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Trade Remedies: A Primer

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Trade Remedies: A Primer

Summary

The United States and many of its trading partners use laws known as trade remedies to mitigate the adverse impact of various trade practices on domestic industries and workers. These laws are consistent with U.S. international obligations if they conform to the World Trade Organization (WTO) Antidumping, Subsidies, and Safeguards Agreements and to other trade agreements to which the United States is a party.

U.S. antidumping laws (19 U.S.C. 1673 *et seq.*) authorize the imposition of duties if (1) the International Trade Administration (ITA) of the Department of Commerce determines that foreign merchandise is being, or likely to be sold in the United States at less than fair value, and (2) the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) determines that an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury, or that the establishment of an industry is materially retarded, due to imports of that merchandise. A similar statute (19 U.S.C. 1671 *et seq.*) authorizes the imposition of countervailing duties if the ITA finds that the government of a country or any public entity has provided a subsidy on the manufacture, production, or export of the merchandise, and the ITC determines injury. U.S. safeguard laws (19 U.S.C. 2251 *et seq.*) authorize the President to provide import relief from injurious surges of imports resulting from fairly competitive trade from all countries. Other safeguard laws authorize relief for import surges from communist countries (19 U.S.C. 2436) and from China (19 U.S.C. 2451). In each case, the ITC conducts an investigation, forwards recommendations to the President, and the President may act on the recommendation, modify it, or do nothing.

WTO dispute resolution panels and Appellate Body rulings have found that the United States is in violation of its WTO obligations with regard to two U.S. trade remedy laws — the Continued Dumping and Subsidy Offset (CDSOA, also known as the Byrd Amendment) and the Antidumping Act of 1916. The Antidumping Act of 1916 was repealed in the Miscellaneous Trade and Technical Corrections Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-429). Some Members of Congress, however, have expressed disapproval for any provision that would weaken U.S. trade remedy laws. In fact, an assurance that the United States would retain the ability to “rigorously enforce its trade laws” was included as a trade negotiating objective in the provision of Trade Promotion Authority (TPA) for the President in 2002. Therefore, despite the WTO panel determinations, there appears to be little support in the 109th Congress for repealing the CDSOA. As a result, the United States faces possible retaliation by various WTO trading partners.

This report explains, first, U.S. antidumping and countervailing duty statutes and investigations. Second, it describes safeguard statutes and investigative procedures. Third, it briefly presents trade-remedy related legislation in the 109th Congress. The appendix provides a chart outlining U.S. trade remedy statutes, major actors, and the effects of these laws.

Contents

Introduction	1
Overview	1
Congressional Interest	2
AD and CVD Laws and Investigations	3
U.S. Statutes and Eligibility Criteria	3
Petition and Eligibility	4
U.S. International Obligations	4
AD and CVD Investigations	5
Preliminary Determinations	6
Final Determinations	6
Critical Circumstances	7
Termination of Investigation and Suspension Agreements	8
Administrative and Sunset Reviews	9
Outcome of AD and CVD Investigations	10
Antidumping Act of 1916	13
Continued Dumping and Subsidy Offset Act	14
AD/CVD Legislation in the 109th Congress	15
New Shipper Reviews	15
Application of Countervailing Duties to Nonmarket Economy Countries	15
CDSOA Repeal	16
Other Legislation	16
Safeguard (Escape Clause) Measures	16
Statutory Authority	17
Section 201 Eligibility Criteria	17
U.S. International Obligations	18
Section 201 Safeguard Investigations	18
ITC Role	18
Presidential Action	20
Midterm Review	20
Section 201 Outcomes	21
Recent Steel Safeguard Action	22
Section 406 Relief	23
“Surge Protection” from Chinese Imports	24
Safeguard Legislation in the 109th Congress	25
Conclusion	25
Appendix. Summary of U.S. Trade Remedy Laws	26

List of Figures

Figure 1. AD and CVD Orders in Place by Product Group	12
Figure 2. AD and CVD Orders In Place by Country	13

Figure 3. Outcome of Section 201 Safeguard Cases, 1975-Present 21
Figure 4. Safeguard (Section 201) Petitions and Outcome by Product Group . . 22

List of Tables

Table 1. Outcome of AD and CVD Investigations, FY1980-FY2003 11

Trade Remedies: A Primer

Introduction

The United States and many of its trading partners use trade remedy laws to lessen the adverse impact of various trade practices on domestic industries, producers, and workers. These laws are deemed consistent with U.S. international obligations provided they conform to the trade remedy provisions agreed to as part of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations (1986-1994) and other trade agreements to which the U.S. is a party.

Overview

The three most frequently applied U.S. trade remedy laws are antidumping, countervailing duty, and safeguards. Enforcement of these laws is primarily carried out through the administrative investigations and actions of two U.S. government agencies: the International Trade Administration (ITA) of the Department of Commerce, and the International Trade Commission (ITC).

Antidumping (AD) laws provide relief to domestic industries that have been, or are threatened with, the adverse impact of imports sold in the U.S. market at prices that are shown to be less than fair market value. The relief provided is an additional import duty placed on the dumped imports.

Countervailing duty (CVD) laws are designed to give a similar kind of relief to domestic industries that have been, or are threatened with, the adverse impact of imported goods that have been subsidized by a foreign government or public entity, and can therefore be sold at lower prices than similar goods produced in the United States. The relief provided is an additional import duty placed on the subsidized imports.

Safeguard (also referred to as escape clause) laws give domestic industries relief from import surges of goods that are fairly traded. The most frequently applied safeguard law, section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974, is designed to give domestic industry the opportunity to adjust to the new competition and remain competitive. The relief provided is generally an additional temporary import duty, a temporary import quota, or a combination of both. Safeguard laws also require presidential action in order for relief to be put into effect.

This report outlines the statutory authority, investigative procedures, and statistical outcomes for (1) U.S. AD and CVD actions and (2) U.S. safeguard actions. Other trade remedy laws not discussed in this report include Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, which treats as unlawful imports sold through unfair competition or products infringing U.S. intellectual property rights. Sections 301-

310 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended, give the U.S. Trade Representative authority to enforce U.S. rights under international trade agreements and act against unfair foreign trade practices that burden U.S. trade. Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) programs provide readjustment assistance for firms and workers who have suffered due to increased imports as a result of trade agreements. A brief description of these trade remedy laws appears in an appendix to this report.

Congressional Interest

Trade remedies have been the focus of much domestic and international debate in recent years. On the domestic front, the preservation of U.S. authority to “enforce rigorously its trade laws” was a key negotiating objective included in presidential Trade Promotion Authority (TPA) in the 107th Congress (P.L.107-210).

Internationally, some WTO Member nations have become concerned that the worldwide use of trade remedies seems to have intensified since the enactment of the Uruguay Round Agreements in 1995. In addition, developing nations have begun using trade remedy actions more frequently, whereas they were almost exclusively tools used by developed nations in the past. Concern over increasing use of trade remedy measures has led to WTO negotiations on the Agreement on Implementation of Article VI (Antidumping Agreement) and the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (Subsidies Agreement) during the Doha Round of negotiations, despite the efforts of U.S. trade negotiators and some in Congress to keep them off the table.

Before the Doha meeting, the House of Representatives passed H.Con.Res. 262 (107th Congress) by a vote of 410-4, calling on the President, while at the Ministerial and in subsequent WTO negotiations, “to preserve the ability of the United States to enforce rigorously its trade laws,” including its AD and CVD laws, and “avoid agreements which lessen the effectiveness” of unfair trade disciplines and “to ensure that United States exports are not subject to the abuse use of trade laws ... by other countries.” U.S. Trade Representative Robert Zoellick defended the decision to negotiate on AD and CVD issues by highlighting the U.S. opportunity to negotiate an “offensive agenda” on trade remedies to address the increasing “misuse” of trade remedy measures in other countries against U.S. exporters.

Many Members of Congress have expressed support for maintaining and strengthening U.S. trade remedies in the face of growing import competition. Any modifications to these statutes could affect investment and employment in important domestic industries. For this reason, congressional oversight and presidential reporting requirements with regard to any negotiations leading to changes in the trade remedy laws were included as conditions to the grant of presidential Trade Promotion Authority.

Moreover, recent WTO dispute resolution and Appellate Body panels have found that two U.S. trade remedy provisions, the Antidumping Act of 1916 and the Continued Dumping and Subsidy Offset Act (CDSOA), violate U.S. obligations

under the WTO.¹ The Antidumping Act of 1916 was subsequently repealed in the Miscellaneous Trade and Technical Corrections Act of 2004 (sec. 2006 of P.L. 108-429, December 3, 2004). Considerable congressional resistance still remains to repealing the CDSOA, however. If Congress does not act to repeal the measures, the United States may face trade retaliation from several major U.S. trading partners, possibly beginning in early 2005.

AD and CVD Laws and Investigations

U.S. Statutes and Eligibility Criteria

Statutory authority for AD investigations and remedial actions is found in Subtitle B of Title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930, as added by the Trade Agreements Act of 1979, and subsequently amended. The law permits the imposition of antidumping duties if (1) the Department of Commerce² determines that the foreign subject merchandise is being, or likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value, and (2) the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) determines that an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury,³ or that the establishment of an industry is materially retarded, by reason of imports of that merchandise.⁴

Statutory authority for CVD investigations is found in Subtitle A of Title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930,⁵ as added by the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 and as subsequently amended. The statute provides that countervailing duties will be imposed, first, when Commerce determines that the government of a country or any public entity within the territory of a country is providing, directly or indirectly, a countervailable subsidy with respect to the manufacture, production, or export of the subject merchandise that is imported or sold (or likely to be sold) for importation into the United States. Second, in the case of a country that is party to the WTO Subsidies Agreement, that has assumed similar obligations with respect to the United States, or that has entered into certain other agreements with the United States, the ITC must determine that a domestic industry is materially injured or threatened with

¹ 19 U.S.C. 1675c, P.L. 106-387, Title X. Also known as the Byrd Amendment, the act requires that duties collected pursuant to antidumping or countervailing duty orders be distributed annually to “affected domestic producers” for certain qualifying expenditures.

² The International Trade Administration (ITA) of the Department of Commerce conducts AD and CVD investigations.

³ “Material injury” is defined in 19 U.S.C. 1677(1) as “harm which is not inconsequential, immaterial, or unimportant.”

⁴ U.S. International Trade Commission (U.S. ITC). *Summary of Statutory Provisions Related to Import Relief*. Publication 3125, August 1998, p. 2. [<http://www.usitc.gov/publications/webpubs.html>].

⁵ 19 U.S.C. 1671 *et. seq.*

material injury, or that the establishment of a domestic industry is materially retarded, by reason of imports of that merchandise.⁶

Petition and Eligibility. AD and CVD investigations are conducted on the basis of a petition filed simultaneously with the ITC and the ITA on behalf of a domestic industry, or by the ITA on its own initiative.⁷ Industry representatives may include domestic manufacturers, producers, or wholesalers of a product like the investigated imports, unions, other groups of workers, trade associations or other associations of manufacturers, producers or wholesalers. Petitioners may allege (1) a subsidy (CVD petition), (2) sales at less than fair value (AD petition), or (3) that both conditions exist.⁸

If a proceeding is initiated by petition, the ITA must determine within 20 days (1) whether the petition accurately alleges the existence of dumping or subsidies, (2) whether there is enough information in the petition to support the investigation, and (3) whether the petition has been filed by or on behalf of an industry.⁹ If the ITA's determination at this stage is negative, the petition is dismissed and the proceedings end.¹⁰

U.S. International Obligations

Disciplines regulating the use of antidumping laws appear in Article VI of the General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and in the Antidumping Agreement adopted in the Uruguay Round (1986-1994) of trade negotiations. The Uruguay Round Antidumping Agreement outlines requirements regarding procedures to be used in antidumping investigations and the implementation and duration of AD measures.

Article XVI of the GATT and the Subsidies Agreement negotiated during the Uruguay Round regulate the use of subsidies and countervailing measures. The Subsidies Agreement defines the term "subsidy" as a financial contribution by a government or public body within the territory of a WTO Member, which confers a

⁶ U.S. ITC Publication 3125, p. 1.

⁷ CVD: 19 U.S.C. 1671a(a); AD: 19 U.S.C. 1673a(a).

⁸ CVD: 19 U.S.C. 1671a(b)(1); AD: 19 U.S.C. 1673a(b)(1). Both citations refer to a definition of "interested party" found in subparagraphs (C),(D),(E),(F), or (G) of 19 U.S.C. 1677(9).

⁹ As a general rule, the ITA determines that a petition has been filed on behalf of an industry if (1) the domestic producers or workers supporting the petition account for at least 25 percent of the production of the domestic like product, or (2) the domestic producers or workers who support the petition account for more than 50 percent of the domestic like product produced by that portion of the industry expressing support for or opposition to the petition (CVD:19 U.S.C. 1671a (c)(4)(A); AD: 19 U.S.C. 1673a(c)(4)(A)). The statute allows for an extension of the 20-day time period if Commerce determines that the petition does not establish sufficient industry support and must poll or survey the industry in order to determine adequate support for the petition.

¹⁰ CVD: 19 U.S.C. 1671a(c)(3); AD 19 U.S.C.1673a(c)(3).

benefit. Three categories of subsidies are identified: (1) prohibited subsidies, (2) actionable subsidies, and (3) non-actionable subsidies. Also, to be covered by the Subsidies Agreement, subsidies need to be specific to an industry, except that prohibited subsidies (i.e., export subsidies and import substitution subsidies) are considered *per se* specific.¹¹ The Subsidies Agreement also provides transitional rules for developed countries and Members in transition to a market economy, as well as special and differential treatment rules for developing countries.

Other trade agreements that the United States has adopted also include specific AD and CVD articles. For example, article 1902 of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) states that each party to the agreement reserves the right to apply its antidumping and countervailing duty laws to any other party. The right of parties to change or modify these laws is also retained, provided the amending statute specifically states that the amendment applies to the other NAFTA parties; the other parties are notified; and the changes are either consistent with the GATT and WTO agreements, or the object and purpose of the NAFTA and its AD and CVD chapter. Articles 1903 and 1904 allow a review of statutory amendments and a review of final AD and CVD determinations by a binational panel. The Agreement also puts a consultation and dispute settlement system in place so that other parties to the agreement may challenge statutory changes. In addition, final determinations in AD and CVD cases may be subject to binational panel review instead of judicial review.

AD and CVD Investigations

Although antidumping and countervailing duty laws address fundamentally different forms of unfair trade behavior, the remedies provided (a duty reflecting the “dumping margin” or amount of subsidy), the investigation processes, and the economic effects of the actions are similar. In some cases, AD and CVD investigations are also conducted simultaneously on a targeted product. Therefore, for purposes of this report, the investigation of AD and CVD petitions will be addressed together.

Prior to the imposition of an AD or CVD order, the ITA and ITC conduct a detailed investigative process. Some political economists opposing this type of import relief have pointed out that the administrative nature of the AD and CVD investigative processes makes it easier to institute protectionist measures. They maintain that since the statutes delegate to the administrative agencies the authority to investigate and to impose the duties, the decisions (and possible negative political fallout) are removed from the President and Congress.¹² In addition, since a certain amount of prior knowledge is necessary in order to follow the procedure, the process is engineered so that it does not lend itself to close public or media scrutiny.¹³ Some

¹¹ The non-actionable subsidies category was applied provisionally for five years ending December 31, 1999 and was not extended.

¹² Finger, J.M.; Hall, H. Keith; Nelson, Douglas R. “The Political Economy of Administered Protection,” *American Economic Review*, 72:3 (June 1982), p. 452.

¹³ *Ibid.*

analysts have also criticized the administrative agencies (particularly the ITA) for conducting investigations that are biased in favor of domestic industries.¹⁴

Supporters of trade remedies point out that current AD and CVD procedures have been worked out through painful and difficult multilateral trade negotiations, and that this is one of the reasons that the investigative procedure is so detailed. Furthermore, supporters maintain that the process is detailed because investigations must be transparent and provide a voice for all parties concerned.¹⁵

Preliminary Determinations. As soon as a petition is filed, the ITC begins to investigate whether there is a reasonable indication of injury. If the ITC's preliminary determination is negative, or the ITC determines that imports of the subject merchandise are negligible, the proceedings end. The ITC must make its preliminary determination within 45 days after a petition is filed or an investigation is begun by the ITA on its own initiative.¹⁶

If the ITC's preliminary determination is affirmative, the ITA begins its preliminary investigation to determine whether the alleged unfair practice exists. In CVD cases, the ITA has 65 days to make a preliminary determination, or 130 days at the petitioner's request or if the case is extraordinarily complicated.¹⁷ In AD cases, the ITA must make its determination within 140 days, or within 190 days at the petitioner's request or if the case is extraordinarily complicated.¹⁸ If the ITA determines in the affirmative, it also estimates a subsidy margin or a weighted-average dumping margin for each exporter or producer individually investigated, and an "all-others rate" for all other exporters.¹⁹

If the ITA finds that there is a reasonable indication of dumping or subsidies, it orders the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (Customs) to delay the final computation of all duties on imports of the targeted merchandise (suspension of liquidation) until the case is resolved and to require the posting of cash deposits, bonds, or other appropriate securities to cover the duties (plus the estimated dumping or subsidy margin) for each subsequent entry into the U.S. market. If the ITA's determination is negative, both the ITA and the ITC continue the investigation.

Final Determinations. In CVD investigations, the ITA makes its final determination within 75 days after the date of its preliminary determination. In AD cases, ITA's final determination must be made within 75 days after the preliminary

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Mastel, Greg. *Antidumping Laws and the U.S. Economy*, New York: Economic Strategy Institute, 1998, p. 103.

¹⁶ CVD: 19 U.S.C. 1671b(b)(2); AD: 19 U.S.C.1673b(b)(2). If ITA has extended its deadline, the ITC must make its preliminary determination within 25 days after the ITA informs the ITC of the initiation of the investigation.

¹⁷ 19 U.S.C. 1671b(b) and (c).

¹⁸ 19 U.S.C. 1673b(b) and (c).

¹⁹ CVD: 19 U.S.C. 1671b(d); AD 19 U.S.C. 1673b(d).

determination, or within 135 days at the request of exporters (if the preliminary determination was affirmative) or at the request of the petitioner (if the preliminary determination was negative).²⁰ Before issuing a final determination, the ITA must hold a hearing upon request of any party to the proceeding.

If the ITA's final determination is negative, the proceedings end, and any suspension of liquidation is terminated, bonds and other securities are released, and deposits are refunded. If the ITA's final determination is affirmative, it orders the suspension of liquidation if it has not already done so.

If the ITA's preliminary determination is affirmative, the ITC must make its final determination (a) within 120 days of the ITA's preliminary affirmative determination or (b) within 45 days of an affirmative final determination by the ITA, whichever is later. If the ITA's preliminary determination was negative, the ITC's determination must be made within 75 days of the ITA's affirmative final determination.

If the final determination of the ITC is affirmative, the ITA issues a countervailing or antidumping duty order within seven days of notification of the ITC's decision. The duty imposed is equal to the net subsidy or dumping margin calculated by the ITA. If the final determination of the ITC is negative, no AD or CVD duties are imposed, any suspension of liquidation is terminated, bonds or other security are released, and deposits are refunded.

Critical Circumstances. If a petitioner alleges that critical circumstances exist in an AD or CVD case, an extra step in the investigation is required. In CVD cases, the ITA must promptly determine whether there is a reasonable basis to expect that the alleged subsidy is inconsistent with the WTO Subsidies Agreement and that massive imports of the subject merchandise have occurred over a relatively short period. In AD cases, the ITA determines (1) if there is a reasonable basis to suspect either that there is a history of dumping and there is material injury by reason of dumped imports in the United States or elsewhere, or if the importer knew or should have known that the exporter was selling the merchandise at less than fair value and knew that there was likely to be material injury by reason of such sales; and (2) whether massive imports of the merchandise have occurred over a relatively short period. If the ITA makes an affirmative critical circumstances finding, it extends the suspension of liquidation of any unliquidated entries of merchandise into the United States retroactively to 90 days before the suspension of liquidation was first ordered.

Whether or not the ITA's initial critical circumstances determination is affirmative, if its final determination on subsidies or dumping is affirmative, the ITA includes with its overall final determination an additional determination on critical circumstances. If the final determination on critical circumstances is affirmative, retroactive duties, if not yet ordered, are ordered on unliquidated entries at this time.²¹

²⁰ CVD: 19 U.S.C. 1671d; AD: 19 U.S.C. 1673d.

²¹ CVD: 19 U.S.C. 1671e; AD: 19 U.S.C. 1673e.

The ITC also makes a critical circumstances injury finding along with its final determination. If both the ITC and the ITA make affirmative critical circumstances determinations, any AD or CVD duty order applies to the goods for which the retroactive suspension of liquidation was ordered. If the final critical circumstances determination of either agency is negative, any retroactive suspension of liquidation is terminated.²²

Termination of Investigation and Suspension Agreements. The ITA may terminate or suspend antidumping or countervailing duty proceedings at any point in favor of an alternative agreement with the foreign government (in the case of subsidies) or the exporters (in the case of dumping).

The ITA or the ITC may terminate an investigation if the petitioner withdraws the petition, or the ITA may terminate an investigation it initiated.²³ If the ITA decides to terminate an investigation in favor of accepting an agreement with the foreign government (CVD) or exporter (AD) to limit the volume of imports, the ITA must be satisfied that the agreement is in the public interest. Public interest factors include (1) a finding that the imposition of duties would have a greater adverse impact on U.S. consumers than an alternative agreement; (2) an assessment of the relative economic impact on U.S. international economic interests; and (3) a consideration of the relative impact of such an agreement on the domestic industry producing like merchandise.²⁴

The ITA may suspend an investigation if (1) the government of the country alleged to be providing the subsidy, or the exporters accounting for substantially all of the subject merchandise agree to eliminate the subsidy or dumping margin, to offset the net subsidy completely, or to cease exports of the subject merchandise into the United States within six months of the suspension of the investigation; (2) if there are extraordinary circumstances²⁵ and the government or exporters agree to take action that will completely eliminate the injurious effect of the subject imports (including a quantitative restriction agreement with a foreign government); or (3) the agreement concerns alleged sales at less than fair value from a non-market economy country and that country agrees to restrict exports of its merchandise into the United States.²⁶ Before suspending an investigation, the ITA must be satisfied that the

²² U.S. International Trade Commission, Publication 3125, p.5.

²³ CVD: 19 U.S.C. 1671c(a)(1); AD: 19 U.S.C. 1671(a)(1). According to 19 U.S.C. 1671c(a)(3) and 19 U.S.C.1673c(a)(3), the ITC may not terminate an investigation until a preliminary determination is made by the ITA.

²⁴ CVD: 19 U.S.C. 1671c ; AD: 19 U.S.C. 1673c.

²⁵ “Extraordinary circumstances” are described in 19 U.S.C. 1671c(c)(4)(A) and 19 U.S.C. 1673c(2)(A) as circumstances in which “(i) the suspension of an investigation will be more beneficial to the domestic industry than continuation of the investigation, and (ii) the investigation is complex.”

²⁶ CVD: 19 U.S.C. 1671c(b)(c); AD: 19 U.S.C. 1673c(b)(c).

suspension is in the public interest and that the agreement can be effectively monitored by the United States.²⁷

WTO Negotiations. Article 18 of the WTO Subsidies Agreement authorizes the termination and suspension of investigations through the use of voluntary “undertakings.” These undertakings may involve (1) the government of the exporting Member agreeing to eliminate or limit the subsidy, or take some other action concerning its effects; or (2) the exporter agreeing to revise its prices to eliminate the injurious effects of the subsidy. A similar measure (Article 8) in the Antidumping Agreement allows the use of “price undertakings,” or voluntary, mutually agreed upon, price increases on the part of the importer to eliminate the injurious effects of the imports. Price increases may not be higher than the duty necessary to eliminate the dumping margin, and if a lower increase would be adequate to remove the injury, a lesser increase is recommended.

Many WTO Members are critical of the rapidly expanding use of antidumping and subsidies measures in general and, in particular, the perceived U.S. use of inflated dumping and subsidies margins. As a result, these Members have recommended that Doha Round negotiations on the Antidumping and Subsidies Agreements strengthen the undertaking provisions and require increased use of these voluntary measures in AD and CVD actions.²⁸

Administrative and Sunset Reviews. Each year, during the anniversary month of the publication of an AD or CVD duty order, any interested party may request in writing an administrative review of the order. The ITA may also self-initiate a review. If none of the interested parties request a review, and if there is no objection, the review may be deferred for an additional year. During the review process, the ITA recalculates the amount of the net subsidy or dumping margin and may adjust the amount of AD or CVD duties on the subject merchandise. Suspension agreements are also monitored for compliance and reviewed in a similar fashion. The ITA must make a preliminary determination in CVD administrative reviews within 120 (or 180 days if the 120 day deadline is not practicable), and a final determination within 245 days (which may be extended up to 365 days). Preliminary determinations in AD reviews must be made in 90-150 days, and final determinations in 180-300 days.²⁹

Administrative reviews are also mandated under certain circumstances by the WTO Antidumping and Subsidies Agreements. Article 11.2 of the Antidumping Agreement and Article 21.2 of the Subsidies Agreement require authorities to periodically review the need for continued imposition of duties, where warranted. Authorities must also conduct examinations at the request of interested parties to examine whether the continued imposition of the duties are necessary to offset the

²⁷ CVD: 19 U.S.C. 1671c(d); AD: 19 U.S.C. 1673c(d).

²⁸ World Trade Organization. Doha Ministerial Declaration 2001 (WT/MIN/(01)/DEC/1), November 20, 2001, Article 28.

²⁹ 19 U.S.C. 1675 and 19 C.F.R. 351.213.

dumping or subsidies, and whether the injury would be likely to continue or recur if the duty were removed, or varied, or both.

Changed Circumstances. An interested party may also request a “changed circumstances” review at any time. In this case, the ITA must determine within 45 days whether or not to conduct the review. If the ITA decides that there is good cause to conduct the review, the results must be issued within 270 days of initiation, or within 45 days of initiation if all interested parties agree to the outcome of the review.³⁰

Sunset Reviews. Before passage of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (P.L. 103-465, URAA), AD and CVD orders had no set termination date, and generally were revoked only if Commerce determined through three consecutive annual administrative reviews that no dumping or subsidies had occurred. Currently, sunset reviews must be conducted on each AD or CVD order no later than once every five years.³¹ The ITA determines whether dumping or subsidies would be likely to continue or resume if an order were to be revoked or a suspension agreement terminated, and the ITC conducts a similar review to determine whether injury to the domestic industry would be likely to continue or resume. If both determinations are affirmative, the duty or suspension agreement remains in place. If either determination is negative, the order is revoked, or the suspension agreement is terminated.³² Sunset reviews are required in the WTO Antidumping (Article 11.3) and Subsidies (Article 21.3) Agreements.

Outcome of AD and CVD Investigations. According to ITC statistics (see **Table 1**), there were 1,058 antidumping cases with final dispositions conducted between fiscal years 1980 and 2003.³³ Fifty-nine investigations (6%) were terminated prior to the ITC preliminary determination because the petition was withdrawn, generally because the ITA determined that the petition was not accurate or adequate, or because the domestic industry was not adequately represented. The ITC made negative preliminary determinations in 186 cases (18%), thus terminating these investigations. Affirmative preliminary determinations were made in 805 cases, meaning that the investigations continued further. Of the cases that continued, 148 investigations (18%) were terminated before the final ITC determination, because the petition was withdrawn, because Commerce made a negative dumping determination, or because suspension agreements were negotiated (11 cases, or 1%). At the final stage, the ITC made 452 affirmative determinations (42%) and 224 (21%) negative determinations.

³⁰ 19 U.S.C. 1675(b).

³¹ 19 U.S.C. 1675(c).

³² 19 C.F.R. 351.218.

³³ U.S. International Trade Commission. *Import Industry Investigations Case Statistics (FY 1980-2003)*. November 2004 (Latest available official data). There were 61 cases carried over from FY1979 (8 AD, 53 CVD) that had no preliminary determinations in FY1980.

**Table 1. Outcome of AD and CVD Investigations,
FY1980-FY2003**

Antidumping Investigations		Total = 1058	
Terminated or Withdrawn before ITC Preliminary Determination	59	6%	
Preliminary ITC Determinations			
Affirmative (Investigation Continues - see disposition below)	805 ^a		
Negative (Investigation Terminated)	186	18%	
Terminated or Withdrawn after ITC Affirmative Preliminary Determination but before ITC Final Determination ^a	148	14%	
Final ITC Determinations (requires affirmative prelim. determination above)			
Affirmative	441	42%	
Negative	224	21%	
Countervailing Duty Investigations		Total = 452	
Terminated or Withdrawn before ITC Preliminary Determination	53	12%	
Preliminary ITC Determinations			
Affirmative (Investigation Continues - see disposition below)	257		
Negative (Investigation Terminated)	89	20%	
Terminated or Withdrawn before ITC Final Determination	86	19%	
Final ITC Determinations			
Affirmative	117	26%	
Negative	107	24%	

Source: ITC Report, November 2004.

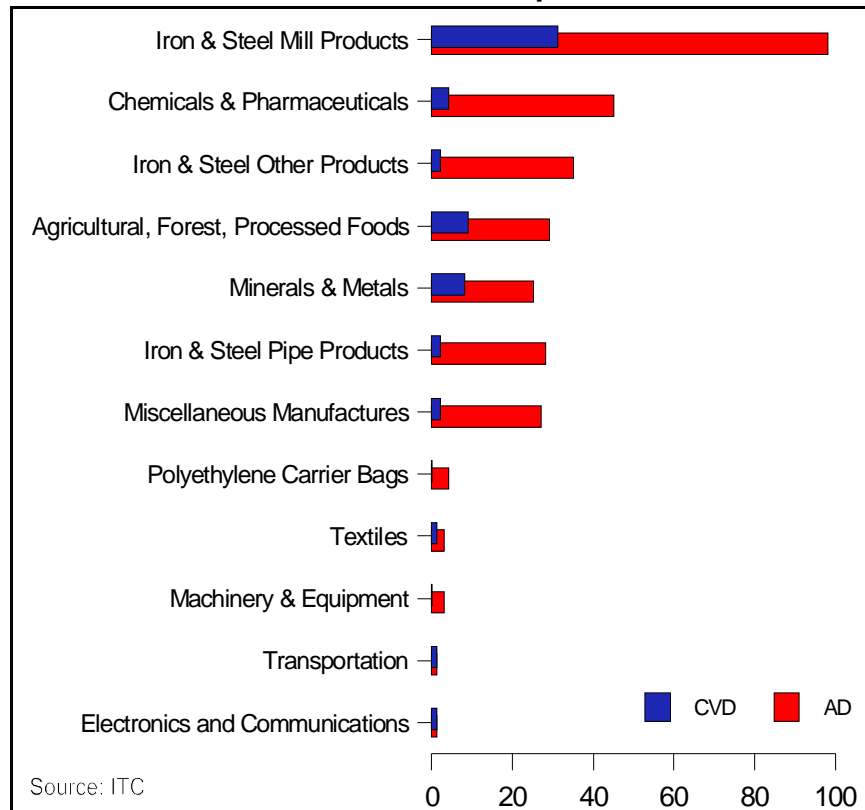
a. Eight AD cases were transition cases in 1980 and had no preliminary investigations.

During the same time period (see **Table 1**), the ITC conducted 452 CVD investigations. Fifty-three cases (12%) were terminated before the ITC preliminary determination. In the preliminary stage, the ITC made 257 affirmative determinations and eighty-nine (20%) negative determinations. Eighty-six cases (19%) were terminated after the preliminary determination, including cases where the petition was withdrawn, the ITA made a negative subsidy determination, or the ITA suspended the investigation. The ITC made affirmative final determinations in 117 cases (26%) and 107 negative final determinations (24%).

AD and CVD Duty Orders by Product Group. **Figure 1** illustrates the make up of AD and CVD orders in effect as of January 27, 2005 by product group. The largest group of these orders are applied to imports of products associated with the steel industry, including mill products (carbon steel wire rod, hot-rolled carbon steel flat products, etc.), iron and steel pipe products (such as welded large diameter line pipe, and oil country tubular goods), and other products of iron and steel

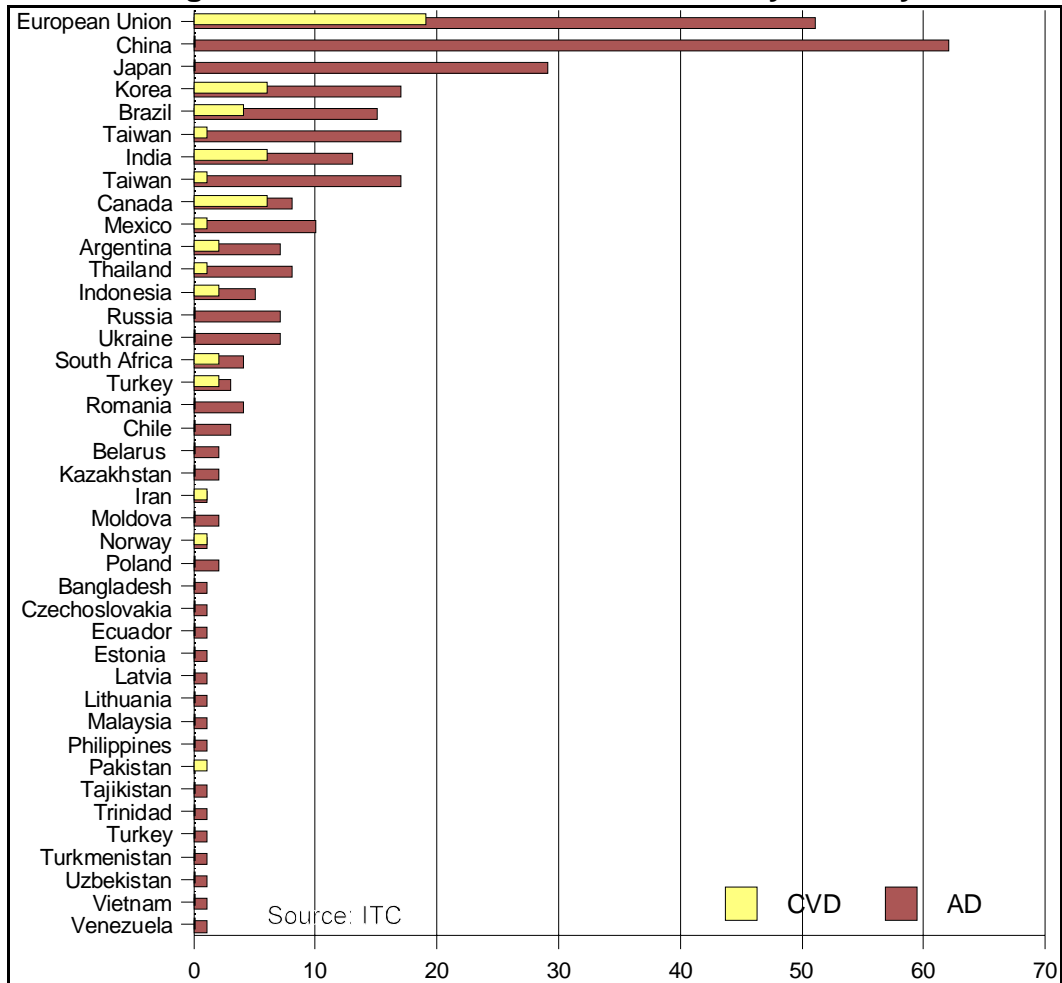
(stainless and carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings, ball bearings, barbed wire and barbless wire strand, etc.). The next largest group of duty orders is applied to chemicals and pharmaceuticals — the vast majority of which are chemicals used in manufacturing processes. The third largest group consists of agricultural and forest products including softwood lumber, honey, pasta, sugar, preserved mushrooms, shrimp, crawfish tail meat, and pistachios. Relatively few orders are currently in effect on finished consumer goods included in the miscellaneous manufactures, transportation, textiles, and electronics categories (metal chairs and tables, stainless steel cookware, petroleum wax candles, cotton shop towels, etc.).

Figure 1. AD and CVD Orders in Place by Product Group



Orders by Country. Figure 2 shows AD and CVD duty orders in effect as of February 4, 2004, by product country of origin. Products from the European Union lead this group with fifty-two AD orders and nineteen CVD orders (about 20% of all orders in effect), followed by China with fifty-three AD orders (15%), Japan (thirty-one AD orders, or about 9%), and South Korea (nineteen AD orders, six CVD orders, about 7%).

Figure 2. AD and CVD Orders In Place by Country



Antidumping Act of 1916

The earliest U.S. antidumping measure, the Antidumping Act of 1916,³⁴ made it unlawful to systematically import articles into the United States at prices substantially lower than the actual market value or wholesale price of the imports *with the intent* of destroying or injuring a domestic industry in the United States. The statute assigned criminal penalties and provided for a civil award of triple damages to the injured party. A WTO dispute resolution panel and the Appellate Body found that the law provides penalties not authorized by the Antidumping Agreement or the GATT, and therefore violates U.S. WTO obligations. The U.S. Congress subsequently repealed the act in Section 2006 of the Miscellaneous Tariff and Technical Corrections Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-429), but allowed three legal cases filed before the date of the repeal to go forward.

³⁴ 15 U.S.C. 72.

Continued Dumping and Subsidy Offset Act

Section 1003 of P.L. 106-387, the “Continued Dumping and Subsidy Offset Act (CDSOA) of 2000,” amended the Tariff Act of 1930 by requiring that all duties collected as a result of AD and CVD orders be redistributed to the petitioners (“affected domestic producers”) that have been injured by the subject imports. The funds must be used for certain “qualifying expenditures,” including employee training, research and development, manufacturing facilities, or equipment. Disbursements under the act amounted to \$231 million in FY2001 and \$330 million in FY2002, \$190 million in FY2003 (with an additional \$50 million held in reserve pending the resolution of a court case), and \$284 million in FY2004.³⁵

Opponents of the CDSOA believe that the measure encourages the filing of AD and CVD petitions, limits the benefits of collections under the act to petitioners (placing other domestic producers at a competitive disadvantage), and is not consistent with U.S. obligations under the WTO. The law is also controversial because it was inserted into the legislation during conference and did not receive committee consideration in either House.

WTO dispute settlement and Appellate Body panels have determined that the law violates U.S. obligations under the WTO Antidumping and Subsidies Agreements. The level of retaliation has been determined through arbitration, and most of the co-complainants in the case, including the European Union, India, Japan, and Korea, received formal authorization to “suspend concessions” (retaliate) until the United States repeals the measure, in late November 2004. In April 2005, Canada and the European Union announced plans to begin retaliation beginning May 1, 2005. Canada plans to place an additional 15% tariff on U.S. imports of live swine, cigarettes, oysters, and certain specialty fish (e.g. ornamental fish, tilapia, monkfish).³⁶ The European Union proposes to establish an additional 15% tariff on imports of certain women’s apparel, office supplies, crane trucks, sweet corn, and spectacle frames, also beginning on May 1, 2005.³⁷ According to WTO obligations, any retaliation is temporary, and may only occur if “recommendations and rulings are not implemented in a reasonable period of time.”³⁸

The CDSOA has considerable support in Congress. In a February 4, 2003 letter to President Bush, 70 Senators expressed support for the law and against the WTO

³⁵ U.S. Department of Homeland Security. U.S. Customs and Border Protection. CDSOA FY2004 Annual Report. [http://www.customs.gov/xp/cgov/import/add_cvd/].

³⁶ Canada Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade. “Byrd Amendment: Canada to Retaliate Against United States,” United States,” News Release No. 56, March 31, 2005.

³⁷ Commission on the European Communities. *Proposal for a Council Regulation Establishing Additional Customs Duties on Imports of Certain Products Originating in the United States of America*. Brussels, March 31, 2005.

³⁸ World Trade Organization. *Understanding on Rules and Procedures Governing the Settlement of Disputes*, Article 22:1.

ruling.³⁹ Supporters of trade remedies, including many in Congress and domestic industry representatives, believe that money distributed through the CDSOA is a relatively small amount to invest in assisting U.S. companies to remain competitive. Critics, however, including many economists, say that AD and CVD actions restrict the free flow of trade across borders and cause market inefficiency. Therefore, the cost to the economy as a whole may be much more than the cost of the import duties alone. Although domestic producers gain from trade remedies, the gains come at the expense of consumers and creation of deadweight losses. In addition, once exporters (some of whom may also be recipients of CDSOA disbursements) begin to feel the adverse effects of retaliation, some predict that the popular support for the act may shift.⁴⁰

AD/CVD Legislation in the 109th Congress

New Shipper Reviews. S. 695 (Cochran, introduced April 4, 2005) and **H.R. 1039** (Pickering, introduced March 2, 2005) seek to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to modify the way that the administering authority (ITA) reviews and establishes individual weighted average dumping margins or countervailing duty rates for new shippers, defined as new exporters or producers that did not previously export the subject merchandise and were not affiliated with any exporter or producer who did.

In current law, the ITA is required to direct the Customs Service to allow the importer (at the option of the importer) to post a bond or security in lieu of a cash deposit for each entry of merchandise until the review is completed. S. 695 and H.R. 1039 would suspend this requirement for three years, thus requiring cash deposits for each entry. The legislation would also require the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with other agencies, to submit a report to Congress no later than two years after enactment (1) recommending whether or not the suspension should be extended; and (2) assessing the effectiveness of administrative measures in addressing the difficulties that gave rise to the suspension of new shipper bonding privileges.

Application of Countervailing Duties to Nonmarket Economy Countries. S. 593 (Collins, introduced March 10, 2005) and **H.R. 1216** (English, introduced March 10, 2005) seek to require that countervailing duty investigations must apply to nonmarket economy (NME) countries. CVD laws do not currently apply to NME countries due to a previous determination by ITA (also statutorily responsible for making NME determinations) that there is no adequate way to measure market distortions caused by subsidies in an economy that is not based on market principles.⁴¹

³⁹ Senate Letter on CDSOA, February 4, 2003, available at [<http://www.insidetrade.com>].

⁴⁰ Blonigen, B.A. and Prusa, T. J. "Antidumping." Cambridge, MA: National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) Working Paper No. 8398, p. 26.

⁴¹ The ITA last made this determination in two 1983 investigations of steel wire rod from Czechoslovakia (49 F.R. 19370) and Poland (49 F.R. 19374). The determination was challenged by the steel industry in the U.S. Court of International Trade, which reversed (continued...)

Some Members of Congress have become concerned that the Peoples' Republic of China, currently classified by ITA as a nonmarket economy country,⁴² is providing subsidies to many Chinese industries engaged in international exports. A related source of concern is that China is pegging its currency, the yuan, to the U.S. dollar at artificially low levels, which some also believe is an unfair government subsidy. China is the United States' third largest trading partner in terms of imports (\$196 billion in 2004) and largest trading partner in terms of trade deficit (\$164 billion in 2004).

A related measure, **H.R. 1498** (Ryan, introduced April 6, 2005) seeks to clarify that China's exchange-rate manipulation is actionable under the countervailing duty provisions, as well as product-specific safeguard measures in U.S. trade laws.

CDSOA Repeal. H.R. 1121 (Ramstad, introduced March 3, 2005) seeks to repeal the CDSOA and require that all funds collected pursuant to AD and CVD orders, including any amounts remaining in any special accounts, be deposited in the general fund of the Treasury. This bill is cosponsored by Representative E. Clay Shaw, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means Trade Subcommittee.

The Bush Administration's budget for FY2006 also includes a proposal seeking to repeal the CDSOA. Similar language also appeared in the FY2005 and FY2004 budgets.

Other Legislation. H.R. 1407 (La Tourette) seeks to provide that certain wire rods shall not be subject to any antidumping or countervailing duty order.

Safeguard (Escape Clause) Measures

So-called safeguard or escape clause trade laws are designed to provide domestic industries with relief from injurious import surges resulting from fairly competitive trade. In order to obtain relief, the ITC must determine that a domestic industry is substantially injured by import surges. Relief under these statutes requires presidential action.

⁴¹ (...continued)

the ITA's decision and held that CVD law covers non-market economies (*Continental Steel Corp. v. United States*, 9 C.I.T., 614 F. Supp. 548, 550; C.I.T. 1985). This decision was subsequently overturned by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit (*Georgetown Steel Corporation, et al. v. the United States*, 801 F.2d 1308; Fed. Cir. 1986).

⁴² ITA is responsible for NME classification pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1677(18)(B). The applicability of NME classification with regard to China was determined in the Preliminary Determination of Sales at Less than Fair Value, Greige Polyester Cotton Print Cloth from China (48 F.R. 9897). Any determination that a foreign country is a non-market economy country remains in effect until revoked by the ITA (19 U.S.C. 1677(18)(C)(i)). Trade figures are from International Trade Commission Trade Data Web [<http://dataweb.usitc.gov>]. Other NME countries include Vietnam and the Ukraine.

Although individual U.S. safeguard actions (in particular, the action on steel) have been the subject of intense debate, on the whole, many economists find safeguard measures less objectionable than AD or CVD actions. Some reasons for this include their temporary nature, the requirement that industries take steps to positively adjust to import competition, the higher injury threshold, and the requirement of Presidential action.⁴³

Statutory Authority

Sections 201-204 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended,⁴⁴ provide relief for imports from all countries. Investigations under this statute are often known as “section 201 investigations.” Section 406 of the same Act, as amended,⁴⁵ provides a similar relief for market-disruptive imports from communist countries. Section 421, added to the Trade Act of 1974 in October 2000,⁴⁶ is a country-specific trade remedy that applies only to injurious imports from China. Another provision, Section 302 of the NAFTA Implementation Act,⁴⁷ provides similar relief due to injurious imports originating in Canada or Mexico.

Section 201 Eligibility Criteria

A Section 201 investigation may be initiated by the filing of a petition by any group considered to be representative of an industry, including a trade association, firm (especially if the firm is the sole domestic producer), a certified or recognized union, or group of workers.⁴⁸ An investigation may also be initiated at the request of the President or the USTR, by a resolution of the House Ways and Means or Senate Finance Committees, or by a motion of the ITC itself.⁴⁹

The ultimate goal of a section 201 action is to facilitate a domestic industry’s positive adjustment to import competition. The petition for relief must also include a statement describing specific purposes for which the action is being sought (e.g., to allow time for the domestic industry to transfer its resources into other productive pursuits) and may include a plan submitted by the petitioner to facilitate the industry’s positive adjustment to import competition (if a plan is not filed with the petition, it must be filed within 120 days). Section 201 relief may apply to imports of the targeted merchandise from all countries or from any country specifically identified as a cause of the import surges.

⁴³ Lawrence, Robert Z. and Litan, Robert E. *Saving Free Trade: A Pragmatic Approach*. Washington, D.C.: Brookings, 1986, p. 97.

⁴⁴ 19 U.S.C. 2251-2254.

⁴⁵ 19 U.S.C. 2436.

⁴⁶ 19 U.S.C. 2451, as added by section 103 of P.L. 106-286, Division A, Normal Trade Relations for the People’s Republic of China.

⁴⁷ 19 U.S.C. 3352.

⁴⁸ 19 U.S.C. 2252(a)(1).

⁴⁹ 19 U.S.C. 2252(b)(1)(A).

U.S. International Obligations

Article XIX of the GATT, Emergency Action on Imports of Particular Products, authorizes contracting parties to “suspend the obligation in whole or in part or to modify the concession” in the event of “unforeseen developments” caused by obligations or tariff concessions under the Agreement.⁵⁰ The WTO Safeguards Agreement provides rules for the application of Article XIX. Under the Agreement, safeguard measures are considered “emergency” actions with respect to imports of particular products. WTO provisions require that safeguard measures: (1) be time-limited; (2) be imposed only when imports are found to cause or threaten serious injury to a competing domestic industry; and (3) be applied on a non-selective (i.e., most-favored-nation) basis, and (4) be progressively liberalized while in effect. In addition, the Member imposing a safeguard is expected to maintain a substantially equivalent level of concessions between it and exporting Members affected by the safeguard. To achieve this, Members may agree on compensation; if negotiations fail, the exporting Member may, in certain circumstances, suspend concessions *vis a vis* the Member imposing the safeguard.

Article 8 of the NAFTA allows any party subject to the agreement to use bilateral (within the NAFTA) “emergency actions” if an import surge or a duty reduction is a substantial cause of serious injury to a domestic industry. Consultations between affected parties are required. The remedy allowed is a suspension in the further reduction of a duty, or an increase in the rate of duty at a level not to exceed (1) the most-favored-nation (MFN) applied rate of duty in effect at the time the action is taken, or (2) the MFN applied rate of duty in effect on the day immediately preceding the date of entry into force of the NAFTA. In the case of seasonal products, the duty rate applied cannot exceed the MFN applied rate of duty that was in effect on the good for the corresponding season immediately preceding the date of entry into force of the NAFTA. For most products, the term of a safeguard action may not last more than three years.

Each party to the NAFTA also retains the right to engage in global safeguard actions under Article XIX of the GATT, but must exclude other parties to the NAFTA unless (1) imports from a party, considered individually, account for a substantial share of the imports and (2) imports from a party, considered individually, or in extreme circumstances, collectively, contribute importantly to the injury, or threat thereof, caused by imports. Proposed emergency actions are not subject to dispute settlement proceedings under the NAFTA.

Safeguard provisions are also included in the U.S.-Jordan Free Trade Agreement (FTA), the U.S.-Singapore FTA and the U.S.-Chile FTA.

Section 201 Safeguard Investigations

ITC Role. The ITC determines whether the targeted merchandise is being imported in such increased quantities that it is a “substantial cause of serious injury,

⁵⁰ General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, Article XIX.1(a) and (b).

or threat of serious injury”⁵¹ to the domestic industry producing articles “like or directly competitive with” the imported article.⁵² The ITC must normally make its injury determination within 120 days, but it may take up to 30 additional days to make a determination if the investigation is extraordinarily complicated. If the ITC finds in the affirmative, it also provides the President with one or more remedy recommendations. The ITC’s report must be submitted to the President within 180 days of the petition, or within 240 days if critical circumstances are alleged.⁵³

Provisional Relief. If critical circumstances are alleged to exist and the petitioner requests that provisional relief be provided, the ITC must make a determination on critical circumstances within 60 days of receiving the petition. If the critical circumstances determination is affirmative, the ITC must also recommend the amount of relief necessary (preference is given to increasing or imposing a duty on imports) to prevent or remedy the injury. The ITC must immediately report its findings to the President.⁵⁴

Within 30 days of receipt of an affirmative determination from the ITC, if the President finds that provisional relief is warranted, he may proclaim whatever provisional relief he believes necessary for a period not to exceed 200 days.⁵⁵

Perishable Products. Provisional relief may also be requested if the targeted merchandise is a perishable agricultural or citrus product. In these cases, the industry representative files a request with the USTR (in advance of a section 201 petition) for monitoring of imports of the product. The USTR determines (within 21 days) (1) if the imported product is a perishable agricultural or citrus product and (2) if there is a reasonable indication that the product is being imported in such increased quantities as to be, or likely to be, a substantial cause of serious injury, or threat of serious injury, to the domestic industry. If these determinations are affirmative, the USTR requests the ITC to monitor and investigate the imports for a limited time period, not to exceed two years.⁵⁶

In order to receive provisional relief, the perishable product must be the subject of ITC monitoring for at least 90 days prior to initiation of the investigation, and the petitioner must request provisional relief. The ITC has 21 days to make an injury determination, and immediately reports its findings and remedy recommendations to the President. If the ITC makes an affirmative determination the President has seven days to proclaim whatever provisional relief he considers necessary to prevent or

⁵¹ “Substantial cause” is defined in 19 U.S.C. 2252(b)(1)(B) as “a cause which is important and not less than any other cause.” Criteria for assessing “serious injury” are described in 19 U.S.C. 2252(c)(1)(A).

⁵² 19 U.S.C. 2252(c).

⁵³ 19 U.S.C. 2252(f)(1).

⁵⁴ 19 U.S.C. 2252(d)(1)(E) and (F).

⁵⁵ 19 U.S.C. 2252(d)

⁵⁶ 19 U.S.C. 2252(d)(1)(B) and (C).

remedy the serious injury. If the ITC's determination is negative, no relief is given and the proceeding is terminated.⁵⁷

Presidential Action. Within 60 days of receipt of an affirmative ITC determination and report, the President is instructed to “take all appropriate and feasible action within his power which the President determines will facilitate efforts by the domestic industry to make a positive adjustment to import competition and provide greater economic and social benefits than costs.” On this basis, the President may (1) implement the ITC's recommendations, (2) modify the ITC provisions or provide another form of remedy, or (3) take no action due to U.S. economic or national security interests.⁵⁸

Import relief may be granted for an initial period of up to four years and extended one or more times.⁵⁹ The total period of relief, however, may not exceed eight years. If the President decides not to provide relief, or to provide relief other than that recommended by the ITC, his decision may be overridden by a congressional joint resolution (adopted within 90 days), in which case the ITC's recommendations would be implemented.⁶⁰

Midterm Review. The ITC is required to monitor section 201 actions as long as they stay in effect, especially with respect to the efforts and progress of the domestic industry and workers to adjust positively to import competition.⁶¹ If the initial period of the action exceeds three years, the ITC is also required to submit a midterm review to the President and Congress. The ITC holds a hearing in which any interested parties may participate, and upon request, advises the President of the probable economic impact of any reduction, modification or termination of the action.⁶²

After the President receives the ITC review and seeks the advice of the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Labor, he may modify, reduce, or terminate the action if he determines that changed circumstances warrant such actions either because: (1) the domestic industry has not made adequate efforts to adjust positively to import competition, or (2) the effectiveness of the action has been impaired by changed economic circumstances. He may also terminate, modify, or reduce the action if the majority of industry representatives petition the President to do so on the basis of positive adjustment to import competition.⁶³

The President may also extend an action. Between six and nine months before the safeguard action is scheduled to terminate, at the request of the President or if an

⁵⁷ 19 U.S.C. 2252(d)(1)(A).

⁵⁸ 19 U.S.C. 2253.

⁵⁹ 19 U.S.C. 2253(e)(1)(A) and (B).

⁶⁰ 19 U.S.C. 2253(c).

⁶¹ 19 U.S.C. 2254(a)(1).

⁶² 19 U.S.C. 2254(a)(2) and (3).

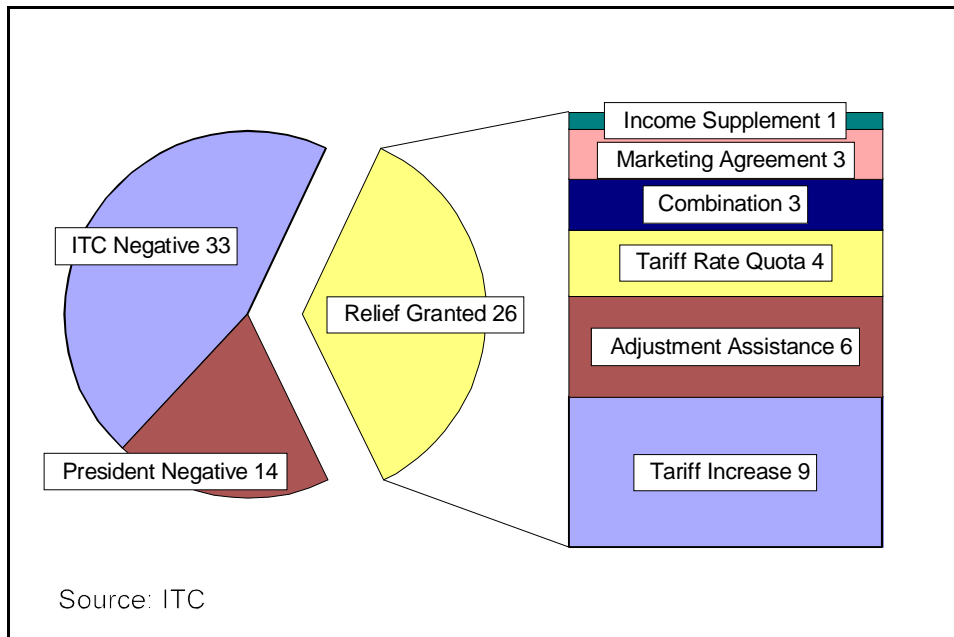
⁶³ 19 U.S.C. 2254(b).

industry petition is filed, the ITC must investigate to determine whether an extension of the action is necessary and if the domestic industry is making positive adjustment to import competition. Within 60 days of the termination date, the ITC must transmit the results of the investigation and its determination, unless the President specifies a different date.⁶⁴

Section 201 Outcomes. In the seventy-three section 201 safeguard investigations conducted from 1975 to date, the ITC has recommended some form of relief 47% of the time. The President has provided import relief in twenty-six instances (35.6%).⁶⁵

Figure 3 illustrates the outcome of section 201 cases from FY1975 to the present. In the cases in which the President granted relief, the most common form has been tariff increases, followed by adjustment assistance, tariff rate quotas, or some combination thereof.

Figure 3. Outcome of Section 201 Safeguard Cases, 1975-Present



⁶⁴ 19 U.S.C. 2254(c).

⁶⁵ See CRS Report RL31396, *Section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974: Summary of Provisions and History of Investigations*, by George Mangan for a listing of safeguard investigations and outcomes through 2002.

Figure 4. Safeguard (Section 201) Petitions and Outcome by Product Group

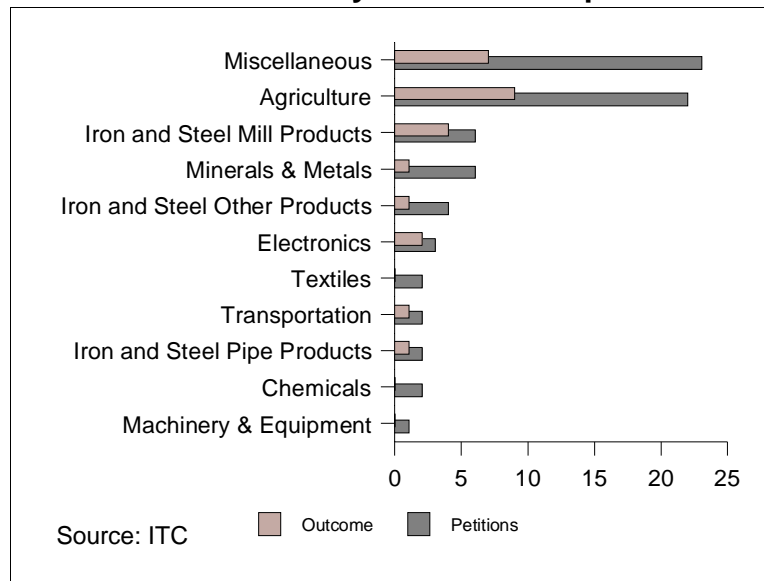


Figure 4 shows section 201 safeguard petitions and their outcome by product group. The largest number of petitions has been filed in the category of miscellaneous manufactures, such as footwear, stainless steel flatware, fishing tackle, fishing rods, and clothespins. Agricultural products are the second largest category, including asparagus, mushrooms, shrimp, honey, roses, and cut flowers. It appears, generally, that a greater percentage of domestic producers of end-use consumer goods have filed and obtained relief through safeguard petitions as opposed to AD or CVD orders.

Recent Steel Safeguard Action

On June 5, 2001, President Bush responded to steel companies, union representatives, and many in Congress by requesting that the ITC begin a broad section 201 investigation on steel import surges. The request, covering more than 500 steel mill products, was forwarded to the ITC by USTR Robert Zoellick on June 22. The ITC staff grouped this large number of products into 33 product categories under four broad groupings. For each of these 33 categories, the ITC investigated whether or not imports of the subject merchandise were a substantial cause of serious injury to the domestic steel industry.

On September 17, 2001, the ITC began a series of hearings on the issue of injury to the domestic steel industry, and on October 22, 2001, made an affirmative determination in 16 of the 33 product categories. Products in the remaining 17 categories were dismissed from further consideration. The ITC continued the remedy phase of the investigation for the 16 categories, and held hearings in November 2001. On December 19, 2001, the ITC submitted its findings and remedy recommendations

to the President.⁶⁶ On March 5, 2002, President Bush announced trade safeguard remedies for all products that the ITC had found substantial injury, except for two steel specialty categories.⁶⁷

The President's implementation of safeguard measures on steel was controversial both domestically and internationally. A number of U.S. trading partners challenged the decision through the WTO, and on July 11, 2003, the dispute settlement panel found that the safeguard measures were inconsistent with U.S. WTO obligations. An Appellate Body determination confirmed the main points of the panel decision on November 10, 2003. After the WTO panel rulings, the European Union announced that it would retaliate by establishing substantial tariff penalties against \$2 billion in imports from the United States beginning in December 2003.

The President terminated section 201 safeguard measures on steel in December 8, 2003.⁶⁸ USTR Robert Zoellick stated that the termination was the result of a midterm review of the progress of the steel industry to cope with the increased competition and changed economic circumstances. The United States faced retaliation from the European Union equivalent to \$2.2 billion in increased tariffs on U.S. exports due to WTO dispute settlement and Appellate Body findings. In the proclamation, the President continued the licensing and monitoring of imports of certain steel products and delegated the function to the Secretary of Commerce.

Section 406 Relief

Section 406 of the Trade Act of 1974,⁶⁹ as amended, was established to provide a remedy against market disruption caused by imports from Communist countries. This statute applies to any Communist country, whether or not it has received non-discriminatory (normal trade relations) treatment. This provision was enacted out of concern that trade remedy laws already in place were insufficient to deal with a rapid influx of imports that can result from Communist country control of its industry pricing levels and distribution process. Section 406 investigations follow a similar format to section 201 proceedings, however, the standard of injury is lower. Import relief may apply only to imports from the subject Communist country or countries. If the President decides to grant relief, he may do so for up to five years, with the possibility of an extension of up to three years.

⁶⁶ All public documents regarding the ITC steel investigation are available on the ITC website, [http://www.usitc.gov/trade_remedy/731_ad_701_cvd/investigations/2003/204_steel/finalphase.htm].

⁶⁷ To Facilitate Positive Adjustment to Competition from Certain Steel Products, Proclamation 7529, March 5, 2002 (67 F.R. 10593).

⁶⁸ Proclamation 7741, 68 F.R. 68481.

⁶⁹ 19 U.S.C. 2451.

“Surge Protection” from Chinese Imports

A country-specific safeguard on imports from China is found in section 421 of the Trade Act of 1974.⁷⁰ This provision, enacted in section 103 of Public Law 106-286, superseded section 406 with respect to goods from China after the President extended permanent nondiscriminatory (normal trade relations) treatment to China following its accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO).⁷¹ The legislation implemented an anti-surge mechanism established under the U.S.-China Bilateral Trade Agreement, concluded on November 15, 1999. This transitional safeguard measure is scheduled to terminate 12 years after China’s WTO accession.

According to the Protocol on the Accession of China to the WTO, import relief may be granted “only for such period of time as may be necessary to prevent or remedy the market disruption.” If import relief is granted due to a *relative* increase in imports, China may retaliate by suspending equivalent trade concessions or obligations if the measure remains in effect for more than two years. If relief is granted due to an *absolute* increase in imports, China may retaliate after three years.⁷²

Although the procedure under section 421 action is similar to that under section 201, the section 421 safeguard is different in four major respects: (1) the statute provides relief for subject merchandise from China only, whereas the remedy in section 201 applies to subject imports from all countries; (2) consultations with Chinese trade authorities are required; (3) in addition to the ITC, the USTR takes part in the procedure and also submits recommendations to the President; and (4) the standard for relief is “market disruption” — a lower standard than in section 201 proceedings.

To date, there have been five completed section 421 investigations, as follows: Pedestal Actuators (ITC case number TA-421-1), Wire Hangers (TA-421-2), Brake Drums and Rotors (TA-421-3), and Ductile Iron Waterworks Fittings (TA-421-4), and Uncovered Innerspring Mattress Units (TA-421-5). The ITC made affirmative determinations in three of these cases and negative determinations in two cases (brake drums and rotors and innerspring mattress units). The President decided not to grant relief each of the three affirmative investigations because he determined that providing import relief was not in the national economic interest of the United States.

⁷⁰ P.L.93-618, Section 421, as added by section 103(a)(3) of P.L. 106-286, 19 U.S.C. 2451.

⁷¹ To Extend Nondiscriminatory Treatment (Normal Trade Relations Treatment) to the Products of the People’s Republic of China, Proclamation 7616 of December 27, 2001, 67 F.R. 479.

⁷² An *absolute* increase in imports would be illustrated on the basis of a surge in imports of the subject merchandise in one year as opposed to low or zero imports of the merchandise in previous years. A *relative* increase is found if the ratio of imports relative to domestic production is rapidly increased from one year to the next.

Safeguard Legislation in the 109th Congress

H.R. 1498 (Ryan, introduced April 6, 2005) seeks to clarify that China's exchange-rate manipulation is actionable under the countervailing duty provisions, as well as product-specific safeguard measures in U.S. trade laws.

Conclusion

Trade remedies are popular with many in Congress because they help to mitigate the adverse effects of international trade on domestic industry, producers, and workers. In 2004, certain key industries are facing the adverse effects of import competition, leading to factory closures and loss of domestic manufacturing jobs in many districts. In addition, service sector workers are beginning to feel the effects of import competition due to offshore outsourcing. These factors, among others, are reasons that many in Congress do not support repeal or weakening of these laws and insist that the United States must preserve the ability to "rigorously enforce its trade laws."

Competitive advantage and a liberalized world trading system create both winners and losers in domestic economies. Acting on legislation in a manner consistent with previously agreed upon multilateral commitments, while balancing that action with the need to regulate and minimize unfair trade practices and to aid domestic import-competing industries to become more internationally viable presents Congress with unique challenges.

Appendix. Summary of U.S. Trade Remedy Laws

Statutory Authority	Purpose	Administering Agencies	Remedy
<p>Countervailing Duty (CVD). Tariff Act of 1930, Title VII, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1671 et seq.)</p>	<p>To offset any unfair and injurious advantage that foreign manufacturers, producers, or exporters of a class or kind of merchandise might have over U.S. producers as a result of a foreign authority providing a financial contribution, any form of income or price support, or a payment to a funding mechanism to provide the above.</p>	<p>Department of Commerce (ITA) U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC)</p>	<p>Countervailing duties are imposed when two conditions are met: (a) Commerce determines that the government of a country or public entity is providing, directly or indirectly, a countervailable subsidy with respect to the manufacture, production, or export of the subject merchandise; and (b) the USITC determines that a U.S. industry is injured, threatened with material injury, or that the establishment of an industry is materially retarded, due to imports of that merchandise.</p>
<p>Antidumping (AD). Tariff Act of 1930, Title VII, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1673 et seq.)</p>	<p>To offset any unfair and injurious advantage that a class or kind of foreign merchandise might have over a similar U.S. product as a result of the imported product being sold in the United States at less than fair market value (less than comparable goods are sold in the home market, or in other export markets).</p>	<p>ITA, ITC</p>	<p>Antidumping duties are imposed when two conditions are met: (a) Commerce determines that the foreign subject merchandise is being, or is likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value; and (b) The USITC determines that a U.S. industry is materially injured, threatened with material injury, or that the establishment of an industry is materially retarded, because that merchandise is imported.</p>

Statutory Authority	Purpose	Administering Agencies	Remedy
<p>Sections 201-204 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2251 to 2254)</p>	<p>Provides for investigations as to whether an article is being imported into the United States in such increased quantities to be a substantial cause of serious injury, or the threat thereof, to a domestic industry producing an article like or directly competitive with the imported article. Gives the President authority to withdraw or modify concessions and impose duties or other restrictions for a limited period of time on imports of any article which causes or threatens serious injury to the domestic industry producing a like or directly competitive article.</p>	<p>ITC, President</p>	<p>Action may be taken in the form of an increase in or imposition of a duty, a tariff-rate quota, a modification or imposition of a quantitative restriction, one or more appropriate measures of trade administration assistance, or a combination of these actions.</p>
<p>Section 406 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2436).</p>	<p>Provides for remedy against market disruption caused by imports from communist countries.</p>	<p>ITC, President</p>	<p>Action may be taken in the form of increased rates of duty or quantitative restrictions that will prevent or remedy the market disruption. Temporary emergency action may also be taken.</p>
<p>Section 421 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2451)</p>	<p>Provides for remedy against market disruption caused by imports from the Peoples' Republic of China</p>	<p>ITC, USTR, President</p>	<p>Action may be taken in the form of increased rates of duty or quantitative restrictions that will prevent or remedy the market disruption. Temporary emergency action may also be taken. Consultations with China are also required to attempt to resolve the market disruption.</p>

Statutory Authority	Purpose	Administering Agencies	Remedy
Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2411 et seq.)	Provides for investigations into allegations that (1) foreign countries are denying rights or benefits under trade agreements or violating trade agreements to which the United States is a party; or (2) the act, policy, or practice of a foreign country is unjustifiable and burdens or restricts U.S. commerce. Sec. 301(a) requires mandatory action, if the USTR determines that the above conditions have occurred, unless the WTO has adopted a report, or a dispute resolution proceeding under any other trade agreement has found, that rights of the United States have not been violated, or the USTR finds <i>inter alia</i> that the country has agreed to eliminate the practice, or taking action would cause serious harm to U.S. national security. Sec. 301(b) provides for “discretionary action” if an act, policy, or practice of a foreign country is “unreasonable or discriminatory and burdens or restricts United States commerce.”	USTR	Benefits of trade agreement concessions may be suspended, withdrawn, or prevented; or duties or other import restrictions may be imposed. Binding agreements with the foreign country to eliminate or phase out the action or restriction may also be entered into.

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<p>“Special 301.” Section 182 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2242)</p>	<p>The USTR is required, no later than 30 days of release of the National Trade Estimates Report (NTE) to identify foreign countries that (1) deny adequate and effective protection of intellectual property, or (2) deny fair and equitable market access to U.S. persons that rely on intellectual property protection. The USTR is also required to determine which of these are priority foreign countries, that is, those with the most onerous or egregious practices.</p>	<p>USTR</p>	<p>The USTR is required to initiate Section 301 investigations with respect to priority countries or consult with the countries (unless he determines that an investigation would be detrimental to U.S. economic interests) and if possible, secure agreements for the elimination of barriers.</p>
<p>Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1337 et seq.)</p>	<p>Declares unlawful unfair methods of competition and unfair acts in the importation or sale of articles, the threat or effect of which is to (1) destroy or substantially injure an industry; (2) prevent the establishment of such an industry; or (3) restrain or monopolize trade and commerce in the United States. Also declares unlawful the importation or sale of that infringe a valid, enforceable, and registered U.S. patent, trademark, or mask work (of a semiconductor chip product).</p>	<p>ITC</p>	<p>The ITC may issue an exclusion order and/or a cease-and-desist order.</p>
<p>National Security Import Restrictions. Sections 232 and 233, Public Law 87-794, Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (19 U.S.C. 1862, 1864, as amended)</p>	<p>Applies to imports that may threaten to impair national security</p>	<p>Commerce, Defense, President</p>	<p>Commerce investigates and holds public hearings. Commerce consults with the Defense Department on methodological and policy questions. Restrictions may be imposed on these imports.</p>

Statutory Authority	Purpose	Administering Agencies	Remedy
Trade Adjustment Assistance for Firms. Chapter 3 of Title II of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2431 et seq.)	Provides technical assistance to eligible firms which (1) apply to Commerce for certification of eligibility and (2) propose adjustment proposal that describes the firm’s recovery strategy and type of technical assistance it is seeking.	Commerce	Eligible firms may apply for technical assistance to implement recovery strategy.
Trade Adjustment Assistance for Workers. Chapter 2 of Title II of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2271 et seq.)	Provides trade adjustment assistance for eligible U.S. workers if (1) a group of workers or their certified or recognized union or representative files a petition with the Department of Labor’s Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance for certification of eligibility, and (2) the individual worker is approved for benefits by the State agency administering benefits.	Department of Labor (Labor), State agencies	Eligible workers may receive trade readjustment allowances, training and reemployment services, and relocation and/or job search allowances.

Sources: U.S. International Trade Commission. *Summary of Statutory Provisions Related to Import Relief*. USITC Publication 3125, August 1998.
 United States Code Annotated (USCA) Title 19, Customs Duties
 U.S. Congress. House of Representatives. Committee on Ways and Means. *Overview and Compilation of U.S. Trade Statutes (2001)*, WCMP 107-4.