

# GENERAL AGREEMENT ON

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## TARIFFS AND TRADE

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Committee on Anti-Dumping Practices

Ad-Hoc Group on the Implementation  
of the Anti-Dumping Code

THE USE OF PRICE UNDERTAKINGS IN  
ANTI-DUMPING INVESTIGATIONS INVOLVING  
IMPORTS FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Working Paper by the Secretariat

Revision

This revision is based on the discussion of Working Paper ADP/W/138 by the Ad-Hoc Group at its meeting of 4 June 1987.

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The Anti-Dumping Code states that special regard must be given by developed countries to the special situation of developing countries when considering the application of anti-dumping measures. In this connection it provides that possibilities of constructive remedies shall be explored before applying anti-dumping duties.

Experience has shown that price undertakings may be a constructive, expedient and mutually advantageous remedy, in particular for developing-country exporters, for suspending or terminating an anti-dumping procedure.

The Committee considers that the adoption of more favourable measures in this field will help to avoid the application of anti-dumping duties that would affect the essential interests of developing countries. At the same time, a significant contribution could be made to the improvement of the export earnings of developing countries, enabling exporters of these countries to correct their trade practices by raising their export prices.

Considering that this may be a field in which special and differentiated treatment is both practical and appropriate, the Committee recommends that the following measures be observed in the use of price undertakings in connection with exporters from developing countries:

1. All national legislations of Parties to the Anti-Dumping Code should enable the relevant [investigating] authorities to consider [accept] price undertakings offered by exporters with a view to allowing suspension or termination of investigations. [The relevant

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authorities of developed countries shall give special regard to the acceptance of offers of price undertakings by exporters from developing countries and shall make every effort to accept them.] [The relevant authorities of developed countries shall make every effort to accept offers of price undertakings by exporters from developing countries.] [Countries shall give special regard to the acceptance of offers of price undertakings by exporters from developing countries and shall make, where such undertakings have been found to be satisfactory and practical, every effort to accept them.] [Countries shall give special regard to the acceptance of offers of price undertakings by exporters from developing countries where such undertakings have been found to be satisfactory and practical.] [Countries shall make every effort to accept offers of price undertakings by exporters from developing countries whenever such undertakings have been found to be satisfactory and practical.] Should the case arise, they shall provide the reasons that might lead them to consider acceptance of an undertaking as inappropriate, and shall, to the extent possible, give the exporter an opportunity to make comments thereon.

2. [The possibility of accepting price undertakings should not be limited to the preliminary stage of the investigation in order to permit convincing findings of dumping and its injurious effects and to provide the exporter with sufficient grounds for offering an undertaking.]
3. For ascertaining the margin of dumping, it is necessary in determining normal value to take duly into account the methods mentioned in the Decision by the Committee on Anti-Dumping Practices taken on 5 May 1980 (ADP/2)
4. In situations where price undertakings are considered to be appropriate, [Parties] [the authorities of developed countries] shall endeavour to settle anti-dumping cases by ensuring prices sufficient to remove the injury, even if the margin of dumping is not entirely compensated. The terms of a price undertaking shall, to the extent possible, take due account in each case depending on its particular circumstances, of differences in [the quality and technical performance] [physical characteristics] of products from developing countries in comparison with competing products, of marketing conditions and of other differences affecting price comparability.