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Committee on Anti-Dumping Practices
Committee on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures

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**NOTIFICATION OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER
ARTICLES 18.5 AND 32.6 OF THE RELEVANT AGREEMENTS**

LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

The following communication, dated 15 November 2019, is being circulated at the request of the delegation of Lao People's Democratic Republic ("Lao PDR").

**LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
PEACE INDEPENDENCE DEMOCRACY UNITY PROSPERITY**

National Assembly

No. 65/NA
Vientiane Capital, Date 14 June 2019

LAW ON ANTI-DUMPING AND COUNTERVAILING MEASURES¹

**PART I
GENERAL PROVISIONS**

Article 1 Objectives

This law determines principles, regulations and measures on the management, monitoring and inspection on anti-dumping and countervailing activities in order to protect a domestic industry affected by unfair trade, with the aim to ensure the improvement of domestic industry, strengthening and maintaining its growth, and competitiveness with imported products thereby contributing to the national socio-economic development.

Article 2 Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Measures

Dumping is an export of product to Lao PDR for commercial purposes where the export price is less than the normal value of like products selling in the domestic market of exporting country.

Subsidy is a financial contribution or any support by a government or any public body of an exporting country to any enterprise for commercial purposes.

Anti-dumping and countervailing measures are the application of tariff measures for a certain period of time in order to counter unfair competition from dumping and subsidy which caused an injury to domestic industry.

¹ Authentic in Lao Only

Article 3 Definitions

The terms as used in this law have the following meanings:

1. **Domestic industry** refers to all Lao or foreign individuals or entities in Lao PDR who produce like industrial and agricultural products similar to imported products, which their collective output constitutes a significant proportion of the total domestic output of these products;
2. **Like products** refer to products that are identical or similar characteristics to the products that are manufactured in Lao PDR;
3. **Investigated products** refer to the allegedly dumped or subsidized products;
4. **Exporting country** refers to a country exporting the allegedly dumped or subsidized products to Lao PDR;
5. **Exporter** refers to a foreign exporter exporting products to Lao PDR;
6. **Interested party** refers to a producer, exporter, or importer, and the governments of exporting countries of dumped or subsidized products, or to groups, associations, or organizations that, through representation, protect the interests of the domestic industry;
7. **Third party** refers to a person or entity involved in the import or export of the investigated products;
8. **Material injury** refers to an injury caused from serious effect of import of dumped or subsidized products to a domestic industry;
9. **A threat of material injury** refers to a serious and imminent injury that is likely to happen to a domestic industry;
10. **Material retardation of the establishment of a domestic industry** refers to serious effect to domestic enterprises in establishment or operating business in Lao PDR;
11. **Weighted average** refers to the price calculated from a summation of the product price multiplied by product volume and divided by a sum of the product volume;
12. **Tariff measures** refer to placing a security by cash deposit in accordance with calculated tax rates or increasing in tariff rates on dumped or subsidized products;
13. **Supporter** refers to domestic producer of the like product that expresses support for the undertaking of investigation of injury from dumping and subsidization of exporting country;
14. **Opposer** refers to domestic producer of the like product that expresses opposition to the undertaking of investigation of injury from dumping and subsidization of exporting country;
15. **Neutral** refers to domestic producer of the like product that does not express either support for or opposition to the undertaking of investigation of injury from dumping and subsidization of exporting country;
16. **Market share** refers to portion of sales volume of a product compared to total sales of the same product within the market;
17. **Productivity** refers to the efficiency production of domestic industry.

Article 4 State Policy on Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Activities

The state encourages and promotes anti-dumping and countervailing activities by developing policies and measures to counter unfair competition from import of dumped or subsidized products aiming to create a favorable environment and conditions for domestic industry to maintain growth.

The state provides budget, personnel, vehicles, and equipment to responsible agencies for the efficient and effective implementation of anti-dumping and countervailing activities.

Article 5 Principles on Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Measures

Anti-dumping and countervailing measures shall comply with the following principles:

1. Ensure compliance with policy and laws;

2. Ensure transparency, objective, and fairness;
3. Comply with treaties and international agreements to which Lao PDR is a party.

Article 6 Scope of Application

This law is applicable to domestic and foreign individuals, legal entities, and organizations that produce domestically, and to importers who import dumped or subsidized products.

Article 7 International Cooperation

The state promotes foreign, regional, and international cooperation related to protection of domestic industry that get injury from import of dumped or subsidized products by exchanging information, techniques, and technologies; training personnel and upgrading technical capacity to perform activities efficiently; and abiding with international agreements and treaties to which Lao PDR is the party.

PART II DUMPING AND SUBSIDY

CHAPTER 1

DUMPING

Article 8 Dumping

Dumping is carried out by determining the export price of a particular product exporting to Lao PDR less than its normal value in the domestic market of the exporting country.

Article 9 Export Price

The export price shall be the price actually paid or payable for the investigated product from the exporting country at which is resold in Lao PDR.

Where there is no export price, or where the export price is unreliable due to an association or compensatory arrangement between the exporter and the importer or a third party, the export price may be calculated on the basis of the price at which the imported products are first resold in an independent buyer.

If the imported product is not resold to an independent buyer or not resold in the conditions as imported, the export price shall be determined on a reasonable basis.

Article 10 Normal Value

Normal value is the price of like products selling for consumption in the exporting country on the basis of the price paid or payable in the ordinary course of trade and it is comparable price with the export price to Lao PDR.

In case where there is no sales of like products in exporting country or where the sales of such products are not comparable, the normal value shall be determined based on the following prices:

1. The export price of like product in the third country if there is reasonable ground to believe that such price shows the price in exporting country market; or
2. The calculation is made from production cost of origin country plus administrative expense, selling and other expense including profits.

In case where the prices stipulated in paragraph 1 and clause 1 of paragraph 2 of this Article are lower than production cost plus administrative expense, selling and other expenses, they shall not subject to determine as normal value.

For determination of normal values shall be specified in a separate regulation.

Article 11 Determination of Dumping Margin

Determination of dumping margin is a calculation of variance of normal value and the export price those of sales made at the same level of trade and of sales made at as nearly as possible the same time, which has the methods of comparison as follows:

1. Weighted average normal value and weighted average export price;
2. Normal value and export price of each commercial transaction;
3. In case the export price is different between buyers, region, period of export, the comparison shall be made between a weighted average price and an export price of each commercial transaction.

In case the normal value and export price being compared are not the prices of sales made at the same level of trade and of the sales made at as nearly as possible the same time, the adjustment of components affecting comparison shall be made.

When there are price comparisons related to currency exchange, the exchange rates used is from a particular commercial bank on the date of sale. If there is an agreed exchange rate in advance, the agreed exchange rate should be used.

For the formula of calculation on determining margin of dumping and comparison of normal value and export price shall determine in a specific regulation.

CHAPTER 2

SUBSIDY

Article 12 Subsidy

Subsidy shall include:

1. Financial contribution;
2. Income or price support.

Article 13 Financial Contribution

Financial contribution by a government or public body of exporting country shall include:

1. A direct transfer of funds to an enterprise in the forms of grants, loans, and equity infusion or an indirect transfer of funds in the form of loan guarantees;
2. Forgoing or reduction of obligations as stipulated in laws for an enterprise and industry;
3. Provision of goods or services to contribute in production process other than general infrastructure or purchase of products from the enterprise;
4. Making payments to a funding mechanism, or entrusting or directing a private body to carry out one or more of the type of functions stipulated in clause 1, 2 and 3 of this Article.

Article 14 Income or Price Support

Income or price support is a direct or a direct increase exports of any product which operates directly or indirectly or to reduces import of any product.

Article 15 Specificity

The government of Lao PDR shall apply a countervailing measures to subsidy as stipulated under Article 13 and 14 of this law if it is deemed to be specificity to certain industry, group of industries, enterprise or group of enterprises as the following cases:

1. Subsidy provided whether in law or practice;
2. Subsidy provided for designated specific geographical region;
3. Subsidy upon export performance;
4. Subsidy upon the use of domestic over imports.

In addition to subsidization as stipulated in items 1, 2, 3 and 4 of this Article, other factors may be considered such as number of enterprise, group of enterprises, industry or group of industries received subsidy, amounts of subsidy, period and types of subsidy.

Article 16 Calculation of Amount of Subsidization

Calculation of amount of subsidization is the calculation of benefits conferred to the recipient by determining either an amount of subsidy or a rate of subsidy per unit of the subsidized product exporting to Lao PDR, as a basis for application of measures.

Calculation of benefits conferred from subsidy shall comply with the following principles:

1. In the form of grant shall be calculated from amount of the grant which an enterprise, group of enterprises, industry or group of industries received;
2. In the form of loan shall be calculated from variance of the interest rate of loan which an enterprise, group of enterprises, industry or group of industries should pay a bank and the interest rate of loan paid the government;
3. In the form of equity infusion shall be calculated from the amount of actual capital that an enterprise received from selling the shares to a government;
4. In the form of loan guarantee shall be calculated from variance of interest rate of loan of a bank without guarantee and interest rate of loan with guaranteed by a government;
5. In the form of provision of goods or services for less than adequate remuneration shall be calculated from variance of normal value of products or services in the market and the price that an enterprise paid to the government;
6. In the form of purchase of goods for more than adequate remuneration shall be calculated from variance of the price government paid and the normal value of such product in the market.
7. In the form of forgoing or reduction of obligation collection as stipulated in laws and regulations for an enterprise shall be calculated from variance of the amount of money to be paid the government and the amount of money paid the enterprise, group of enterprises, industry or group of industries.

The amount of subsidy granted in forms other than those seven (7) forms as stipulated above shall be calculated in a fair and reasonable way.

CHAPTER 3

DETERMINATION OF INJURY TO DOMESTIC INDUSTRY

Article 17 Injury of Domestic Industry

Injury of domestic industry is loss of commercial benefits from import of dumped or subsidized products causing damage to the domestic industry as one of the following forms:

1. Material injury;
2. A threat of material injury;
3. Material retardation of the establishment or development of a domestic industry.

Injury of domestic industry shall have a causal link with dumping or subsidy of exporting country as stipulated in Article 21 of this law and where injury involved imports of a product from more than one country, injury may cumulatively assessed as stipulated in Article 22 of this law.

Article 18 Determination of Material Injury

Determination of material injury to domestic industry from dumping or subsidy shall consider from evidence as follows:

1. The volume of dumped or subsidized products imports absolutely or relatively increase by comparing to production or consumption in Lao PDR;
2. Effects of dumped or subsidized products to like products in Lao PDR which has caused price undercutting, depressing prices or preventing price increase;
3. Effects of dumped or subsidized products to domestic industry shall consider the following factors:

Actual or potential decline in sales, profits, output, market shares, productivity, return on investment or utilization capacity;

Factors affecting domestic prices;

Actual and potential of negative effects on cash flow, inventories, employment, wage, growth rate of business, ability to raise capital or investments.

For the methodology of determination of material injury shall specify in a specific regulation.

Article 19 Determination of Threat of Material Injury

Determination of threat of material injury to domestic industry from dumping or subsidy shall consider on facts where there is change in circumstances and clearly foreseen that dumping or subsidy is likely to occur and cause an imminent injury which shall consider the following factors:

1. Import of dumped or subsidized products has increased in significant proportion indicating the likelihood of substantially increased importations;
2. Capabilities of selling products of exporters shall highly increase in the near future and indicate that there is likelihood of export of dumped or subsidized products to Lao PDR;
3. The price of dumped or subsidized products caused depressing or suppressing prices of domestic product and increase of likelihood of the given products importations;
4. The amount of inventories of dumped or subsidized products under investigation.

For subsidy, nature of the subsidy and the trade effects likely to arise therefrom shall be also considered.

Article 20 Determination of Material Retardation of the Establishment or Development of a Domestic Industry

Determination of material retardation of the establishment or development of a domestic industry shall consider on facts that indicate possibility of duration in establishment or development of a domestic industry which shall consider from the following factors:

1. An establishment and development plan of domestic industry;
2. Production capacity and outputs;
3. Amount and value of domestic sales;
4. Market shares, incomes and profits;
5. Export and import of the investigated products;

6. Inventory;
7. Employment and wages;
8. Other factors where necessary.

Article 21 Determination of Causal Link between Dumping or Subsidy and Injury of Domestic Industry

Determination of causal link between dumping or subsidy and injury of domestic industry shall consider relevant evidence of dumping or subsidy as stipulated in Articles 18, 19 and 20 of this law.

Other factors caused injury to domestic industry shall also consider as well such as: amount and prices of products imported which do not sell at prices of dumped and subsidized products; change of demand or change of consumption pattern; restraint of trade and competition between domestic and foreign industries; technological development; and policy on production for exporting and production capacity but shall not be deemed as associated factors with dumping or subsidy.

Article 22 Cumulative assessment

Cumulative assessment is an assessment of injury where the dumped or subsidized imports from more than one country into Lao PDR simultaneously.

Investigation committee shall conduct cumulative assessment if the dumped or subsidized imports from each exporting country satisfy the following requirements:

1. The margin of dumping is less than two (2) percent of export price;
2. The volume of import of dumped products are less than three (3) percent of like products import to the country or the volume of import of dumped products from each country collectively by not more than seven (7) percent of the amount of like products import in total;
3. The amount of subsidization are less than one (1) percent of the product value originating from developing countries or no more than two (2) percent of product value originating from developing countries which are members of the WTO;
4. The volume of import of subsidized like products originating from developing countries which are members of the WTO are less than four (4) percent of import of like products or the volume of import of subsidized products from foreign countries collectively by not more than nine (9) percent of the amount of import of like products in total;
5. Conditions of competition between the dumped or subsidized products and the like domestic products in Lao PDR.

PART IV INVESTIGATION AND INVESTIGATING AUTHORITIES

CHAPTER 1

INVESTIGATION

Article 23 Investigation on Injury from Dumping or Subsidy

Investigation on injury from dumping or subsidy refers to finding information to certify the injury caused by dumping or subsidy.

Investigation on injury from dumping or subsidy shall be only carried out when there is any cause as stipulated in Article 24 of this law occurred.

The Ministry of Industry and Commerce shall conduct investigation on injury from dumping or subsidy through cooperation with ministries, other relevant organization before proposing to the government to consider the application of measures as stipulated in Article 38 of this law.

Article 24 Causes of Investigation

Causes of investigation on injury from dumping or subsidy are as follows:

1. A discovery of information or evidence of injury to a domestic industry by the investigating authorities;
2. A domestic industry or its representative application.

Article 25 Discovery of Information and Evidence by Investigating Authorities

When the investigating authorities discover information and evidence that indicate causal link between dumping or subsidy and injury of domestic, they shall report to the Minister of Industry and Commerce for consideration of issuing the Decision on Investigation.

Article 26 Application by Domestic Industry or Its Representative

A domestic industry or its representative may file an application to the Ministry of Industry and Commerce to conduct an investigation on injury of domestic industry as defined in Articles 18, 19 and 20 of this law.

The application shall contain the following information:

1. General information of domestic industry or its representative with a list of all domestic industry of like products who express support;
2. Description of like products domestically produced and the investigated products;
3. Producers, exporters and importers of the investigated products;
4. Normal value, export price and margin of dumping;
5. Forms, duration and amount of subsidization;
6. Risk assessment of domestic industry;
7. Causal link between dumping or subsidy and injury of domestic industry.

Where the producers of like product are themselves the importers of dumped and subsidized products, or related to the importers or exporters of dumped and subsidized products, such producers shall not be deemed as domestic industry.

Article 27 Consideration of Application

After receiving the application, the investigating authorities shall complete their consideration of the information and evidence within forty-five (45) days from the date of receiving the application. If the consideration is not completed within the determined time period, they shall propose that the Minister of Industry and Commerce consider an extension, but not by more than thirty (30) days.

In consideration of application, the investigating authorities shall verify and confirm that production volume of a party who supports the investigation and a party who does not support thereof represent fifty (50) percent of domestic production volume of like products and oppose collectively. However, the party who supports the investigation shall have the production volume more than twenty-five (25) percent of the total production volume of like products of applicant, supporter, opposer and neutral collectively.

After consideration, research and analysis, the investigating authorities shall comply as following:

1. In case the investigating authorities find no evidence to indicate causal link between dumping or subsidy and injury of domestic industry, they shall report to the Minister of Industry and Commerce and notify the applicant regarding the analysis results;
2. In case the investigating authorities find evidence from review of the application indicating that causal link between dumping or subsidy and injury of domestic industry, they shall report to the Minister of Industry and Commerce for consideration of issuing a Decision on Investigation. In case the subsidy shall notify the government of exporters in order to consult after receipt of the application.

Article 28 Investigative Procedures

An investigation shall be conducted as the following procedures:

1. Issuance of a Decision on Investigation;
2. Actual investigation;
3. Summary report on investigation results.

Article 29 Issuance of Decision on Investigation

After receiving the report from the investigating authorities, the Minister of Industry and Commerce shall consider issuing the Decision on Investigation, including appointment of an investigating committee on dumping or subsidy injury.

Decision on Investigation shall contain the following information:

1. The name of exporting country and description of investigated products;
2. The date of initiation of the investigation;
3. A summary of factual evidence with respect to dumping and subsidy of exporting country;
4. The time-limits allowed for interested parties to present their views;
5. The address of investigating authorities.

The investigating committee on dumping and subsidy injury shall consist of the investigating authorities, government officials of the industry and commerce sector, and other relevant sectorial representatives.

Article 30 Actual Investigation

After the Minister has issued the Decision on Investigation, the investigating authority shall carry out the investigation according to the following procedures:

1. Notify the exporting country, the applicant, the World Trade Organization (WTO), and interested parties;
2. Disseminate the Decision on Investigation through any media to the public;
3. Send questionnaires to the domestic industry and producer or exporter of the investigated producer for providing information;
4. Analyze information received from the questionnaires or request for additional information where necessary;

5. Notify interested parties of the preliminary determination in order for them to present their views;
6. Collect and analyze additional information in exporting country to certify the accuracy and truth of injury from dumping or subsidy;
7. Notify interested parties of essential factual evidence under consideration which form the basis for final determination in order for them to present their views;

In case where there are exporters, producers, importers or types of investigated products, the investigating committee shall use a random sampling method to determine the exporters, producers or types of products according to appropriate statistic information.

Article 31 Summary Report on Investigation Results

After completing an investigation, the investigating committee shall summarize and report the results of the investigation, including evidence gathered, to the Minister of Industry and Commerce, who shall propose to the government to consider whether or not to apply anti-dumping or countervailing measures.

Article 32 Duration of Investigation

The investigation shall be completed within twelve (12) months from the date of issuance of the decision. If the investigation is not completed within the determined time, the investigating committee can propose that the Minister of Industry and Commerce consider an extension, but not by more than six (6) months.

Article 33 Cancellation of Investigation

The Minister of Industry and Commerce may issue the Decision on Cancellation of Investigation in the following cases:

1. The applicant withdraws its application;
2. There is no evidence to proof causal link of dumping or subsidy and injury of domestic industry;
3. The investigation findings are not consistent with conditions defined in Article 22 of this law;
4. Other reasons as determined by the Government;

Following the issuance of the Decision on Cancellation of Investigation, the Ministry of Industry and Commerce shall notify the WTO and interested parties as well as disseminate it to the public.

Article 34 Treatment of Confidential Information

The investigating authorities and committee shall treat as confidential information or data that which the provider has asked to be kept confidential and shall not disclose such information to the public without the permission of the provider.

The investigating authorities and committee may request the submitter to summarize the data so that it can be disclosed to the public. If the submitter cannot summarize the information, he shall provide the reasons.

If the investigating authorities and committee find that a request for confidential treatment is unreasonable and that the provider has not agreed to disclose the information or a summary of it to the public without reason, the investigating authorities and committee may not use the information as a basis for consideration, unless there is proof obtained from another source that certifies that such information is accurate.

Article 35 Investigation Expenses

Investigation expenses regarding injury from dumping or subsidy shall be paid from the government's budget.

CHAPTER 2

INVESTIGATION AUTHORITIES

Article 36 Investigation Authorities

The investigating authorities are civil servants. They are appointed by the Minister of Industry and Commerce to carry out the investigations regarding injury from dumping or subsidy as defined under this law.

Article 37 Rights and Duties of Investigating Authorities

The investigating authorities have the following rights and duties:

1. Consider the application made by domestic industry or its representative report to the Minister of Industry and Commerce for consideration of issuing a Decision on Investigation;
2. Investigate or request information from the applicant, the exporter, the importer and domestic industry regarding injury from dumping or subsidy;
3. Collect and analyze data regarding injury from dumping or subsidy;
4. Research the reasonable determination of normal values and export prices propose to investigating committee;
5. Summarize and report on injury from dumping or subsidy to the Minister of Industry and Commerce for consideration;
6. Research and propose cancellation or extension of application anti-dumping or countervailing measures; and
7. Exercise rights and implement other duties as defined under this law.

PART V

ANTI-DUMPING AND COUNTERVAILING MEASURES

CHAPTER 1

TYPE OF ANTI-DUMPING AND COUNTERVAILING MEASURES

Article 38 Type of Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Measures

Anti-dumping and countervailing measures consist of the two following types:

1. Provisional Measures;
2. General Measures.

Article 39 Provisional Measures

Provisional measures apply to the importer of dumped or subsidized products under investigation by requesting it to place a security by cash deposit.

Article 40 General Measures

General measures apply to the importer of dumped or subsidized products after the completion of an investigation that finds injury to domestic industry, as defined in Articles 18, 19 and 20 of this law, by increase in tariff rates.

CHAPTER 2**APPLICATION OF PROVISIONAL MEASURES****Article 41 Application of Provisional Measures**

Provisional measures shall be applied after two (2) months from the date of Minister of Industry and Commerce has issued the Decision on Investigation on Injury from Dumping or Subsidy.

During the investigation and results of preliminary investigation confirm that dumping or subsidy has caused injury to domestic industry and found that it is necessary to apply the provisional measures in order to prevent injury during the investigation, then the investigating committee shall report to the Minister of Industry and Commerce immediately in order to propose to the government to consider the application of provisional measures.

After the government agrees to apply the provisional measures, the Ministry of Industry and Commerce shall notify the WTO and interested parties. The Ministry of Finance shall implement such measures.

The amount of cash deposit must be equal or lower than margin of dumping or amount of subsidy of exporters as estimated in preliminary determination.

Prior the application of provisional measures, exporters agree to eliminate dumping or subsidy [in this case] shall comply with the provisions of Articles 44, 45 and 46 of this law.

Article 42 Duration for the Application of Provisional Measures

Duration for the application of provisional Measures for dumping as follows:

If the amount of cash deposit is equal to a margin of dumping, the application of provisional measures against dumping shall not exceed four (4) months from the date of issuance of the decision to apply such measures. In case where there is a request by exporters representing a significant percentage of the trade involved, the investigating committee will report to the Minister of Industry and Commerce to propose the government in considering the extension of not more than two (2) months, or all together not more than six (6) months.

If the amount of cash deposit is lower than margin of dumping which would be sufficient to remove injury occurred. The investigating committee may impose provisional measures not more than six (6) months from the date of issuing the Decision on Application of Measures. If there is a request by exporters representing a significant percentage of the trade involved, the investigating committee will report to the Minister of Industry and Commerce to propose the government to consider the extension not more than three (3) months, or all together nine (9) months.

The application of provisional measures against subsidy shall not exceed four (4) months from the date of issuance of the decision to apply such measures.

Article 43 Cancellation of the Application of Provisional Measures

The government shall consider cancellation of the application of provisional measures according to proposal of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce after the investigation finds that dumping or subsidy has not caused injury to domestic industry.

After the government agreed to cancel the provisional measures, the Ministry of Industry and Commerce shall notify the WTO and interested parties. The Ministry of Finance shall return the cash deposit to the importer according to laws.

Article 44 Elimination of Dumping or Subsidy

Elimination of dumping or subsidy is the development of the agreement between the Ministry of Industry and Commerce and exporters, after the preliminary determination of injury but no provisional measures have yet applied, which exporters agree to eliminate dumping or subsidy to suspend investigation without the application of measures.

Elimination of dumping or subsidy shall comply as following:

1. The Ministry of Industry and Commerce may reach the agreement with exporters in which exporters agree to increase the prices of dumped products or cease exporting at dumped prices.
2. The Ministry of Industry and Commerce may reach the agreement with exporters in which exporters agree to increase the prices of subsidized products or the government exporting country agrees to eliminate, or limit a subsidy or take other relevant measures to remedy the effects of subsidy.

Elimination of dumping or subsidy aims to solely compensate the injury from dumping or subsidy to the domestic industry and price increases thereof shall not be higher than margin of dumping or amount of subsidy.

Article 45 Agreement on Elimination of Dumping or Subsidy

Ministry of Industry and Commerce or exporters may propose to develop the agreement on elimination of dumping and subsidy.

Ministry of Industry and Commerce may reject the development of such agreement offered by exporters for reason of difficulty in the implementation [of the agreement] and shall provide to the reasons therefore to the exporters. Where exporters reject or do not accept proposal regarding the development of the agreement, Ministry of Industry and Commerce shall in no way prejudice the exporters' interests and the consideration of the case.

Article 46 Implementation of Agreement on Elimination of Dumping or Subsidy

Exporters from whom develop an agreement with the Ministry of Industry and Commerce has been accepted to shall provide periodically information relevant to the fulfilment of such agreement and to permit verification of pertinent data. In case of violation of the agreement, the investigating committee may use the best information available and report to Minister of Industry and Commerce to propose to the government to consider the application of provisional measures and continue the investigation.

After the development of the agreement, the investigating committee may complete the investigation if the exporters request or if the agreement is violated or if the Committee so decides due to other considerations. Upon the completion of the investigation, the investigation committee determines if:

1. A negative final determination with respect to dumping or subsidy and subsequent injury are made, the investigating authority shall report to the Minister of Industry and Commerce in considering the cancellation of agreement on elimination of dumping and subsidy; shall automatically lapse, except in cases where such a determination is due in large part to an undertaking. In such cases, the Committee may require that an undertaking be maintained for a reasonable period;
2. An affirmative final determination with respect to dumping or subsidy and subsequent injury are made, the agreement on elimination of dumping and subsidy shall continue;

3. An affirmative final determination is made with respect to dumping and subsequent injury is made in case of a violation of the agreement, the investigation committee may levy definitive duty retroactively on products entered for consumption for a period not more than three (3) months before the imposition of provisional measures in accordance with the rate determined in final investigation.

CHAPTER 3

APPLICATION OF GENERAL MEASURES

Article 47 Application of General Measures

After completion of an investigation in which the conclusion certifies that the dumping or subsidy is existing and has caused injury to domestic industry, the investigating committee shall report to the Minister of Industry and Commerce, who may propose to the government to consider application of general measures.

After receiving a letter from the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, the government shall propose to the National Assembly (NA), who may consider whether to increase tariff as stipulated in the final decision or not. The government shall consider issuing a Decision on Application of General Measures within fifteen (15) days and assign the Ministry of Finance to implement.

The Ministry of Industry and Commerce is responsible for notifying the WTO and interested parties of an application of general measures as soon as possible.

A tariff rate enforced in general measures is only imposed to remove injury and shall be equal to or lower than margin of dumping or amount of subsidy of exporters, unless otherwise comply with the agreement on elimination of dumping and subsidy as stipulated in Article 44 of this law.

Article 48 Duration of the Application of General Measures

The duration of the application of general measures shall not exceed five (5) years from the date of the government issued the Decision on Application of Measures may be extended after undertaking the review as stipulated in paragraph 2 of Article 49 of this law where it deems that domestic industry continues to suffer from the injury of dumping and subsidy.

Article 49 Review of the Application of General Measures

Review of the application of general measures shall be only conducted when the investigating committee deems it necessary to do so or upon a request made by interested parties and shall be concluded within one (1) year from the date of initiation of the review.

The review shall be conducted one (1) year before the expiry of the application of general measures upon receipt of request made by interested parties when it deems that if the application of general measure is terminated, dumping or subsidy would be likely to continue to cause an injury to domestic industry.

The review should be carried out within one (1) year after the application of general measures in order to consider cancellation or adjustment of duty based on request made by interested parties when there is enough evidence on injury of dumping or subsidy.

Investigating committee shall promptly carry out the review for the exporters who did not export the product to Lao PDR during the period of investigation provided that these exporters or producers can show that they are not related to any of the exporters who are subject to application of general measures. No duties shall be levied on imports from such exporters while the review is being carried out. After the investigating committee, according to a review result, determines there is a dumping or subsidy in respect of such exporters they are not related to any of the exporters who are subject to application of general measures, the investigating committee can levy the duties retroactively to the date of the initiation of the review.

Article 50 Refund

The exporters of investigated products may request for refund, where it can be demonstrated that the margin of dumping or amount of subsidy has been eliminated or reduced to a level which is below the level of duty in effect. The importer shall file a request to the investigating committee within six (6) months from the date of payment of that duty payment. The refund shall be considered no later than twenty (12) months and may be extended not exceed six (6) months from the date of receipt of application.

The refund shall normally be made within three (3) months after the date on which the refund was authorized. In case the refund cannot be made within three (3) months, the investigating committee shall provide reasons of the delay.

Article 51 Retroactive Application of Duties

The investigating committee can propose to levy duties retroactively for a period of not more than three (3) months prior to the date of application of provisional measures if:

1. There is a history of dumping which caused injury or that the importer was, or should have been, aware that the exporter practises dumping and that such dumping would cause injury;
2. The injury is caused by massive dumped imports of a product in a relatively short time from the investigation date to the date of provisional measures applied and other relevant factors such as a rapid build-up of inventories of the imported product.

In case of subsidy, [the investigating committee] shall consider only an injury caused by massive dumped of a product in a relatively short time.

The retroactive application of duties shall not be imposed on imported products prior to the date of initiation of the investigation.

Article 52 The Request in the Event of Dissatisfaction

In case the interested parties dissatisfy with the decision on application of general measures as stipulated in Article 47, the review of general measures as stipulated in Article 49, and refund as stipulated in Article 50 of this law may file request to the court for consideration.

**PART VI
PROHIBITIONS****Article 53 General Prohibitions**

Individuals, legal entities or organizations are prohibited from:

1. Providing assistance or protecting violators of the law and regulations on dumping and subsidy;
2. Acting as an intermediary to give or accept a bribe for their own interest or those of their associates, relatives, organization, or any persons;
3. Obstructing the performance of the investigating authorities and committee;
4. Concealing or destroying information, evidence on anti-dumping and countervailing activities;
5. Undertaking other acts that violate the law.

Article 54 Prohibitions for Domestic Industry

Domestic industry is prohibited from:

1. Defaming importer of like products, forging, distorting, or providing false information to the investigating authorities and committee;
2. Bribing officials and relevant people involved in anti-dumping and countervailing activities;
3. Undertaking other acts that violate the law.

Article 55 Prohibitions for Importers and Exporters

Importers and exporter are prohibited from:

1. Forging, distorting, or providing false information to the investigating authorities and committee;
2. Bribing officials and relevant people involved in anti-dumping and countervailing activities;
3. Undertaking other acts that violate the law.

Article 56 Prohibitions for Investigating Authorities and Committee and Relevant Officials

The investigating authorities and committee and relevant officials are prohibited from:

1. Abusing their power, duties, or positions for their own interests or those of their associates, relatives, organization, or any persons;
2. Accepting bribes from domestic industry or importers;
3. Disclosing confidential information [and] documents;
4. Delaying the consideration of documents without any reasonable cause or withholding the documents of domestic industry, importers and exporters;
5. Conspiring with domestic industry, importers and exporters in destroying or hiding evidence;
6. Neglecting of duties when discovery of injury to domestic industry;
7. Undertaking other acts that violate the law.

PART VII ADMINISTRATION AND INSPECTION

CHAPTER 1

ADMINISTRATION OF ANTI-DUMPING AND COUNTERVAILING ACTIVITIES

Article 57 Administration Authorities of Anti-dumping and Countervailing Activities

The government centrally and uniformly administers anti-dumping and countervailing activities throughout the country by designating the Ministry of Industry and Commerce to take responsibility directly and lead in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance, other sectors, and relevant local administrations.

Administration Authorities of Anti-dumping and countervailing activities consist of:

1. Ministry of Industry and Commerce;

2. Provincial and Vientiane Capital Division of Industry and Commerce;
3. District, Municipal and City Offices of Industry and Commerce.

Article 58 Rights and Duties of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce

In the administration of anti-dumping and countervailing activities, the Ministry of Industry and Commerce shall have rights and duties in accordance with its responsibilities as follows:

1. Research and develop a policy, strategic plans, and laws in order to make proposals to the government for consideration;
2. Execute policy, strategic plans, laws, and regulations relating to anti-dumping and countervailing activities into plans, programs, detailed projects and implementation; [them];
3. Advocate and disseminate policy, strategic plans, laws, and regulations with regard to anti-dumping and countervailing activities;
4. Research and propose the government to consider in agreeing to or cancel the application of anti-dumping and countervailing measures;
5. Issue decisions, orders, and instructions on anti-dumping and countervailing activities;
6. Monitor and inspect implementation of law and regulations on injury from dumping and subsidy;
7. Enhance, train, appoint the investigating authorities and committee including upgrade technical officers on anti-dumping and countervailing activities;
8. Consult and coordinate with the line ministries, equivalent authorities, and other sectors and relevant local authorities;
9. Coordinate, cooperate and exchanges lesson learnt with international bodies on anti-dumping and countervailing activities;
10. Regularly summarize and report activities regarding dumping and subsidy to the government;
11. Perform other rights and duties as defined under the law.

Article 59 Rights and Duties of the Provincial and Vientiane Capital Departments of Industry and Commerce

In the administration of anti-dumping and countervailing activities, Provincial and Vientiane Capital Departments of Industry and Commerce shall have the following rights and duties in accordance with their responsibilities:

1. Execute and implement policy, strategic plans, laws, regulations, and plans with regard to anti-dumping and countervailing activities;
2. Advocate and disseminate to society policy, strategic plans, laws, and regulations with regard to anti-dumping and countervailing activities;
3. Facilitate and cooperate with the investigating authorities and committee in implementing anti-dumping and countervailing activities;
4. Receive recommendations and notice on anti-dumping and countervailing activities from relevant sectors, and report to the Ministry of Industry and Commerce for consideration;

5. Monitor implementation of the laws and legislations relating to injury from dumping and subsidy;
6. Regularly summarize and report activities regarding dumping and subsidy to the Ministry of Industry and Commerce and provincial authorities;
7. Perform other rights and duties as defined under the law.

Article 60 Rights and Duties of District, Municipal [and] City Offices of Industry and Commerce

In the administration of anti-dumping and countervailing activities, District, Municipal [and] City Offices of Industry and Commerce shall have rights and duties in accordance with their responsibilities as follows:

1. Implement the plans, decisions, orders, and instructions of the high authorities regarding anti-dumping and countervailing activities;
2. Disseminate and implement laws and regulations with regard to anti-dumping and countervailing activities;
3. Facilitate and cooperate with the investigating authorities and committee regarding injury from dumping and subsidy;
4. Monitor [and] inspect implementation of laws and legislations relating to injury from dumping and subsidy;
5. Regularly summarize and report activities regarding dumping and subsidy to Provincial Departments of Industry and Commerce and district authorities; and
6. Perform other rights and duties as defined under the law.

Article 61 Rights and Duties of Ministry of Finance

In the administration of anti-dumping and countervailing activities, the Ministry of Finance shall have the following rights and duties:

1. Keep or return the guarantee from the application of provisional measures;
2. Withhold or return the imported products tax from the application of provisional measures;
3. Coordinate with the Ministry of Industry and Commerce in the research of tariff rates on imported products to protect dumping and subsidy;
4. Issue decisions, orders, and instructions on keeping or returning the guarantee from the application of provisional measures and leverage tariff imposed from the application of general measures;
5. Regularly summarize and report activities regarding anti-dumping and countervailing within its scope of rights and responsibilities to the government;
6. Perform other rights and duties as defined under the law.

Article 62 Rights and Duties of Other Sectors and Relevant Local Administrations

Other sectors and relevant local administrations shall have the rights and duties to cooperate, provide information, and coordinate with the industry and commerce sector in implementing anti-dumping and countervailing activities according to their roles and scope of responsibilities.

CHAPTER 2**INSPECTION OF ANTI-DUMPING AND COUNTERVAILING ACTIVITIES****Article 63 Inspection of Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Activities**

Inspection of anti-dumping and countervailing authorities consist of:

1. Internal inspection authorities, which are the same as anti-dumping and countervailing administration authorities as defined in Article 51 of this law;
2. External inspection authorities including the National Assembly, Provincial People Assemblies, Government Inspection Authority, Government Inspection Agencies, State Audit Organization, Lao Front for National Construction, mass organizations and the media are inspectors of the implementation of anti-dumping and countervailing activities according to their own roles, rights, and duties.

Article 64 Contents of Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Activities Inspections

Anti-dumping and countervailing activities inspections consist of the following:

1. Implementation of policy, strategic plans, laws, and regulations relating to anti-dumping and countervailing activities;
2. Organization and the activities of anti-dumping and countervailing activities administration authorities; and
3. Responsibilities, behaviors, and working methods of the staff, investigating authorities, and committee.

Article 65 Forms of Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Activities Inspection

The forms of anti-dumping and countervailing activities inspection are as follows:

1. Regular inspection refers to an inspection that is carried out in accordance with laws or plans, and in a certain period of time;
2. Inspection with prior notice refers to an ad hoc inspection, deemed as necessary, carried out by informing the inspected person at least twenty-four hours in advance;
3. Sudden inspections refer to an urgent inspection without informing the inspected person in advance.

**PART VIII
AWARDS AND SANCTIONS****Article 66 Award Policies**

Individuals, legal entities, or organizations with remarkable accomplishments in implementing this law shall be awarded merits or other recognitions according to regulations.

Article 67 Measures against Violators

Individuals, legal entities, or organizations that violate this law shall be subject to education, warning, disciplinary action, fines, civil compensation, or criminal punishment as the case may be.

**PART IX
FINAL PROVISIONS**

Article 68 Implementation

The Government of the Lao PDR shall implement this law.

Article 69 Effectiveness

This law shall be effective after the President of the Lao PDR issues the Promulgating Decree and fifteen days after its publication in the official gazette.

Regulations and provisions that contradict this law are hereby repealed.

President of the National Assembly
