
Crisis-Era State Measures and Asia-Pacific Economies

Mia Mikic¹

United Nations ESCAP

1. Introduction

There is ample evidence that in times of economic downturn and contraction in aggregate demand, governments react by imposing protectionist measures in the hope of "saving" the domestic market for local producers. The recent *World Trade Report* finds that the most likely reasons for more frequent use of contingency protection (antidumping tariffs, countervailing duties and safeguards) are associated with changes in the macroeconomic performance of the domestic economy (WTO, 2009a). In addition to contingent protection measures², trade taxes (tariffs) are a traditional form of intervention. The scope for intervention by import tariffs is determined effectively by the difference between applied and bound tariff rates, and for many developing countries that difference is relatively large (ESCAP, 2009, p. 24, Figure 19). The reality is that governments in the Asia-Pacific region do have plenty of room to impose measures that discriminate against foreign commercial interests; one objective of this chapter is to establish whether they have done so during the recent global economic downturn.

The temptation to discriminate was substantial in late 2008. When the economic crisis started to unfold, following the collapse of Lehman Brothers in September 2008, and it became obvious that the combined impact of the contraction of aggregate demand in the developed countries and the worldwide crunch in financial liquidity would strongly influence trade flows, commentators, policy analysts and trade-watchers were warning about the risk of a repeat of the 1930's style trade protectionism (Lamy, 2008; IMF, 2008; Baldwin and Evenett, 2009). The fears were not based only on the experience from the 1930s global recession. The crises in 1970s and 1980s also saw an increase in the use of various protectionist measures. The fact that today's global economy is guarded by the WTO and the system of multilateral rules to prevent nationalistic and protectionist moves from being taken unilaterally by governments did not eliminate nervousness about the impact of the crisis on the increased

1 Without implicating them in any way, helpful comments by Simon Evenett and excellent research assistance of Carl Wåghäll is gratefully acknowledged. Usual disclaimer applies. Author can be contacted at mikic@un.org.

2 These measures are described as those that can be used to respond to a change in economic circumstances that cannot be anticipated at the time of trade agreement. They therefore allow governments to offer wider and deeper trade concessions. However, too much flexibility can water-down the commitments of a trade agreement (WTO, 2009a, Part II.A).

use of protectionist instruments. Various international fora, bodies and agencies able to influence governments' behaviour (e.g. G20, IMF, World Bank, APEC, WTO, ASEAN, etc) hurriedly issued declarations and expressions of members' commitments to free trade.

Moreover, from January 2009 the WTO Secretariat used its surveillance mandate, as provided for by the Trade Policy Review Mechanisms (TPRM)³, to expand its monitoring of trade flows and the use of certain trade-related measures by member governments. So far, several reports have been issued and a short-term trade statistics facility was made available on-line for about 70 members of the WTO. In June 2009, an independent monitoring initiative under the name of Global Trade Alert (GTA) was established by CEPR and a number of research institutes around the globe. So far, two comprehensive reports have been issued by the GTA team. The interactive website provides free and easy access for the download of statistics on interventionist practices, reports of measures and analysis.

The WTO and GTA reports both found that the worst concerns about the protectionist threat have not yet materialised. In his letter to the Ministers on the occasion of the 7th Ministerial Conference, Lamy stated that "[T]he global economy has not suffered an outbreak of protectionism." (2009, p.1). Likewise, the GTA analysis does not show an "out of control" increase in protectionism. These findings have been met with two replies. One response claims that there was no real threat of protectionism and that discussion on these issues served as a smoke screen for not doing some other actions and moving on with the development round (Rodrik, 2009). Others argue that putting monitoring institutions in place served (at least to some degree) as a deterrent, as it made very clear to the countries that their actions will be in the public domain and under scrutiny of the whole membership. Thus this policy of "shaming" was effective in making countries consider undertaking other options to protectionism. While these monitoring mechanisms should not be credited fully for restraining the protectionist actions by governments, they did play a useful role in the overall "better safe than sorry" stance towards a risk of trade wars.

With the first signs that the contractions in the GDP rates and trade flows of most countries are bottoming out and that some have started to record improvements over previous months, this third GTA report provides an opportunity to look into the reasons for the reaction of the governments as they were - and to start identifying common factors in different economies that motivated governments to refrain from using blunt protectionist measures. There is also some evidence that the reason why we fail to detect an open run to protectionism lay in the fact that many countries were able to act protectionist "behind-the-border" (Evenett, 2009a). There are many reasons why "murky protectionism" is poor public policy (Baldwin and Evenett, 2009). Because murky protectionism does not involve "typical" trade measures, it is difficult to understand all the consequences of such measures (they may be more or less harm-

3 This mechanism is often overlooked when discussing the successes of the Uruguay Round. Trade Policies Review Mechanism introduced in 1988 was made a permanent feature of the new WTO establishment in 1995, and the mandate of the TPRM was broadened to cover services trade and intellectual property. Reviews are conducted by the Trade Policy Review Body (TPRB) and a report prepared by economists in the Secretariat's Trade Policy Review Division. The reports are prepared with great deal of care for factual correctness and detailed analysis and are often undervalued source of qualitative information on trade regimes of the WTO members.

ful than border trade measures), it might also be more difficult to get recourse from such policies in dispute settlement processes, and it may be harder to get rid of these measures when they are no longer needed.

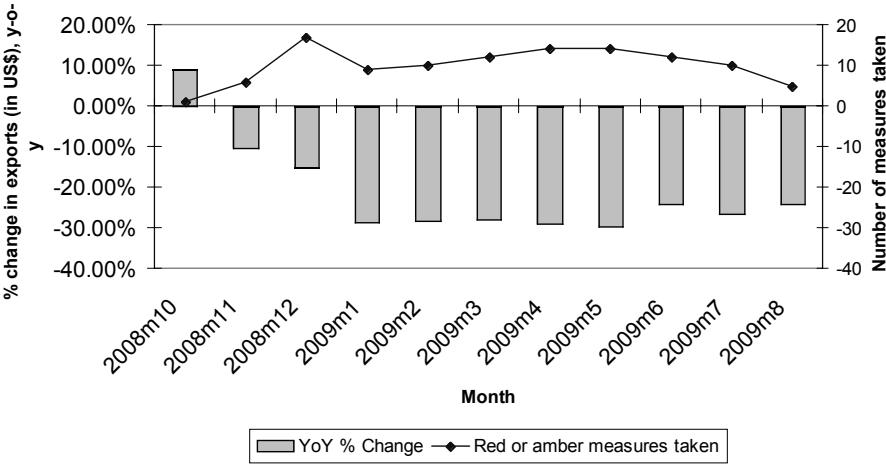
The overall objective of this chapter in the Third GTA report is to provide an up-to-date (that is, as of December 2009) regional perspective from Asia and the Pacific on state measures that are harmful to international commerce. The chapter thus summarises the various measures affecting trade flows and the commercial interests of trading partners used by governments of Asia-Pacific economies, and such measures used against the economies (producers /traders) in Asia and the Pacific. The remainder of the chapter is organised as follows. In the second section the landscape of protectionism undertaken by and against Asia-Pacific economies is provided and the uneven use of protectionist policies is pointed out. An account of who were the "enemies" of Asian producers (i.e. the countries that used the most harmful measures) and what policies were most frequently used by them is provided in section three. A special focus on the least developed countries from the region is given in section four where it is found that, despite all the declaratory statements in favour of granting special flexibilities and preferences to the least developed countries, the ones in Asia and the Pacific are yet to enjoy such privileges. Section five offers some conclusions.

2. The landscape of protection for Asia and the Pacific in December 2009.

The unprecedented contraction of global and regional trade, at rates of between 20 and 30 per cent decline of monthly trade values compared with the 2008 values (ESCAP 2009; WTO 2009b, 2009c), was bound to attract reactions by both government and private sectors within and outside the Asia-Pacific economies. Figure 1 shows percent changes of exports from the Asian region⁴ to the world (from October 2008 until October 2009) and the number of (amber and red) measures enacted by the same countries in each of those months. While the initial drop of exports was met with a very sharp increase of use of measures harmful to commerce, the continuing fall of exports was accompanied by a relatively stable protectionist activity in the first half of 2009, followed by a decline in the number of announced measures. It seems that this withdrawal from protectionism was triggered by improvements of exports flows from the region (and signs of GDP growth recovery, not shown in the figure). The statements of 'no outbreak of protectionism' are then substantiated with this declining trend observed in Figure 1.

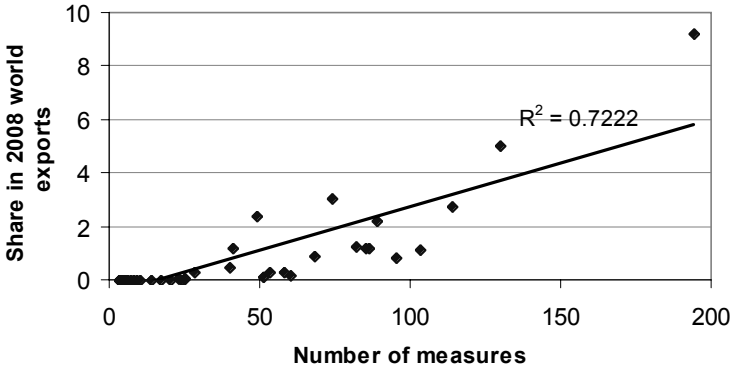
4 While the Asia-Pacific region in this paper refers to the regional membership of Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific comprising total of 58 economies (49 members and 9 associate members), this Figure covers fewer number of countries for which the short-term trade statistics is collected by the WTO. See details at http://www.wto.org/english/res_e/statis_e/daily_update_e/monthly_trade_e.xls#'Export data'!A1

Figure 1 Export per cent changes October 2008 - October 2009 (y-o-y, monthly flows) and number of "amber" and "red" implemented state measures reported in the GTA database



Sources: Export flow data taken from the *WTO Short Term Trade Statistics for Asia, Turkey, Russian Federation, and Kazakhstan* and the number of measures from the *Global Trade Alert*.

Figure 2 No surprises - larger exporters face more protectionist measures.



Sources: Based on data from Table 1

a) Protection measures faced by Asia-Pacific

Details of the measures enacted against the commercial interests of the Asia-Pacific economies, grouped into sub-regions, are given in Table 1. It is clear that not all (countries) sub-regions attracted the same amount of protectionist measures from other countries (in and outside Asia-Pacific). As is obvious from Figure 2, the larger the country's share in world exports, the higher the number of harmful measures enacted by other countries against that partner. It is of course not surprising that countries that are involved in implementing these measures are also (in general) large traders. This is consistent with the accepted knowledge that trade wars typically happen among larger trading nations who have to be the policy setter and cannot free-ride on some other country's policy moves (as smaller countries could should they choose to).

Table 1 Discrimination against the commercial interests of the Asia and the Pacific

Affected Trading Partner	Measures in database	(Green) measures in database	(Amber) measures in database	(Red) measures in database	Number of implemented measures affecting specified partner	Share in world exports in 2008
East and North-East Asia						
China	306	26	139	141	194	9.23
Hong Kong	56	7	15	34	49	2.39
DPR of Korea	15	4	3	8	14	0.01
Japan	164	22	48	94	130	5.05
Macao	6	4	1	1	6	0.01
Mongolia	21	3	8	10	17	0.01
Republic of Korea	146	21	48	77	114	2.73
South-East Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	12	3	5	4	8	
Cambodia	17	4	8	5	12	
Indonesia	100	13	40	47	68	0.89
Lao People's Dem. Republic	11	3	4	4	9	0.01
Malaysia	110	18	35	57	82	1.29
Myanmar	17	4	5	8	15	
Philippines	72	9	20	43	58	0.32
Singapore	108	15	32	61	89	2.19
Thailand	132	18	42	72	103	1.14
Viet Nam	70	8	21	41	53	0.31
Timor-Leste	3	2	1	0	3	0.00
South and South-West Asia						
Afghanistan	12	2	5	5	10	0.00
Bangladesh	28	6	8	14	25	0.08
Bhutan	5	2	2	1	4	0.00
India	113	16	39	58	86	1.18
Maldives	9	3	2	4	8	0.00
Nepal	11	4	2	5	10	
Pakistan	62	10	20	32	51	0.13
Iran	54	7	17	30	41	1.18
Sri Lanka	29	4	9	16	23	0.05
Central Asia						
Armenia	26	3	6	17	24	0.01
Azerbaijan	33	4	9	20	28	0.31
Georgia	26	3	9	14	20	0.01
Kazakhstan	50	6	14	30	40	0.46
Kyrgyzstan	26	4	5	17	24	0.01
Russian Federation	98	8	35	55	74	3.02
Tajikistan	11	2	4	5	9	
Turkmenistan	19	2	4	13	17	
Uzbekistan	29	5	6	18	25	0.04
Turkey	118	12	34	72	95	0.85
Pacific						
American Samoa	3	2	1	0	3	0.00
Australia	106	13	31	62	85	1.21
Cook Islands	4	2	1	1	4	
Fiji	15	5	4	6	14	
French Polynesia	5	2	3	0	4	0.00

Table 1 Discrimination against the commercial interests of the Asia and the Pacific (contd.)

Affected Trading Partner	Measures in database	(Green) measures in database	(Amber) measures in database	(Red) measures in database	Number of implemented measures affecting specified partner	Share in world exports in 2008
Guam	4	2	1	1	4	0.00
Kiribati	5	2	1	2	5	
Marshall Islands	9	3	2	4	8	0.01
Micronesia	5	3	1	1	5	0.00
Nauru	4	2	1	1	4	0.00
New Caledonia	8	2	5	1	5	0.01
New Zealand	74	6	21	47	60	0.20
Niue	4	2	1	1	4	0.00
Northern Mariana Islands	4	2	1	1	4	0.00
Palau	6	3	1	2	6	0.00
Papua New Guinea	11	4	2	5	10	
Samoa	8	3	2	3	7	0.00
Solomon Islands	4	3	1	0	4	0.00
Tonga	6	3	2	1	5	0.00
Tuvalu	3	2	1	0	3	0.00
Vanuatu	4	2	1	1	4	0.00

Source: GTA, downloaded 24 November 2009

b) Protection measures enacted by Asia-Pacific countries

In contrast to measures directed against commercial interests of producers in the Asia-Pacific region, these countries have enacted significantly fewer measures themselves. Table A1 in the annex shows details per each country. Only a few countries have moved offensively and introduced measures against other jurisdictions, most notably: China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Russian federation, Viet Nam, and with only 4 red measures each, Australia and Turkey.

Table 2 lists countries in the Asia-Pacific region that have used protectionist measures and compares the number of own measures with those enacted against those countries. The commercial interests of many industrialised economies (taken here to be members of the OECD) are disproportionately hurt - in return for the one measure that New Zealand imposed, it was on the receiving end of 47 measures; for Turkey this ratio was 18, Republic of Korea almost 15.5, Australia 15, and Japan almost 12. However, China also faced comparable aggressiveness from other countries, with a ratio of faced to own measure almost equal to 13. For each measure that the Republic of Korea raised against other countries, it faced almost 15.5 measures against its own economy. The Russian Federation imposed a measure on its own for each 1.5 measures faced, while Indonesia and Kazakhstan managed to keep the proportion of own and faced measures at a ratio lower than 5. Obviously, it is necessary to also explore what type of protection was enacted on both sides, and that will be done in the next section of the paper.

Table 2 Selected Asia-Pacific countries and comparison of own and faced measures

Implementing Jurisdiction	(Red) Measures in database (own)	(Red) Measures in database (faced)	Ratio of faced to own measures
China	11	141	12.8
India	11	58	5.3
Indonesia	11	47	4.3
Kazakhstan	8	30	3.8
Pakistan	0	32	-
Republic of Korea	5	77	15.4
Russian Federation	37	55	1.5
Turkey	4	72	18.0
Viet Nam	5	41	8.2
Memo:			
Australia	4	62	15.5
Japan	8	94	11.8
New Zealand	1	47	47.0

Source: GTA, downloaded 24 November 2009

3. Which countries are doing the most harm? How?

Let us first explore which governments impose the largest numbers of red measures on traders from the Asia-Pacific region (Table 3 reports our findings). It is to be expected that these would be the countries with large trading interests (overall) or in specific sectors. Since China is becoming the large trading partner of many countries, it is to be expected that many countries will have it on their target list. The countries that impose the largest number of barriers against China are Germany and Indonesia with 9 measures, India with 8 and Brazil, France, Spain and USA with 7 measures. On the other hand, China imposes the largest number of barriers against 12 countries, including in Republic of Korea (8 measures) and the Russian Federation (5 measures), but also many Pacific island states (where the number of measures is small, often only one). The Russian Federation appears as the imposer of the largest number of measures in 12 Asian countries (mostly those in central Asia, but also Mongolia and Viet Nam). Similarly, India appears on top of list in nine countries, mostly in South Asia. In sum, for many countries the largest number of measures comes from other Asia-Pacific countries.

What one does not expect is that countries that belong to the same bilateral or regional preferential agreements impose (trade-restricting) measures on each other. However, Table 3 indicates that there is a high incidence of countries which belong to regional trade agreements (e.g. Asia-Pacific trade Agreement, ASEAN, ECOTA, SAFTA, etc) and even those that have bilateral FTAs, do impose measures against each other. Before jumping to further conclusions one needs to investigate what type of measures these countries impose on each other.

Table 3 Countries imposing the largest number of measures on Asia-Pacific traders

Affected country	Countries imposing largest number of discriminatory (red) measures			
	No 1	No 2	No 3	No 4
China	Germany, Indonesia 9	India 8	Brazil, France, Spain, USA 7	
India	Argentina, Indonesia 6	Germany, Spain 5	France 4	
Indonesia	Russian Fed. 8	Argentina, India 5	ROK 4	China, France, Spain, Ukraine 3
Kazakhstan	Russian Fed. 12	India 3	Ukraine, Spain, Indonesia, Germany, France, China 2	
Malaysia	Indonesia 7	Russian Fed. 6	India 5	China, France, Spain 4
Pakistan	France, Germany 4	India, UK, US 3		
Republic of Korea	China, 8	Germany, India, Indonesia 7	Spain 6	
Russian Federation	China, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Spain 5	Belarus, France, Germany, India, Ukraine 4		
Singapore	Indonesia 9	India 7	France 5	Germany, Viet Nam 4
Thailand	Indonesia 8	Spain 7	France 6	Argentina, India 5
Turkey	France, Spain 6	Germany 5	India, Indonesia, Ukraine 4	
Viet Nam	Russian Fed. 7	Indonesia 6	Spain 4	Argentina, China, France, India 3
<i>Memo:</i>				
Australia	Indonesia, 8	France, Germany, India 5	Japan, Poland, Spain, UK 4	
Japan	Germany, India, Indonesia 8	China 7	Italy, Spain 6	
New Zealand	Indonesia, RF, 6	France, Germany 5	China, UK 4	

Source: GTA downloaded 24 November 2009.

For 31 countries in the Asia-Pacific region the most prevalent measure harming their commercial interests were bailouts and other forms of state aids. Table 4 provides selective information on a smaller number of countries from the region. In all of them, except China, first and second position in terms of number of measures enacted against those country traders belong to bail-out/ state aid or tariff measures. Only Chinese traders are dealt with most frequently through trade defence measures, but the second place is still given to tariff measures. Export subsidy appears in the fifth place in almost half of the selected countries. It is interesting that trade finance does not feature very highly placed in many countries in the region.

Table 4 What measures are used most frequently? (Number of measures classified red or amber harming specified trading partner, by type of measure)

Australia	Bail out / state aid measure, 22	Tariff measure, 16	Export subsidy, 12	Non tariff barrier (nes)	Trade defence measure (AD, CVD, safeguard), 4
China	Trade defence measure (AD, CVD, safeguard), 47	Tariff measure, 41	Bail out / state aid measure, 31	Non tariff barrier (nes)	Export subsidy 12
India	Bail out / state aid measure, 21	Tariff measure, 20	Non tariff barrier (nes) 11	Export taxes or restriction	Public procurement 5
Indonesia	Bail out / state aid measure, 16	Tariff measure, 15	Non tariff barrier (nes) 7	Trade defence measure (AD, CVD, safeguard)	Export subsidy 4
Japan	Tariff measure, 31	Bail out / state aid measure, 28	Non tariff barrier (nes) 11	Trade defence measure (AD, CVD, safeguard)	Export subsidy 9
Kazakhstan	Tariff measure, 11	Bail out / state aid measure, 9	Export subsidy 4	Export taxes or restriction, 3	Public procurement 2
New Zealand	Bail out / state aid measure, 18	Tariff measure, 13	Export subsidy 10	Trade defence measure (AD, CVD, safeguard), 3	Non tariff barrier (nes) 3
Pakistan	Bail out / state aid measure, 13	Tariff measure, 8	Export subsidy 6	Non tariff barrier (nes) 5	Migration measure 3
Republic of Korea	Tariff measure, 25	Bail out / state aid measure, 24	Trade defence measure (AD, CVD, safeguard) 12	Non tariff barrier (nes) 9	Export subsidy 8
Russian Federation	Tariff measure, 18	Bail out / state aid measure, 11	Export subsidy 9	Non tariff barrier (nes) 5	Public procurement 5
Turkey	Tariff measure, 24	Bail out / state aid measure, 23	Export subsidy 10	Export taxes or restriction 7	Non tariff barrier (nes) 7
Viet Nam	Bail out / state aid measure, 13	Tariff measure 10	Non tariff barrier (nes) 7	Public procurement 5	Export subsidy 3

Source: GTA downloaded 24 November 2009.

Table 5 brings together information on the number of discriminatory measures and coverage of those measures in terms of sectors and tariff lines, as well as trading partners. Countries are then ranked in terms of each of the component of protectionist behaviour. It seems that in all four categories of protectionist practices, Russian Federation, China, India and Indonesia are always among the top three offenders. The Russian Federation takes the lead in applying measures that harm the largest number of tariff lines (486), while China manages to inflict harm on the largest numbers of trading partners (164).

Table 5 Top 10 Asia-Pacific countries that inflicted the most harm on other country's commercial interests.

Rank	Ranked by number of (almost certainly) discriminatory measures (red only) imposed	Ranked by number of tariff lines (product categories) affected by (almost certainly) discriminatory measures (red only)	Ranked by sectors affected by (almost certainly) discriminatory measures (red only)	Ranked by number of trading partners affected by (almost certainly) discriminatory measures (red only)
1	Russian Federation (37)	Russian Federation (486)	Indonesia (25)	China (164)
2	India, China, Indonesia (11)	China (331)	Russian Federation (24)	India (141)
3	Kazakhstan, Japan, Republic of Korea (8)	Indonesia (315)	China (23)	Russian Federation (132)
4	Republic of Korea, Viet Nam (5)	India (210)	India (14)	Indonesia (124)
5	Turkey, Australia (4)	Japan (134)	Malaysia, Thailand (10)	Malaysia, Japan (98)
6	Malaysia (2)	Malaysia, Thailand (26)	Japan (9)	Thailand (96)
7	New Zealand, Thailand, Mongolia, Philippines (1)	Viet Nam (14)	Republic of Korea (8)	Republic of Korea (88)
8		Republic of Korea (12)	Australia (5)	Australia (50)
9		Australia (10)	Kazakhstan, Turkey (4)	Viet Nam (28)
10		Kazakhstan (8)	Viet Nam (3)	Kazakhstan (23)

Source: GTA downloaded 24 November 2009.

4. How special is the treatment of the least developed countries?

Out of 49 least-developed countries in the world, 14 are in the Asia-Pacific region, four of those are also land-locked countries, and seven are small island states. The international community has declared that these countries should be assisted in their efforts to integrate into the global economy, in the belief that this would improve the developmental prospects of the least developed economies. Traditionally, they have access to Special and Differential treatment through the multilateral trading rules. Additionally, they have been given special focus in the Millennium Development declaration through the adoption of Goal 8, which is focused on building global partnerships. Despite these special considerations, the 14 least developed countries in this region have been the target of discriminatory trade barriers (see Table 6), while none of them so far has implemented any of the trade-related measures. The last column in the table shows the percentage of red measures that are implemented by developing countries - in most cases most of these measures are implemented by other developing countries.

Table 6 Asia-Pacific Least Developed Countries affected by foreign state measures.

Affected Trading Partner	Measures in database	(Green) Measures in database	(Amber) Measures in database	(Red) Measures in database	Number of implemented measures affecting specified partner	Number of pending measures likely to affect trading partner	Number of jurisdictions imposing Red measures with specified partner	Per cent of Red measures implemented by developing countries
Afghanistan	12	2	5	5	10	2	4	40
Bangladesh	28	6	8	14	25	3	12	78
Bhutan	5	2	2	1	4	1	1	100
Cambodia	17	4	8	5	12	5	4	60
Kiribati	5	2	1	2	5	0	2	50
Lao People's Democratic Republic	11	3	4	4	9	2	4	50
Myanmar	17	4	5	8	15	2	5	75
Maldives	9	3	2	4	8	1	3	75
Nepal	11	4	2	5	10	1	4	60
Samoa	8	3	2	3	7	1	4	66
Solomon Islands	4	3	1	0	4	0	0	0
Tuvalu	3	2	1	0	3	0	0	0
Vanuatu	4	2	1	1	4	0	1	0
Timor-Leste	3	2	1	0	3	0	0	0

Source: GTA downloaded 24 November 2009.

5. Overall, then, not everyone is seeing red!

So what have we learnt about crisis-era state measures and the Asia-Pacific?

1. In the past 12 months there is a significant asymmetry in the number of measures that have been inflicted on the Asia-Pacific region and the number imposed by the region. This asymmetry is at its worst for certain OECD members from the region. On the other hand, some middle- and low-income developing countries, as well as some resource-rich countries, have managed to balance own and faced protection.
2. There are relatively few countries in the region (five) that inflict most of the red discriminatory measures. Protectionism within the Asia-Pacific region, therefore, is relatively concentrated.
3. Most of the measures inflicted are directed against other Asia-Pacific countries, in conflict with the expectations arising from high activity in the preferential trade agreements in recent years in this region (more than 100 such trade agreements have been implemented and almost as many in various stages of negotiation).
4. Most of the measures that are inflicted on Asia-Pacific countries belong to the bail-out/state aid and tariff measures. While tariff measures are easy to monitor and check against the WTO and other trade agreements for their legitimacy, the measures related to state interventions to address economic downturn are more complex and potentially more difficult to restrain in future.
5. To date, the Least Developed Countries of the Asia-Pacific region have not

enjoyed special treatment. In contrast to multilateral and other promises, their commercial interests have been harmed by a number of discriminatory foreign measures - even if this class of developing countries has not been directly targeted. Moreover, the Least Developed Countries in this region have yet to impose any discriminatory measures.

6. Finally, on the GTA's colour coding of state measures there are traces of green on the Asia-Pacific canvas. Table 7 ranks the countries in the Asia-Pacific region by the number of liberalising or neutral (green) measures imposed. It is noteworthy that the country that did the most harm - the Russian Federation - also leads the way with the highest number of state measures coded green (10); even so the ratio of green to red Russian measures is almost 1:4. India is in second rank with a green:red ratio 1:2.2, indicating the relatively more liberal stance of India. The third-ranked countries go from an unfavourable ratio of almost 4 (China and Indonesia, same as Russian Federation) to the more favourable one closer to ratio of 1 (Malaysia, Thailand, Philippines).

Table 7 Some green shoots.

Rank	Ranked by number of green measures imposed	Ratio of green to red measures imposed
<u>1</u>	Russian Federation (10)	1:3.7
<u>2</u>	India (5)	1:2.2
<u>3</u>	China, Indonesia, Australia, Viet Nam (3)	1: 3.7 (China and Indonesia), 1: 1.7 (Viet Nam), 1:1.3 (Australia)
<u>4</u>	Malaysia, Republic of Korea (2)	1:1 (Malaysia), 1:2.5 (ROK)
<u>5</u>	Thailand, Philippines, Mongolia, Pakistan (1)	1:1 (Thailand, Philippines)

Source: GTA downloaded 3 December 2009.

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Mia Mikic is an Economic Affairs Officer in the Trade and Investment Division, ESCAP. Previously, she was Professor of International Economics at the University of Zagreb, Senior Lecturer at the University of Auckland, Research Associate at the University of Canterbury and a visiting fellow at the Universite Lumiere, Lyon, and Oxford University. She is the author of *International Trade* (Macmillan, 1998), has contributed chapters to several edited volumes and published a number of journal articles and other papers. Her current work focuses on the impacts of preferential and multilateral trade liberalization.

Annex

Table A1. Own protection by Asia-Pacific countries

Implementing Jurisdiction	Measures in database	(Green) Measures in database	(Amber) Measures in database	(Red) Measures in database	Number of tariff lines affected by red measures implemented by specified jurisdiction	Number of sectors affected by red measures implemented by specified jurisdiction	Number of trading partners affected by red measures implemented by specified
<i>East and North-East Asia</i>							
China	29	3	15	11	331	23	164
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DPR of Korea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	10	0	2	8	134	9	98
Macao	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mongolia	2	1	0	1	2	2	2
Republic of Korea	10	2	3	5	12	8	88
<i>South-East Asia</i>							
Brunei Darussalam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cambodia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	20	3	6	11	315	25	124
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	6	2	2	2	26	10	98
Myanmar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Philippines	2	1	0	1	1	1	4
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	3	1	1	1	26	10	96
Viet Nam	9	3	1	5	14	3	28
Timor-Leste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>South and South-West Asia</i>							
Afghanistan	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Bangladesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bhutan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	51	5	35	11	210	14	141
Maldives	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nepal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	7	1	6	0	0	0	0
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sri Lanka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Central Asia</i>							
Armenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Azerbaijan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kazakhstan	13	0	5	8	8	4	23
Kyrgyzstan	2	0	2	0	0	0	0

Table A1. Own protection by Asia-Pacific countries (contd.)

Russian Federation	55	10	8	37	486	24	132
Tajikistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uzbekistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	12	0	8	4	7	4	16
<i>Pacific</i>							
American Samoa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	12	3	5	4	10	5	50
Cook Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fiji	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
French Polynesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kiribati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marshall Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Micronesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nauru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Caledonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Zealand	4	0	3	1	1	1	1
Niue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Palau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Papua New Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Samoa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Solomon Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tonga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuvalu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vanuatu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Non-regional members</i>							
France	26	4	13	9	80	14	118
Netherlands	26	3	13	10	13	5	85
UK	29	3	13	13	132	6	122
USA	46	2	36	8	124	20	120

Source: GTA downloaded 24 November 2009