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Features of post-crisis protectionism in Asia and the Pacific

By

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Executive Summary

This paper provides an overview of developments in implementation of protectionist measures relevant for Asia-Pacific economies in the period associated with recovery after the Global Economic Crisis of 2008/2009. At the very start of the Global Economic Crisis, there was a real fear that the sharp collapse in exports and production in many countries would lead to repeat of the damaging trade wars from the 1930s. Fortunately, that never happened although the level of activity of governments in discussing additional or new protectionist measures as well as in implementing some measures has increased. Multilateral trading system has been credited for this obvious restraint in using tariffs as a measure of intervention during the crisis and in the recovery period. However, the same could not be said in connection to many non-tariff and behind the border barriers which were introduced during that time. Following a status report on protectionism in Evenett and Wermelinger (2010), this paper continues with monitoring features of protectionism relevant for Asia-Pacific economies in the post-crisis period.

The paper finds that the Asia-Pacific region contributed to around 40% of all harmful measures in the observed period. According to four indicators of harm done by a country's discriminatory policies, the data reveals further that Asia-Pacific countries are well represented among the top 10 ranked countries instigating discriminatory policies. However it is also found that the region at the same time adopts liberalizing measures and the ration of discriminatory to liberalising measures is falling.

China is still the most frequent target of contemporary protectionism and received 402 hits to its commercial interests abroad since November 2008. Despite the worldwide decline in implemented measures during the last 12 months compared to the crisis period 2009, China is hit 40% more often than a year ago. All other top 10 target jurisdictions are industrialized countries, including Japan and the Republic of Korea. Emerging economies from Asia and the Pacific which are on the list of top 20 target jurisdictions include India, Thailand, Turkey and Malaysia.

Asia and the Pacific is found to be involved in "murky" protectionism. In fact it is shown that the region implements relatively less transparent trade policies that the rest of the world. At the same time, it suffers on average by more than 10 percentage points less from "murky" forms of protectionism than the rest of the world.

In terms of sectors, it appears that the manufacturing sector, in particular machinery and equipment, is targeted most often. Almost 50% of all measures implemented by countries in the region target the machinery and equipment industry. The data also shows that protectionism in agriculture and related industries is existent, but also that contemporary protectionism in agriculture did not asymmetrically affect the Asia-Pacific region. Moreover, it can be reported that bailouts of banks and other financial institutes were used relatively less by countries of the region and these countries were also less affected by such measures than the rest of the world.

The paper also explores protection related to "green" agendas and finds that the Asia-Pacific region used "green" clauses most often - both by introducing new discrimination against commercial interests of their trading partners and by liberalising trade or introducing beneficial effects for the partner countries.

1. Multilateral trading system tested

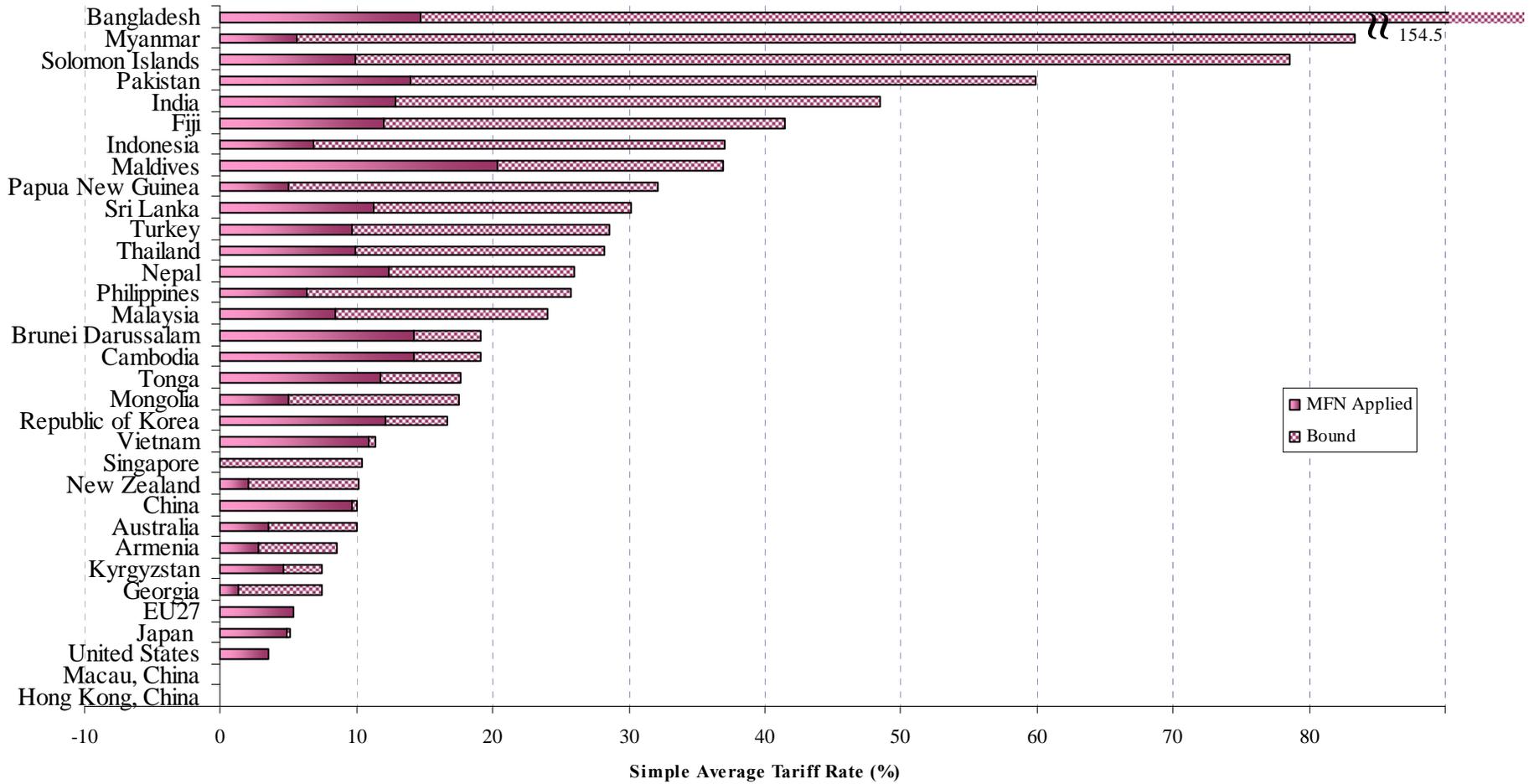
One of the functions of the multilateral trading system initiated by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in 1947 and expanded through the establishment of the WTO, has been to guard the values of the negotiated level of liberalization by inserting the rules preventing its members to use protectionist policies at free will even when they believe that such policies would be advantageous to their own economies. As analyzed in greater details in APTIR (2009), there are other important benefits from being the members of the WTO, but this protection against unilaterally introduced protectionism from other members gets to be most appreciated during times of economic slowdown when the pressures and demands for additional or more intense use of trade barriers rises. At the very start of the Global economic crisis in 2008/2009, there was a real fear that the sharp collapse in exports and production in many countries would lead to repeat of the damaging trade wars from the 1930s. Fortunately, that never happened although the level of activity of governments in discussing additional or new protectionist measures as well as in implementing some measures has increased. More recently, Pascal Lamy commented that while protectionism became “the dog that hasn’t barked” during the crisis, the risk of rising protectionism is not eliminated; in fact the continued unemployment rise, deepening debt and other financial problems and other shocks to national economies all keep the danger of igniting protectionist reactions real (as reported by Elliot in the Guardian on 27 January 2011). The UNCTAD/OECD/WTO report (published in May 2011) on G20 trade and investment measures in fact states that G20 governments have put in place more new trade restrictive measures during recent months than in previous periods since the crisis and G20’s restraint to resist protectionism appears to be under increasing pressure (UNCTAD/OECD/WTO, 2011).

The reason why the multilateral trading system was able to guard the overall level of low(er) tariffs achieved at through eight multilateral negotiation rounds, is that members commit to not raise the national level of tariff protection above the one that they “bound” during the multilateral negotiations. Thus the bound MFN tariff levels become the ceiling tariffs for the products for which these bindings exist. The eight rounds of tariff negotiations succeeded in reducing significantly the average level of bound MFN rate, but the problem, at least in Asia and the Pacific, remains at the extend of imports covered by bound tariffs. For example, while an unweighted average of the bound tariffs for the selected Asia-Pacific economies (figure 1) is 28.1% (Figure 1), these bindings cover on average 87.8% of imports. These averages hide the fact that the range of bound tariffs varies a lot, from less than 5% to over 169%, and similarly while a number of countries bind 100% of imported products, there are still economies covering only half or even just 15% of imports (see also Annex tables). The lower the binding coverage, the more flexibility the country has in introducing whatever level of applied import tariff for the products that do not have bound tariff.

Historically, being the region of dynamic traders who also need to import to be able to export, the applied import tariffs in most of Asia-Pacific economies on average were never very high. In the peak crisis year, 2009, the applied MFN rate averaged for the countries shown in figure 1 to 8.1%, with only one country, then LDC, being associated with an average of MFN applied rates of just over 20% and most other having average rates less than 10%. Notwithstanding this low applied MFN rate, there is still a “policy space” left to more than triple level of tariff protection from the current levels. In other words, the “dog could start barking anytime” and it is just a strong restraint of the owners to prevent this to happen.

APTIR (2009 and 2010) reported on the evolution of use of discriminatory trade measures since the set-in of the crisis in November 2008. While initially almost all countries, including the developed members of the G20 group, reached for new or higher trade barriers, with the recovery in 2010 fewer such instances have been recorded. Understanding the type, height, duration of implementation and similar of the measures which were introduced is extremely helpful in understanding the design of trade policy and its effectiveness. The analysis in the continuation of this chapter moves in that direction.

Figure 1. Remaining policy space for tariff intervention in selected Asia-Pacific economies



Source: WTO, *Tariff Profiles 2010*, Geneva, 2010.

2. Protectionism does not weaken substantially

Despite economic recovery during 2010, there was no halt in introducing the new discriminatory measures. Since reporting in APTIR 2010 (based on September 2010 GTA data), there was a 30% increase in number of discriminatory measures bringing the total number to 823 of such measures being implemented globally since November 2008.¹ Notwithstanding this worrisome stock of implemented measures, there is some good news as to protectionism dynamics: figure 1 plots the number of harmful measures implemented per quarter by economies in the Asia-Pacific region and elsewhere. Contemporary protectionism was a real concern during the crisis year and up to the first quarter of 2010: almost 70% of all recorded discriminatory interventions were introduced during that period. Economic and trade recovery also brought significant abatement of protectionism. Only 46 harmful measures were implemented in the first quarter of 2011 which is just one-third of the number of such measures implemented in the peak crisis quarter of 2009. This reducing trend is even more important as some trade experts and global leaders were concerned that the 2010 debt crisis, spread through a number of developed economies, could trigger another wave of protectionist actions around the globe. Data presented here does not provide evidence to support such concerns (at least up to early 2011). It should be noted, however, that many state interventions become apparent several (sometimes up to 12) months after the actual implementation. Therefore, the (now reported) decline over time could also reflect reporting challenges rather than improved government behaviour (see Evenett and Wermelinger, 2010, for more explanations). Moreover, the big stock of discriminatory measures is still in place and has yet to be removed, while more than 250 measures have been announced and may be implemented in the months ahead.

The Asia-Pacific region contributed to around 40% of all harmful measures in the observed period (see figure 2). According to four indicators of harm done by a country's discriminatory policies,² the data reveals further that Asia-Pacific countries are well represented among the top 10 ranked countries instigating discriminatory policies.³ Compared to APTIR 2010, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation still appear on this list under at least two indicators, but newcomers to the top 10 list and reported directly under three indicators are China and Viet Nam. It is further important to state that much of the harm done to the commercial interests of Asia-Pacific countries is inflicted by countries within the region (see Evenett and Wermelinger, 2010).

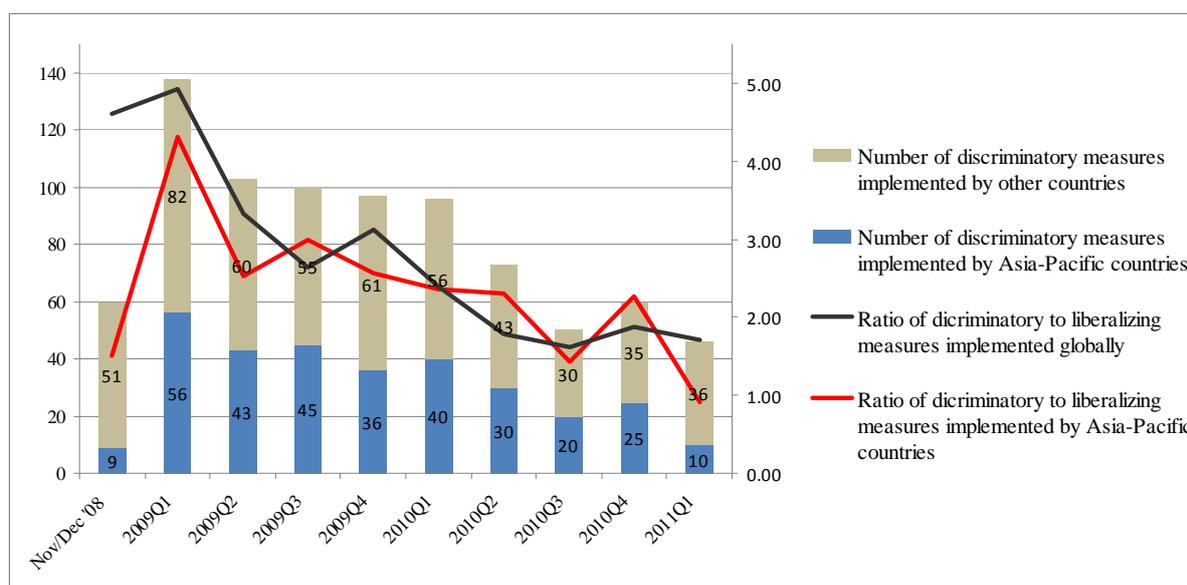
Rather than just looking at the discrimination side of state interventions, it is important to investigate the interaction of both discriminatory and liberalising measures over time (see figure 2). Globally, measures that harm commercial interests of trading partners still outnumber measures with beneficial effects by almost 3 to 1. This ratio reached its peak (5.0) in the first quarter of 2009 and has been declining ever since. During the most recent period the ratio of discriminatory to liberalising measures is almost balanced at 1.5. A similar trend is observed for measures implemented by Asia-Pacific countries. The improvement of these ratios with the economic recovery becomes even more apparent in figure 3: higher GDP growth rates in Asia-Pacific countries are associated with smaller ratios of discriminatory to liberalising measures.

¹ Data for state interventions come from the Global Trade Alert website (<http://www.globaltradealert.org>) and was downloaded in April 2011.

² These indicators are (1) number of (almost certainly) discriminatory measures imposed, (2) number of tariff lines (product categories) affected by (almost certainly) discriminatory measures, (3) number of sectors affected by (almost certainly) discriminatory measures, and (4) number of trading partners affected by (almost certainly) discriminatory measures.

³ See appendix table A1.

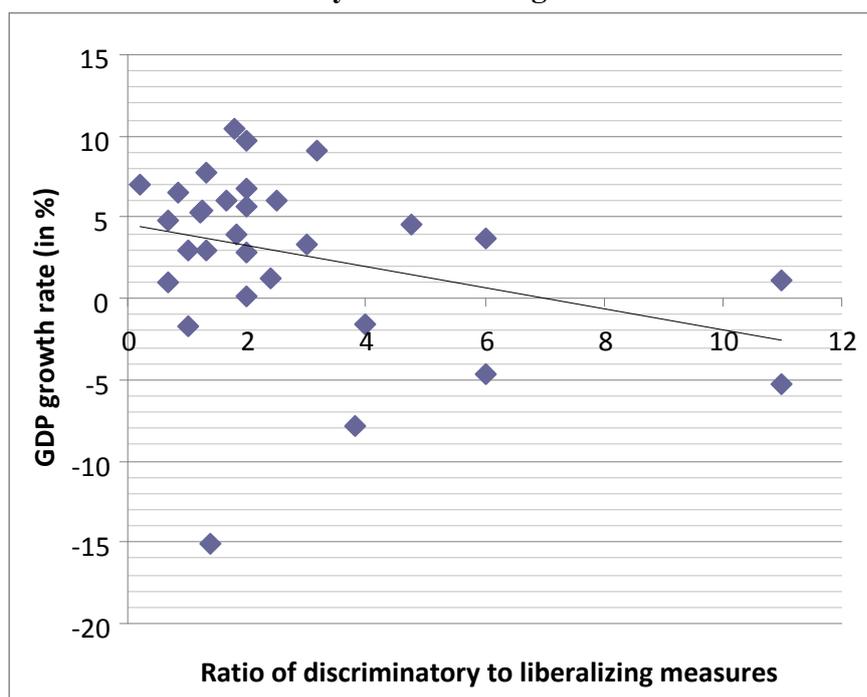
Figure 2. Decline in discrimination and ratios of discriminatory to liberalizing measures



Source: Global Trade Alert, April 2011

Asia-Pacific commercial interests are targeted less often by harmful measures over time (see figure 4). The comparison of figure 2 and 4 illustrates that the decline in protectionism against the region is very similar to what was happening with the protectionism at the global level. In particular, around two-thirds of the globally implemented and harmful measures attack countries in the Asia-Pacific region each quarter. Figure 4 reports further that the quarterly ratios of discriminatory to liberalising measures that target the region also show a parallel development with the ratios of measures implemented globally. However, the Asia-Pacific region has in each quarter benefited relatively more from liberalisations than the world on average; the line for the ratios of measures targeting the region runs below the line for the ratios of measures implemented globally.

Figure 3. Higher GDP growth in Asia-Pacific countries is associated with lower ratios of discriminatory to liberalizing measures



Source: Global Trade Alert database, April 2011 and IMF *World Economic Outlook* database, April 2011.

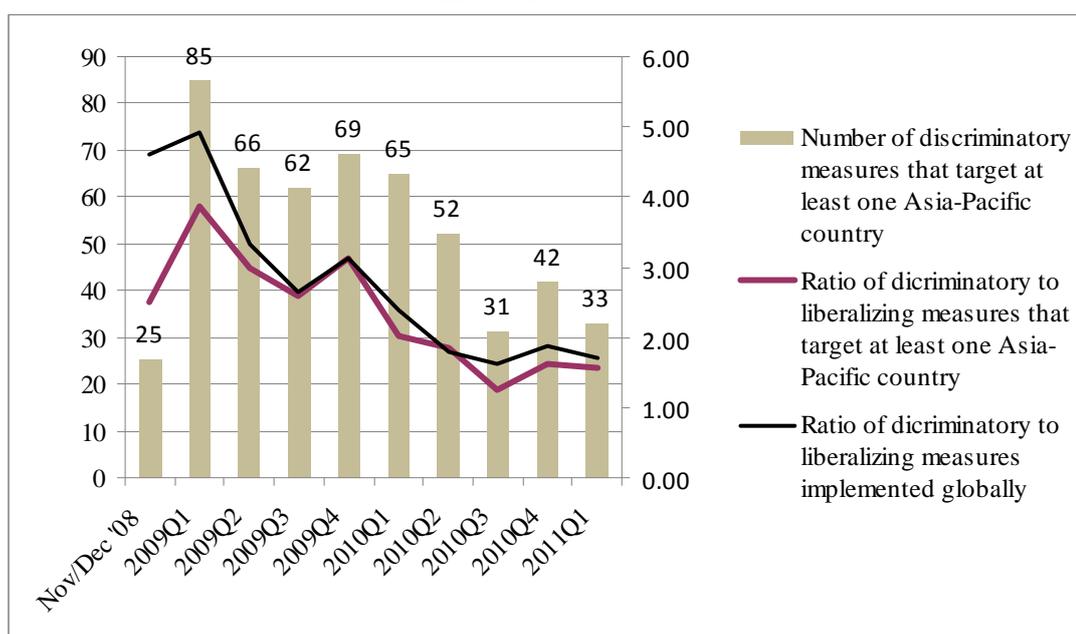
Notes: Each Asia-Pacific economy that has a positive number of measures in the Global Trade Alert database, and for which GDP growth figures are available in the *World Economic Outlook*, is reported twice (2009 and 2010).

A closer look at the data shows that discriminatory measures hurt trading partners selectively and go counter to the spirit and commitments under MTS. China is still the most frequent target of contemporary protectionism and received 402 hits to its commercial interests abroad since November 2008 (see APTIR, 2010).⁴ Despite the worldwide decline in implemented measures during the last 12 months compared to the crisis period 2009, China is hit 40% more often than a year ago. All other top 10 target jurisdictions are industrialized countries, including Japan and the Republic of Korea. Emerging economies from Asia and the Pacific which are on the list of top 20 target jurisdictions include India, Thailand, Turkey and Malaysia. The treatment of least developed countries (LDCs) around the globe and in the region is particularly frustrating: their commercial interests are hit by 124 harmful measures, despite repeated declarations of the international community to assist LDCs in their effort to integrate into the global economy (see Evenett, 2010, and Mikic, 2009). Finally, it should be noted that the number of discriminatory measures imposed on a target and their pre-crisis export figures strongly correlate and thus the size of exports is a good indicator of how often a country is affected by protectionist interventions.⁵

⁴ See Appendix table A2.

⁵ The correlation coefficient of the number of discriminatory measures imposed on top 20 targets and their export values in 2008 is 0.91.

Figure 4. Asia-Pacific economies have recently been targeted less often by harmful measures



Source: Global Trade Alert, April 2011

3. Behind-the-border state intervention is still a prevalent trade policy tool

APTIR (2010) showed that - despite the (sometimes) ample space to increase applied MFN tariffs to the bound rates - Asia-Pacific countries largely restrained themselves from increasing the levels of MFN applied tariffs in 2009. Nonetheless, countries around the globe and in the Asia-Pacific region made extensive use of less transparent protectionist measures – so-called “murky” measures – during the global economic crisis.⁶ This section draws the picture how the form of protectionism changed quarter-by-quarter. Figure 5 examines the quarterly shares of different groups of measure types. This information is separately reported for protectionist measures implemented globally (panel a), for protectionist measures implemented by Asia-Pacific countries (panel b) and for protectionist measures that target at least one Asia-Pacific country (panel c).

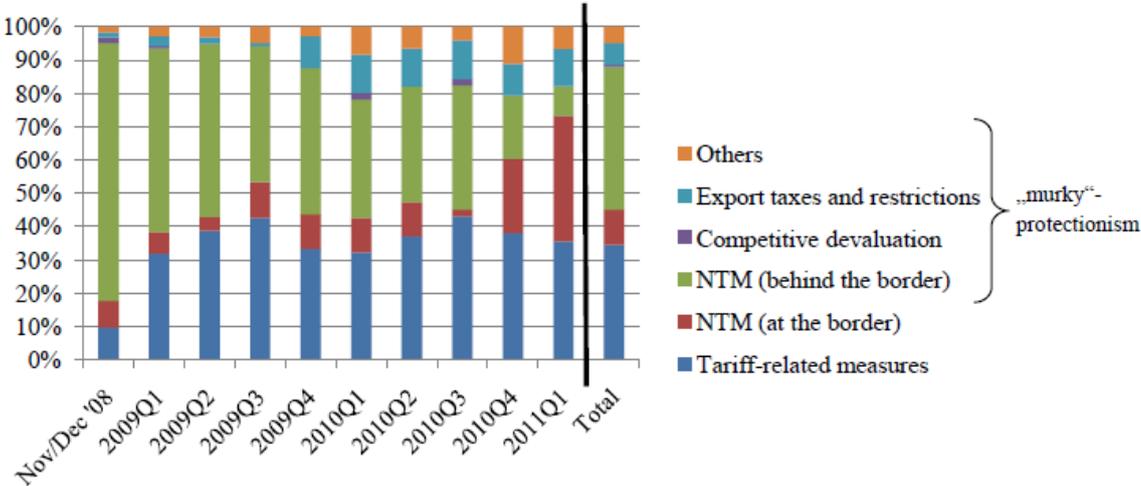
Panel (a) shows that behind-the-border measures, which tend to be less tightly regulated by WTO rules, were largely used throughout the crisis and continued to be a prevalent (trade) policy tool during the economic recovery in 2010. The share of this kind of measures reached its peak of almost 80 % at the beginning of the crisis, was just above 50% during the first half of 2009 and balanced at around 40% up until the third quarter of 2010. This is particularly worrisome to the extent that more than 60% of all bailout and state aid measures implemented during the investigated quarters were provided to non-financial sectors which hardly posed a “systemic threat” during the crisis. One explanation for the relatively big share of non-transparent measures even during the recovery in 2010 may be that new turbulences – such as the currency and debt crisis - have hit world economies and

⁶ Recent empirical findings suggest that “tight” tariff bindings on non-agricultural goods have been associated with higher levels of murkier forms of protectionism during the crisis. It is therefore of little comfort that WTO members did not violate their tariff bindings if protectionist pressures are displaced rather than curtailed (see Evenett et al., 2010).

precautionary measures such as state aids were used to protect domestic markets⁷. Harmful state interventions during the two most recent quarters seem to be more transparent: the share of behind-the-border measures declined to less than 20%, while the share of at-the-border non-tariff measures including quotas, import bans, technical barriers to trade and non-tariff barriers (not otherwise specified) increased accordingly. Tariff-related measures, mostly trade defence measures, made up around 35% throughout most of the studied period.

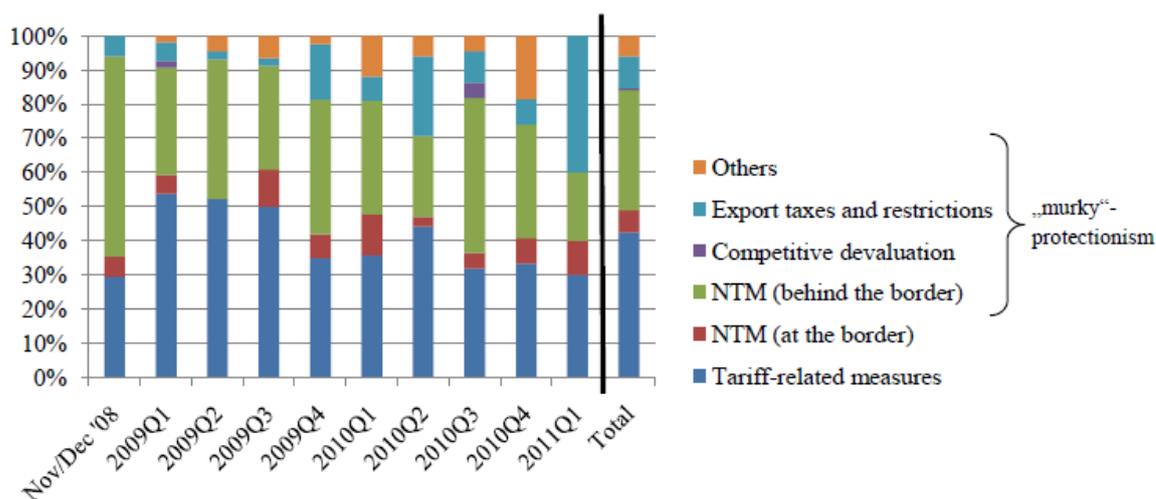
The picture for protectionism induced by the Asia-Pacific region looks similar (see panel b). It is interesting, however, that more recently the region shows less signs to abstain from behind-the-border measures and to have a more transparent trade policy mix than the rest of the world. Finally, panel c illustrates how the Asia-Pacific region is targeted by harmful state measures. The comparison with the global distribution of such measures (panel a) shows that the region suffers on average by more than 10 percentage points less from “murky”-forms of protectionism than the rest of the world (see bar to the right in each panel).

Figure 5. Changes in protectionism, quarter-by-quarter
Panel (a). Protectionism implemented globally

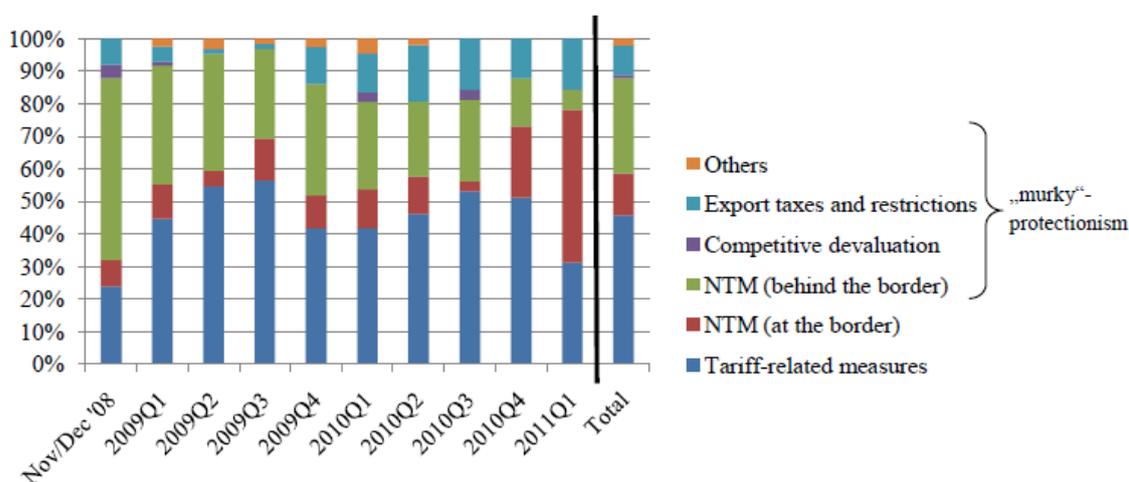


⁷ It should however be noted that the number of state interventions did not increase during the renewed economic threats induced by the currency and debt crisis (see section 1).

Panel (b). Protectionism implemented by the Asian and Pacific region



Panel (c). Protectionism against the Asian and Pacific region



Source: Global Trade Alert, April 2011.

Notes: Tariff-related measures include tariff and trade defence measures. Non-tariff measures at-the-border include quotas, import bans, TBT, non tariff barriers (not otherwise specified). Non-tariff measures behind-the-border include consumption subsidies, local content requirements, public procurement, bailout/state aid measures, export subsidies, trade finance support, support to state-owned trading enterprises and state-controlled companies. Others include investment, migration, intellectual property protection and other service sector measures.

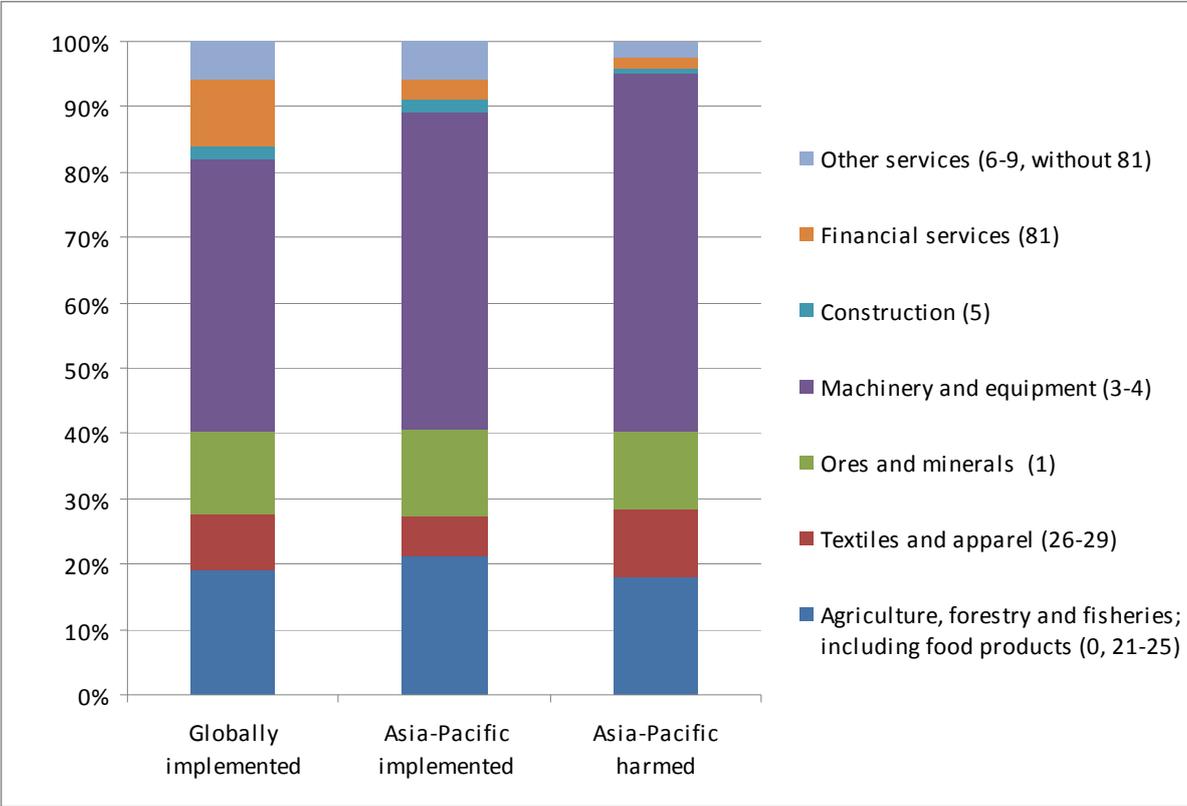
4. The manufacturing sector is harmed most often

Another way of looking at the data is to check whether some sectors or sector groups are targeted more often by contemporary protectionism and whether these patterns vary regionally, globally and over time. Figure 5 illustrates that the manufacturing sector, in particular machinery and equipment, is targeted most often. Globally, more than 40% of all measures target the machinery and equipment industry. This number is almost 50% for measures implemented by countries in the region. It is not surprising that the same industry is – with 55 % – targeted relatively more in (emerging)

economies of the Asia-Pacific region than globally. Many countries have supported their manufacturing sectors during the crisis and thus reduced demand from their suppliers – most likely from the Far East.

The data also shows that protectionism in agriculture and related industries is existent and around 20% of all measures are concerned in the three categories investigated in figure 6. It should thus be noted that contemporary protectionism in agriculture did not asymmetrically affect the Asia-Pacific region and therefore tensions in Doha negotiations on agriculture may not be further intensified. Moreover, it can be reported that bailouts of banks and other financial institutes were used relatively less by countries of the region and these countries were also less affected by such measures than the rest of the world. Finally, the investigation of targeted sector groups over time reveals that patterns in the three categories are relatively constant across quarters; except that financial sector support was used predominantly at the beginning of the crisis.⁸

Figure 6. Which sector groups are targeted most often?



Source: Global Trade Alert, April 2011.
 Notes: Sectors are classified according to United Nations Statistics Division CPCprov. This classification is used by the Global Trade Alert.

⁸ See appendix figure A1.

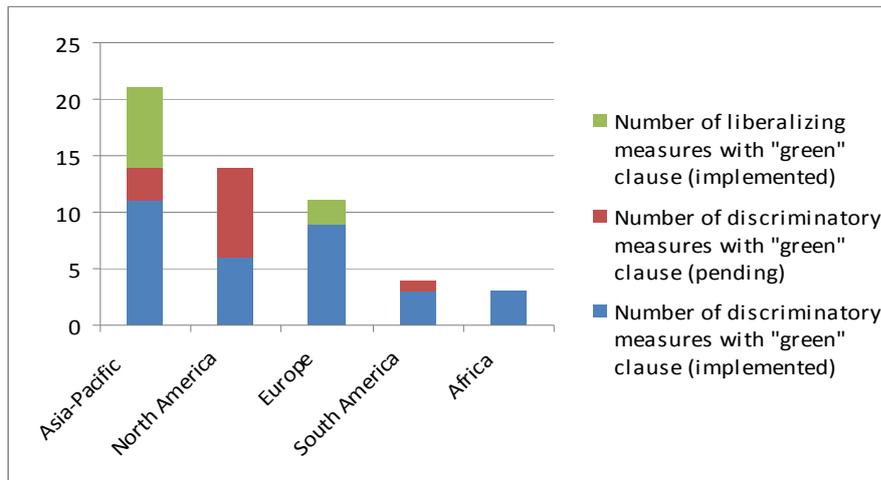
5. “Green” clauses are used most often in the Asia-Pacific region

The Asia and Pacific region has benefited from enormous economic expansion during the last decade, which is largely driven by its export-led growth strategy. This development has led to sharp expansion of (fossil fuel-intensive) production and cargo transportation. The other side of the coin is a considerable surge of greenhouse gas emissions, which are likely to accelerate climate change and its potentially tremendous impacts. There are at least two key factors why governments in the region are (and should be) concerned about climate issues. Firstly, countries in the region are expected to be hardest hit by these changes, inter alia, due to their limited environmental carrying capacity and large coastal populations. Secondly, the international attendance towards environmental and climate issues has recently intensified and pressure increased to use more energy-efficient technologies in order to remain competitive on world markets. This builds a particular challenge for governments and exporters in the Asia-Pacific region. Wermelinger and Barnes (2010) critically discuss to what extent climate policies can contribute to a low-carbon and trade-enhancing development path without introducing new discrimination against trading partners. The previous sections showed that many governments made use of state measures to help and save domestic industries during the global economic crisis. This section examines to what extent such crisis-era interventions were provided under the mask of “green growth” strategies in the region and elsewhere and whether these interventions are likely to be beneficial for both trade and the environment.

Figure 7 illustrates that the Asia-Pacific region used “green” clauses most often - both by introducing new discrimination against commercial interests of their trading partners and by liberalising trade or introducing beneficial effects for the partner countries. Looking closer to the interventions of the region at least four patterns stand out.⁹ firstly, “green” clauses are introduced by many countries and in combination with discriminatory measures (implemented and pending measures) they are most prominently used in the Republic of Korea (4 measures), China (3 measures), Japan (2 measures) and the Russian Federation (2 measures). Secondly, discriminatory measures under the “green”-clause category are most often introduced through “murky”-forms of trade discrimination, in particular bailouts. By contrast, “green” liberalisations were most often enacted as tariff cuts or tariff exemptions. Thirdly, for two-third of the discriminatory measures “green”-clauses are combined with several other (harmful) policies that have no climate or environmental purpose. This finding supports the argument that it is more accepted to use discriminatory measures and to protect domestic from foreign producers (particularly during economic downturns and during the heated debate on climate change), if some environmental or climate objective is mentioned in the regulation (see Aggarwal and Evenett, 2010). Interestingly, the “green”-aspect is the main purpose of implementation for most liberalising measures and thereby shows nicely that climate-friendly and trade-enhancing policies can in fact be merged. Finally, 46 trading partners, 6 sectors and 42 product lines are on average affected by distortionary “green”-clause measures. This illustrates the likely economic and political importance of these measures.

⁹ See appendix table A3.

Figure 7. Most frequent use of “green” clauses, by region



Source: Global Trade Alert, April 2011.

Note: Keywords used to find GTA measures with a “green” clause are: green, environment; energy; climate; emission; wind; and solar. The “green” clause of each identified measure is carefully studied. Two groups are distinguished: group (a) that includes measures for which the “green” clause is the main purpose of implementation; and group (b) that includes measures for which the “green” clause is of secondary importance.

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Appendix

Table A1. Asia-Pacific countries among the biggest offenders

Metric, country specified rank, number				
Rank	Ranked by number of (almost certainly) discriminatory measures imposed	Ranked by the number of tariff lines (product categories) affected by (almost certainly) discriminatory measures	Ranked by the number of sectors affected by (almost certainly) discriminatory measures	Ranked by the number of trading partners affected by (almost certainly) discriminatory measures
1	European Union-27 (198)	Viet Nam (927)	Algeria (62)	European Union-27 (180)
2	Russian Federation (101)	Venezuela (785)	European Union-27 (57)	Argentina (174)
3	Argentina (78)	Kazakhstan (724)	Nigeria (45)	China (164)
4	India (46)	Nigeria (599)	Kazakhstan (43)	Germany (161)
5	Germany (40)	European Union-27 (544)	United States (42)	United Kingdom (154)
6	Brazil (38)	Algeria (476)	Germany (40)	Belgium, Finland (153)
7	United Kingdom (37)	Russian Federation (435)	Indonesia (39)	Indonesia (151)
8	China (35)	Argentina (410)	Russian Federation, Venezuela, Viet Nam (38)	France (149)
9	France (30)	Indonesia (386)	China (33)	Poland, Spain, Viet Nam (148)
10	Italy, Spain (29)	India (365)	Ethiopia (32)	Netherlands (146)

Source: Global Trade Alert, April 2011

Table A2. In the post-crisis period many countries still see their commercial interests under attack

Rank	Top 20 targets	Number of discriminatory measures imposed on target		Number of pending measures, which if implemented, would harm target	
		April 2011	Increase from the past 12 months	April 2011	Increase from the past 12 months
1	China	402	117	130	23
2	European Union-27	385	..	94	..
3	United States	312	94	49	13
4	Germany	287	84	66	10
5	France	256	68	53	9
6	United Kingdom	250	71	50	8
7	Italy	245	67	55	8
8	Republic of Korea	227	71	47	6
9	Japan	225	57	50	6
10	Netherlands	221	60	47	8

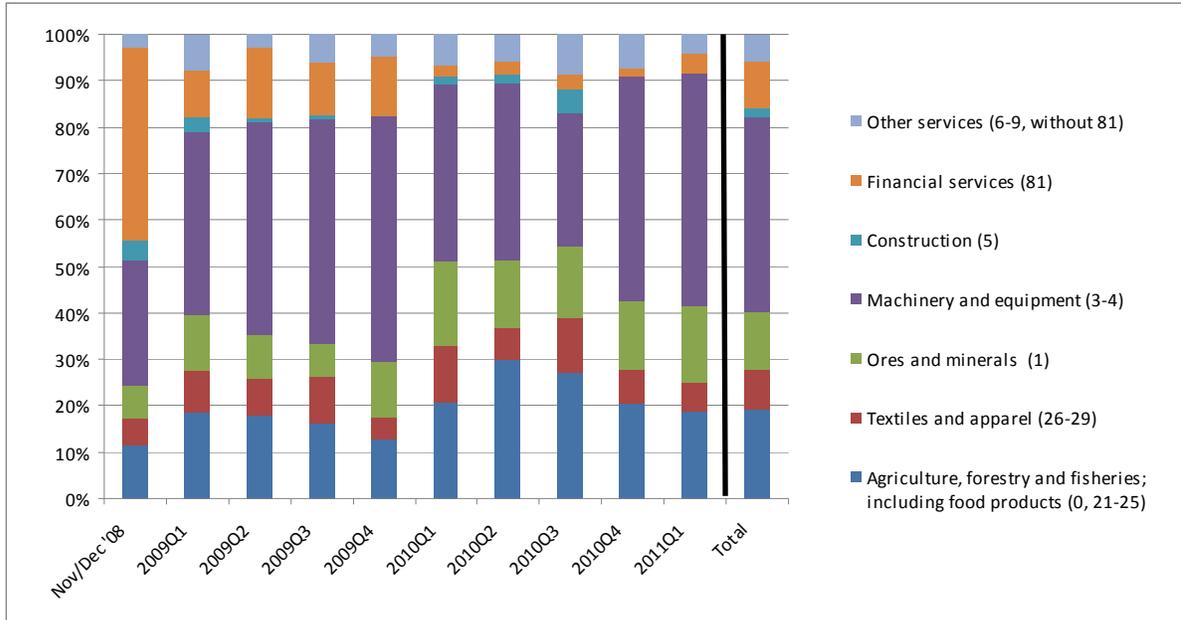
Source: Global Trade Alert, April 2011

Table A3. In the post-crisis period, many countries still see their commercial interests under attack

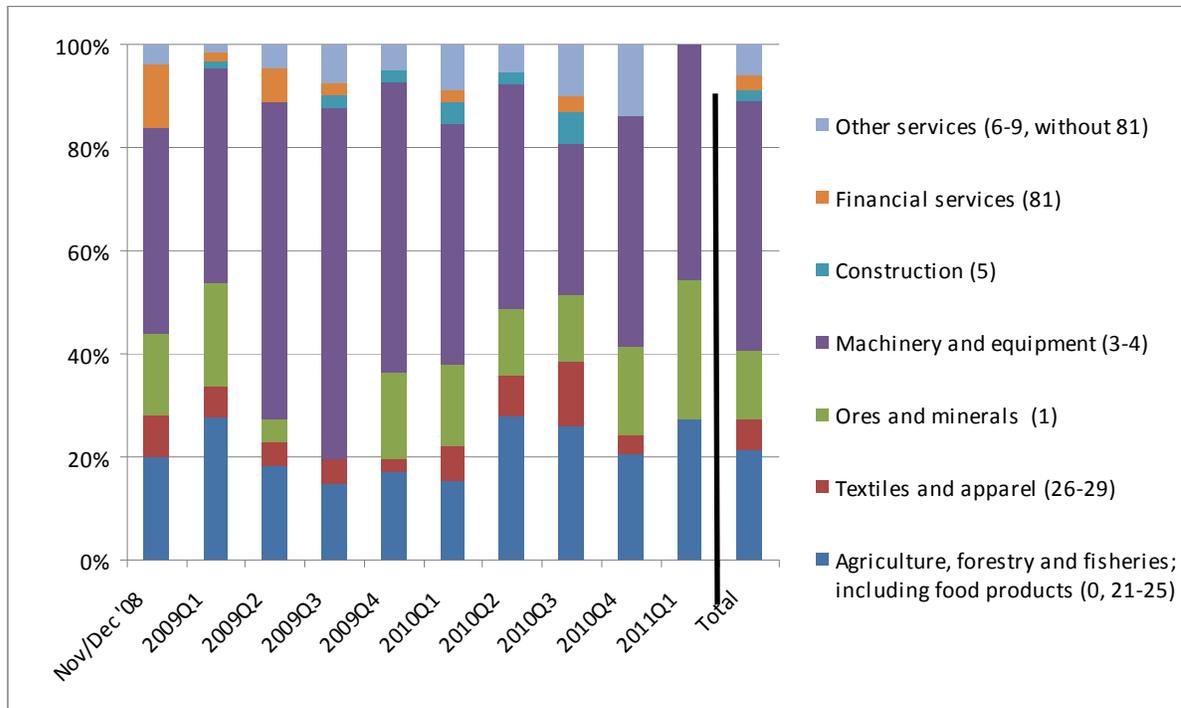
	Implementing Jurisdiction	Title	Measure Type	"Green" clause main/only purpose of implementation	Number of affected jurisdictions	Number of affected sectors	Number of affected tariff lines
Discriminatory measures implemented	Belarus	Belarus: Temporary tariff measures on trucks and tractors imports	Tariff measure	no	39	1	3
	China	China: Accreditation of suppliers of certain high-tech products	Intellectual property protection, Local content requirement, Public procurement	no	33	1	2
	China	China: General Analysis on Several Opinions of the State Council on Further Utilizing Foreign Capital	Investment measure	no	na	3	na
	China	China: Restructuring of equipment manufacturing industry	Export subsidy, Import subsidy, Local content requirement, Tariff measure	no	125	13	213
	Japan	Japan: Green tax incentive on environmentally friendly cars	Non tariff barrier (not otherwise specified)	yes	32	4	17
	Kazakhstan	Kazakhstan: State Programme for the Forced Industrial Development for 2010-2014	Bail out / state aid measure, Export subsidy, Export taxes or restriction, Local content requirement, Public procurement, Tariff measure	no	na	18	na
	Malaysia	Malaysia: Trade implications of the 2011 Budget	Export subsidy, Import subsidy, Investment measure, Migration measure, Tariff measure, Trade finance	no	37	10	44
	Republic of Korea	Republic of Korea: Special financing scheme for "Hidden National Champions"	Trade finance	no	na	8	na
	Republic of Korea	United States and Korea: Joint financing initiative for trade and investment in "green" products	Bail out / state aid measure, Trade finance	yes	45	6	17
	Russian Federation	Russia: Injection of 4.33 billion rubles (96 million Euro) into Russian RUSHYDRO (green energy) company	Bail out / state aid measure, State-controlled company	yes	4	1	1
	Russian Federation	Russian Federation: The Strategy of the power machine building for 2010-2020 and up to 2030	Bail out / state aid measure, Export subsidy, Public procurement, Tariff measure, Technical Barrier to Trade	no	55	3	na
pending	Japan	Japan: New stimulus package	Bail out / state aid measure	no	na	na	na
	Republic of Korea	Republic of Korea: Key Economic Policy Statement for 2010	Bail out / state aid measure, Intellectual property protection, Investment measure, Trade finance	yes	56	6	24
	Republic of Korea	Republic of Korea: Tax plans for 2010	Investment measure, Tariff measure	no	9	1	2
Liberalising measures implemented	Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation	Customs Union of Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan: Import duty reduction on some materials used for production of solar energy modules	Tariff measure	yes	19	2	2
	China	China: Removal of local content requirement on wind turbines	Local content requirement	yes	41	2	4
	India	India: Union Budget 2010-11 announces Tariff measures	Tariff measure	no	23	8	50
	Pakistan	Pakistan: Tariff reductions on intermediate products, tariff exemption of energy saver lamps	Tariff measure	yes	31	6	11
	Republic of Korea	Republic of Korea: Tariff reductions on "green goods"	Tariff measure	yes	16	3	2
	Thailand	Thailand: Import duty reduction for green cars and components	Tariff measure	yes	37	3	7
	Thailand	Thailand: Reduction of import duties on eco-car parts and materials	Investment measure, Tariff measure	yes	3	4	16

Figure A1. Sector groups targeted quarter-by-quarter

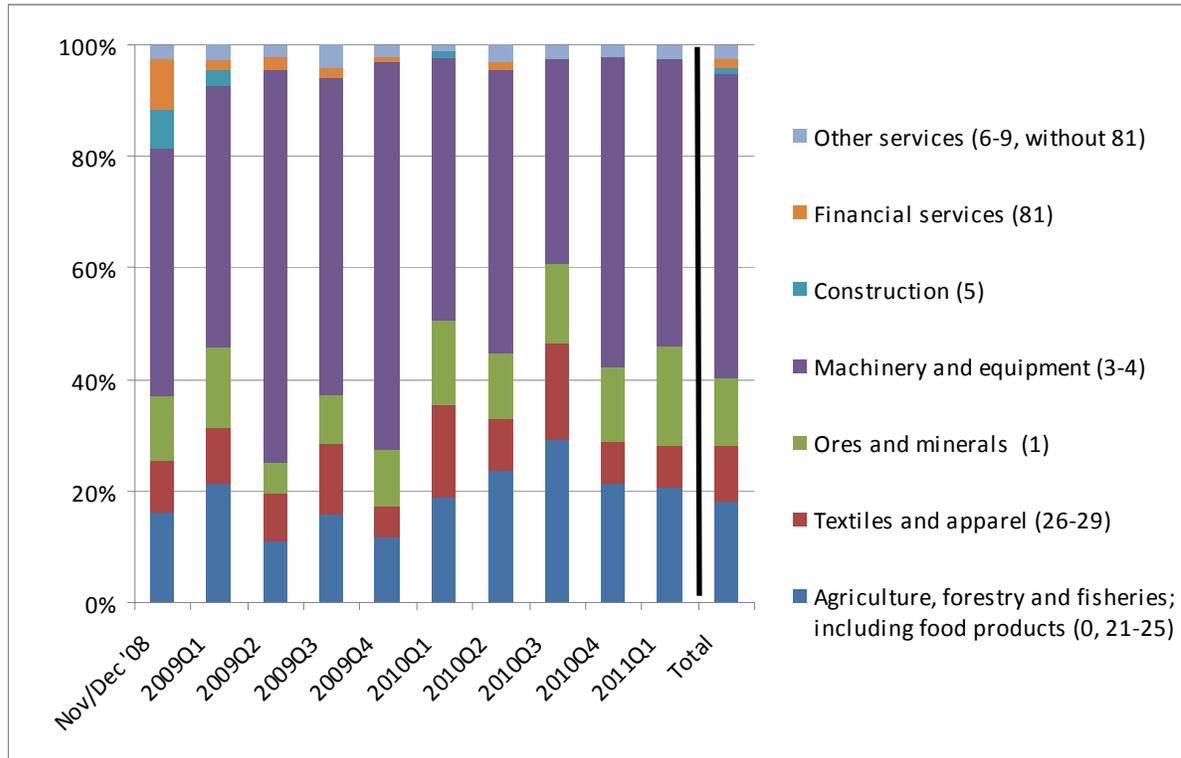
Panel (a). Protectionism implemented globally



Panel (b). Protectionism implemented by the Asia Pacific



Panel c. Protectionism targeting the Asia-Pacific region



Source: Global Trade Alert database, April 2011.

Notes: Sector classification according to United Nations Statistics Division CPCprov. This classification is used by the Global Trade Alert.