines
PHL	Philippines	PCN	Pitcairn
PLW	Palau	POL	Poland
PNG	Papua New Guinea	PRT	Portugal
POL	Poland	PRI	Puerto Rico
PRI	Puerto Rico	QAT	Qatar
PRK	North Korea	REU	Reunion
PRT	Portugal	ROU	Romania
PRY	Paraguay	RUS	Russia
PSE	Occupied Palestinian Territory	RWA	Rwanda
PYF	French Polynesia	SHN	Saint Helena
QAT	Qatar	KNA	Saint Kitts and Nevis
REU	Reunion	LCA	Saint Lucia
ROU	Romania	SPM	Saint Pierre and Miquelon
RUS	Russia	VCT	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
RWA	Rwanda	WSM	Samoa
SAU	Saudi Arabia	SMR	San Marino
SCG	Serbia and Montenegro	STP	Sao Tome and Principe
SDN	Sudan	SAU	Saudi Arabia
SEN	Senegal	SEN	Senegal
SGP	Singapore	SCG	Serbia and Montenegro
SHN	Saint Helena	SYC	Seychelles
SJM	Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands	SLE	Sierra Leone
SLB	Solomon Islands	SGP	Singapore
SLE	Sierra Leone	SVK	Slovakia
SLV	El Salvador	SVN	Slovenia
SMR	San Marino	SLB	Solomon Islands
SOM	Somalia	SOM	Somalia
SPM	Saint Pierre and Miquelon	ZAF	South Africa
STP	Sao Tome and Principe	KOR	South Korea
SUR	Suriname	USR	Soviet Union (pre-1992)
SVK	Slovakia	ESP	Spain
SVN	Slovenia	LKA	Sri Lanka
SWE	Sweden	SDN	Sudan
SWZ	Swaziland	SUR	Suriname
SYC	Seychelles	SJM	Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands
SYR	Syria	SWZ	Swaziland
TCA	Turks and Caicos Islands	SWE	Sweden
TCD	Chad	CHE	Switzerland
TGO	Togo	SYR	Syria
THA	Thailand	TWN	Taiwan
TJK	Tajikistan	TJK	Tajikistan
TKL	Tokelau	TZA	Tanzania
TKM	Turkmenistan	THA	Thailand
TLS	Timor-Leste	TLS	Timor-Leste
TON	Tonga	TGO	Togo
TTO	Trinidad and Tobago	TKL	Tokelau
TUN	Tunisia	TON	Tonga
TUR	Turkey	TTO	Trinidad and Tobago
TUV	Tuvalu	TUN	Tunisia



TWN	Taiwan	TUR	Turkey
TZA	Tanzania	TKM	Turkmenistan
UGA	Uganda	TCA	Turks and Caicos Islands
UKR	Ukraine	TUV	Tuvalu
URY	Uruguay	UGA	Uganda
USA	USA	UKR	Ukraine
UZB	Uzbekistan	ARE	United Arab Emirates
USR	Soviet Union (pre-1992)	GBR	United Kingdom
VAT	Holy See	URY	Uruguay
VCT	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	VIR	US Virgin Islands
VEN	Venezuela	USA	USA
VGB	British Virgin Islands	UZB	Uzbekistan
VIR	US Virgin Islands	VUT	Vanuatu
VNM	Viet Nam	VEN	Venezuela
VUT	Vanuatu	VNM	Viet Nam
WLF	Wallis and Futuna Islands	WLF	Wallis and Futuna Islands
WSM	Samoa	FRG	West Germany (pre-1989)
YEM	Yemen	ESH	Western Sahara
YUG	Yugoslavia (pre-1992)	YEM	Yemen
ZAF	South Africa	YUG	Yugoslavia (pre-1992)
ZMB	Zambia	ZMB	Zambia
ZWE	Zimbabwe	ZWE	Zimbabwe

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*Source:* United Nations Statistics Division “Countries or areas, codes and abbreviations” website, <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/m49/m49alpha.htm> , last accessed on 15 August 2010. FRG (West Germany), CSV (Czechoslovakia), GDR (East Germany), TWN (Taiwan), USR (Soviet Union), Yugoslavia (YUG)– codes added by the author. Reproduced in the Database as [AD-CTY-Codes-Names.xls](#).

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