Introduction

The Temporary Trade Barriers Database (TTBD) website hosts newly collected, freely available, and detailed data on more than thirty different national governments’ use of policies such as antidumping (AD), global safeguards (SG), China-specific transitional safeguard (CSG) measures, and countervailing duties (CVD). The information provided in this detailed data base will cover over 95% of the global use of these particular import-restricting trade remedy instruments.

The TTBD consists of the Global Antidumping Database, which has been freely and publicly available since 2005, and four other databases of temporary trade barriers.

The data collection project was initiated with seed funding by Brandeis University, and significantly expanded via funding from the Development Research Group of the World Bank, and the Global Trade and Financial Architecture (GTFA) project initiative sponsored by the UK Department for International Development (DFID).

This data collection effort is the first attempt to use original source national government documentation to organize information on products (HS codes), firms, the investigative procedure and outcomes of the historical use (since the 1980s) of these policy instruments across most of the WTO system’s users.
**History and Evolution**

Version 1.0 of the Global Antidumping Database was launched to the public in August 2005 with detailed data on 16 policy-using countries.

Version 2.0 (March 2006) the Global Antidumping Database added three new countries (China, Indonesia, Taiwan) with extensive data to bring the total to 19 economies. One additional country (Japan) with minimal data was also entered. Data corrections were provided for six other economies (Argentina, European Union, India, Mexico, Turkey, United States).

In Version 2.1 (September 2006), safeguard use data was entered for all WTO member countries for the 1995-2005 period and provided in a new set of spreadsheets. For each of the 19 AD-using countries for which we have detailed data, data on revocation dates and years were added or verified/added. This data was taken from bi-annual reports from the WTO’s Committee on Anti-dumping Practices under Article 16.4 of the Agreement. Detailed data linking challenges to specific AD, SG and CVM measures via formal WTO Dispute Settlement Understanding (DSU) trade disputes has been added via a new set of spreadsheets. These can then be matched to extensive DSU data found in Henrik Horn and Petros Mavroidis’s WTO Dispute Settlement Database, also funded by the World Bank.

In Version 3.0 (June 2007), we added a handful of new variables to each AD-CTY-Master spreadsheet describing the WTO-reported outcomes to the AD investigations. This is designed for researchers to be able to check against what governments report in their national publications which is captured in other variables in the database - i.e., to verify consistency or to replace missing (unreported) outcomes.

In Version 5.0 beta (June 2009), Version 5.0 (July 2009), and Version 5.1 (October 2009), we added a number of new countries for our detailed reporting of antidumping and countervailing duties, and we introduced coverage of a new policy instrument - the China-specific transitional safeguard policy. Detailed raw data became available for twenty-five antidumping-using countries (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, EU, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, South Africa, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, USA, and Venezuela). According to data from the WTO, for all member economies that still “control” use of their own trade policies in 2009 - i.e., subtracting out newly acceded member states to the EC that used AD prior to their EC accession - these 25 Members initiated 93% all antidumping investigations by the WTO membership during 1995-2008, and include 23 of the 25 most frequent users. (Missing from the top 25 are #14 Egypt and #20 Israel). We also have detailed data for twelve countervailing duty-using countries (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, European Union, India, Mexico, Turkey, United States), in addition to all global safeguards and China-specific safeguards notifications that have made been to the WTO. In the midst of the global economic crisis, beginning in March 2009, we provided quarterly monitoring reports on the use of these trade policies around the world over time.

In Versions 6.0 (March 2010), we extended data coverage through the end of 2009.

May 2010 further updated the data through the first quarter of 2010. It also established the new name for the comprehensive Temporary Trade Barriers Database, which currently consists of five underlying policy-specific databases: Global Antidumping Database (GAD), Global Countervailing Duties Database (GCVD), China-Specific Safeguards Database (CSGD), WTO Disputes Database (DSUD), and Global Safeguards Database (GSGD). May 2012 further updated the data through the end of 2011 and extended Argentina’s data back to 1989

**Future**

The database is archived and will no longer be updated.
## Monitoring Reports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>June 19, 2014</strong></td>
<td><strong>NEW!</strong> Public release of data through 2013 in the Temporary Trade Barriers Database (TTBD)</td>
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</table>
|                 |  ● Updated detailed information in the Global Antidumping Database (GAD) through 2013 for thirty-one (31) antidumping-using economies (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, European Union, India, Indonesia, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, South Africa, South Korea, Taiwan, China, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uruguay, United States, and Venezuela).  
|                 |   ○ Updated through 2013 antidumping data for “other” countries (GAD-OTH), which includes Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Guatemala, Honduras, Jordan, Latvia, Lithuania, Morocco, Nicaragua, Panama, Poland, Russia, Singapore, Slovenia and Ukraine.  
|                 |  ● Updated detailed information in Global Countervailing Duty Database (GCVD) through 2013 for seventeen (17) countervailing duty-using countries (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Costa Rica, European Union, India, Japan, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, South Africa, Turkey, United States, Venezuela).  
|                 |   ○ Updated through 2013 countervailing duty data for “other” countries (GCVD-OTH), which includes Egypt, Israel, Latvia, and New Zealand.  
|                 |  ● Updated detailed information in Global Safeguards Database (GSGD) through 2013 for all global safeguards notifications that have been to the WTO.  
|                 |  ● Updated detailed information in China-Specific Safeguards Database (CSGD) through 2013 for all China-specific safeguards notifications that have been to the WTO.  
|                 |  ● Updated the WTO Disputes Database (DSUD) through 2013, relating to cases involving antidumping, countervailing duties, global safeguards and China-specific safeguards.  |
| **Aug 18, 2012** | **Monitoring report on the trends through 2011 in the data on AD, CVD, SG and CSG**                                                                                                                                  |
| **Aug 15, 2012** | **Working Paper**                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
### May 28, 2012

**Public release of data through 2011 in the Temporary Trade Barriers Database (TTBD)**

- Updated detailed information in Global Antidumping Database (GAD) through 2011 for thirty-one (31) antidumping-using economies (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, European Union, India, Indonesia, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, South Africa, South Korea, Taiwan, China; Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uruguay, United States, and Venezuela).
  - Updated Argentina’s antidumping and countervailing duty data back to 1989 (previously was only available back to 1995).
  - Updated through 2011 antidumping data for “other” countries (GAD-OTH) that now includes Dominican Republic, Honduras, and Morocco’s antidumping data.
- Updated detailed information in Global Countervailing Duty Database (GCVD) through 2011 for seventeen (17) countervailing duty-using countries (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Costa Rica, European Union, India, Japan, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, South Africa, Turkey, United States, Venezuela).
  - Addition of Pakistan’s countervailing duty data.
  - Updated through 2011 countervailing duty data for “other” countries (GCVD-OTH).
- Updated detailed information in Global Safeguards Database (GSGD) through 2011 for all global safeguards notifications that have been to the WTO.
- Updated detailed information in China-Specific Safeguards Database (CSGD) through 2011 for all China-specific safeguards notifications that have been to the WTO.
- Updated through 2011 WTO Disputes Database (DSUD) relating to cases involving antidumping, countervailing duties, global safeguards and China-specific safeguards.

### Aug 29, 2011

**Research Summary**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feb 8, 2011</td>
<td><strong>Public release of 4Q 2010 data in the Temporary Trade Barriers Database</strong>&lt;br&gt;● Detailed raw data through 4Q 2010 for twenty-eight antidumping using countries (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, EU, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, South Africa, South Korea, Taiwan, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uruguay, USA, and Venezuela).&lt;br&gt;● Detailed raw data through 4Q 2010 for fifteen countervailing duty-using countries (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Costa Rica, European Union, India, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Turkey, United States, Venezuela), in addition to all global safeguards and China-specific safeguards notifications that have made been to the WTO.&lt;br&gt;● Addition of South Africa's countervailing duty data.</td>
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| Oct 25, 2010 | Public release of 3Q 2010 data in the Temporary Trade Barriers Database | - Detailed raw data through 3Q 2010 for twenty-seven antidumping using countries (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, EU, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, South Africa, South Korea, Taiwan, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uruguay, USA, and Venezuela).  
- Detailed raw data through 3Q 2010 for fifteen countervailing duty-using countries (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Costa Rica, European Union, India, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Turkey, United States, Venezuela), in addition to all global safeguards and China-specific safeguards notifications that have made been to the WTO.  
- Updated antidumping data through 2Q 2010 for Israel (NEW), Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, and others (GAD-OTH), and updated countervailing duty data through 2Q 2010 for others (GCVD-OTH). |
- Detailed raw data through 2Q 2010 for twenty-seven antidumping-using countries (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, EU, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, South Africa, South Korea, Taiwan, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uruguay, USA, and Venezuela).  
- Detailed raw data through 2Q 2010 for fifteen countervailing duty-using countries (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Costa Rica, European Union, India, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Turkey, United States, Venezuela), in addition to all global safeguards and China-specific safeguards notifications that have made been to the WTO.  
- Updated WTO Disputes Database. |
| May 25, 2010 | **Monitoring report** on the 2010 1Q trends in the data on AD, CVD, SG and CSG  
**●** PDF version  
**●** Executive summary  
**●** Data  
**Public release of 1Q 2010 data in the Temporary Trade Barriers Database**  
Provision of detailed raw data through 1Q 2010 for the major users of four different trade policies into four databases:  
**●** Global Antidumping Database  
**●** Global Countervailing Duty Database  
**●** Global Safeguards Database  
**●** China-Specific Safeguards Database |
| Mar 15, 2010 | **Public release of Global Antidumping Database version 6.0**  
- Detailed raw data through 4Q 2009 for twenty-six antidumping-using countries (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, EU, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Mexico, New Zealand, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, South Africa, South Korea, Taiwan, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uruguay, USA, and Venezuela).  
According to data from the WTO, for all member economies that still “control” use of their own trade policies in 2009 – i.e., subtracting out newly acceded member states to the EC that used AD prior to their EC accession - these 26 Members initiated over 90% all antidumping investigations by the WTO membership during 1995-2008.  
- ○ No new 4Q data updates because no national government website updating for the following countries: Japan, Malaysia, Philippines, and Thailand (thus 2Q 2009 is their most recent data)  
- ○ We also have detailed data through 4Q 2009 for fourteen countervailing duty-using countries (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Costa Rica, European Union, India, Mexico, Peru, Turkey, United States, Venezuela), in addition to all global safeguards and China-specific safeguards notifications that have made been to the WTO. |
| Feb 18, 2010 | **Research summary**  
- Bown, Chad P. (2010) “Antidumping, Safeguards, and Protectionism during the Crisis: Two New Insights from 4th Quarter 2009,” *VoxEU.org* |
<table>
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<th>Title</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
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</table>
### Monitoring report on the 2009 3Q trends in the data on AD, CVD, SG and CSG

- Executive Summary | Data

#### Erratum
- Due to late posting to the Colombian government website, this report counted one too few antidumping initiations and one too few antidumping measures imposed by Colombia in 3Q 2009
  - **Missing initiation:** Colombia AD China Iron or Steel Tubes and Pipes 08/21/2009
  - **Missing measure:** Colombia AD China Hoes/Digging Bars/Picks 07/29/2009

Public release of Global Antidumping Database version 5.1

- Detailed raw data through 3Q 2009 for twenty-five antidumping-using countries (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, EU, India, Jamaica, Mexico, New Zealand, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, South Africa, South Korea, Taiwan, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uruguay, USA, and Venezuela). According to data from the WTO, for all member economies that still "control" use of their own trade policies in 2009 – i.e., subtracting out newly acceded member states to the EC that used AD prior to their EC accession - these 25 Members initiated over 90% all antidumping investigations by the WTO membership during 1995-2008.
  - No new 3Q data updates because no national government website updating for the following countries: Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Philippines, and Thailand (thus 2Q 2009 is their most recent data)
  - New AD countries with detailed data added for the first time to v5.1: Ecuador, Jamaica, Paraguay, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay

- We also have detailed data through 3Q 2009 for fourteen countervailing duty-using countries (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Costa Rica, European Union, India, Mexico, Peru, Turkey, United States, Venezuela), in addition to all global safeguards and China-specific safeguards notifications that have made been to the WTO.
  - New CVD countries with detailed data added for the first time to v5.1: China, Venezuela

#### Data Caveats
- South Africa's latest semi-annual report to the WTO shows an AD imposition on ZAF-AD-285. However, as of October 2009 the South African government website shows a final affirmative decision but also its withdrawal at a later date.
Korea's latest semi-annual report shows AD measures on KOR-AD-139 and KOR-AD-140. However, as of October 2009 there is no updated information to reflect this on the Korean government website.
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<td></td>
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<td>○ The data on the WTO members' increasing use of trade remedies against China's exports for 2001 through 2Q 2009</td>
</tr>
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<td>○ Data Public release of Global Antidumping Database version 5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>○ Detailed raw data through 2008 (and for most, also through 2Q 2009) for twenty-five antidumping-using countries (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, EU, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, South Africa, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, USA, and Venezuela). According to data from the WTO, for all member economies that still &quot;control&quot; use of their own trade policies in 2009 – i.e., subtracting out newly acceded member states to the EC that used AD prior to their EC accession - these 25 Members initiated 93% all antidumping investigations by the WTO membership during 1995-2008, and include 23 of the 25 most frequent users. (Missing from the top 25 are #14 Egypt and #20 Israel.)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Jun 22, 2009

Book chapter draft providing some detail on a first assessment of data trends on AD, CVD, SG and CSG use during the crisis


Public release of Global Antidumping Database version 5.0 beta

- Detailed data through 2008 (and into 1Q 2009) for fifteen antidumping-using countries (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, European Union, India, Mexico, New Zealand, Pakistan, Peru, Taiwan, Turkey, United States, and South Africa) and seven countervailing duty-using countries (Australia, Canada, European Union, India, Mexico, Turkey, United States), in addition to all safeguards and China-specific safeguards notifications that have made been to the WTO.

May 11, 2009

Monitoring report on the 2009 1Q trends in the data on AD, CVD, SG and CSG

- Bown, Chad P. (2009) “Protectionism Increases and Spreads: Global Use of Trade Remedies Rises by 18.8% in First Quarter 2009,” A Monitoring Update to the Global Antidumping Database, 11 May.
- This study and underlying data are featured in Financial Times

Mar 5, 2009

Book chapter


Monitoring report on the 2008 trends in the data on AD

  - Supplementary tables

Glossary

- AD = antidumping
- CVD = countervailing duties
- SG = global safeguards
- CSG = China-specific transitional safeguard
- WTO = World Trade Organization
- DSU = Dispute Settlement Understanding (resolution of disputes under the WTO)
Funding and Financial Support

This data collection project was initiated with seed funding from Brandeis University through a Mazer Research Award and Tomberg Research Funds, and it was ultimately expanded through generous support from the Development Research Group (DECTI) of the World Bank and the Global Trade and Financial Architecture (GTFA) project initiative sponsored by the UK Department for International Development (DFID). Special thanks to Bernard Hoekman for assisting in conception and realization of this data collection possibility.
News Coverage and Dissemination

- Emirates Business (UAE) “Conflict in trade policies is normal,” 1 March 2010.
- VoxEu.org “Figuring out the Doha Round,” by Gary Clyde Hufbauer, Jeffrey J. Schott, and Woan Foong Wong, 22 February 2010.
- VoxEu.org “Antidumping, safeguards, and protectionism during the crisis: Two new insights from 4th quarter 2009,” by Chad P. Bown, 18 February 2010.
- TVO’s (Canada) The Agenda with Steve Paikin “The Debate: Collapse of Global Trade?” 17 February 2010 20:00 EST.
- The Economist “When partners attack: China will test the WTO’s dispute-settlement system,” 11 February 2010.
- Xinhua “U.S. Sets Preliminary Penalties on China’s Oil Pipes in Record Case,” by Liu Hong, 6 November 2009.


- The Economist “Playing with Fire,” 17 September 2009


Published Academic Research

For additional working papers that have not yet been published see, for example, Google Scholar

Forthcoming Articles


Bown, Chad P., "Emerging Economies and the Emergence of South-South Protectionism," Journal of World Trade, forthcoming.

2011


2010


**2009**


2008


2007


2006

2005

Policy Research

For additional working papers that have not yet been published see, for example, Google Scholar

2010
Bown, Chad P. (2010) "The WTO dispute settlement system would survive without Doha" VoxEU.org, 19 June 2010


2009


Working Papers


Working Paper 5301: Developing Countries and Monitoring WTO Commitments in Response to the Global Economic Crisis


Working Paper 5168: Developing Countries, Dispute Settlement, and the Advisory Centre on WTO Law


Working Paper 5051: The Global Resort to Antidumping, Safeguards, and other Trade Remedies Amidst the Economic Crisis

Working Paper 4450: Developing Countries and Enforcement of Trade Agreements: Why Dispute Settlement is not Enough

Working Paper 4014: The World Trade Organization and Antidumping in Developing Countries

Working Paper 3737: Global Antidumping Database Version 1.0

Working Paper 3540: Trade Remedies and World Trade Organization Dispute Settlement: Why are so few Challenged?
Academic Supporters

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