

are allocated key roles therein. He stated his intention to ensure that the Common Position Paper is fed into the continuing process for the post-2015 development agenda.

Despite the problems faced by the continent, there was reason for optimism. There has been greater awareness of the need to strengthen the role of science, technology and innovation in the continent. Throughout the continent and in the international system, there has been a shift in perception regarding the role of science in development, with leaders from different countries pledging support. Key institutions like the African Union, the UN/Economic Commission for Africa, and the African Development Bank are now prioritising support for this sector and view science, technology and innovation as urgent priorities

for the post-2015 development process in Africa. The role of business as a key driver of this agenda needs to be recognised and supported.

Notes

- 1 Dr Alvaro Sobrinho, PEI Chairman and leading African businessman; Lord Boateng, PEI Trustee and former UK High Commissioner to South Africa; Sir Christopher Edwards, PEI Trustee and prominent academic; Prof. Phillip Griffiths, Chair of the Science Initiative Group; Ms Amina J. Mohammed, Special Advisor on Post-2015 Development Planning to the UN Secretary-General; Ambassador Antonio Tete, Permanent Observer of the African Union to the UN.
- 2 See <http://www.i1.umich.edu/asc/initiatives/sciencetechnologyengineeringandmathematicsstem>.



Eurasian Economic Community

Anti-dumping Procedures

by Alexander N. Kozyrin* and Alexander A. Yalbulganov**

Among the non-tariff measures used in contemporary international trade practices, anti-dumping measures occupy a special place. This tool is widely used in foreign trade as well as within the Eurasian Economic Community (EurAsEC) Customs Union to protect domestic producers of goods from the dumping of imports. Dumping refers to the import of goods at a price below their normal value.

During economic crises, dumping measures have a special place in the arsenal of non-tariff regulation of foreign trade, mainly due to the selective nature of their impact. If a means of customs and tariff policy, customs duties, can be compared to “conventional weapons” that are not capable of selectively stopping the penetration of foreign goods into the domestic market, then anti-dumping duties are a “finely targeted means” of trade policy: they impede the appearance on the market of only those goods that distort the conditions of free trade.

The Legal Basis of Anti-dumping Regulation

Before the establishment of the Customs Union (CU), anti-dumping regulation in the Russian Federation, the Republic of Belarus and the Republic of Kazakhstan was

carried out in accordance with national legislation: in the Russian Federation, the Federal Law of December 8, 2003, No. 165-FZ “On Special Protective, Anti-dumping and Countervailing Measures on the Import of Goods”;¹ in the Republic of Belarus, the Law of November 25, 2004, No. 346-Z “On Measures to protect the Economic Interests of the Republic of Belarus in Foreign Trade”;² and in the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Law of December 28, 1998, No. 337-I “On Measures to protect the Domestic Market and the Imports of Goods” and the Law of July 13, 1999, No. 421-I “On Anti-Dumping Measures”.³ The substance of these national laws was broadly similar.

Recently, the legal mechanism for anti-dumping regulation in the Russian Federation has undergone a sea change. First, with the formation of the EurAsEC CU between the Republic of Belarus, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Kazakhstan, the main anti-dumping regulatory powers have been transferred from the national level to the supranational level represented by the Eurasian Economic Commission (EEC). Second, Russia’s accession to the WTO has resulted in the fact that the Agreement on the Implementation of Article VI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994 (GATT Anti-dumping Code), concluded in Marrakesh on 15 April 1994, has become part of its own legal system.⁴

In accepting WTO norms into its legal system, the Russian Federation undertook to follow the terms of the anti-dumping provisions of the Anti-Dumping Code, including regulations establishing the procedures for anti-dumping investigations.

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The creation of the CU led to the formation of a single regulatory framework for anti-dumping regulation. On 1 July 2010, the Agreement on the Application of Special Protective, Anti-dumping and Countervailing Measures against Third Countries of January 25, 2008 (hereinafter, the Agreement), came into force. It has established the framework for the legal regulation of protective measures in the trade of goods.⁵

The Agreement defines the concept of “anti-dumping measures” (measures to counter dumped imports, which are used by the authorised body via *the introduction of anti-dumping duties*, including provisional anti-dumping duties, or *the approval of voluntary price commitments* made by the exporter), and sets out general principles on the use of anti-dumping measures, establishing the procedure for determining the margin of dumping, the damage to trade due to dumped imports, the introduction and application of anti-dumping measures, their validity and revision *etc.* Particular attention is paid to procedural matters in the Agreement (Section V, “The Conducting of Investigations” *etc.*).

Along with the aforementioned Agreement, the sources of anti-dumping law in the CU are the Customs Code (primarily), as well as legally enforceable enactments of the supranational regulatory body, the Decisions of the EEC.

Structure of Supranational Anti-dumping Regulation

Anti-dumping regulation issues are discussed in several articles of the Customs Code. In Article 6, for example, the levying of anti-dumping duties, monitoring the correctness of their calculation and timely payment, as well as the application of measures for their involuntary collection is transferred to the authority of the customs bodies. Article 70 establishes the principle according to which the anti-dumping duties are set in accordance with the international treaties to which CU member States are party, and the laws of the member States and charged in the manner prescribed by the Customs Code for the collection of import duties, unless otherwise established by the Code.⁶

The transition to the supranational level of anti-dumping regulation did not occur immediately. A transition period was provided, during which the authority to investigate the basis that the anti-dumping measures were to be founded on remained with the national authorities.

During the CU’s initial stage, anti-dumping investigations by the supranational regulator, (the EEC’s predecessor, the Commission of the Customs Union), proved difficult to carry out primarily due to the unpreparedness of the Commission’s apparatus to implement such technically complicated types of administrative activities, which require special professional training and experience as well as national competent authorities and relevant expert skills and knowledge gathered by authorised national bodies, and corresponding expert experience and knowledge.

In addition, the sudden transition from investigation at the national level to investigations conducted by the Commission has been linked by member States (especially by the Russian Federation) to the risk of losing the ability to use anti-dumping procedures for trade and political

purposes as a means of pressuring trade partners. That is why, at the very beginning, the CU decided to apply anti-dumping measures following the rules of the “transition period”.

As of 1 July 2010, the authority provided by the Agreement with respect to goods originating in the customs territories of third countries and destined for the single CU territory was transferred to the CU Commission (Decision of the Interstate Council at the Level of Heads of Government of 21 May 2010, No. 37). At the same time, the Commission itself commissioned bodies of CU member States to conduct anti-dumping investigations for the transitional period.

The authorised national bodies, which were delegated the powers of the CU Commission, were identified in the Decision of the Customs Union Commission of August 17, 2010, No. 339, as follows:

- in the Russian Federation, the Ministry of Industry and Trade;
- in the Republic of Belarus, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and
- in Kazakhstan, the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade.

These authorised national bodies were given a mandate for a transitional period of investigation regarding the performance of procedural actions in considering applications, initiation, conduct and completion of investigations. Upon the completion of their investigations, all these cases were transferred to the CU Commission, which, based on the results of the investigations, decided on the use of protective measures, including anti-dumping duties.

The legal framework for anti-dumping regulation in the transition period was supplemented by the Agreement on the Application of Special Protective, Anti-dumping and Countervailing Measures during the Transitional Period of November 19, 2010. The mode of transition in respect to anti-dumping regulation also provided that measures to protect the domestic market that were previously introduced and applied in accordance with the national legislation of CU Member States would continue to operate within the single customs territory. The legitimacy of the use of such anti-dumping measures comes from the Protocol on Certain Temporary Exemptions from the Mode of Operation of the Single Customs Territory of the Customs Union of July 5, 2010.

With the Decision of the CU Commission of September 23, 2011, No. 802 “On Some Issues of Special Protective, Anti-dumping and Countervailing Measures within the Common Customs Territory of the Customs Union”, the transition period in the implementation of anti-dumping regulation came to an end.

The body responsible for conducting investigations prior to the introduction of special protective, anti-dumping and countervailing measures within the common customs territory of the CU was the Department for Protective Measures in Foreign Trade of the Secretariat of the CU Commission. As of the date of the entry into force of the Decision of October 18, 2011, the Department was given

the mandate to conduct investigations and other procedural actions within the powers of anti-dumping regulation, and the authorised bodies of CU member States to complete investigations of applications received before 18 October 2011.

Organisational changes in the structure of EEC led to the fact that, in accordance with the Decision of the Board of the EEC of May 16, 2012, No. 44 "On Some Issues of the Protection of the Domestic Market", questions of anti-dumping investigations were transferred to be realised within the framework of the EEC Department for the Protection of the Domestic Market.

Anti-dumping Procedures: Principles, Stages, Documents

Currently, the legal framework governing anti-dumping procedures in the EEC includes the following instruments:

- The Agreement on the Application of Special Protective, Anti-dumping and Countervailing Measures Against Third Countries (Moscow, January 25, 2008 (as amended on October 18, 2011));
- The Protocol on the Procedure for the Designation of Bodies conducting Investigations, Findings, including those comprising Confidential Information, for the Purpose of Investigation, prior to the Introduction of Special Protective, Anti-dumping and Countervailing Measures against Third Countries (St Petersburg, November 19, 2010);⁷
- The Regulations for Making and Drafting the Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission Concerning Questions of Special Protective, Anti-dumping and Countervailing Measures; and
- The Provision for the Use and Protection of Confidential Information and Proprietary Information of Limited Distribution within the Investigating Body (the latter two acts approved by a Decision of the EEC Board on March 7, 2012, No. 1 "On Certain Issues in the Application of Special Protective, Anti-dumping and Countervailing Measures in the Common Customs Territory of the Customs Union").

The enquiry procedure is the most important step in establishing anti-dumping measures, reflecting the peculiarities of its legal nature as an instrument of non-tariff regulation, and thus differs from customs duty.

If import and export customs duties are paid upon the movement of goods across the customs border, and are fixed by the corresponding mark on the customs declaration, then the anti-dumping duties are levied upon the establishment of price dumping. The facts constituting the basis for the levying of anti-dumping duties are established as a result of an investigation by the competent body of the public administration in the prescribed manner (the procedure of such an investigation is usually prescribed in detail in an international treaty or legal act).

The requirement for conducting a preliminary investigation before the introduction of anti-dumping measures was enshrined in Article 3 of the Agreement on the Application of Special Protective, Anti-dumping and Countervailing Measures against Third Countries. There,

it is also enshrined that on the basis of the investigation by the competent body, decisions are enacted concerning the introduction, revision, cancellation or non-use of anti-dumping measures.

Investigations to determine whether the dumped imports have caused material damage, threaten to cause such damage, or to substantially retard the establishment of economic sectors of a CU member State, are conducted by the competent body (currently it is the EEC) upon its own initiative, or on the basis of an application submitted in writing to the initiator of anti-dumping proceedings.

The statement initiating an anti-dumping proceeding may be submitted by the manufacturer of an analogous good in a State of the CU or by an association of manufacturers, the majority of the participants of which produce similar goods. Also, the term "analogous good", in the anti-dumping proceedings, is understood to be a completely identical good that is, or may come, under investigation, or in the absence of such a good, another good having characteristics similar to the characteristics of the good which is, or may come, under investigation.

Such applications must contain:

- Information about the applicant;
- A description of the good imported into the single customs territory, in respect to which an anti-dumping measure is requested;
- Identification of the exporting countries, countries of origin, or the origin of the product on the basis of customs statistics;
- Information about known producers and exporters of the product in the exporting country and known importers and known major consumers of this product in the countries of the CU;
- Information about a change in the volume of imports to the single customs territory for the three years immediately preceding the date of application, in respect to which an anti-dumping measure is requested;
- Information about a change in the volume of exports of the analogous good from the single customs territory for the three years immediately preceding the date of application.

Besides the above listed information, the statement must include information about the presence of dumped imports of the product in respect to which an anti-dumping measure is requested, evidence of damage to property, threats of such damage or significant retardation of the establishment of economic sectors of CU nations due to dumped imports of the product, as well as a proposal for the introduction of anti-dumping measures, specifying the amount and duration of the measure.

Evidence must be attached to the application which, in the anti-dumping proceeding, confirms that the share of the production of the analogous product by manufacturers in CU member States who expressed support for the application accounts for at least 25 percent of the total volume of production of the analogous product within the territory of the CU, on the condition that the volume of production of the analogous good by manufacturers in CU member States who express support for the application,

accounts for more than half of the volume of the production of the analogous good by the manufacturers in CU member States expressing their opinion (support or opposition) to the application.

All information contained in the statement must be certified by the heads of the producers providing such information, as well as their employees responsible for accounting and financial reporting, in respect to information directly related to the data of production.

Evidence, information and correspondence relating to anti-dumping investigations should be submitted to the EEC in Russian, and the original documents that are in a foreign language must be accompanied by a certified translation into Russian.

It should be noted that, in 2012, the EEC Department for the Protection of the Domestic Market prepared and published⁸ *Guidelines for the Preparation of Requests for the Application of Anti-dumping Measures*. The recommendations include explanations about the requirements regarding the volume of information that must be included in the application and which can serve as a basis for a decision to initiate an investigation which could lead to the introduction of anti-dumping measures.

The recommended structure for the request includes six sections:

- 1) General provisions (information about the applicants and the evidence supporting the request, a description of the product to be investigated, information about known foreign producers and exporters, information about known importers and consumers within CU member States);
- 2) Evidence of dumped imports;
- 3) Foreign trade statistics data;
- 4) Evidence of material damage (or threat of material damage) to economic sectors of the CU;
- 5) Evidence of a causal link between the dumped imports of goods and material damage to economic sectors of the CU;
- 6) Proposal for the introduction of anti-dumping measures.

The application is submitted to the EEC Department for the Protection of the Domestic Market and the filing date is the date of its registration in the Department.

The request for the application of anti-dumping measures can only be rejected for the following reasons: the failure of the applicant to submit the necessary materials and the unreliability of materials. Rejection of applications for other reasons is not permitted.

The EEC Department for the Protection of the Domestic Market must notify, in writing, the exporting country of the receipt of the request for the application of anti-dumping measures before a decision to initiate an investigation is made.

Prior to making a decision to initiate an investigation, the information contained in the request is checked. Within 30 calendar days from the date of the registration of the request, the EEC Department for the Protection of the Domestic Market verifies the sufficiency and reliability of the evidence, as well as other information contained in the

request. The fixed period of one month may be extended, but not more than twice, if the investigating body requests additional information. Before the decision to initiate an investigation, no information contained in the request is subject to public disclosure.

The applicant is entitled to withdraw the request. If it is done before the commencement of an investigation, the request is considered unfiled. If the request is withdrawn during the investigation, the investigation is terminated without the introduction of anti-dumping measures.

In accordance with the Rules of Procedure for Making and Drafting the Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission, Concerning Questions of Special Protective, Anti-dumping and Countervailing Measures (approved in the EEC Board Decision of March 7, 2012, No. 1), the decision to initiate an investigation, the refusal to hold it, the extension of the investigation and its completion in the absence of grounds for application, revision or abolition of anti-dumping measures is made by order of the Director of the EEC Department for the Protection of the Domestic Market on the agreement of a member of the Board for Trade (the Minister). The decision to reject a request for the application of anti-dumping measures is made by the director of the Department.

Openness and transparency are fundamental principles of the anti-dumping process. An important legal guarantee of this principle is the notification, made by the investigating body, to interested parties on one or other procedure.

Thus, notice of the receipt of a request for the application of anti-dumping measures is sent by the authorised bodies of CU member States within five working days from the date of the registration of such requests.

Notice of the initiation of an investigation is sent within five working days from the date of the commencement of the investigation by authorised bodies of CU member States with the goal of informing interested parties of their participation in the investigation. The publication date on the official website of the EEC of a notice of the commencement of an investigation is recognised as the start date of an investigation.

Notice of a public hearing, conducted on the basis of a petition submitted in writing by any of the participants in the investigation, is sent to the competent authorities of CU member States not later than 15 calendar days before the date of the public hearing.

The period of investigation, preceding the application of anti-dumping measures, is established by the investigating body.

Interested parties may be included as participants in anti-dumping investigations. The latter must declare their intention to participate in the investigation by submitting a written statement of intent. From the moment of the submission of the statement of intent to participate in the investigation to the body conducting the investigation, the interested parties are considered as participants in the anti-dumping investigation. As a participant in the anti-dumping proceedings, interested parties are entitled to submit information relevant to the investigation with sources indicated, in due time and without hindering the progress of the investigation.

The body conducting the investigation has the right to request more information from the interested party for the purposes of the investigation. The response of the interested party must be submitted no later than 30 calendar days from the date of the receipt of the request. If the interested party fails to furnish the requested necessary information, if it is not received by the specified time or contains inaccurate information, the interested party is recognised as uncooperative, and preliminary or final conclusions on the anti-dumping investigation can be made by the investigating body on the basis of the information available.

The body conducting the investigation provides participants with copies of the statement, or its non-confidential version if the statement contains confidential information.

During the investigation and upon request, the investigating body, taking into account the need to protect confidential information, provides participants of the investigation with the information submitted in writing by any interested parties as evidence relating to the object of investigation in order for them to familiarise themselves with this communication. The participants are given the opportunity to become acquainted with other communications relevant to the investigation and used during the investigation.

Important elements of the anti-dumping procedures are consultations concerning the object of the investigation. Such consultations are held upon the request of interested parties made to the investigating body.

The procedural guarantee of a fair and adversarial proceeding serves to give all interested parties the right to defend their interests in the investigation. For this purpose, the body conducting the investigation provides all interested parties an opportunity to meet so that they can present opposing points of view and offer rebuttal. It should be noted that all the interested parties are not required to attend the meeting; the absence of any interested party does not entail damage to their interests.

The following are vested with the right to submit relevant information to the body conducting the investigation: producers using the goods subject to the investigation, representatives of consumer associations, State agencies, local government bodies, and other parties are also entitled to present relevant information.

The period of investigation is not to exceed 12 months from the date of the commencement of the investigation on the basis of a request to adopt anti-dumping measures. The body conducting the anti-dumping investigation may extend this period, but for not more than six months.

The completion date of the anti-dumping investigation is the date of the review of the EEC report on the investigation results and the draft decision on the adoption of anti-dumping measures.

If the body conducting the investigation comes to the conclusion there is no basis for the application, revision or cancellation of special protective, anti-dumping or countervailing measures, the date of the completion of the investigation is the publication date of the relevant notice from the body conducting the investigation.

In the event of the introduction of a provisional anti-dumping duty, the investigation should be completed before the expiration of the period of validity of the provisional duty.

A particularity in the conducting of an anti-dumping investigation is the possibility of terminating the investigation without the introduction of anti-dumping measures if the investigating body establishes that the margin of dumping is less than the minimum allowable margin⁹ or that the volume of an incident or possible incident of dumped imports is negligible¹⁰ or if, when it considers the size of such imports causing material damage or threat of damage or the substantial retardation of the establishment of economic sectors of a CU member State, it concludes that they are insignificant (Article 31 of the Agreement on the Application of Special Protective, Anti-dumping and Countervailing Measures against Third Countries).

The supranational regulator is notified in advance about the application of an anti-dumping measure by CU member States. The EEC sends draft decisions to the authorised bodies of CU member States (in Russia, the Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation), on such anti-dumping measures as:

- The introduction and application of a provisional anti-dumping duty, not later than 150 calendar days from the date of the commencement of the investigation;
- The introduction and application of an anti-dumping duty, not later than 270 calendar days from the date of the commencement of the investigation;
- The non-use of anti-dumping measures, not later than 60 calendar days before the expiration of the investigation.

The member States' reports of the results of the investigation, including those containing preliminary findings, are included in draft decisions on anti-dumping measures. As a pre-condition to decision making on anti-dumping measures, the draft decision shall be discussed at a meeting of the consultative body on trade.

The Legal Treatment of the Information

Anti-dumping procedures involve the use of large amounts of information, including confidential information and proprietary information of limited distribution. This is why the legal treatment and protection of such information in the conduction of investigations becomes an important element in the legal regulation of the anti-dumping process.

In accordance with the Regulations on the Use and Protection of Confidential Information and Proprietary Information of Limited Distribution in the Body Responsible for Investigations (approved in the Decision of the Board of the EEC on March 7, 2012, No. 1), the members and head of the investigating body are subject to the following requirements:

- They may not disclose confidential information and proprietary information of limited distribution;
- They must comply with the procedure for handling documents that contain confidential information and proprietary information of limited distribution;

- They must comply with work policies concerning the protection of information and access to documents in electronic form containing confidential information and proprietary information of limited distribution when they are processed; and
- They must take measures to protect confidential information and proprietary information of limited distribution which prevent its unauthorised disclosure.

In the event of the deliberate or negligent disclosure of confidential information and proprietary information of limited distribution, or a violation of the procedure for the use of documents containing such information, the manager and employee of the body conducting the investigation are subject to disciplinary proceedings.

Conclusion

The supranational regulation of anti-dumping procedures is one of the most important conditions for the formation of an organisational and legal decision-making mechanism for anti-dumping measures in the framework of the CU. It is difficult to overemphasise the significance of the anti-dumping law of the EurAsEC CU in these modern conditions of increased competition in world markets and thereby there is an increased need to protect domestic producers from various manifestations of unfair competition, including the import of foreign goods at artificially low prices. The new legal framework is already providing its first results: in 2013 there were three decisions for the introduction of anti-dumping duties (for stainless steel pipes and cast-iron bathtubs originating in China, as well as light commercial vehicles originating from Germany, Italy and Turkey), and also one decision to extend anti-dumping measures against ball-bearings from China.

It is obvious that, since the legal mechanism for applying anti-dumping measures within the territory of the CU was created so rapidly, it is currently in need of improvements, one of which, in our opinion, is to bring it into conformity with the standards of anti-dumping proceedings established in the GATT Anti-dumping Code.

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Notes

- 1 Collection of the legislation of the Russian Federation (hereinafter CL), (2003), No. 50, Article 4851.
- 2 Access to the texts of the legislative acts of the Republic of Belarus via the National Legal Internet Portal of the Republic of Belarus, at <http://www.pravo.by>.
- 3 Access to the texts of the legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan via the Official Site of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, at <http://ru.government.kz>.
- 4 *Sobranie zakonov i datelstva Rossiyskoy Federacii*, CL, (2010), No. 37 (Annex, Part VI), Articles 154, 2678.
- 5 In the agreement, it is stipulated that its power is applicable only to trade in goods; its rules cannot be applied to the regulation of relations connected with the provision of services, works, the transfer of exclusive rights to intellectual property or the provision of the right to use intellectual property as well as investment and foreign exchange controls.
- 6 Kozyrin (2013); Kozyrin (2012); and Yalbulganov and Troshkina.
- 7 Protocol adopted with the Decision of the EurAsEC Interstate Council of November 19, 2010, No. 59 "On International Agreements on the Application of Special Protective, Anti-dumping and Countervailing Measures in the Customs Union within the Framework of the EurAsEC". The Russian Federation ratified the Protocol in the Federal Law of July 11, 2011, No. 180-FZ "On the Ratification of the Protocol on the Procedure for the Designation of Bodies conducting Investigations, Findings, including those comprising Confidential Information, for the Purpose of Investigation, prior to the Introduction of Special Protective, Anti-dumping and Countervailing Measures against Third Countries" (CL, (2011), No. 29, Article 4271).
- 8 See <http://www.eurasiancommission.org/ru/act/trade/podm/recomendacii/Pages/default.aspx>.
- 9 The minimum allowable margin of dumping is understood to be a dumping margin, the amount of which does not exceed two percent.
- 10 The volume of dumped imports from a particular exporting country is negligible if it is less than three percent of the total imports of the product under investigation to the single customs territory of the Customs Union as subject to the conditions specified in Article 31 of the Agreement.



Recent Trends in Environmental Regulations in Nigeria

by Muhammed Tawfiq Ladan*

Nigeria's formal environmental regime has developed significantly from its humble beginnings,¹ to the promulgation of 24 environmental regulations.² Nigeria, the most populous nation in Africa, rich in oil but underdeveloped,³ has its own share of environmental problems which justify local and international attention. In terms of Nigeria's environmental problems,⁴ the four broad issues being accorded highest priority at present

are: ensuring sustainable industrial production; preventing and reversing desertification; managing forest, wildlife and natural resources; and combating floods and erosion.

Brief Overview of the Development of Environmental Law in Nigeria⁵

Environmental law in Nigeria is that branch of public law which contains rules and regulations that have as their object or effect the protection of the environment.⁶ During the colonial era, protection of the environment was not a priority in Nigeria and there was accordingly no policy

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Cover photo: *US President Barack Obama and Chinese President Xi Jinping greet children during the State Arrival Welcome Ceremony at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing, China, Nov. 12, 2014.*

Courtesy: Official White House Photo by Pete Souza