



THE INTENSITY OF THE USE OF TRADE REMEDIES (trade defence instruments)

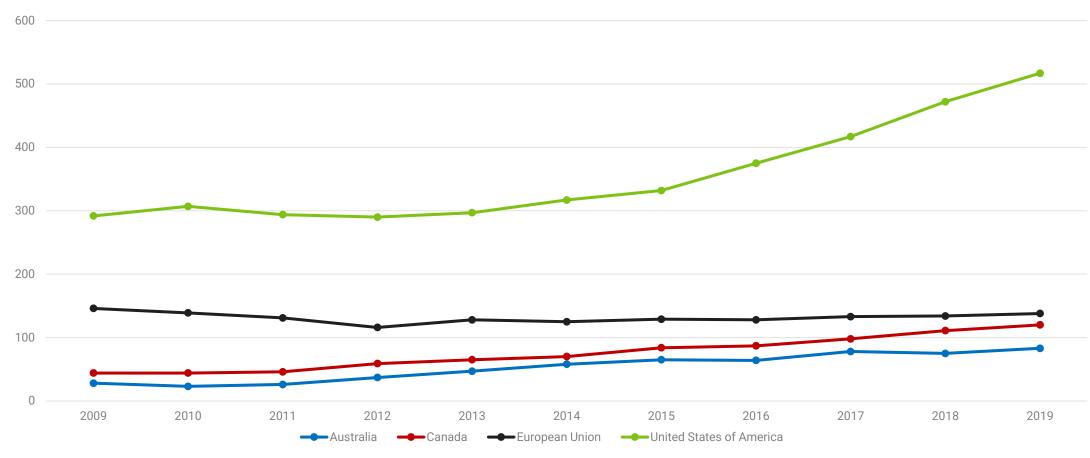


TRADE REMEDIES/TRADE DEFENCE INSTRUMENTS

- AEGIS Europe examined the Intensity of the use of Trade Remedy Instruments by the top 9 WTO users;
- The top users are: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, European Union, India, Turkey and the United States
- Trade Remedies were defined as the Anti-Dumping, Anti-Subsidy and Safeguards measures in forces in those countries;
- The GDP figures are from the World Bank, the Import statistics were taken from the WTO: WTO data is complete to 2019
- AEGIS Europe first compared the absolute numbers of trade remedies in force and then the numbers rebased, first against the total volume of imports, and secondly against GDP, of each country;
- AEGIS Europe concludes that when the raw data on the use of Trade Remedies is rebased against GDP or Imports, the EU can be seen to be a very contained user of trade remedies among WTO members.

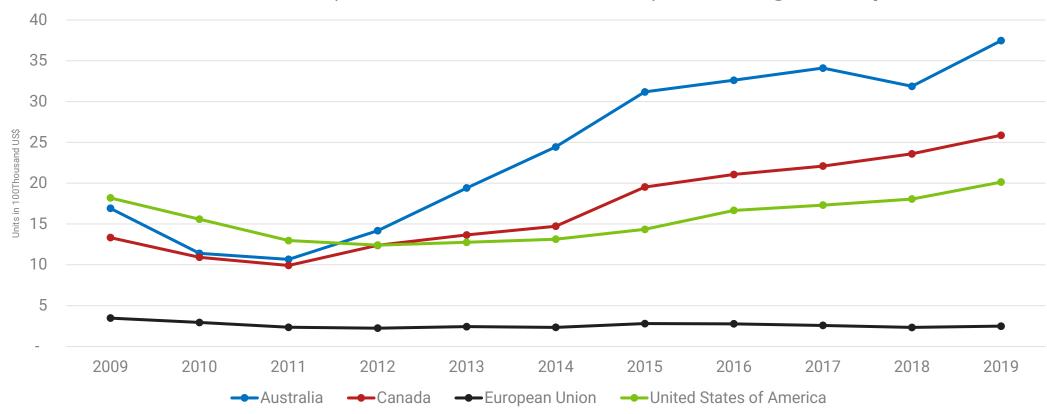


Numbers of measures in force in Australia, Canada, the EU and the US





Measures in Force (Australia, Canada, EU and US) rebased against Imports

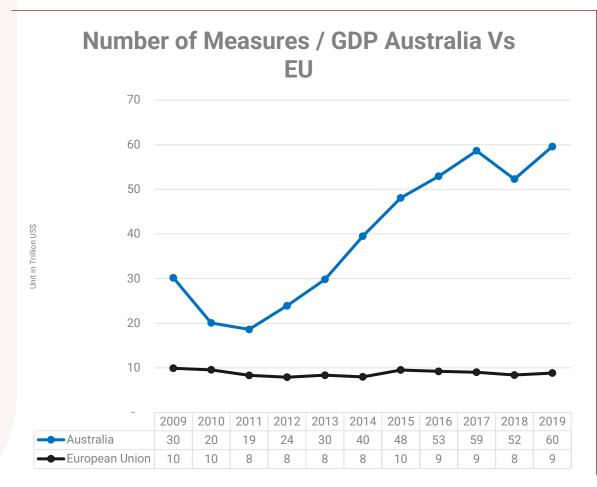


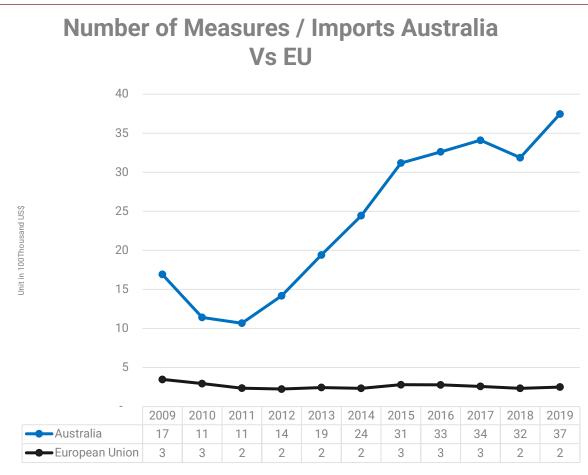


- These slides can become confusing as there is too much data in each chart.
- AEGIS Europe decided to look at the data comparing the EU and one other country.
- The countries of interest are the Australia, Brazil Canada, China, Turkey and US



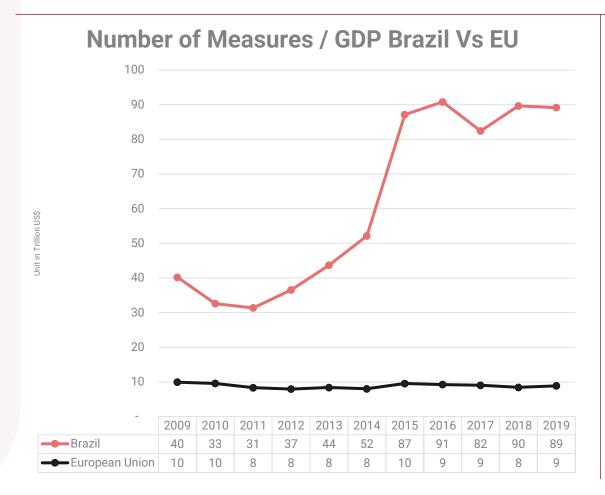
THE EU AND AUSTRALIA

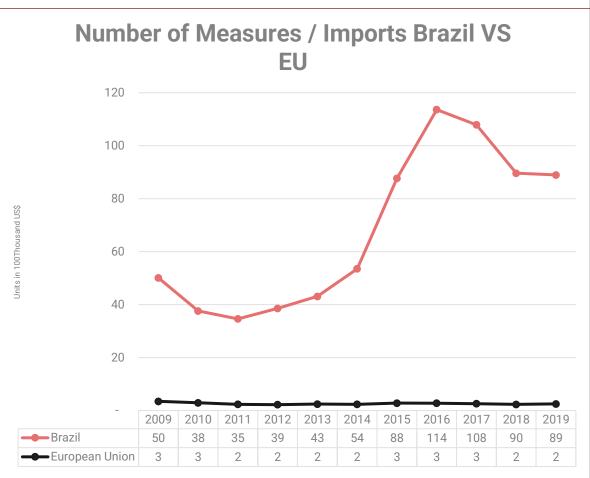






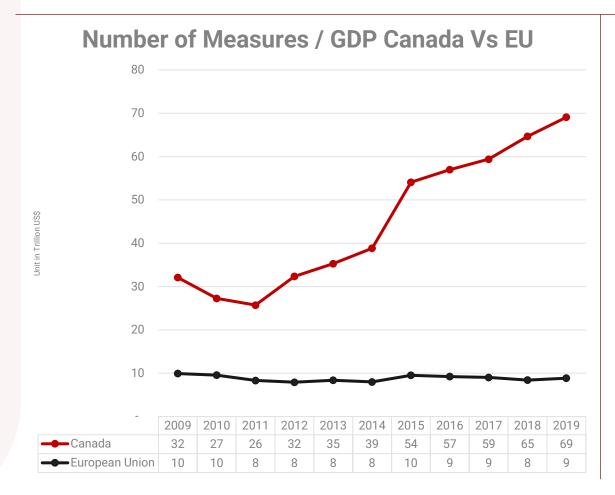
THE EU AND BRAZIL

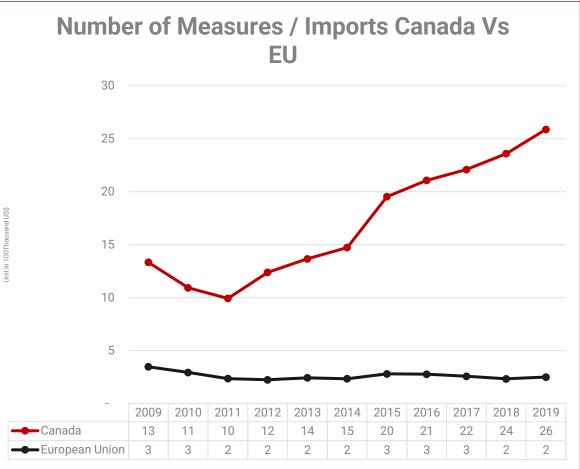






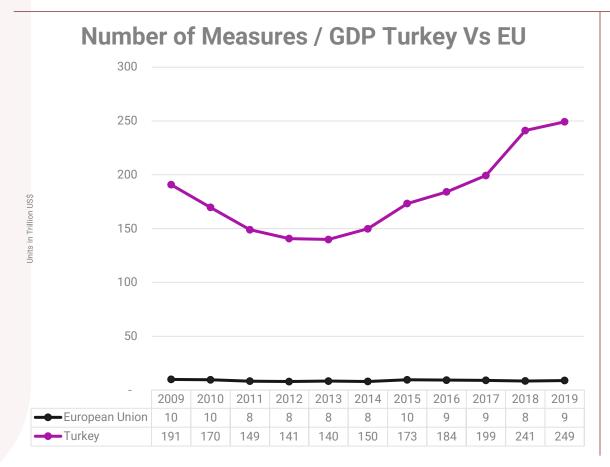
THE EU AND CANADA

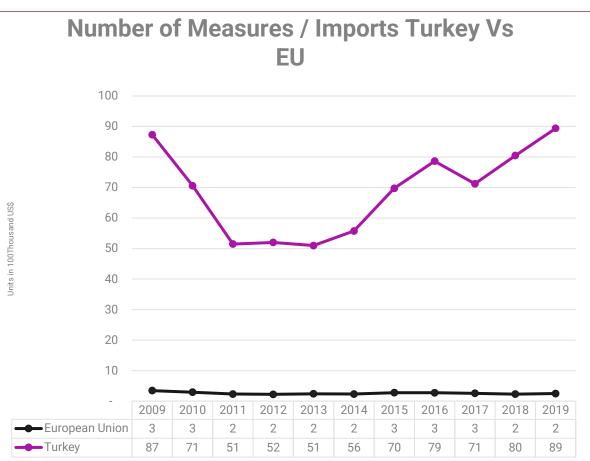






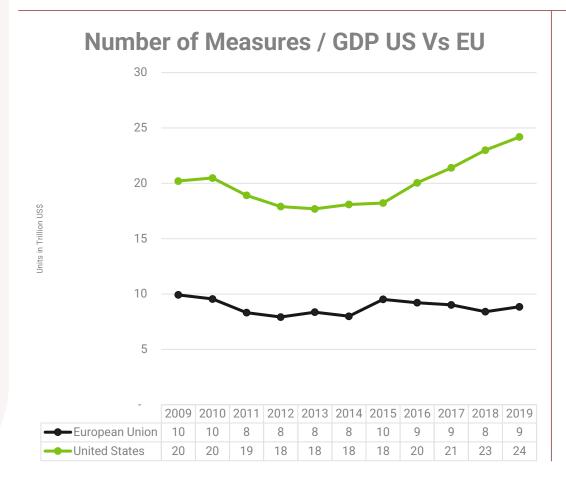
THE EU AND TURKEY

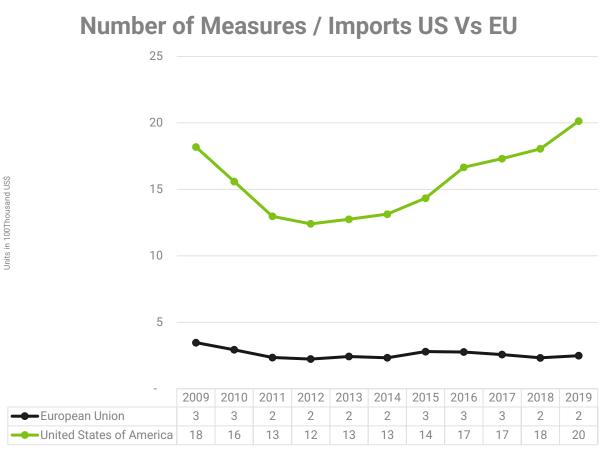






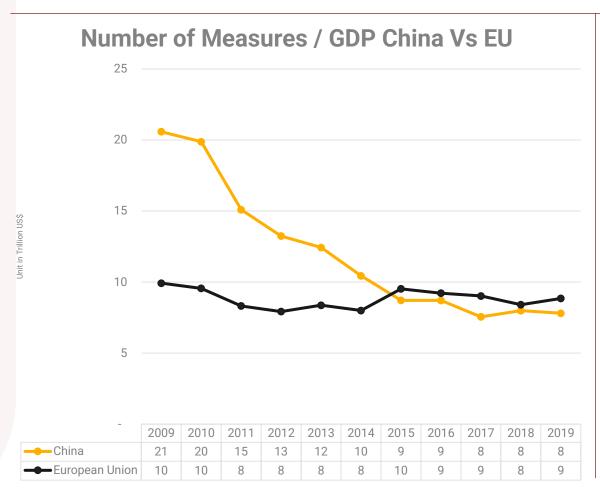
THE EU AND THE UNITED STATES

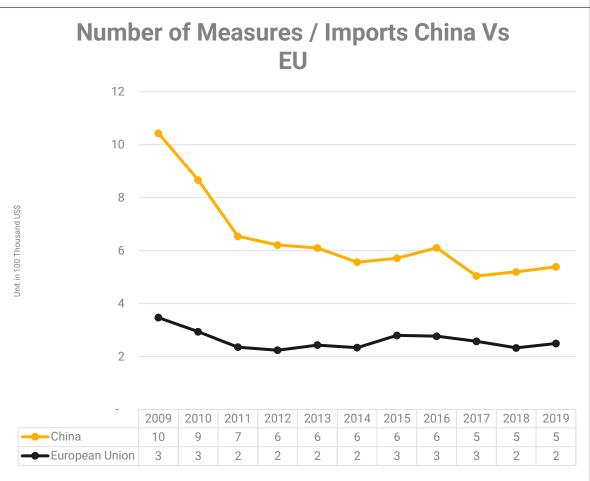






THE EU AND CHINA







Care is needed in evaluating the data in relation to China:

- As China is a closed economy, it is less reliant on trade defence measures;
- While average tariffs are declining, China reserves the right, and does, raise tariffs when necessary;
- China has active import substitution policies restricting imports and promoting national champions;
- China seems to initiate TDI actions more in retaliation to the TDI measures of others than on the basis of internal demand (this distorts the data);
- Massive overcapacity, the result of subsidies and 5-year plans, are not only dumped onto world markets but also in the internal market.



CONCLUSION

• AEGIS Europe concludes that when the raw data on the use of Trade Remedies is rebased against GDP or Imports, the EU can be seen to be a very contained user of trade remedies among WTO members.